

091506T4NUT

NUTRITION AND DIETETICS LEVEL 6

MED/OS/NUD/CR/01/6

Apply Nutrition in Emergency

November/December 2025



**TVET CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT, ASSESSMENT AND CERTIFICATION
COUNCIL (TVET CDACC)**

WRITTEN ASSESSMENT

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INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATE

1. This paper consists of **TWO** sections: **A** and **B**.
2. Answer ALL questions in section **A** and **ANY THREE** (3) questions in section **B**.
3. Marks for each question are indicated in the brackets.
4. Candidates are provided with a separate answer booklet
5. Do not write on the question paper.

This paper consists of FOUR (4) printed pages

**Candidates should check the question paper to ascertain that all
pages are printed as indicated and that no questions are missing.**

SECTION A (40 MARKS)

Attempt ALL the questions in this section.

1. Nutrition in emergency as whole encompasses a wide range of terms that needs to be understood. Define the following terms as used in nutrition in emergency;
 - a. Client (1 Mark)
 - b. Disaster (1 Mark)
 - c. Complex emergency (1 Mark)
 - d. Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) (1 Mark)
2. Nutrition care in emergency becomes necessary in such circumstances to treat malnutrition and prevent those at risk from suffering from malnutrition. State FOUR triggers of nutrition emergencies. (4 Marks)
3. Rapid assessment is helpful when there is limited accessibility to populations and assessments need to be urgent. Outline FOUR types of data collected during rapid assessment in emergencies. (4 Marks)
4. Understanding the physiological factors that heighten vulnerability is essential for effective emergency nutrition planning. Outline FOUR causes of physiological vulnerability in emergencies. (4 Marks)
5. In the face of a nutrition emergency, interventions are crucial to saving lives and preventing long-term health consequences. List FOUR High Impact Nutrition interventions implemented during emergencies. (4 Marks)
6. The government and WFP provide meals to children every school day in order to reduce hunger. State FOUR benefits of school feeding programmes in a community. (4 Marks)
7. Given the complex nature of emergency situations, a variety of interventions are used to mitigate the health and nutritional risks faced by affected populations. Give FOUR interventions used in emergency situations. (4 Marks)
8. Nutrition care in emergency settings requires careful and comprehensive planning that goes beyond simply providing food. Outline FOUR factors to consider when planning nutrition care in emergency. (4 Marks)
9. A set of measures are put in place to reduce the impact of natural hazard during nutrition emergencies. State FOUR steps followed in the emergency mitigation cycle. (4 Marks)

10. Nutrition interventions in emergency settings are guided by a set of core principles that ensure they are not only life-saving but also appropriate. Give FOUR basic principles used in planning nutrition emergency response. (4 Marks)

SECTION B (60 MARKS)

Attempt Any THREE Questions in This Section

11. Timely response to malnutrition in emergency settings hinges on robust systems for data collection and management. An emergency nutritionist's ability to provide appropriate care, plan future interventions, and communicate with the wider humanitarian community is directly tied to the quality of the information they handle.
- a. Explain FIVE reasons as to why meticulous record-keeping is critically important for an emergency nutritionist. (10 Marks)
 - b. Discuss FIVE key qualities that are recommended for all data collected during monitoring and evaluation activities in emergency nutrition. (10 Marks)
12. In the face of a major humanitarian crisis, the effective management of severe malnutrition is paramount. The success of a nutrition intervention depends on both the overarching principles that guide the response and the specific criteria used to identify and treat the most vulnerable individuals.
- a. Describe FIVE criteria that are used to admit an individual into a Therapeutic Feeding Program. (10 Marks)
 - b. Explain FIVE principles of management of nutrition in major emergencies. (10 Marks)
13. The success of a humanitarian nutrition response relies on both a thorough understanding of the crisis's underlying causes and a well-executed plan for delivering life-saving aid. A strategic and effective intervention requires the careful collection and analysis of data to inform critical operational decisions on the ground.
- a. Discuss FIVE tools used in assessing the determinants of malnutrition in emergencies. (10 Marks)
 - b. Discuss FIVE factors to consider in order to ensure a successful general food distribution. (10 Marks)

14. Effective emergency nutrition response requires more than just the delivery of aid; it demands a robust system for oversight and a targeted approach to the most vulnerable populations. Monitoring and evaluation provide the essential feedback loop to ensure programs are successful, while specific interventions are needed to meet the unique needs of groups like pregnant and lactating women.

- a. Explain FIVE reasons for conducting monitoring and evaluation in emergencies.

(10 Marks)

- b. Describe FIVE complementary nutrition interventions for pregnant and lactating women in an emergency.

(10 Marks)