

# COVID Adaptations in the Management of Child Wasting: Reflections and Ways Forward

Hosted by CORE Group's Humanitarian Development Task Force and Nutrition Working Group

March 29, 2021

# WORKING GROUP CO-CHAIR INTRODUCTIONS



Sarah Kellogg, HDTF Co-Chair



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## **ABOUT**

CORE Group convenes global community health professionals to **share knowledge**, **evidence**, and **best practices**, and then translates these into the real world with a **direct impact**.

CORE Group's HumanitarianDevelopment Health Task Force (HDTF)
aims to drive improved coordination,
communication and collaborative
learning across global health
programming in emergency response,
recovery, and development.

CORE Group's Nutrition Working
Group underscores the critical role of
nutrition in maternal and child
survival and health through
dissemination of state-of-the-art
information and approaches essential
for quality nutrition programming.



# **AGENDA**

- Welcome
- Co-Chair Introductions
- Presentation on preliminary findings
- Brief Q&A
- Panel Discussion
- Participant Discussion
- Final Summary



# PRESENTER



Maria Wrabel, CMAM Adaptations Project Officer for Action Against Hunger USA



# INNOVATIONS AND COVID-19 ADAPTATIONS IN THE MANAGEMENT OF CHILD WASTING

Maria Wrabel

**CMAM Adaptations Project Officer** 

Action Against Hunger USA



# GLOBAL RECOMMENDATIONS: ADAPTATIONS

Aim: Continue life-saving services, while reducing risk of transmission

March 2020







#### MANAGEMENT OF CHILD WASTING IN THE CONTEXT OF COVID-19

Brief No.1 (March 27th, 2020)

To support implementers on how to prepare and respond to the COVID-19 pandemic, a series of guidance briefs will be produced and updated every ten (10) days as new information and evidence emerges. This Brief is meant to provide information specific to services and programmes for the management of child wasting in the context of COVID-19, and it contains information that is not already available elsewhere. This Brief does not cover wider mitigation and response measures available in other guidance. As a nutrition community, we will continue to develop our understanding on practical solutions to deliver programming in the context of COVID-19.

Documenting and disseminating this guidance and emerging evidence and lessons will be key to implementing the most appropriate and effective responses in the face of this pandemic. Please share your questions and programmatic adaptations with us:

English: https://www.en-net.org/forum/31.aspx French: https://fr.en-net.org/forum/31.aspx

#### **KEY MESSAGES & PRIORITY ACTIONS**

- Intensify the public awareness<sup>i</sup>, protection, promotion and support of appropriate and safe feeding for all breastfed and non-breastfed children and use all opportunities to include hygiene messages, key messages on COVID-19 symptoms, and Infection, Prevention and Control (IPC) measures<sup>i</sup>.
- Intensify pre-positioning (with a minimum buffer stock of 2 months) of essential commodities for nutrition programming (e.g. F100/75, Ready to Use Foods, Fortified Blended Food, Lipid-based Nutrient Supplements, Multiple Micronutrient Powders) and routine medicinal supplies at national, health facility and community level in anticipation of supply chain disruptions<sup>iii</sup>.
- In food insecure contexts where communities have limited access to an adequate diet, scale-up
  preventive distribution of Specialized Nutritious Foods (e.g. fortified flours and Medium Quantity-LNS)
  for all households with children under the age of 2.
- Intensify efforts to strengthen the capacity of mothers and caregivers to detect and monitor their

September 2020

PREVENTION, EARLY DETECTION AND TREATMENT OF WASTING IN CHILDREN 0–59 MONTHS THROUGH NATIONAL HEALTH SYSTEMS IN THE CONTEXT OF COVID-19

Implementation Guidance



# GLOBAL RECOMMENDATIONS: ADAPTATIONS

ADAPTION	MOVING FROM	MOVING TO	COVID-19 AIM
1. Family MUAC	CHWs only	+ Caregivers	Continue detection of wasting; reduce physical contact
2. Simplified Admission Criteria	MUAC Edema Weight Height	MUAC Edema (Expanded MUAC thresholds)	Reduce physical contact
3. Simplified Dosage	Based on weight	2 sachets/day for SAM 1 sachet/day for MAM	Necessary if not collecting weight
4. Reduced Follow-up Visits	Weekly or bi-weekly	Bi-weekly or monthly	Reduce need to travel, Reduce crowd sizes at clinics
5. Treatment by CHWs	Health facility/clinic	CHWs in community	Reduce need to travel, Reduce crowd sizes at clinics

# MIXED METHODS STUDY

#### **Study Aim:**

To systematically **document, analyze, and synthesize** information related to adaptations for **detection and treatment** of child wasting

#### **Methods:**

#### 1. Survey:

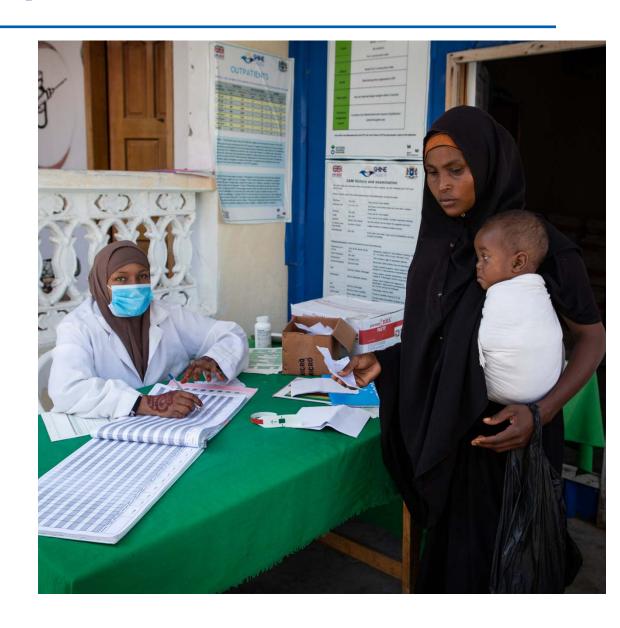
• Track and map: Who? What? Where?

#### 2. Interviews:

 Document lessons learned on operational implications, strengths and challenges

#### 3. Secondary Data Analysis:

• Trends, impact on programmatic outcomes



# DISSEMINATION

## State of Acute Malnutrition Website

- COVID-19 adaptations tracker/mapping
- Collation and creation:
  - 10 country case studies
  - Relevant tools and guidance



www.acutemalnutrition.org

# DISSEMINATION

# ENN Field Exchange Article (January 2021)

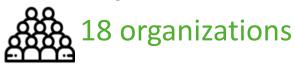


#### **Case Studies:**

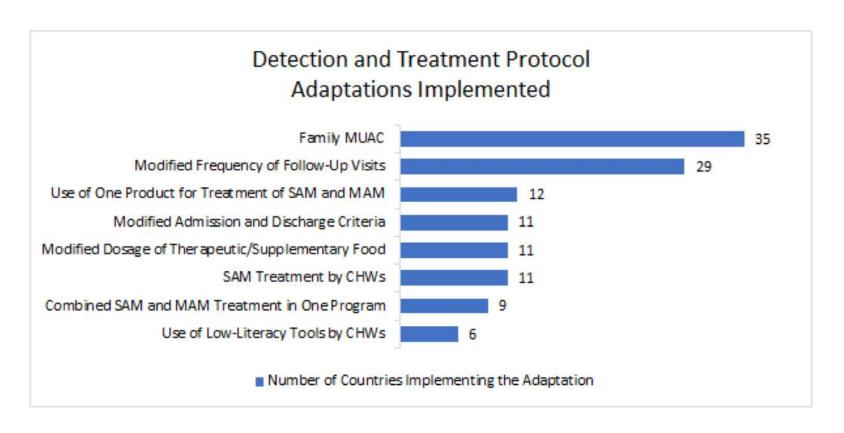
- Using Family MUAC for continued screening and surveillance in Kenya: Action Against Hunger USA, Kenya Red Cross,
   National Drought Management Authority (NDMA)
- Modified frequency of follow-up appointments in Ethiopia: Action Against Hunger USA
- Modified admissions criteria to reduce risk of COVID-19 transmission in Uganda: Action Against Hunger USA
- Continuing treatment of acute malnutrition when facilities are inaccessible in Nepal and India: Action Contre la Faim (ACF), Action Against Hunger India

# PRELIMINARY RESULTS

### Data represents malnutrition treatment conducted by







# PRELIMINARY RESULTS



#### **Qualitative Observations**

#### Reported decrease in CMAM admissions

- Fear of visiting clinics
- Suspension of screenings and surveillance
- Travel restrictions

### Most adaptations have been:

- Not complicated to implement
- Accepted well by communities

#### **Protocol simplifications**

- Reduced workload for staff
- Improved caregiver understanding of treatment procedures

# PRELIMINARY RESULTS (CONT.)

## **Qualitative Data/Observations**

## Challenges:

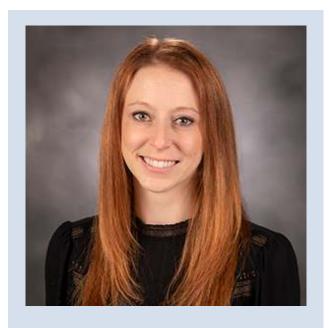
- Lack of implementation guidance
- No standard M&E tools, indicators
- Insufficient MUAC tapes to scale up Family MUAC
- Concerns and confusion around admission eligibility criteria
  - Enables program continuity, reduces contact
  - Possible exclusion or miscategorization of at-risk children
- Reduced frequency of follow-up visits:
  - Anecdotal observations of selling and sharing RUTF
  - •Decreased rate of weight gain, increased LOS (mixed evidence)



# **QUESTIONS?**



# MODERATOR AND PANELISTS



**Heather Stobaugh** Senior Research and Learning Specialist, Action Against Hunger USA

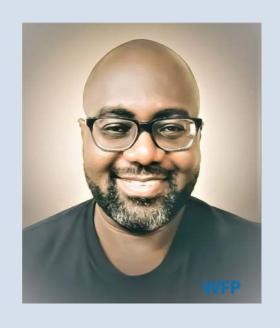
**Moderator** 



Jemimah Khamadi Wekhomba, Nutrition Coordinator, Action Against Hunger USA, Kenya



**Katie Morris** MERL Advisor – Crisis Settings, Resilience, CARE



Dr. Robert Ackatia-Armah, Head – Nutrition, Food Systems, Momentum Integrated Health Gender and Protection, United Nations World Food Programme Uganda





# THANK YOU