

Assessing the role of cash transfer programmes in reducing the risk of acute malnutrition in Somalia

Submission date 19/01/2016	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protocol
Registration date 22/01/2016	Overall study status Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Results
Last Edited 16/02/2023	Condition category Nutritional, Metabolic, Endocrine	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data

Plain English summary of protocol

Background and study aims

Hunger Is the World's biggest health problem. More people are killed by hunger every year than AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis combined. Concern Worldwide is an international charity which aims to tackle hunger and transform the lives of the world's poorest people (also see <http://www.actionagainsthunger.org/>). It has been running unconditional cash transfers (UCT) (assisting by giving cash to the poor) as part of their humanitarian work in Somalia for some years. The aim of this study is to assess the impact of UCT interventions (or programmes) on child under nutrition.

Who can participate?

Households living in camps for internally displaced people (IDP) on the outskirts of Mogadishu, Somalia who have been assessed to be particularly vulnerable by Concern Worldwide and targeted to receive cash transfers, will be invited to take part. A sample of non-recipients from IDP camps that are not currently receiving cash transfers will also be invited to participate.

What does the study involve?

Households that agree to take part are asked to answer a questionnaire on risk factors for children developing under nutrition. This will cover topics such as household expenditure on food, access to water and sanitation, dietary intake (what they eat), and illness. Children and their mothers are also weighed and their height and mid-upper arm circumference measured so their nutritional status can be assessed. What people think regarding malnutrition, who is most at risk of malnutrition and how useful cash transfers are at tackling malnutrition is collected through interviews and group discussions. The study also collects data to monitor how well the cash transfer programme is running and to monitor factors that may affect the impact that the cash transfer may have. These factors include what other humanitarian interventions are carried out in the study areas.

What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?

The population in Somalia, as a whole, should benefit from the future improvement in the design of cash transfer programmes. Individual participants will benefit from nutritional screening and

will be referred to a therapeutic feeding programme if found to be severely malnourished according to anthropometric criteria. Participants will be asked to allocate time to answering the study questionnaires and no material incentives or rewards will be provided.

Where is the study run from?

The study is run by Concern Worldwide Somalia. It takes place in camps for IDP on the outskirts of Mogadishu, Somalia.

When is the study starting and how long is it expected to run for?

October 2013 to December 2016

Who is funding the study?

Department for International Development (UK)

Who is the main contact?

Dr Andrew Seal

Contact information

Type(s)

Public

Contact name

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Additional identifiers

EudraCT/CTIS number

IRAS number

ClinicalTrials.gov number

Secondary identifying numbers

Project ID 1822/003

Study information

Scientific Title

Assessing the role of cash transfer programmes in reducing the risk of acute malnutrition in Somalia

Acronym

REFANI-S (Research on Food Assistance for Nutritional Impact - Somalia)

Study objectives

Distribution of cash reduces the risk of IDP (internally displaced people) children, aged 6-59 months, developing acute malnutrition in a peri-urban area of Mogadishu, Somalia

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

1. Research Ethics Committee of University College London, 10/12/2015, ref: 1822/003
2. Ministry of Health, Mogadishu, 11/08/2015, refs MOH & HS /DGO/0469/August/2015

Study design

Non-randomised cluster controlled trial

Primary study design

Interventional

Secondary study design

Non randomised study

Study setting(s)

Community

Study type(s)

Prevention

Participant information sheet

Not available in web format, please use contact details to request a participant information sheet

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Child undernutrition

Interventions

This study involves cash transfers to households classified as in need of humanitarian assistance. The Concern unconditional cash transfer (UCT) programme that will be received by the beneficiaries in this study is funded by ECHO. The intervention is a part of normal Concern humanitarian programming and will be separately designed, funded, and implemented from this study. Concern plans to provide a UCT of approximately US\$ 90 per household per month to approximately 2,000 households with the aim of providing the most vulnerable families access to food and basic non-food. Concern is running an integrated emergency programme in the Mogadishu area and engaging with local partners and communities to provide piped water for 3,200 IDP households, supporting and equipping Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) centres in the area and two OTPs in Daynile District, Mogadishu.

The clusters being studied comprise camps for internally displaced people within the Afgooye Corridor area of peri-urban Mogadishu. The camps vary in size and contain makeshift, temporary, houses. Some camps are supplied with water and sanitation facilities by the Concern programme. Within this geographical area camps that have been previously targeted for inclusion within the Concern Worldwide humanitarian cash transfer programme will be eligible for inclusion in the intervention arm of the study. A selection of camps from adjacent areas, that are not targeted for cash transfers, will be selected for inclusion in the study as control /comparison clusters. These camps will be selected after the intervention camps are selected for the cash transfer programme.

Households that agree to take part will be asked to answer a questionnaire on risk factors for children developing under nutrition. This will cover topics such as household expenditure on food, access to water and sanitation, dietary intake, and illness. Children and their mothers will also be weighed and their height and mid-upper arm circumference measured so their nutritional status can be assessed. Qualitative information on people's perceptions of malnutrition, risk factors, and the impact of cash transfers will also be collected using interviews and group discussions. The study will also collect data to monitor how well the cash transfer programme is running compared to the planned implementation, and to monitor factors that may affect the impact that the cash transfer may have. These factors will include what other humanitarian interventions are carried out in the study areas.

Intervention Type

Other

Primary outcome measure

1. Individual diet diversity scores of children aged 6-59 months, measured during the baseline survey and during end-line survey after 3 months of intervention
2. Incidence of acute malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months (defined as a mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) < 12.5 cm and/or nutritional oedema), measured over 6 months of follow-up following the start of the intervention

Secondary outcome measures

1. Prevalence of global acute malnutrition (weight-for-height <-2 z scores (WHO 2006 growth standards) and/or nutritional oedema) in children 6-59 months
2. Mean weight-for-height (WHO 2006 growth standards) in children 6-59 months
3. Household expenditure
4. Household Dietary Diversity Score (24 hour recall)
5. Household Food Insecurity Access Scale score (one month recall)
6. Coping Strategies Index (7 day recall)
7. Access to water and sanitation
8. Infant and Young Child Feeding practices in the under twos
9. Two week retrospective morbidity
10. Treatment sought and received
11. Mean Maternal MUAC
12. Mean Maternal BMI

All measured during the baseline survey before the intervention begins and during the end-line survey after 3 months of intervention.

Overall study start date

22/10/2013

Completion date

30/07/2017

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

1. The geographical inclusion criteria is camps for internally displaced people within the Afgooye Corridor area of peri-urban Mogadishu
2. Within this geographical area camps that have been previously targeted for inclusion within the Concern Worldwide humanitarian cash transfer programme will be eligible for inclusion in the study. A selection of camps from adjacent areas, that are not targeted for cash transfers, will also be selected for inclusion in the study as control/comparison clusters
3. Within clusters, a sample of households will be randomly selected for inclusion in the baseline and end-line surveys. Within these selected households, two groups of individuals will be exhaustively sampled: children aged 6-59 months and women aged 15-49 years
4. Children from all households within the clusters will be included in the nutrition surveillance part of the study, which will involve monthly nutritional assessment using MUAC

Participant type(s)

Mixed

Age group

Child

Lower age limit

6 Months

Upper age limit

49 Years

Sex

Both

Target number of participants

We aim to recruit a total of 1,200 subjects from 20 clusters (10 intervention and 10 control).

Key exclusion criteria

1. Children with a disability that prevents taking weight or height measures
2. Children with a medical condition that prevents them eating a normal diet
3. Children confined to bed due to illness
4. Children living in a household in which the mother/carer is unable to respond to questions due to a speech or hearing impairment

Date of first enrolment

10/02/2016

Date of final enrolment

31/08/2016

Locations

Countries of recruitment

Somalia

Study participating centre

Concern Worldwide Somalia

Mogadishu

Somalia

N/A

Sponsor information

Organisation

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Sponsor type

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Funder(s)

Funder type

Government

Funder Name

Department for International Development, UK Government

Alternative Name(s)

DFID

Funding Body Type

Government organisation

Funding Body Subtype

National government

Location

United Kingdom

Results and Publications

Publication and dissemination plan

Planned publication of the trial results in a high impact journal by 30/01/2018.

Intention to publish date

30/01/2018

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

The current data sharing plans for the current study are unknown and will be made available at a later date.

IPD sharing plan summary

Data sharing statement to be made available at a later date

Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
Protocol article	protocol	06/07/2017		Yes	No
Results article	results	29/10/2018		Yes	No
Dataset	The REFANI–Somalia child cohort		16/02/2023	No	No
Dataset	The REFANI–Somalia household cohort		16/02/2023	No	No