

Not just another food program: Integrating Food by Prescription into HIV care

Elizabeth Jere MPH
CORE NACS State of the Art
“Getting the Knack of NACS”
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USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



Food by Prescription Pilot in Zambia

Timeframe:

Sept 2008 – March 2010

served: 5360 clients

Sites: 8 ART clinics,
10 hospices , and
2 home-based care
programs

Each site had a mature HIV program.

- Embedded routines
- No regular nutrition services
- Large staff
- Little physical space
- Decentralized locations

Integration Issue #1: Busy clinics, with busy staff.

- + Integration of NACS services into regular routine worked.
- + Some hospices used task-shifting, which had varying success.
- Identifying time for staff training in FBP was challenging.
- Large number of people to be trained.
- Trainings needed to be tailored to reach the different cadres doing same tasks across sites.

Issue #1 -> Recommendations

- ✓ **Management involvement was a key success factor.**
 - Assess degree of leadership buy-in and supervision structures.
- ✓ **Explore opportunities for systematizing NACS skills:**
 - Integration into national policies, guidelines and curricula: IYCN, ART, PMTCT
 - Pre-service education for (clinical) staff
 - Integration into HBC and OVC minimum standards, and care curricula
 - Incorporate into CME (stagger topics over weeks)
 - Distance learning certification?

Integration Issue #2: RUTF and HEPS fall outside the supply chain systems.

- Pilot used a stand-alone system for commodities.
- + Sites improvised storage.
- + Dispensing was managed by different cadres.



Issue #2: Recommendations

RUTF:



- Integration into government medical stores, similar to F-100/F-75.
- Ensure packaging doesn't leak.
- How will OVC/HBC/hospice access?

HEPS:



- Not appropriate for government stores?
- Private sector/vouchers? (packaging by dose possible? quality control?)

Integration Issue #3: Making NACS routine practice

- Assessment was not routine for every client.
- Nutrition counseling was not routine for every client, regardless of nutrition status.
- Standardized M&E forms did not capture important nutrition indicators.
- + FBP services integrated into the decentralized ART services.

Issue #3: Recommendations

- “Routine-ize” assessment and counseling first, then introduce food
- Get assessment tools into facilities.
- Advocate for nutrition indicators to be in M&E tools.
- Use community programs!



What we wish we knew...

Suggestions for Operations Research

- What is the prevalence of SAM and MAM in HIV-positive adults?
- Do pregnant women need a different eligibility cut-off than non-pregnant women?
- What does it take to make task-shifting successful?
- What in-service training models are most effective to integrate NACS?

Conclusions

Focus NACS service delivery toward prevention of malnutrition, and less about treatment.



Conclusions

Approaches need to look at systemization, rather than temporary fixes for time-bound programs.



REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA
MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Nutrition Guidelines for
Care and Support of People
Living with HIV and AIDS



February 2011

Vision:
NACS
integrated
into nation-
wide systems
and known
to everyone.



For more information:

The CRS Zambia Food by Prescription pilot report:

<http://www.crsprogramquality.org/publications/2011/5/19/food-by-prescription-pilot-project-in-zambia.html>

The CRS Zambia Food by Prescription pilot summary:

http://www.crsprogramquality.org/storage/pubs/hivaids/iacpubs/treatment/Food_by_prescription_low-res.pdf

Guidelines and counseling flip chart (FANTA):

http://www.fantaproject.org/publications/zambia_guidelines2011.shtml

Elizabeth Jere, MPH

Senior Technical Advisor, STEPS OVC, CRS-Zambia

+260 977 400703

Elizabeth.Jere@crs.org