



Global experiences implementing vitamin A supplementation (VAS) in the context of COVID-19

Expériences mondiales en matière de
mise en œuvre de l'initiative de
supplémentation en vitamine A (SVA)
dans le contexte de COVID-19

February 24, 2021

24 février 2021



The Global
Alliance
for Vitamin A





The Global
Alliance
for Vitamin A

Opening remarks

Allocution d'ouverture

Alison Greig
Nutrition International



What is the Global Alliance for Vitamin A (GAVA)?

- Technical advisory group and informal alliance of partners, hosted and chaired at Nutrition International (NI)
- Supports scale-up and improvement of VAS programs where vitamin A deficiency (VAD) remains a public health problem
- Forum for achieving consensus, translating evidence into action, sharing lessons learned, coordinating policy and guidelines

www.gava.org

Qu'est-ce que l'Alliance mondiale pour la vitamine A (GAVA) ?

- Groupe consultatif technique et alliance informelle de partenaires, hébergés à Nutrition International (NI)
- Appuie la mise à l'échelle et l'amélioration des programmes nationaux de SVA dans les pays où la carence en vitamine A (CVA) démeure un problème de santé publique
- Forum permettant de parvenir à un consensus, de traduire des données probantes en actions, de partager les leçons apprises, de coordonner des politiques et des lignes directrices relatives à la supplémentation en vitamine A



COVID-19 Resources

The collage includes the following resources:

- ADMINISTRATION OF VITAMIN A SUPPLEMENTATION FOR PRESCHOOL-AGED CHILDREN IN THE CONTEXT OF COVID-19**: A document with a white background and orange accents, featuring a photo of a child taking a supplement.
- FRAMEWORK FOR DECIDING WHETHER TO IMPLEMENT VITAMIN A SUPPLEMENTATION CAMPAIGNS IN THE CONTEXT OF COVID-19**: A document with a white background and orange accents, featuring a photo of a child taking a supplement.
- UNIVERSAL VITAMIN A SUPPLEMENTATION FOR PRESCHOOL-AGED CHILDREN IN THE CONTEXT OF COVID-19: GAVA CONSENSUS STATEMENT**: A document with a white background and orange accents, featuring a photo of a child taking a supplement.
- SUPPLÉMENTATION EN VITAMINE A CHEZ ENFANTS D'ÂGE PRÉSCOLAIRE DANS LE CADRE DE LA COVID-19**: A document with a white background and orange accents, featuring a photo of a child taking a supplement.
- RÉSUME DES COMMUNIQUÉS**: A document with a white background and orange accents, featuring a photo of a child taking a supplement.
- VAS & COVID-19: Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)**: A webpage with an orange header and white body, showing a Q&A section.
- GAVA WEBINAR: Operationalizing Vitamin A Supplementation (VAS) in the Context of COVID-19**: A screenshot of a video player showing a child taking a supplement, with the date July 9th, 2020.
- La supplémentation en vitamine A dans le contexte de la COVID-19: FOIRE AUX QUESTIONS (FAQ)**: A document with a white background and orange accents, featuring a photo of a child taking a supplement.
- GAVA WEBINAIRE: Opérationnaliser la supplémentation en vitamine A (SVA) dans le contexte de la COVID-19**: A document with a white background and orange accents, featuring a photo of a child taking a supplement.

Ressources sur la COVID-19

Webinar outline

SESSION 1: COUNTRY EXPERIENCES
Presentations from Bangladesh, Kenya and Burkina Faso

SESSION 2: PANEL DISCUSSION
Representatives from South Sudan, Nigeria, Cote D'Ivoire, Rwanda and Nepal

SESSION 3: REGIONAL PERSPECTIVE
Representatives from Southern Africa (SADC) and Western Africa (WAHO)

Ordre du jour du Webinaire

SESSION 1 : EXPERIENCES PAYS
Présentations du Bangladesh, du Kenya et du Burkina Faso

SESSION 2 : TABLE RONDE
Représentants du Sud-Soudan, du Nigeria, de la Côte d'Ivoire, du Rwanda et du Népal

SESSION 3 : PERSPECTIVE REGIONALE
Représentants de l'Afrique australe (SADC) et de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (WAHO)
Remarques de clôture



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Session 1: Country experiences

Session 1 : Expériences pays

Banda N'diaye
Nutrition International



Anne-Sophie Le Dain
UNICEF





The Global
Alliance
for Vitamin A

Dr. S M Mustafiz Rahman

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**Directeur, Services nationaux
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de nutrition
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bien-être familial
Bangladesh**





Real-time Monitoring and Reporting: the Bangladesh National Vitamin A Plus Campaign

Reaching 20 million children during the COVID-19 pandemic

unicef 
for every child



Dr S M Mustafiz Rahman, Line Director, National Nutrition Services (NNS)
Institute of Public Health Nutrition (IPHN)
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, The Government of Bangladesh



- **09 July 2020:** Partners attended the GAVA Webinar on Operationalizing Vitamin A Supplementation in the context of COVID-19
- **12 Aug 2020:** 2nd Multisectoral Coordination & Collaboration Partners Meeting to gain support
- **25 Aug 2020:** Nutrition Implementation Coordination Committee(NICC) Meeting to share initial plan
- **31 August 2020:** Nepal VAS Experience Sharing Meeting held
- **06 Sep 2020:** Steering Committee Meeting (SCC) held and date for campaign was decided for 4th Oct to 17th October

Planning

Guideline and Material development

Orientation and Capacity Building

Social mobilization activities

- National Advocacy meeting & 64 District level orientation
- 492 upazila level orientation organized
- Ward level training organized for service providers and 120,000 volunteers on the newly developed guidelines.
- orientation and 1,805 different level supervisors trained on RTMR
- 64 Youth Volunteers received virtual orientation on daily reporting

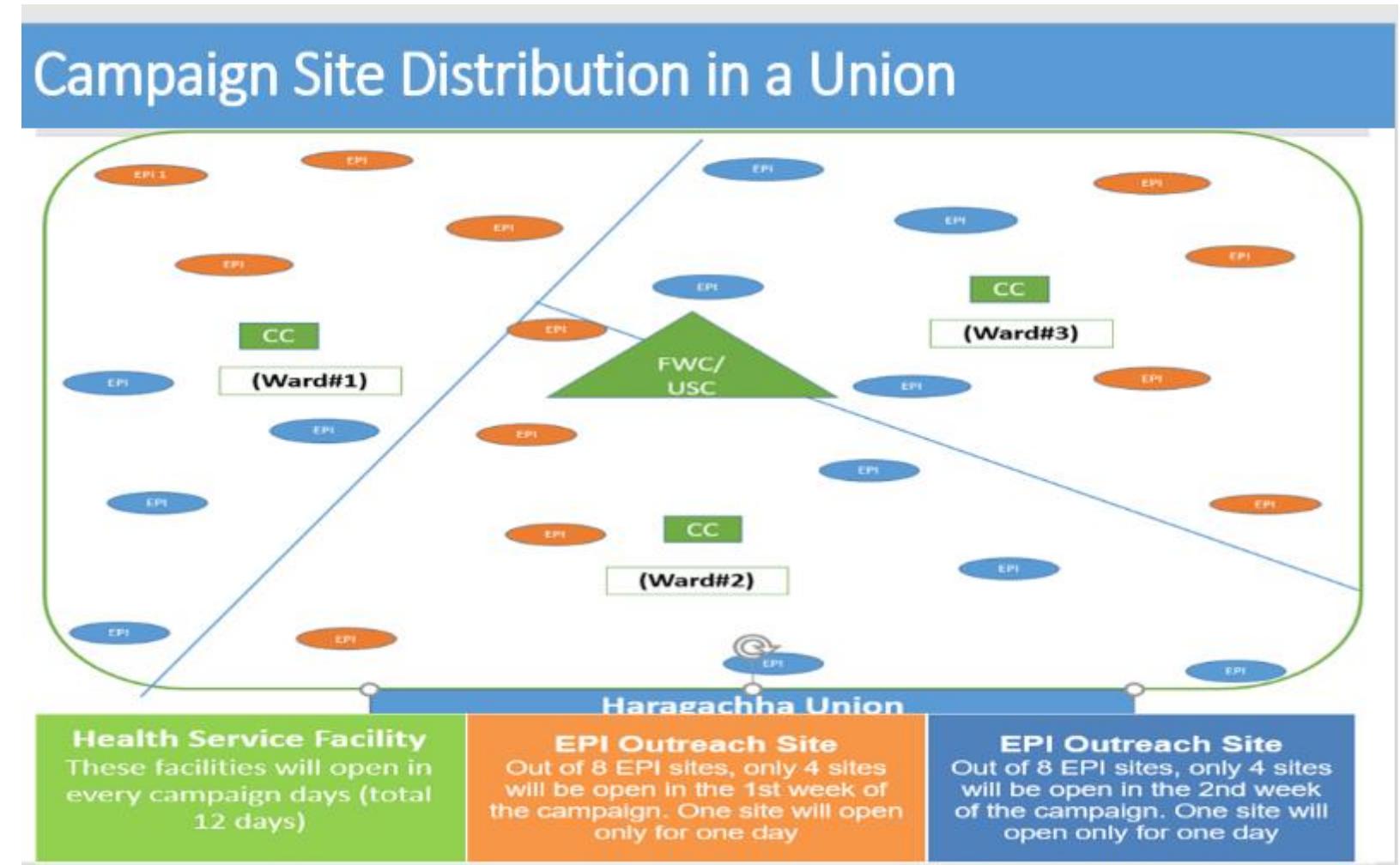
- Considering GAVA guideline, VAS experience of Nepal and local context:
 - NVAC+ Guideline for Health Managers, Community Health Workers and volunteers
- Real-time Monitoring and Reporting (RTMR) protocol
 - Recording template, daily reporting and coverage performance protocol
- BCC Materials i.e. leaflet, poster, brochure development and PSAs and social media

- BCC materials (i.e., leaflet, poster, brochure development) were developed.
- Public Service announcements were made through radio and TV.
- Social media was used to create awareness of the campaign.
- Community engagement was carried out through house visits, courtyard meetings and message dissemination from community leaders, and mosque miking.



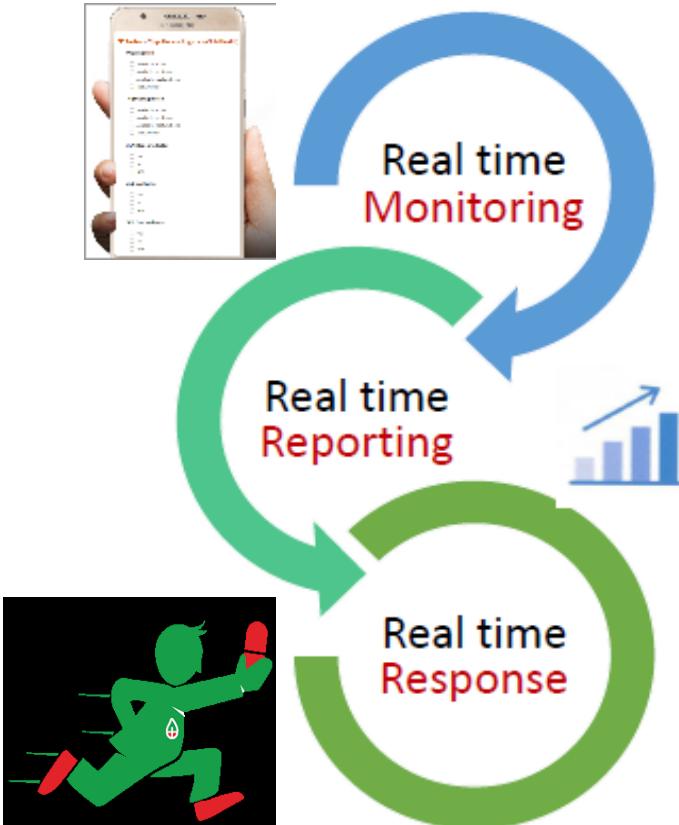
National Vit A Campaign+ structure in Oct during COVID

- The Government organized National Vitamin-A plus campaign (+) between 4-17 October through 120,000 distribution centers
- Aim- at least 90% of 23 million children
- In one union, there were 24 centers and 3 centers per day was used for the campaign





RTMR coverage in NVAC+ Oct during COVID



RTMR details

All 8 Divisions,
64 Districts, and
12 City
Corporations
covered.

99%/488 out of
492 sub-
districts and
62% or 2839
out of 4,553
Unions covered

In total, 14,300
centers were
visited by
1451 monitors.

- 1,805 supervisors from national, district & sub-districts were trained
- **1451 or 80%** of them participated in the monitoring-show strong user acceptability
- **checklists** were filled by each monitor- demonstrate good competency to use of the tool
- 7% monitors were from external development partners.



Online Daily performance reporting

- Daily supplementation performance is reported through an online database and low performing districts/upizilla were followed up.
- Government had positioned Youth Volunteers in all 64 districts to follow up on daily supplementation coverage

1		Expected Target	100%	Coverage	<90%	D1 Blue	D1 Red	90-95%	Total Achievement	Target	Gap
		Total Campaign Target	Total Campaign Achievement	Percentage of achievement							
3	National	21,687,195	21,616,087	100%	275,02	1,965,772	2,240,794	1,807,266	(433,528)		
4	Barisal City Corporation	49,860	40,572	81%	746	6,397	7,143	4,155	(2,988)		
5	Barisal	308,503	299,596	97%	2,113	18,018	20,131	25,709	5,578		
14	Satkhira	238,573	234,345	98%	2,252	18,426	20,678	19,881	(797)		
15	Jessore	320,737	320,703	100%	2,528	18,685	21,213	26,728	5,515		
16	Jhenaidah	223,113	222,394	100%	2,063	16,177	18,240	18,593	353		
17	Magura	112,036	110,713	99%	845	6,459	7,304	9,336	2,032		
18	Narail	91,633	90,970	99%	641	4,337	4,978	7,636	2,658		
19	Kushtia	233,336	233,847	100%	2,724	20,745	23,469	19,445	(4,024)		
20	Chuadanga	135,029	136,160	101%	1,117	9,047	10,164	11,252	1,088		
21	Meherpur	68,576	70,136	102%	638	4,778	5,416	5,715	299		
24	Habiganj	352,785	347,855	99%	2,527	18,979	21,506	29,399	7,893		
25	Sylhet	461,132	463,246	100%	3,331	27,117	30,448	38,428	7,980		
26	Sunamganj	394,335	373,246	95%	2,502	20,349	22,851	32,861	10,010		
27	Moulavi Bazar	244,986	238,200	97%	1,732	14,195	15,927	20,416	4,489		
28	Sylhet City Corporation	61,401	56,933	93%	18	4,494	4,512	5,117	605		
30	Rangpur	345,570	339,006	98%	2,728	21,621	24,349	28,798	4,449		
31	Gaibandha	336,982	335,149	99%	2,564	22,139	24,703	28,082	3,379		



- Every day performance data was shared with district/ sub district authorities

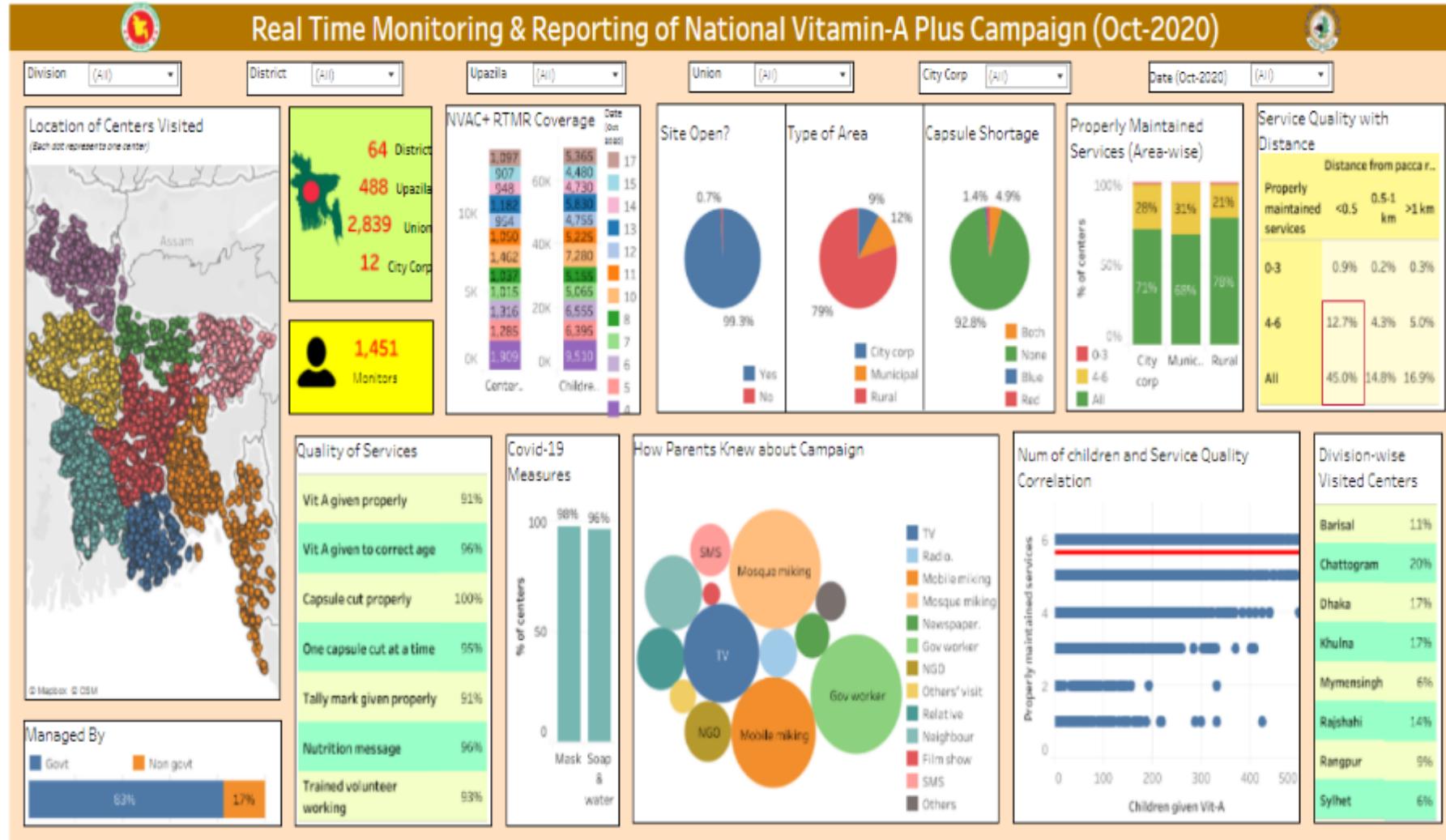


- SMS with data was sent using Rapid Pro



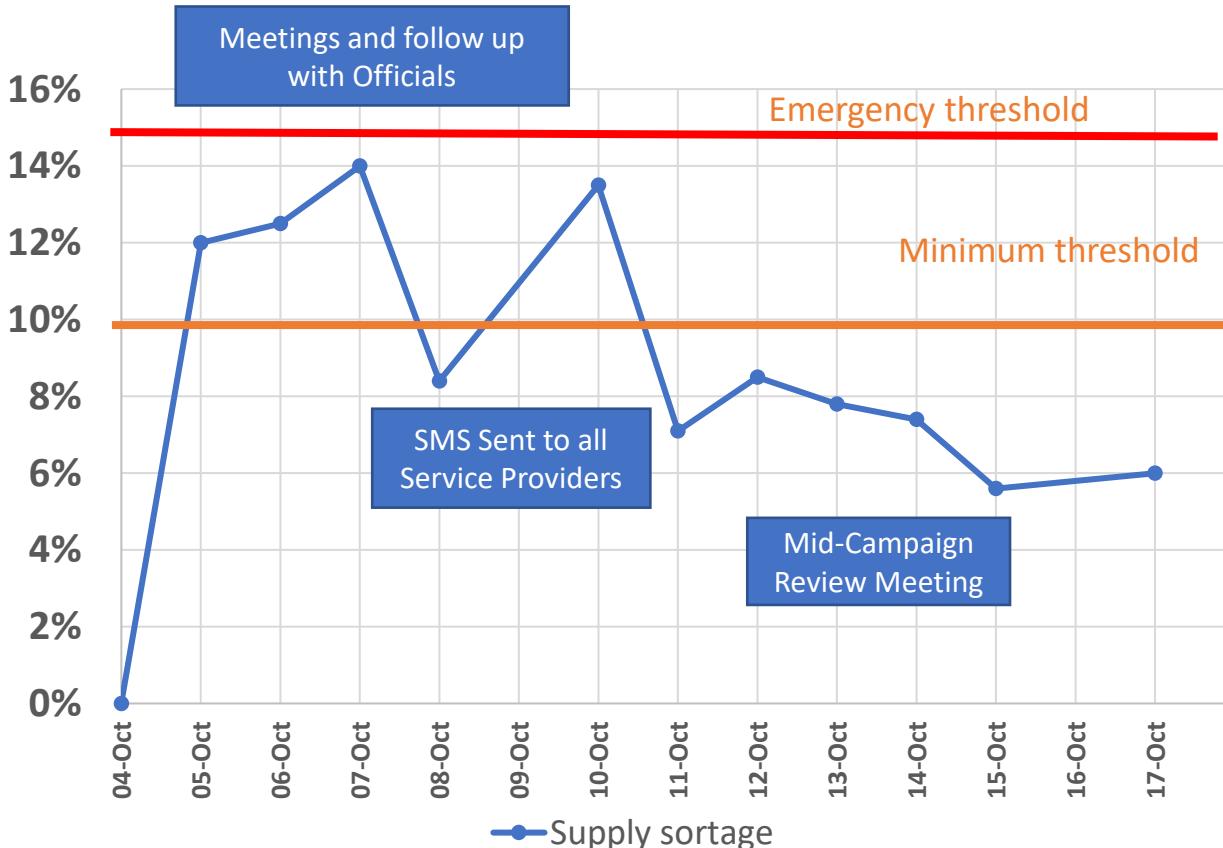


NVAC+ RTMR Online Dashboard



- RTMR tracked not only supply but process of supplementation and COVID safety measures
- The findings were shared through online dashboard and used for discussion

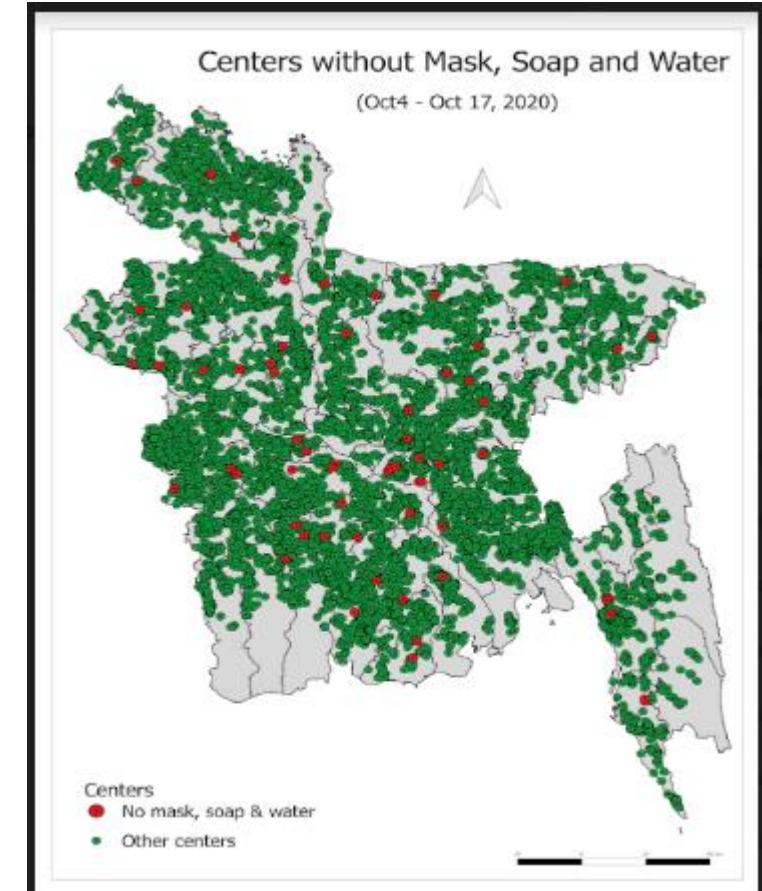
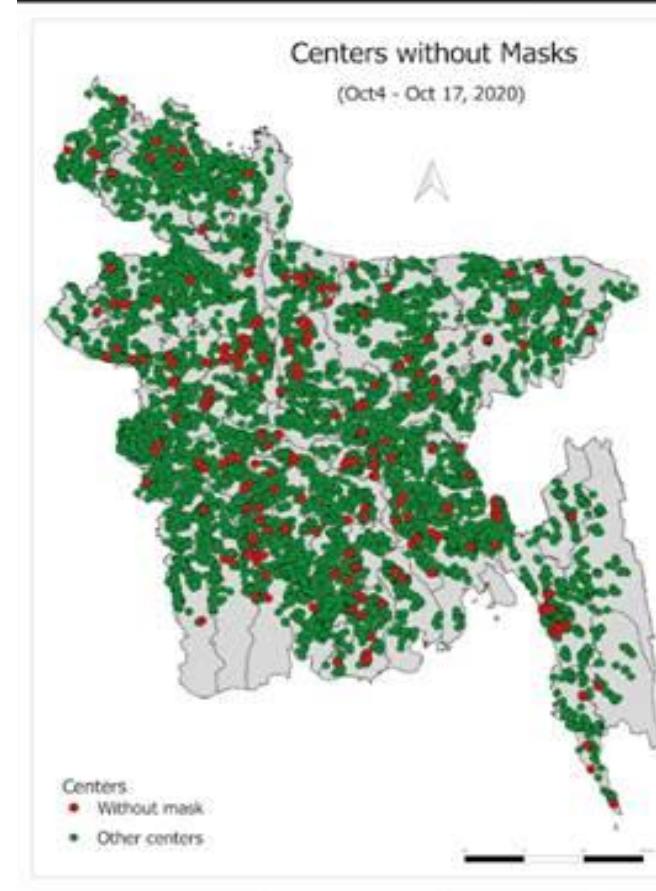
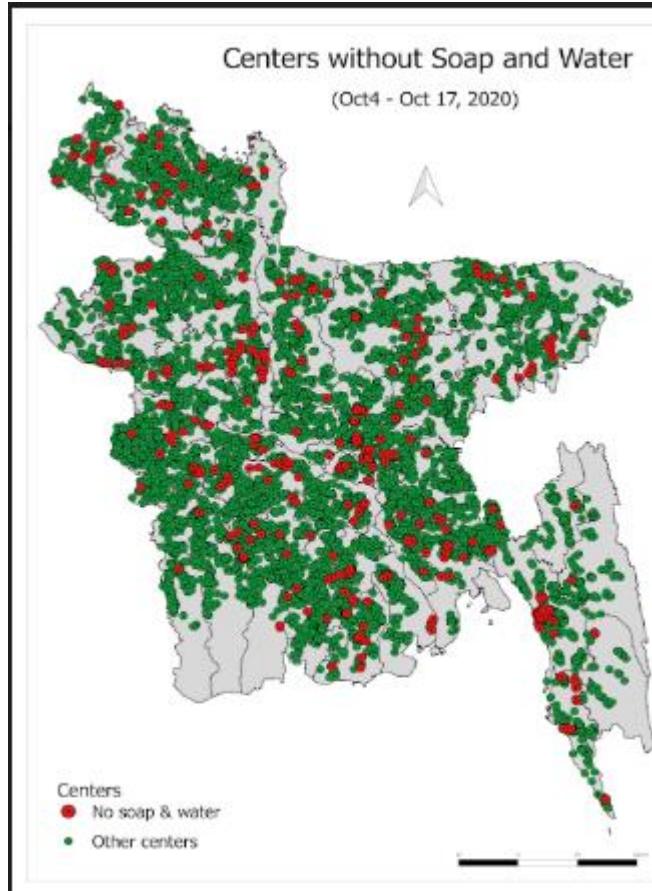
Supply tracking



National update call with all division directors and district officials-over 150 stakeholders

- Overall in the 12 days of campaign – only 7% of centers had shortage of capsules
- The supply status was tracked on daily basis and follow up actions helped reduce the supply gap
- NVAC cell, NIPU, district officials, various partners followed up where supply gap was reported

Tracking of COVID safety protection compliance



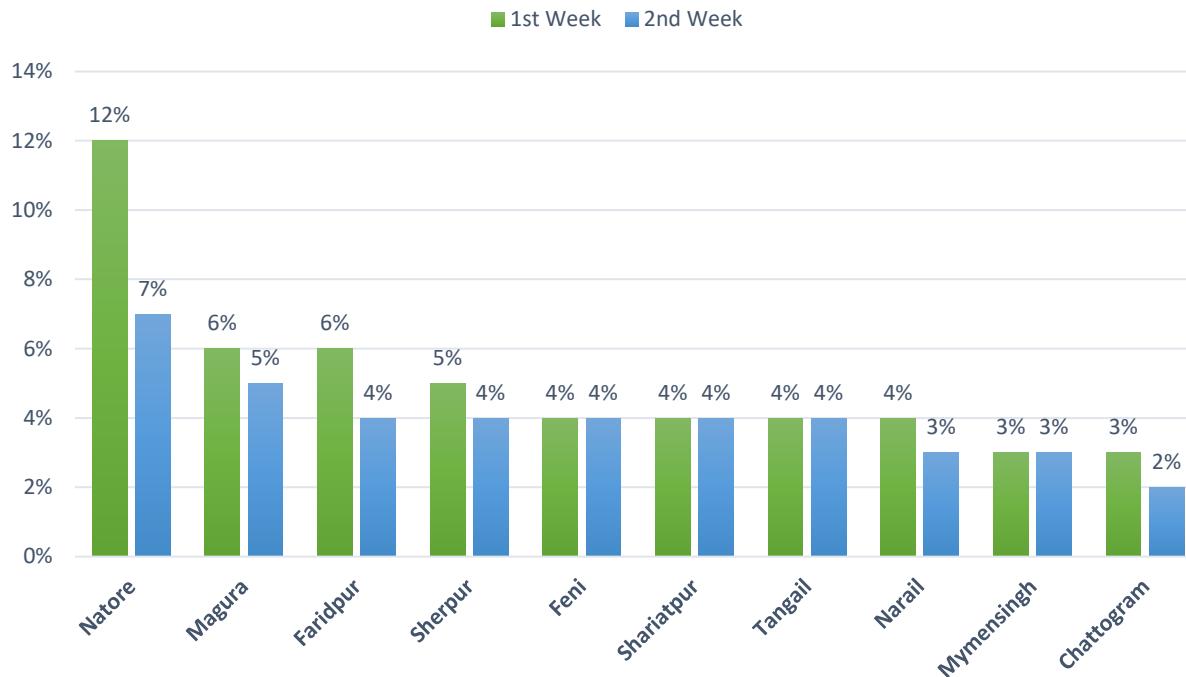
Out of 14,300 centers visited

- 390 centers didn't have soap and water (2.73% of the total centers)
- 181 health workers found who were not wearing mask (1.3% of the total centers)
- In 73 or 0.51% centers, both health worker wasn't wearing the mask and the center didn't have hand washing facility

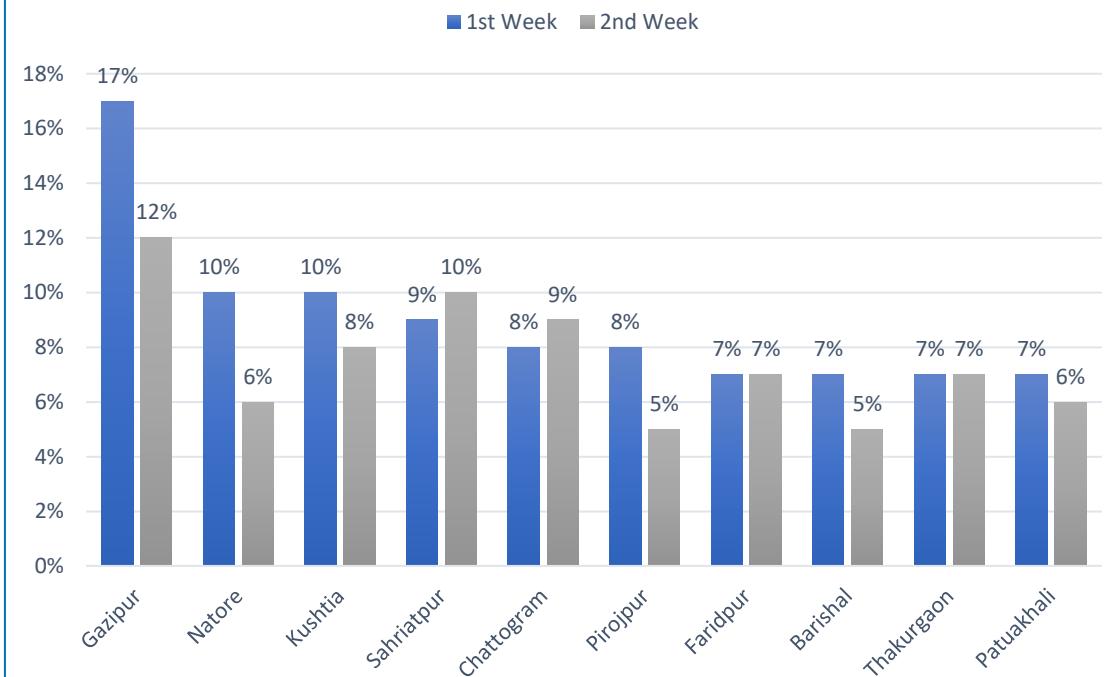


Follow up districts with low COVID compliance

% of Centers with no mask use observed



% of Centers with no Hand Washing facility

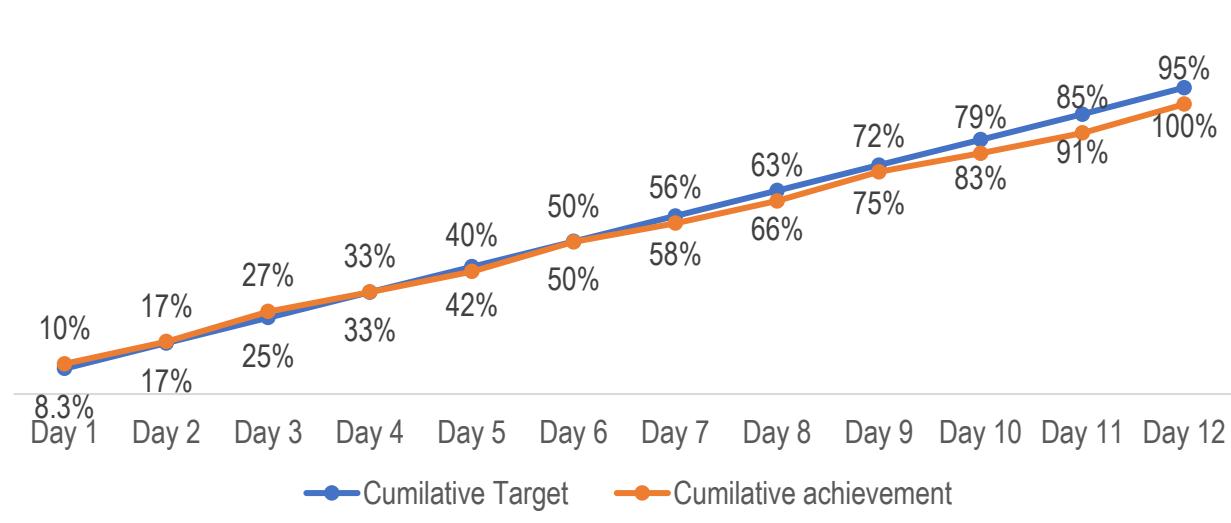
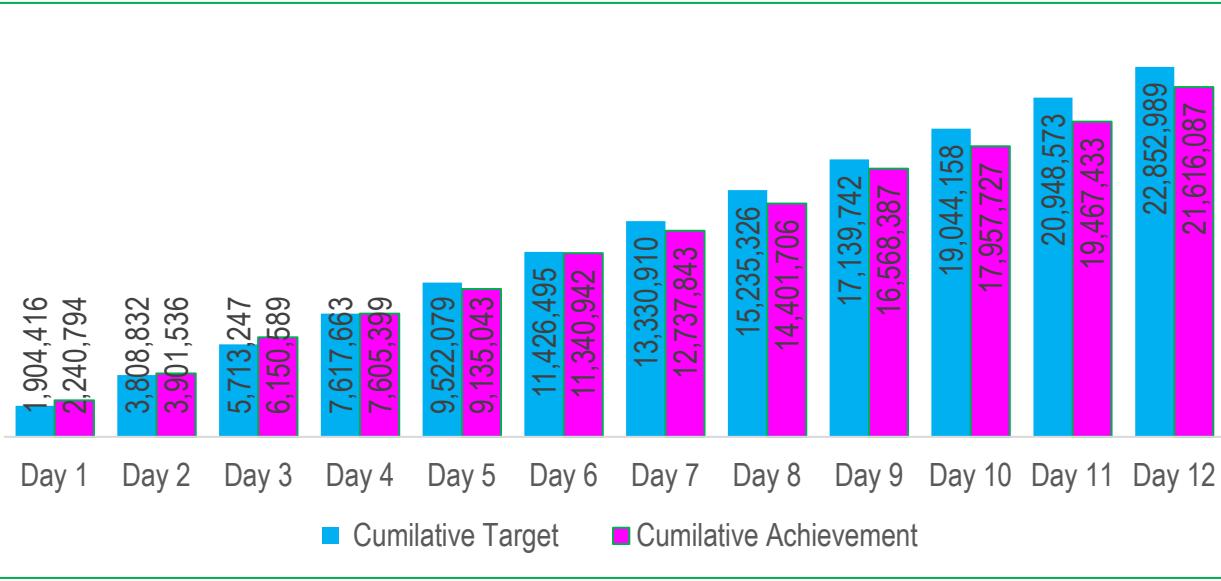


- The timely availability of RTM data has helped the follow up with districts where safety compliance was low
- After following up the situation improved in most of the low performing districts
 - In Natore district, percentage of the health workers not wearing mask decreased from 12% to 7%
 - In Gazipur district, after the follow up the percentage of centers without soap and water decreased from 17% to 12%



Campaign Result

Total 21.51 million on children reached- 97% of the total target



Expected Achievement	Achievement 10/11/2020	Achievement 10/17/2020
Faridpur	60%	100%
Dhaka	51%	100%
Barisal	53%	99%
Patuakhali	54%	97%
Bhola	54%	97%
Jessore	54%	100%
Narail	54%	99%
Habiganj	54%	99%
Nilphamari	54%	97%
Dinajpur	54%	97%
Rajshahi	54%	100%
Gazipur	54%	99%
Magura	55%	99%
Rangpur	55%	98%
Khulna	56%	99%
Kurigram	56%	99%

Use of daily data to improve performance

16 districts had cumulative coverage was below 60% mid way of the campaign.

And, after intensive activities, all these districts met the overall campaign target



Lessons learnt

- Use of RTMR has helped to enhance efficiency, effectiveness, accountability and transparency

Efficiency	Effectiveness	Accountability	Transparency
<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Easy for monitors to use including offline entryb. Reporting is automaticc. Performance visualisation is timely availabled. Information can be easily extracted even sub-district level	<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Realtime data and its reporting has helped take actions to address bottlenecks and supply gaps timely--thereby improve performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Use of the tool help track if monitoring has taken place or not with GIS or where monitors visitedb. Previously paper reports will reach to Gov office after 2-3 months and would not be analyzed--so didn't serve the purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Everybody know how the campaign is ongoingb. Has also helped in financial due diligence--only those who are enrolled in the system and whose reports are validated are enumerated

- Use of technology is not the innovation nor magic bullet. But using it to generate data, visualize and facilitate/ guide decision making and action is the key factor for success.
- Phased approach--which helped to build acceptance and institutionalise it into Gov system. Started with small demonstration- tested in 11 districts-then adopted for national campaign



Challenges

Programme

- Timely procurement of masks/ safety items through Gov system
- Comparatively coverage is lower in urban -need more volunteers
- Need to revise tally sheet for gender disaggregation
- Need to provide more focus in HRT and riverine areas where coverage is low

RTMR

- Allocation of monitors not proportional per district size
- the monitoring sites still clustered around easily accessible areas.
- Training centralized, dependent on UNICEF and training in HRT virtually difficult
 - Introduce as part of in-service training, utilize routine planning review meeting or integrate it into existing MIS training
 - need resource pool at district for technical backstopping during campaign





Conclusions

- The Oct campaign was successful in Bangladesh amidst COVID-with careful planning, coordination, effective BCC and use of data through RTMR
- The campaign led by Government and over 95% funded by the Gov. including capsules.
- The Government has also included the RTMR in national plan and allocated \$245,000 for monitoring for Oct round -so financial sustainability
- Use of champions-Minister and other influential people has helped build acceptance and catalyze institutionalised of RTMR
- Partnership under #Unite4Nutrition alliance- partners came together to support the campaign.
- The key information sources for caregivers is Community Gov Workers- which underscore their strong commitment despite COVID



Health Minister recording his findings on the phone after observing the campaign-from the last Jan campaign



THANK YOU

UNICEF, WHO, NI, GAIN, WB , CIFF, BMGF GAC, USAID, EU

Useful links

1. NVAC+ RTMR <https://public.tableau.com/profile/shammi.shawal#!/vizhome/NVACSep-2020/Dashboard1>
2. National Nutrition Services Multi-Function Information Portal <http://nnsop.org/>
3. Unite4Nutrition <http://unite4nutrition.org/>



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for Vitamin A

Dr. Winnie Kanyi

County Director of Health
Murang'a County
Kenya

Directrice des services de
santé au niveau du comté
Comté de Murang'a
Kenya





Murang'a County VAS Performance

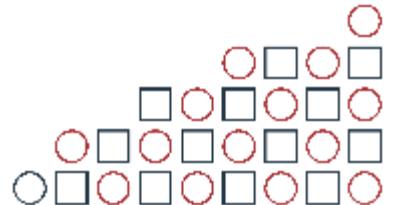
Performance du programme de SVA
dans le comté de Murang'a au Kenya

Presenter:

Dr Winnie Kanyi
County Director of Health

Intervenante:

Dr Winnie Kanyi
Directrice de services de santé au
niveau du comté



Presentation outline

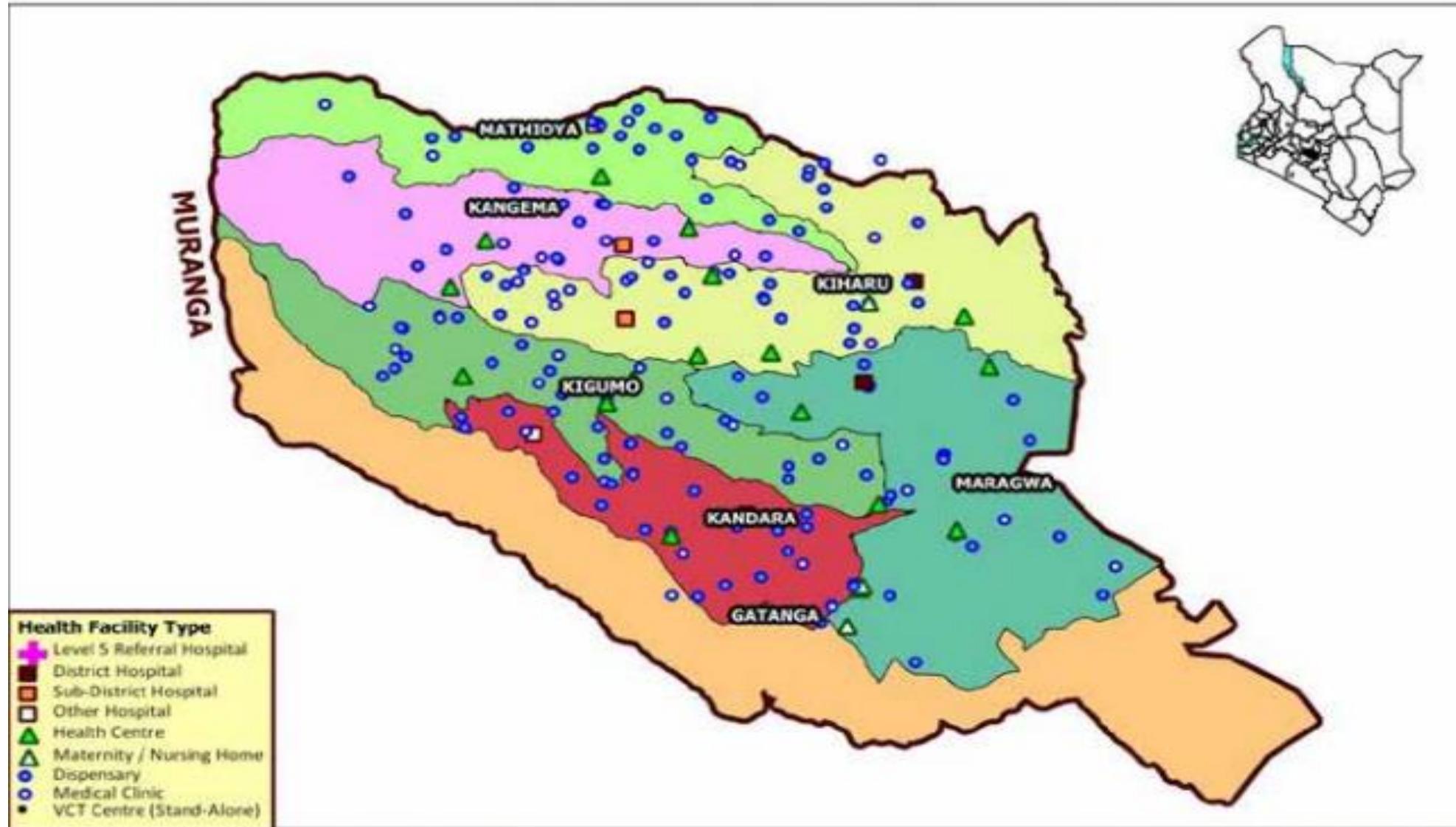
- Background to VAS in Murang'a
- VAS in COVID-19 context at Murang'a
- COVID-19 challenges and adaptations
- Results
- Lessons
- Conclusions
- Acknowledgements

Plan de présentation

- Contexte de la SVA à Murang'a
- Services SVA dans le contexte de COVID-19 à Murang'a
- COVID-19 : défis et adaptations
- Résultats
- Leçons apprises
- Conclusions
- Remerciements

Map of Murang'a County

Carte du comté de Murang'a



Background of VAS in Murang'a before COVID-19

Historique de la SVA à Murang'a avant COVID-19

- Kenya's VAS Policy 2017 outlines 3 key approaches: Health Facility, Integration into campaigns and Malezi Bora, Community level - CU, ECDE, Outreach
- Though provided free, VAS coverage remained below 40% before 2018
- In 2017, NI and MCG conducted gaps assessment using WHO health systems building blocks. Findings attributed low performance to:
 - Low capacity to plan for and deliver VAS services coupled with low community awareness and demand for VAS
 - Insufficient number of human resources
 - Inadequate financing
 - Gaps in VAS data capture and reporting.
 - Gaps in Vitamin A distribution to health facilities creating stock outs

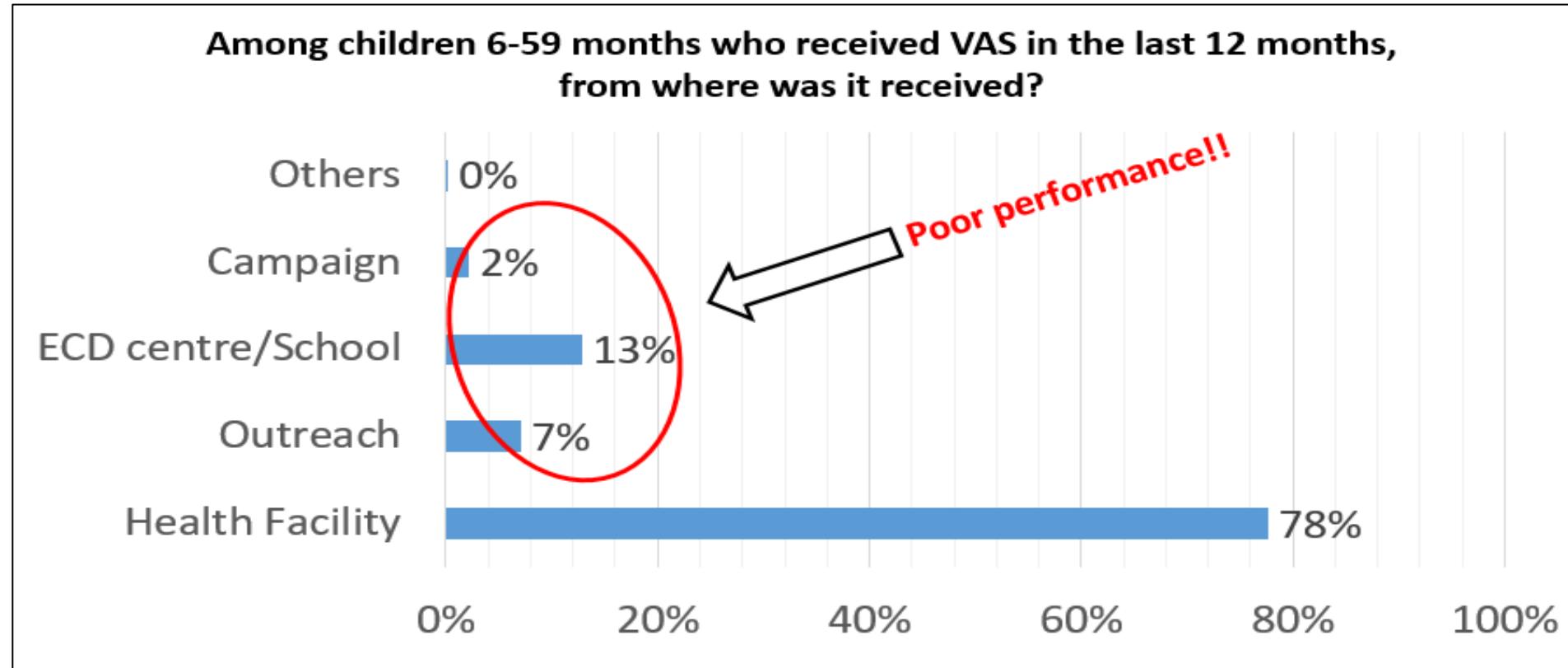
Leadership and governance structures were already in place

- La politique kenyane en matière de SVA pour l'année 2017 présente trois approches clés : Structures de santé, Intégration dans les campagnes et du programme Malezi Bora, Niveau communautaire - CU, ECDE, activités de sensibilisation
- Bien qu'elle soit gratuite, la couverture de SVA est restée inférieure à 40 % avant 2018
- En 2017, le NI et le MCG ont procédé à une évaluation des lacunes en utilisant les éléments constitutifs des systèmes de santé de l'OMS. Les résultats ont attribué les faibles performances éléments suivants :
 - Faible capacité à planifier et à fournir des services SVA, associée à une faible sensibilisation de la communauté et à une faible demande de SVA
 - Ressources humaines inadéquates
 - Financement insuffisant
 - Lacunes dans la saisie et la communication des données SVA.
 - Lacunes dans la distribution de vitamine A aux établissements de santé, se soldant dans des ruptures de stock

Les structures de direction et de gouvernance étaient déjà en place

VAS Delivery by Channels (Gap assessment 2017)

Fourniture de SVA par canaux (évaluation des lacunes 2017)



In 2017, of children supplemented, majority received VAS from static health facilities with other delivery channels performing poorly

En 2017, la majorité des enfants ayant bénéficié de SVA ont reçu des SVA dans des structures de santé fixes, les autres canaux de distribution étant peu performants

Murang'a VAS Optimization Project

Projet d'optimisation de services SVA à Murang'a

- To address the identified gaps in VAS, Muranga County Government (MCG) partnered with NI to implement an operations research between 2018 and 2019
- Project's main objective was draw lessons on optimizing VAS through multiple channels in line with the national VAS guidelines
- Resulted in improved VAS coverage at above 80%
- VAS micro-planning at health facility level majorly contributed to sustaining the high VAS coverage
- Pour combler les lacunes identifiées en matière de SVA, le gouvernement du comté de Murang'a (MCG) s'est associé à NI pour mettre en œuvre une recherche opérationnelle entre 2018 et 2019
- L'objectif principal du projet était de tirer des enseignements sur l'optimisation de services SVA par de multiples canaux, conformément aux directives nationales en matière de SVA
- Le projet a permis d'améliorer la couverture de SVA à plus de 80%.
- La micro-planification des services de SVA au niveau des établissements de santé a largement contribué à maintenir la couverture élevée de la SVA

VAS in Murang'a in context of COVID-19

La SVA à Murang'a dans le cadre
de COVID-19

Status of COVID-19 in Murang'a

Situation de COVID-19 à Murang'a

- The first case in Kenya, was reported on 13th March 2020 while Murang'a reported its first case in June 2020
- Table below shows COVID-19 updates as of 8th February 2021
- Le premier cas de la pandémie de COVID-19 au Kenya a été signalé le 13 mars 2020, tandis que le comté de Murang'a a signalé son premier cas en juin 2020
- Le tableau ci-dessous présente les mises à jour de la situation de COVID-19 au 8 février 2021

	Total Cases Nombre total des cas	Deaths Décès	Case Fatality Rate Taux de mortalité
Kenya	101944	1786	1.8%
Murang'a	736	19	2.6%

Challenges and adaptations

Défis et adaptations

Area	Challenges encountered in Health care system including VAS due to COVID-19 pandemic	Adaptations/strategies to overcome challenge
Health workforce	Inadequate human resource for health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional staff employed on contract basis Empowering CHVs to perform tasks as VAS
Financing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funding – Funds directed to pandemic response Shortage of PPEs (mask and hand sanitizers) for Health Care workers Increased costs of undertaking activities (PPEs, distancing etc) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sourcing and re-allocation of funds to support VAS Financial and material support from National, county and partners provided

Domaine	Défis rencontrés au niveau du système de soins de santé, y compris pour les services SVA, en raison de la pandémie de COVID-19	Adaptations/stratégies pour relever les défis
Personnel de santé	Ressources humaines insuffisantes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Personnel supplémentaire employé sur une base contractuelle Habiliter les agents de santé communautaire bénévoles à effectuer des tâches telles que l'administration de SVA
Financement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financement insuffisant – Ressources financières acheminées vers la lutte contre la pandémie de COVID-19 Pénurie d'EPI (masques et gel hydro-alcoolique pour les mains) pour les travailleurs de la santé Augmentation des coûts des activités (EPI, distanciation sociale, etc.) Recherche et réaffectation de fonds pour soutenir les services SVA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobilisation et réaffectation de fonds pour soutenir les activités SVA Soutien financier et matériel fourni par le gouvernement national, le comté et les partenaires

Challenges and adaptations

Défis et adaptations

Area	Challenges encountered in Health care system including VAS due to COVID-19 pandemic	Adaptations/strategies to overcome challenge
Service delivery and demand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transport challenges for HCWs due to curfew and restricted movements Reduced utilization of services by community - Fear of contracting COVID-19 Suspension of outreach, Malezi bora and closing of all schools –disrupted VAS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The County provided utility vehicles to facilitate Health workers to and from work stations. Community sensitization and awareness creation on COVID-19 Household VAS delivery by CHVs NI supported the CHVs with Masks and hand sanitizers
Domaine	Défis rencontrés au niveau du système de soins de santé, y compris pour les services SVA, en raison de la pandémie de COVID-19	Adaptations/stratégies pour relever les défis
Prestation et demande de services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Difficultés de transport pour les travailleurs de la santé en raison du couvre-feu et des restrictions de mouvement Utilisation réduite des services par la communauté Suspension des activités de services de santé mobiles, du programme Malezi bora et fermeture de toutes les écoles - perturbation de la SVA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Le comté a fourni des véhicules utilitaires pour faciliter le déplacement des travailleurs de santé vers et depuis les postes de travail. Sensibilisation de la communauté sur la prise de conscience à l'égard de la pandémie de COVID-19 Fourniture de services SVA aux ménages par les agents de santé communautaires bénévoles NI a soutenu l'acquisition des masques et de gel antibactérien pour les agents de santé communautaires bénévoles

Challenges and adaptations

Défis et adaptations

Area	Challenges encountered in Health care system including VAS due to COVID-19 pandemic	Adaptations/strategies to overcome challenge
Health information	No official easy to use data tools for CHVs Delay in submitting the VAS data capture tools by the CHVs after use at households due to transport challenges	Improvised data tools for CHVs The CHEWs/ CHAs (CHV supervisors) collected the hard copies of data capture tools , sending them to health facilities.
Leadership/governance/coordination	Restrictions to hold meetings affected VAS planning and review meetings	Use of social WhatsApp groups for health workers and CHVs helped in coordination and sharing information

Domaine	Défis rencontrés au niveau du système de soins de santé, y compris pour les services SVA, en raison de la pandémie de COVID-19	Adaptations/stratégies pour relever les défis
Informations sanitaires	Manque d'outils de données officiels faciles à utiliser pour les agents de santé communautaires bénévoles Retard dans la soumission des outils de saisie des données SVA par les agents de santé communautaires bénévoles après que ceux-ci soient utilisés au niveau des ménages en raison de difficultés de transport	Outils de données improvisés pour les agents de santé communautaires bénévoles Les agents de vulgarisation sanitaire/ assistants de santé communautaire (superviseurs des agents de santé communautaires bénévoles) ont collecté et envoyé les outils de saisie des données sous forme de copies imprimées aux établissements de santé.
Leadership/gouvernance/coordination	Les restrictions sur les rassemblements ont eu un impact sur les réunions de planification et d'examen de la SVA	Utilisation des groupes WhatsApp pour les travailleurs sanitaires et les agents de santé communautaires bénévoles a facilité la coordination et le partage d'informations

Challenges and adaptations

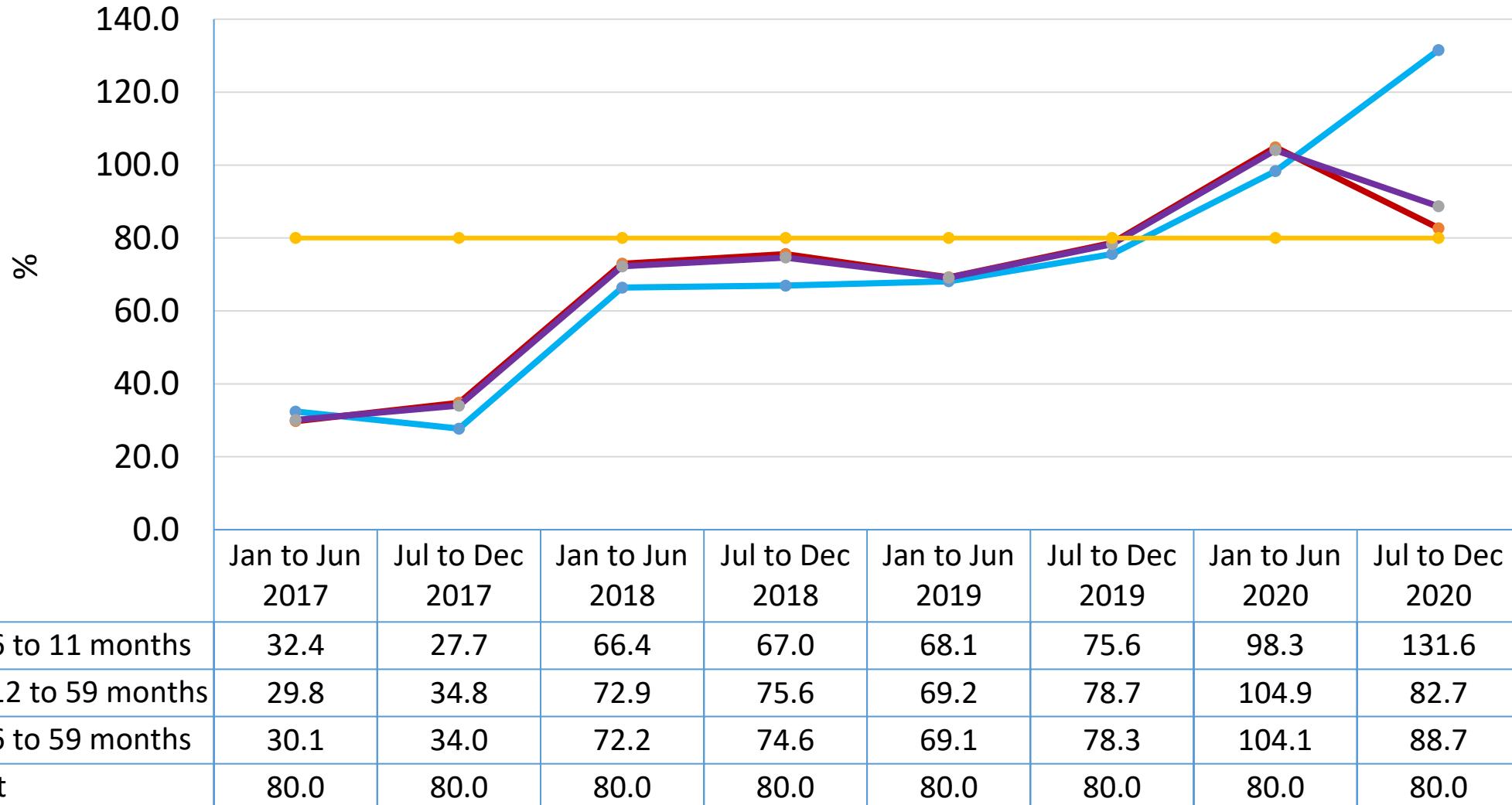
Défis et adaptations

Area	Challenges encountered in Health care system including VAS due to COVID-19 pandemic	Adaptations/strategies to overcome challenge
Health Commodity (Vit A Capsules)	Transport challenges hindered smooth access to VA Capsules by CHVs	All health facilities had adequate supply of VA capsules courtesy of NI CHEWs/ CHAs took the VA capsules from the static health facilities and supported in distributing to CHVs
Domaine	Défis rencontrés au niveau du système de soins de santé, y compris pour les services SVA, en raison de la pandémie de COVID-19	Adaptations/stratégies pour relever les défis
Produits de santé (gélules de vitamine A)	Les problèmes de transport ont empêché les agents de santé communautaires bénévoles d'accéder facilement aux gélules de vitamine A	Tous les établissements de santé disposaient de stocks suffisants de gélules de vitamine A grâce au soutien de NI Les agents de vulgarisation sanitaire/ assistants de santé communautaire s'approvisionnaient en capsules de VA dans les établissements de santé fixes qu'ils distribuaient ensuite aux agents de santé communautaires bénévoles



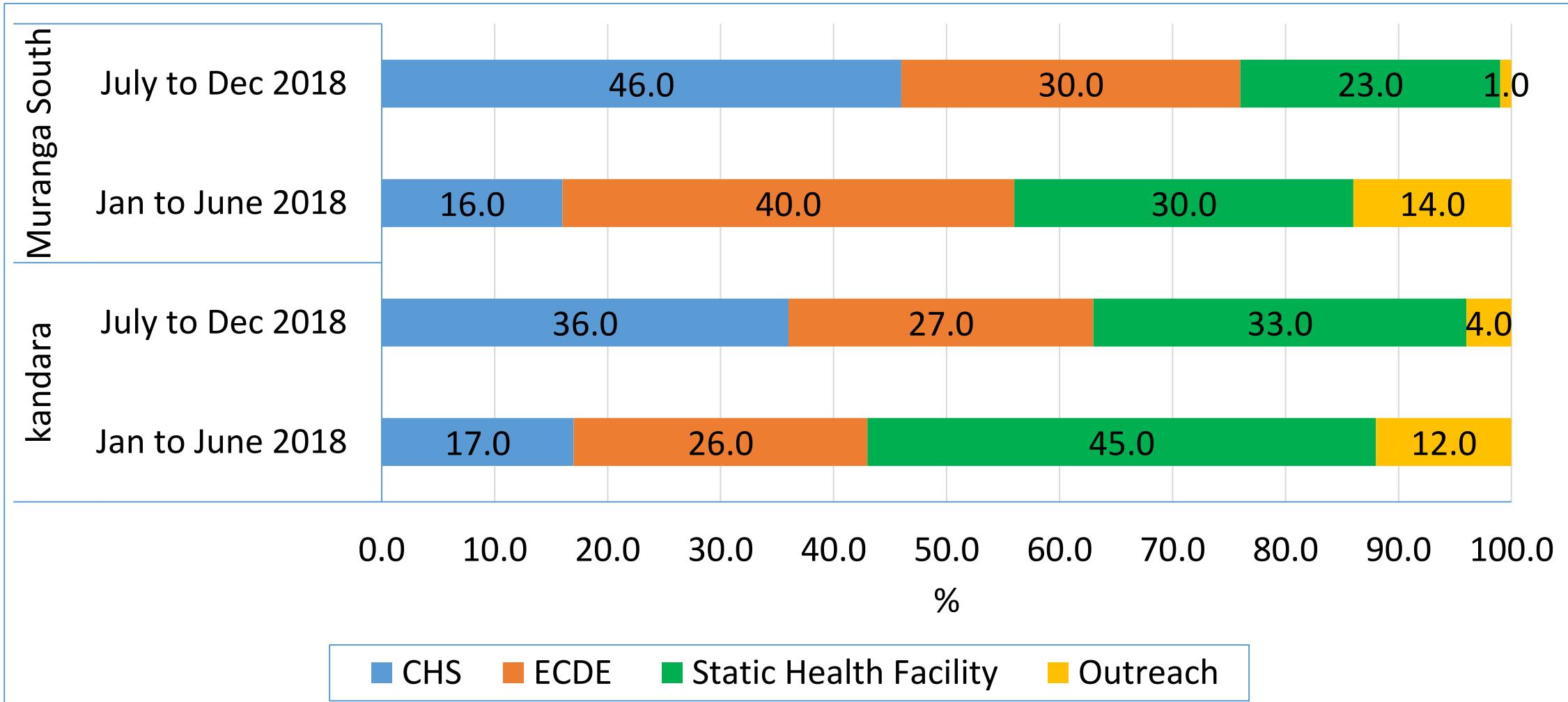
Murang'a VAS Coverage Year 2017 to 2020

Couverture SVA à Murang'a VAS de 2017 à 2020



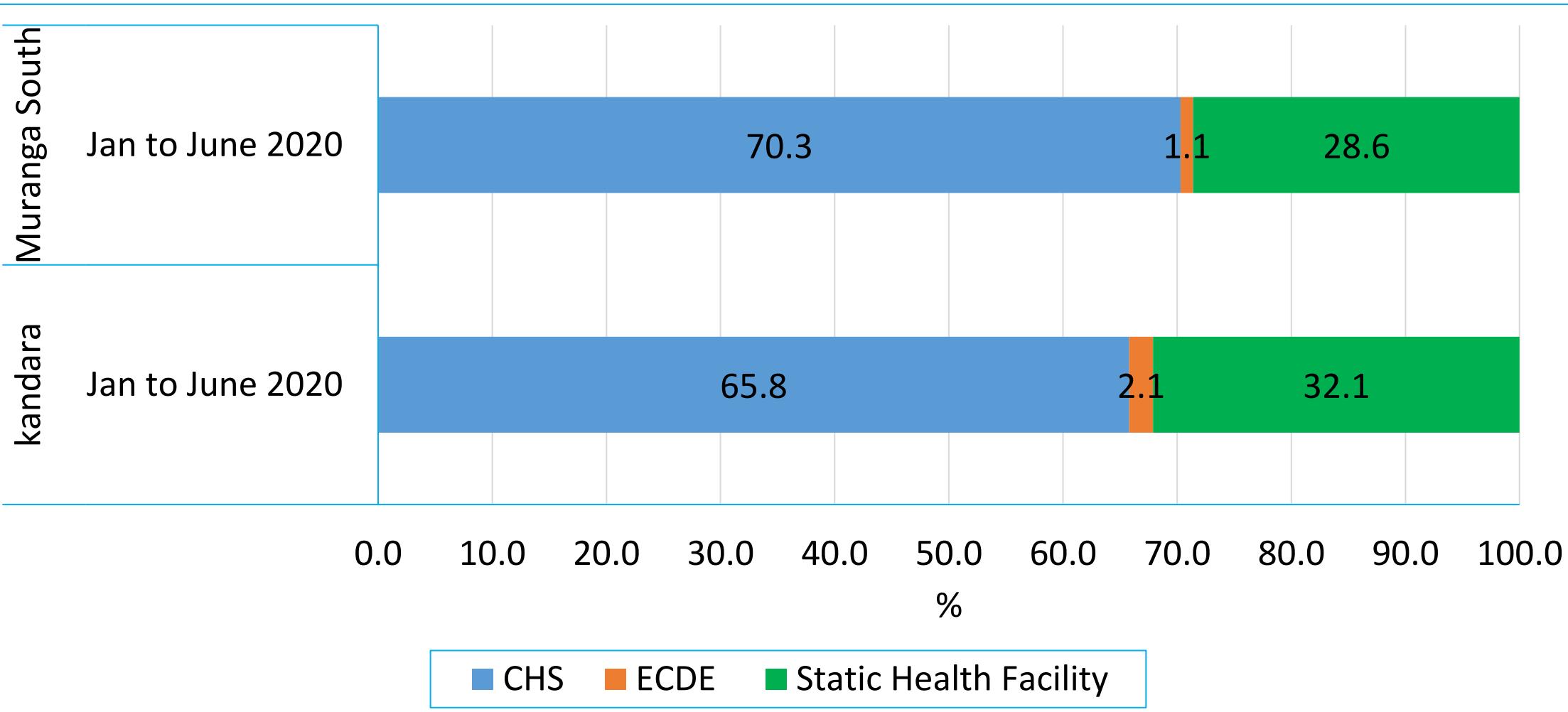
VAS coverage 12 to 59 Months by delivery channel: 2018

Couverture SVA de 12 à 59 mois par canal de distribution : 2018



VAS coverage 12 to 59 months by delivery channel: Sem 1 2020

Couverture SVA de 12 à 59 mois par canal de distribution : 1^{er} Tri 2020



Lessons Learnt

- Micro-planning for VAS at all levels of health care delivery (Community, health facility, Sub County and County) is critical
- A robust CHS provides an effective and sustainable platform to support delivery of health services at community level.
- Social media (WhatsApp groups) provides an alternative structure for coordination, sharing reports and strategizing intervention where necessary
- Acknowledging and rewarding of VAS stakeholders ensures they remain motivated to deliver health services

Leçons apprises

- La micro-planification de la SVA est essentielle à tous les niveaux de la prestation de soins de santé (communauté, établissement de santé, sous-comté et comté)
- Un centre de soins de santé communautaire solide fournit une plateforme efficace et durable pour soutenir la prestation de services de santé au niveau communautaire.
- Les réseaux sociaux (groupes WhatsApp) offrent une structure alternative pour la coordination, le partage des rapports et la mise en place de stratégies d'intervention, le cas échéant
- Reconnaître et récompenser les acteurs de la SVA permet de s'assurer qu'ils restent motivés pour fournir des services de santé

Conclusions

- Developing multiple VAS delivery platforms ensures continuity when one is affected
- CHS VAS delivery platform is an effective and sustainable approach that complements other VAS delivery channels
- Micro-planning was the game changer
- Strong coordination structures are essential for achieving and sustaining high VAS coverage
- Le développement de plusieurs plates-formes de prestation de SVA assure la continuité lorsque l'une d'entre elles est touchée
- La plate-forme de prestation de SVA au niveau de CHS est une approche efficace et durable qui complète les autres canaux de prestation de SVA
- La micro-planification a changé la donne
- Des structures de coordination solides sont essentielles pour atteindre et maintenir une couverture SVA élevée

Acknowledgements

- National and Muranga County Governments
- Nutrition International – financial and Technical support
- The Muranga Health Department
- All partners and stakeholders

Remerciements

- Le gouvernement national et celui du comté de Murang'a
- Nutrition International – soutien financier et technique
- Le département de la santé de Murang'a
- Tous les partenaires et parties prenantes

Thank You!



Merci!



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for Vitamin A

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Ministère de la santé
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SUPPLEMENTATION EN VITAMINE A DANS LE CONTEXTE DU COVID 19 AU BURKINA FASO

VITAMIN A SUPPLEMENTATION IN THE CONTEXT OF COVID 19 IN BURKINA FASO

WEBINAIRE GAVA : Partage d'expériences sur la mise en œuvre de la supplémentation en vitamine A dans le contexte de la pandémie COVID-19

GAVA WEBINAR: Experience sharing on the implementation of vitamin A supplementation (VAS) in the context of COVID-19 pandemic



PLAN



- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. PRESENTATION DU BURKINA FASO | 1. PRESENTATION OF BURKINA FASO |
| 2. CONTEXTE DES JOURNEES VITAMINE A PLUS (JVA +) | 2. BACKGROUND OF VA-DAY+ |
| 3. PAQUET DES JVA+ | 3. VA-DAY+ PACKAGE |
| 4. RAPPEL CONTEXTE COVID-19 | 4. COVID-19 CONTEXT |
| 5. PROCESSUS DE PREPARATION DES JVA+ DANS LE
CONTEXTE DU COVID-19 | 5. PREPARATION FOR VA-DAY+ IN THE
CONTEXT OF COVID-19 |
| 6. PROCESSUS DE MISE EN OEUVRE DES JVA+ DANS LE
CONTEXTE DU COVID-19 | 6. IMPLEMENTATION OF VA-DAY+ IN THE
CONTEXT OF COVID-19 |
| 7. RESULTATS OBTENUS EN 2019-2020 | 7. OUTCOMES ACHIEVED IN 2019-2020 |
| 8. FACTEURS DE SUCCES | 8. SUCCESS FACTORS |
| 9. LEÇONS APPRISES | 9. LESSONS LEARNED |



Burkina Faso



1. BURKINA FASO

- Nombre moyen d'enfants par femme: 6,2
- Population totale: 21,478,529 Hbts (INSD, 2020)
- Nombre de régions: 13
- Nombre d'enfants de moins de cinq ans: 3,214,395
- Nombre d'établissements de santé: 2 394 CSPS
- Nombre de districts sanitaires: 70
- Average number of children per woman: 6.2
- Total population: 21,478,529 habitants (NISD, 2020)
- Number of provinces: 13
- Number of children under five: 3,214,395
- Number of health care facilities: 2,394 CSPS
- Number of health districts: 70





2. CONTEXTE DE LA STRATEGIE JOURNEE VITAMINE A PLUS

2. CONTEXT OF THE VITAMIN A-DAY+ STRATEGY



- Avant 2017, mise en œuvre des JVA+ sous forme de campagne de 4 jours souvent couplée aux campagnes polio
- Depuis 2017, modification des JVA+ en stratégie mixte:
 - un (01) mois par les agents de santé à base communautaire (ASBC) dans les zones rurales: 17 668 ASBC recrutés par le gouvernement en 2016
 - quatre (04) jours en milieu urbain par des distributeurs communautaires (DC) dans les zones urbaines: environ 3 500 recrutés pour 4 jours
- **Paquet des JVA+:** supplémentation en vitamine A des enfants de 6 à 59 mois; déparasitage des enfants de 12 à 59 mois ; Dépistage de la malnutrition aiguë chez les enfants de 6-59 mois
- Before 2017, implementation of VA-DAY+ as a 4-day campaign often coupled with polio campaigns.
- Since 2017, modification of VA-DAY+ in mixed strategy:
 - One (01) month through community-based health workers (CBHWs) in rural areas: 17,668 CBHWs recruited by the government in 2016.
 - Four (04) days in urban areas through Community Distributors (CDs) in urban areas: approximately 3,500 CDs recruited for 4 days.
- **VA-DAY+ Package:** Vitamin A supplementation for children aged between 6 and 59 months; Deworming for children aged between 12 and 59 months; Screening for acute malnutrition in children aged between 6 and 59 months.



4. RAPPEL CONTEXTE COVID-19

4. COVID 19 CONTEXT



- COVID-19 déclaré au BF le 9 Mars 2020
- Adoption de mesures par le Gouvernement jusqu'en Juin 2020
 - ❖ De Mars à Juin 2020
 - Limitation des déplacements d'une région à une autre; et fermeture des frontières avec d'autres pays
 - Obligation du port de masques et d'adoption de mesures barrières au COVID-19 par la population
 - Fermetures des écoles, grands marchés et lieux de cultes
 - Interdictions de regroupements de plus de 50 personnes
 - ❖ Après juin 2020:
 - Allègement des mesures, avec maintien de l'obligation du port de masques, distanciation et lavage des mains et/ou utilisation du gel hydroalcoolique dans les lieux publics
- March 9, 2020: outbreak of COVID-19 in BF
- Government introduces measures
 - ❖ From March to June 2020
 - Travel restrictions from one province to another; closure of borders crossings with other countries.
 - Mandatory wearing of masks and introduction of measures to prevent spread of COVID-19
 - Closure of schools, large markets and places of worship
 - Banning of gatherings of more than 50 people
 - ❖ After June 2020:
 - Easing of restrictions but continuation of mandatory wearing of masks, social distancing and hand washing and/or use of sanitizers in public places



Situation des cas COVID-19 au Burkina Faso: Status of COVID-19 cases in Burkina Faso

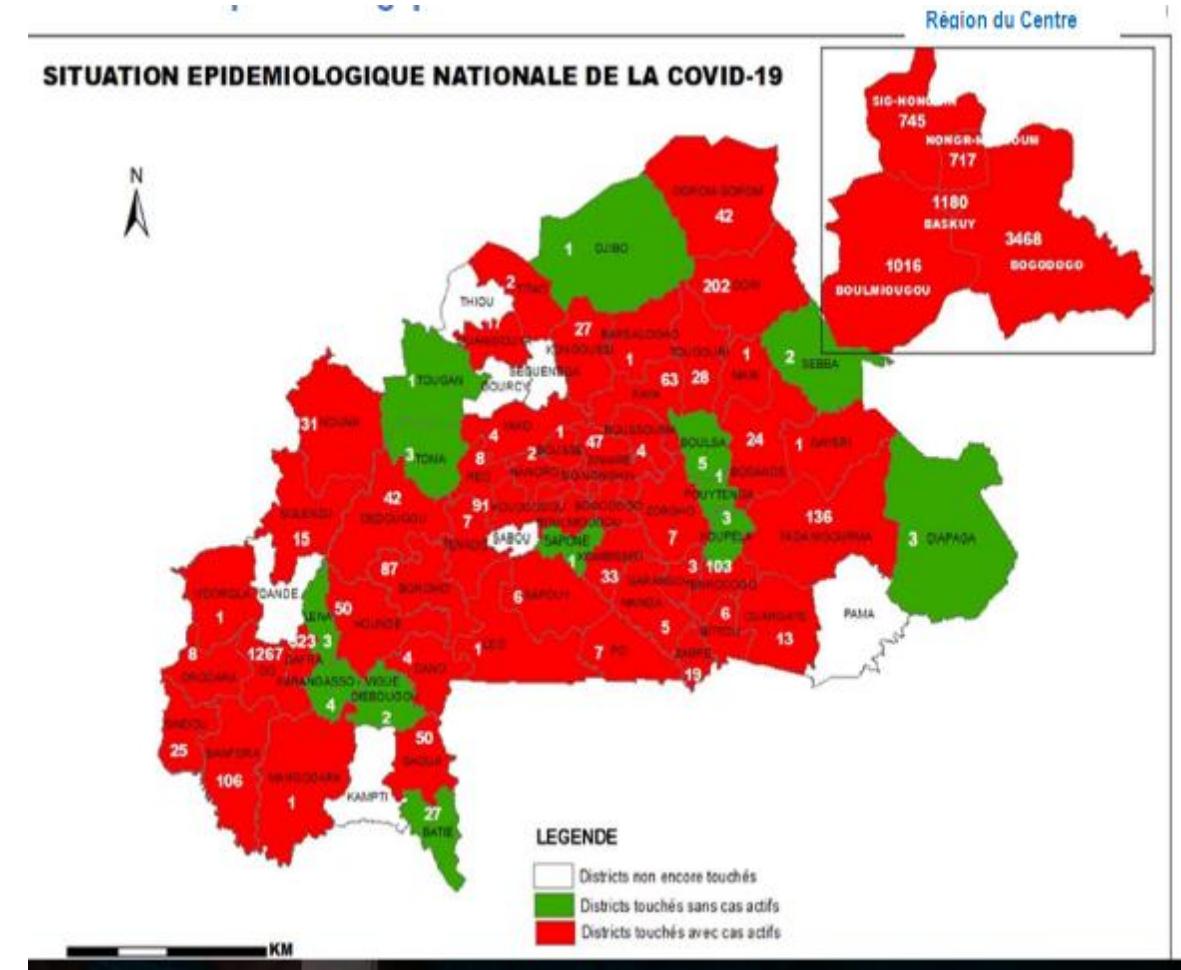


□ Situation des cas au BF au 10 février 2021

- Nombre de cas confirmés: 11 426 dont 4 243 femmes et 7 183 hommes

□ Number of cases in BF as of February 10, 2021

- Number of confirmed cases: 11,426 (4,243 women and 7,183 men).





Situation des cas COVID-19 au Burkina Faso: Status of COVID-19 cases in Burkina Faso

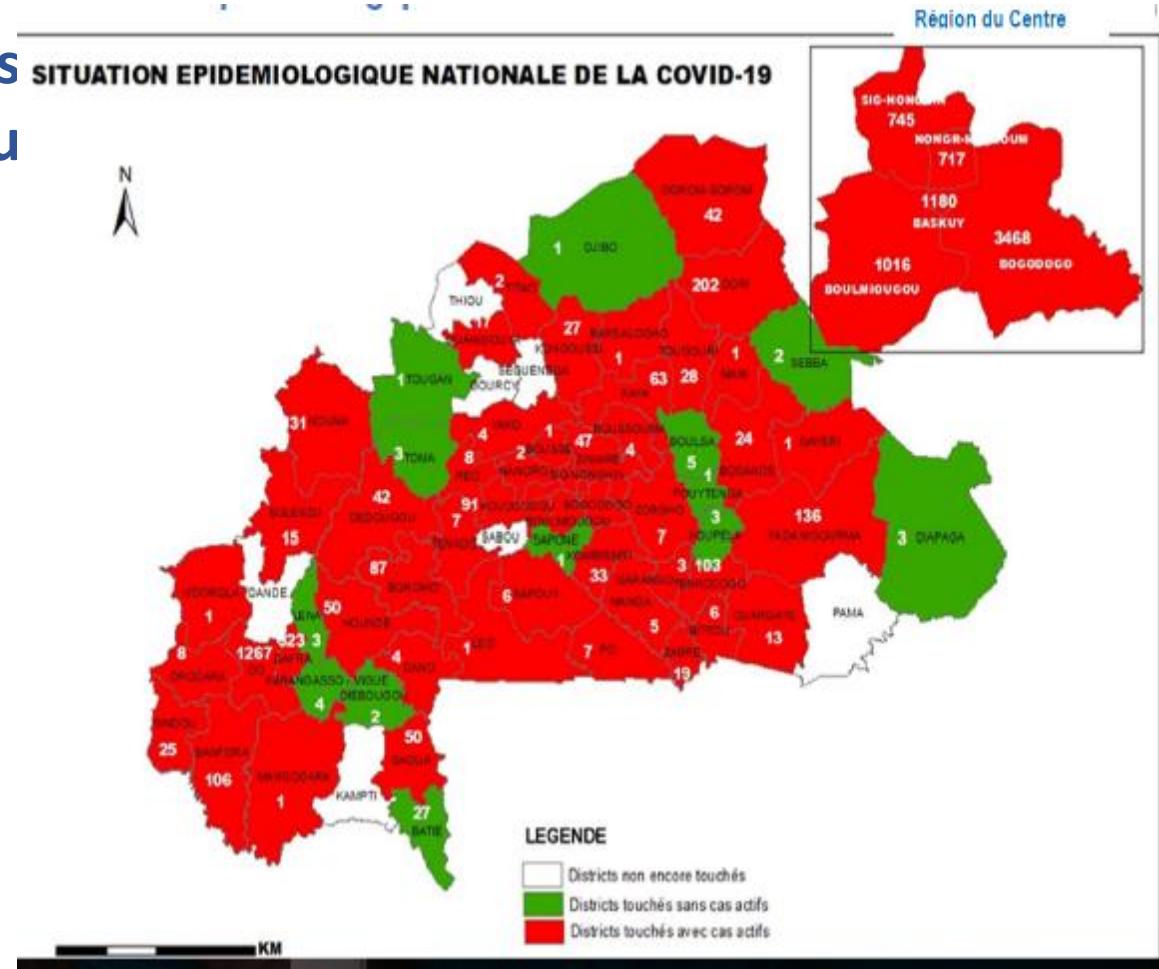


- **84% des cas concentrés dans les deux grandes villes du pays: Région du Centre (Ouagadougou et région des Hauts Bassins (Bobo)**

- Nombre de décès: 134,
- Nombre de guérisons: 10 279,
- Nombre de cas actifs: 1 013

- **84% of cases concentrated in the country's two major cities: Central Region (Ouagadougou) and the Hauts Bassins Region (Bobo).**

- Number of deaths: 134,
- Number of people healed: 10,279,
- Number of active cases: 1,013



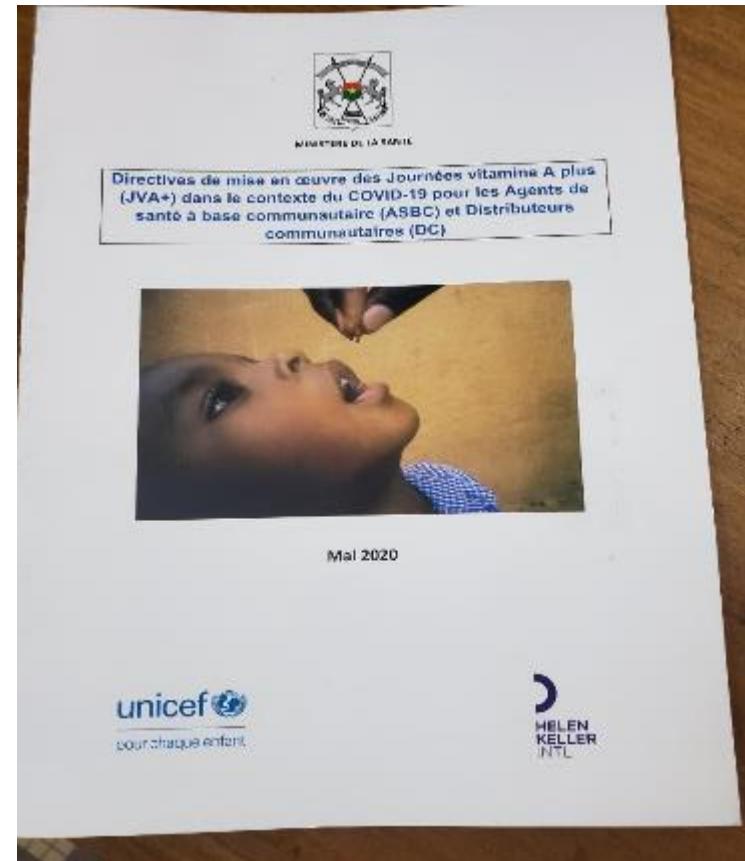


5. Processus de préparation des JVA+ dans le contexte COVID-19

5. Preparation for VA-DAY+ in the COVID-19 context



- Intégration de la protection contre le COVID-19 dans toutes les étapes de préparation
 - Réunions préparatoires en visio-conférences: Direction de la nutrition, HKI, Unicef, directions régionales de santé
 - Elaboration et reproduction de directives sur l'intégration des mesures de protection COVID-19 dans l'intervention
 - Révision/reproduction des grilles de supervision
-
- Integration of protective measures against COVID-19 in all stages of preparation
 - Preparatory meetings through video-conferencing: Nutrition Directorate, HKI, UNICEF, regional health directorates
 - Formulation and publishing of guidelines on the integration of COVID-19 protective measures in the VAD interventions
 - Review/production of supervision grids





Processus de préparation des JVA + dans le contexte COVID-19

Preparation for VA-DAY+ in the context of COVID-19

Burkina Faso



- Acquisition et acheminement des kit COVID-19 (gel hydroalcoolique, savon et masques) pour les ASBC et les superviseurs;
 - Orientation des acteurs (superviseurs, Agents de santé et ASBC)
 - Communication de masse et audio visuelle intégrant le respect des mesures barrières au COVID-19
-
- Purchase and shipment of COVID-19 kits (sanitizers, soap and masks) for CBHWs and supervisors;
 - Orientation of providers, (supervisors, health professionals and CBHWs)
 - Mass and audio-visual communication integrating compliance measures for protection against COVID-19





6. Processus de mise en oeuvre des JVA + dans le contexte COVID-19

6. Implementation of VA-DAY+ in the context of COVID-19



- Respect de la distanciation dans les ménages pendant l'administration
 - Désinfection des mains au savon et au gel hydroalcoolique par les ASBC
 - Port du masque exigé pour chaque ASBC pendant l'administration
 - Nettoyage de la bandelette de shakir à l'aide du gel hydroalcoolique après chaque enfant mesuré
 - Pas de grands regroupement dans les familles
 - Mise à contribution des mamans au besoin pour l'administration des prestations.
-
- CBHWs respect social distancing measures in households during VA administration
 - CBHWs practice hand disinfection with soap and sanitizers
 - Each CBHW wears the mask during VA administration
 - Cleaning shakir strip with the sanitizer after each child is measured
 - No large family gatherings
 - Involvement of mothers as needed for the administration of VA.



Synthèse des défis dans le contexte COVID-19 et solutions trouvées

Summary of challenges and solutions identified

Domaine	Défis/Difficultés dans la mise en œuvre des JVA+ du fait du COVID-19	Stratégie d'adaptation pour relever les défis
Acteurs de mise en œuvre des JVA+	Insuffisance de capacités dans la mise en œuvre des JVA+ dans le contexte Covid-19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Orientation des acteurs (superviseurs, Agents de santé et ASBC) ▪ Communication de masse et audio visuelle intégrant le respect des mesures barrières au COVID-19
Coordination	Restriction des regroupements avant fin mai 2020	Organisation de réunion préparatoire et de réunion de coordination à distance via Zoom

Area	Challenges/difficulties in VA-DAY+ implementation due to COVID-19	Stratégie d'adaptation pour relever les défis Adaptation strategy to meet the challenges
Providers in implementation of VA-DAY+	Insufficient capacity in the implementation of the VA-DAY+ in Covid-19 context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Orientation of the providers (supervisors, health professionals and CBHWs) ▪ Mass and audio-visual communication integrating compliance with COVID-19 prevention measures
Coordination	Restriction on gatherings before the end of May 2020	Organization of preparatory meetings and remote coordination meetings via Zoom

Synthèse des défis dans le contexte COVID-19 et solutions trouvées

Summary of challenges and solutions identified

Domaine	Défis/Difficultés dans la mise en œuvre des JVA+ du fait du COVID-19	Stratégie d'adaptation pour relever les défis
Mise en œuvre de la stratégie	Fermeture des frontières entre les villes/ Deux grandes villes	Revue de la stratégie en évitant que les acteurs se déplacent des principales villes touchées vers les autres
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Peur des populations de recevoir les agents de santé à base communautaire et autres distributeurs en ❖ Propagation de la maladie à COVID-19 	<p>Prise de mesures préventives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Acquisition et acheminement des kit COVID-19 (gel hydroalcoolique, savon et masques) pour les ASBC et les superviseurs; ❑ Formation/Briefing de tous les acteurs sur le respect des mesures barrières ❑ Renforcement de la communication/ Spot télé et autres messages intégrant la prévention au COVID-19 ❑ Stratégie porte à porte par les ASBC dans la communauté
Area	Challenges/difficulties in VA-DAY+ implementation due to COVID-19	Stratégie d'adaptation pour relever les défis/Adaptation strategy to meet the challenges
Implementation of the strategy	Closure of borders between cities/two major cities	Review of the strategy to prevent providers from moving from the main affected cities to others
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Fear within the civilian population to welcome community-based health workers and other community distributors ❖ Spread of COVID-19 disease 	<p>Taking preventive measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Purchase and shipment of COVID-19 kits (sanitizers, soap and masks) for CBHWs and supervisors; ❑ Training/Briefing of all providers on compliance with COVID-19 prevention measures ❑ Enhancing communication/ TV adverts and other messaging integrating COVID-19 prevention measures ❑ Door-to-door strategy by CBHWs in the community

Synthèse des défis dans le contexte COVID-19 et solutions trouvées

Summary of challenges and solutions identified

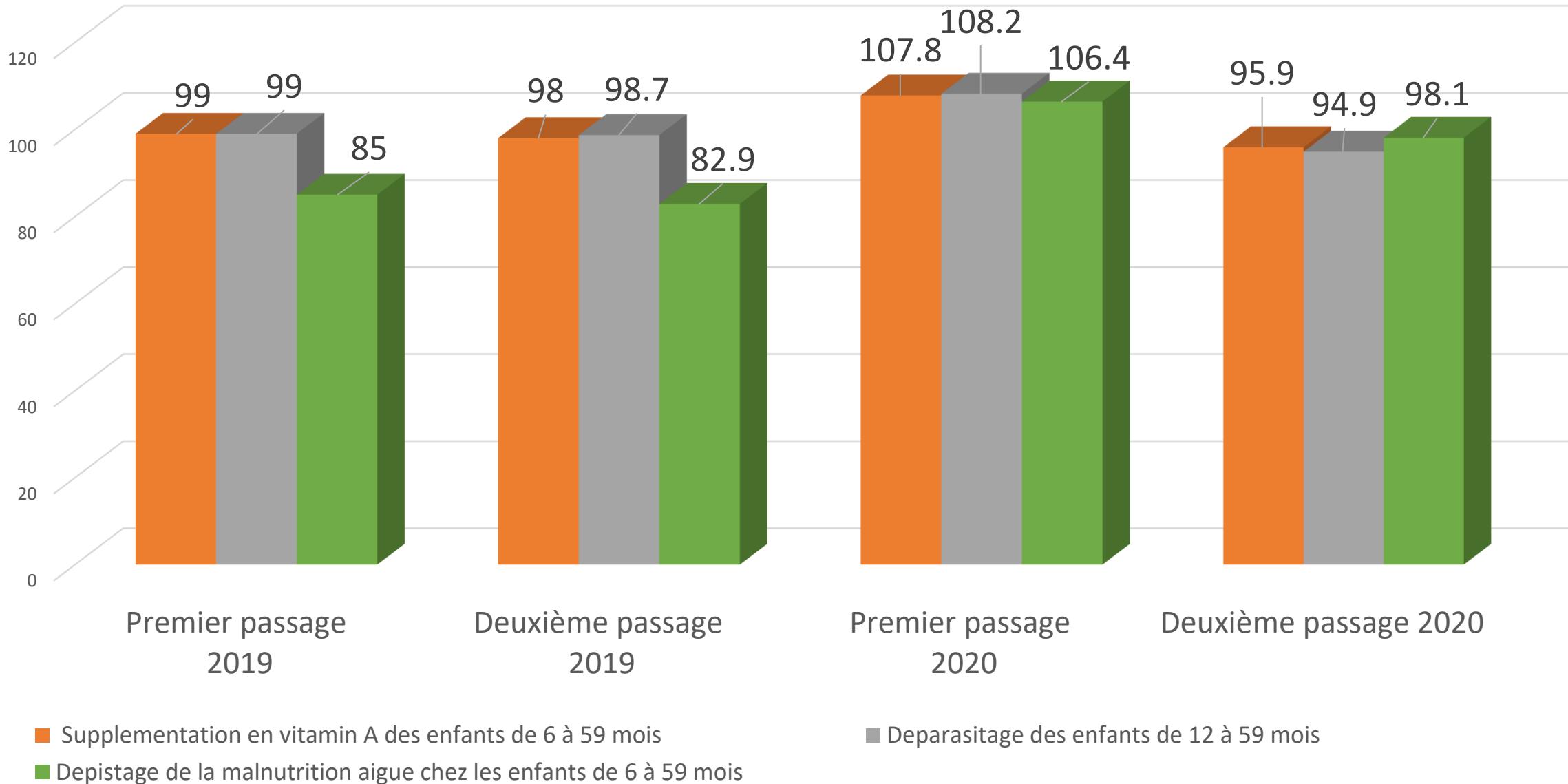
Domaine	Défis/Difficultés dans la mise en œuvre des JVA+ du fait du COVID-19	Stratégie d'adaptation pour relever les défis
Mise en œuvre de la stratégie	Nécessité d'orientation sur la mise en œuvre dans le contexte COVID-19	Elaboration de directives sur la mise en œuvre dans le contexte COVID-19, intégration de COVID dans les grilles de supervision
Financement	Pas de prise en compte de COVID-19 dans la planification des JVA+	Mobilisation de financements complémentaires pour l'achat du matériel de protection COVID: Gel hydro alcoolique et savon et masques

Area	Challenges/difficulties in VA-DAY+ implementation due to COVID-19	Stratégie d'adaptation pour relever les défis Adaptation strategy to meet the challenges
Implementation of the strategy	Need for guidance on implementation in the COVID-19 context	Development of guidelines on implementation in the COVID-19 context, integration of COVID-19 prevention measures in supervision grids
Funding	No consideration of COVID-19 in the planning of VA-DAY+	Mobilization of additional funding for the purchase of COVID protective equipment: sanitizers, soap and masks.



7. Résultats obtenus en 2019-2020

7. Outcomes achieved in 2019-2020





8. Facteurs de succès 8. Factors for success

- Stratégie porte à porte
- Les ASBC vivent dans la communauté.
- L'utilisation visible du matériel COVID-19 par les ASBC
- Partenariat avec Helen Keller international; répartition des zones de couvertures
- Les actions de communication intégrant le COVID-19.

- Door-to-door strategy
- The CBHWs live within the community.
- Visible use of COVID-19 materials by the CBHWs
- Partnership with Helen Keller International; distribution of coverage areas
- Communication activities integrating COVID-19 preventive measures





9. Leçons apprises 9. Lessons learned

- La stratégie de mise en oeuvre de l'activité au niveau communautaire par les ASBC a permis le maintien d'une couverture élevée.
 - Le renforcement de la préparation avec un decalage d'un mois avant le démarrage, a permis de mieux intégrer les mesures de protection contre la COVID-19.
 - Impact de COVID sur les coûts des JVA+ (30%).
-
- The strategy of implementing the activity at the community level by the CBHWs facilitated high coverage.
 - Enhanced preparation with a one-month delay before the start of the activity allowed for a better integration of the protection measures against COVID-19.
 - Impact of COVID on VA-DAY+ costs (30%).





MERCI
THANK YOU





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Session 2: Panel Discussion

Session 2: Table ronde

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Helen Keller Int'l



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Session 3: Regional perspective

Session 3 : Perspective régionale



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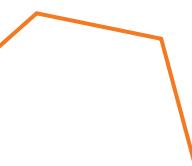
**SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY
TOWARDS A COMMON FUTURE**





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West Africa Health Organization (WAHO) *Organisation Ouest Africaine de la Santé (OOAS)*





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Closing Remarks

Observations finales

Andreas Hasman
UNICEF



Thank you

Visit the GAVA website for resources on VAS and to sign up for the GAVA newsletter:

<http://www.gava.org/newsletter/>



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Merci

Consultez le site web de GAVA pour des ressources sur la SVA et pour vous inscrire au bulletin d'information de GAVA :

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