Translating Knowledge and Skill Into Practice: A Case Study on Supportive Supervision for Community-Based Service Delivery in Rural South Sudan

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Why do we need iCCM?

- Nearly half the world’s under-five deaths were concentrated in Sub-Saharan Africa in 2012.
- Child mortality rates concentrated in HRH crisis countries, predominantly due to major killers; diarrhoea, pneumonia and malaria.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Gap</th>
<th>Current</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pneumonia treatment</td>
<td>28M</td>
<td>11M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaria treatment</td>
<td>117M</td>
<td>61M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhea treatment</td>
<td>354M</td>
<td>226M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Introduction

Importance of community-based supervision research:

• Lack of documentation
• Evidence supports only facility-based supervision
• Community health workers need to be competent to administer treatments
South Sudan

Fragile state

High rates of maternal and newborn mortality

Utilizes huge community-based platform

High rates of poverty and illiteracy
Intervention

Concept of Supervision

Three-function supervision model:

1. **Formative Supervision** – improve instruction, skills development, and knowledge retention

2. **Normative Supervision** – address skills and equipment management

3. **Restorative Supervision** – support, reduce burn-out, and improve satisfaction
Intervention Cont’d

**Formative Tools**
- CCM Pilot Manual Flipchart
- Newborn Health Recording Form
- Weekly Checklist for OR Supervisors

**Normative Tools**
- CHW Skills Certification Test
- Supervision Checklist

**Restorative Tools**
- Referral form
Methods

Data collection:

- Prospective individual observation
- Health recording form
- Checklists
Findings

Total number of children seen: 2,552

RIR = 73%
RCR = 92%
ATPCC = 98.1
Hour per week = 2

Figure 1. Frequency of children visited during a thirteen-month period, March 2013 - March 2014. Kuac South, South Sudan.
Findings:

- 75% completion rate for supervision visits
- 87% of CHWs were accredited as competent to deliver iCCM-Plus after 12 weeks
- Only 7% discrepancy between illness classification and treatment
- Registration completion rate 92%
- Zero stock-outs
Discussion

What do our results mean?

• CHWs are effective in at improving key MNCH practices

• A supervision process within a community case management strategy is important

• Supportive supervision immediately after training is key to ensuring skill and competency
Recommendations

• Supervision should be integral to Community Health Workers programs
• Future studies should involve a control group
Questions?