Programming options for wasting prevention during lean season/emergencies – overview of interventions

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Historically: Prevention of wasting in emergencies

- High GAM
- Acute phase in the crisis – protective mechanism
- Populations difficult to reach or services/systems weak
- Inadequate GFD
Prevention of wasting: What are we trying to achieve?

• Survival, Growth & Development - Similar to prevention of undernutrition/1000 days

• Emergencies and lean seasons: Heightened risks and greater needs – food insecurity, illness/epidemics, limited access or contamination of water, displacement, destruction of services, care affected

• Often exacerbate already existing undernutrition problems
What needs to be done to prevent wasting (undernutrition)?
MAM Decision Tool

- Responses to MAM varied by different contexts
- Existing guidance does not address ‘contextual’ influences on MAM programme decision-making
- GNC – MAM Task Force formed in March 2011
  - Harmonised decision tree
  - Product sheet
  - Guidance note
MAM Decision Tool

GAM Level
(weight-for-height)

Risk Level
- Increased Morbidity
- Decreased Food Security
- Significant Population Displacement
- Population Density

Programme Recommendation

High (>15%)
- High
- Medium
- Low

Medium (10–15%)
- High
- Medium
- Low

Low (<10%)
- High
- Medium
- Low

MAM Prevention & Treatment

Linked to other nutrition interventions (SAM treatment, IYCF, MNPs) as well as health, water/sanitation, and food security interventions.
MAM Decision Tool: Options for Prevention

- BSFP and C&V
- Identified recommended target groups
- Linkage to other interventions – SAM treatment, health services, IYCF, WASH
Global Mapping and Scoping Exercise for Prevention of Acute Malnutrition

- Global Mapping of MAM
  - Questionnaire sent to WFP Country Offices (reported)
- National and WFP Data
- Scoping Exercise for Prevention of Acute Malnutrition
Blanket Supplementary Feeding

Figure 31. REGIONAL ADMISSIONS BY TARGET GROUP

Regional admissions by target group

No. of admissions

2,500,000
2,000,000
1,500,000
1,000,000
500,000
0

Asia
MENA E Europe and Central Asia
West Africa
Southern Africa
Eastern and Central Africa
Latin America and Caribbean

6-23 m  24-59 m  PLW

VALID
Blanket Supplementary Feeding

Figure 47. COMMON DELIVERY MECHANISMS FOR BSFP

Most commonly used delivery mechanisms for BSFP (n=33)

- Health facility: CP/DEV (n=3) - 67%, EMOP/PRRO (n=16) - 61%, All programmes (n=33) - 61%
- Community based distribution: 0%
- NGO: 0%
- General food distribution: 0%
- Other: 6%
Blanket Supplementary Feeding

Figure 37. Major Governance barriers - BSFP

- No national policy
- Quality of local production
- Coordination
- M&E Evidence for BSFP
- Capacity-partners
- Capacity-government
- Nutrition/food security information
- Logistics
- Resources
- Funding
- Targeting
- Delivery mechanisms

VALID
Scoping Exercise: Interventions Implemented for Prevention of Acute

- Food Assistance
- Cash and Vouchers
- BSFP
- BSFP + mass malaria and immunization
- Health care provision
- Nutrition and hygiene promotion
- IYCF promotion
- Maternal Newborn Child Health and Nutrition
- PD Hearth
- Social Protection
- Early Recovery of Livelihoods
- WASH Interventions
- Agricultural Projects for improved food
- Multi-sectoral package (agriculture, BCC, cash, SAM treatment, TSFP, WASH, IYCF)
Alternatives to Blanket Supplementary Feeding

Table 16. OTHER PROGRAMMES FOR PREVENTION OF ACUTE MALNUTRITION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>(%)</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>(%)</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Asia</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>64%</td>
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<tr>
<td>MENA E Europe and Central Asia</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Africa</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>60%</td>
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<tr>
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<td>57%</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America and Caribbean</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>40%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Global</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

n: 53
% response: 98%
Alternatives to Blanket Supplementary Feeding

Other programmes being implemented for prevention of acute malnutrition (n=23)

- Cash transfers: 22%
- Food for work: 17%
- Other: 17%
- Targeted supplementary: 13%
- General ration: 13%
- IYCF: 9%
- Cash for work: 9%
- Vouchers: 9%

Percentage of countries specifying other programme type
Conclusions and Recommendations

• Prevention-focused
• Build off existing programming, off emergency programming
• Diversity – Adequate Nutrients
• Delivery: provision, C&V or other
• Effectiveness
• Integrating? Linking systems