

SAHEL 2012: CLUSTER STRATEGIC INDICATORS

FOOD ASSISTANCE

*Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Northern Cameroon,
Senegal, The Gambia*

PERIOD: OCTOBER 2012

WFP Sahel response

Overview:

The harvest season in the region is coming to an end. Preliminary results from the joint CILSS/FAO/FEWSNET/WFP crop assessment missions carried out in October/November highlight that expected cereal production is 13 percent above last year's production, and 18 percent higher compared to the 5 year average, and is thus closer to the 2010 production, which was considered a good year. The pastoral situation is also favourable as grazing land is well supplied, and water points filled. Nevertheless, the results indicate that while the lean season this year was more difficult than usual, the crisis has been mitigated by actions pursued by governments and humanitarian actors.

In line with WFP's response strategy to this crisis, assistance is shifting away from unconditional activities to conditional, asset creating and resilience building activities to address the root causes of recurrent crises in the Sahel. Typical lean season activities are winding down or have ended. These activities include targeted food/cash based assistance and blanket supplementary feeding to prevent acute malnutrition during the lean season, when children, pregnant women and nursing mothers face the highest risk of malnutrition.

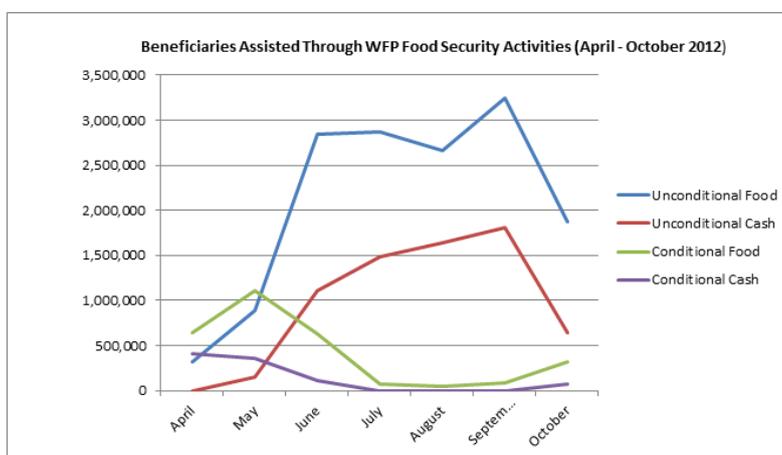
In October, WFP has supported four million people under food security and nutrition activities. Between June and September, on average five to six million people were assisted each month, and two to three million beneficiaries received food and nutrition assistance during the mitigation phase prior to the lean season. Under nutrition activities, each month some 1.5 million children and women were provided with nutritious food. Persistently high malnutrition is among the key challenges faced by the populations in the Sahel.

Currently, asset creating activities are being implemented in Chad and Mali, and the scale-up across the region is being planned in close collaboration with partners and communities across the Sahel. These activities are key to building resilience of communities alongside other key activities such as nutrition and school feeding in the coming months. Food and nutrition assistance for those affected by the Mali crisis continues to be critical for their survival; the nutrition status of refugee children is of particular concern. In October, 165,000 IDPs in Mali and Malian refugees in Burkina Faso, Mauritania and Niger were supported through food and nutrition assistance.

Food Security:

As focus is gradually shifting to conditional food security activities, in October 1.7 million people were supported through targeted food distributions; some 640,000 people have received unconditional cash transfers; these activities allowed communities to pursue farming activities as the harvest was ongoing. In addition, 167,000 Malian IDPs and refugees have received food support, out of which 80,000 are displaced within Mali (IDP). In addition, WFP provided critical lifesaving assistance to non-displaced conflict affected populations in the North through partners having access to this region.

In line with the strategic shift to longer term resilience building activities, 37,700 people women and men participated in food-for-assets activities in Chad and Mali in October. In Chad for example, activities included - among others - feeder road rehabilitation (i.e. for better access to markets, health centres etc.), reforestation activities to prevent desertification, and construction of hedges to protect agricultural land. In addition, household members have been encouraged to participate in training sessions focusing on livelihoods support, agriculture, farming and income generating activities and well as a literacy programme.



Since the beginning of the Sahel response, WFP has been monitoring key food security indicators to measure the impact on household food consumption, diversity of food baskets etc. In most countries, follow-up surveys are ongoing and data will be available towards the end of the year. Data available from such surveys in Burkina Faso showed that food consumption scores (FCS) increased between March and September of 2012 with the number of households in the acceptable group increasing from 43 to 54 percent with an increase in the quantity and diversity of food consumed.

Nutrition:

Beneficiaries supported in October

In line with WFP's nutrition response strategy under the Regional Response Framework for the Sahel, the Blanket Supplementary Feeding programme has ended in most countries or is wrapping up, except in Cameroon and Mauritania where activities are pursued until December. In Mali, the activity ended in southern regions in September (but is ongoing in the North) and in Burkina Faso, Chad and The Gambia, the programme was concluded at the end of October. In Niger, BSFP activities are currently being finalized (BSF dispatches ended on 7 November). In October, WFP provided BSF rations to one million children under two and pregnant women and nursing mothers.

Although the most difficult period of the year is over and the harvest is generally favourable, adequate diets for children and pregnant and nursing mothers remain a challenge in the Sahel throughout the year.

Under the targeted supplementary feeding programme, children aged 6-59 months with moderate acute malnutrition and malnourished women will continue to receive treatment.

In close collaboration with UNICEF, WFP supported some 5,000 caretakers of children admitted to rehabilitation centres for the treatment of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) in October. This support helped to increase adherence to treatment for these children, and eases the burden of households with children suffering from SAM. Throughout the blanket supplementary feeding programme, routine screening is carried out at distribution sites. Children identified with moderate or severe acute malnutrition are referred for treatment, as necessary. These screening activities help to ensure that malnourished children receive treatment at an early stage when it is easier to recuperate the child and when the impact on the following table provides an overview of children under two and pregnant women and nursing mothers supported under this year's blanket supplementary feeding programme to prevent them from falling into acute malnutrition:

Improving nutrition today will limit the burden of malnutrition of future generations:

Improving the nutrition status of pregnant women and nursing mothers contributes positively to their nutritional status, as well as birth outcomes and the nutritional status of their child. The impact of malnutrition is inter-generational, passed down from mother to child, thus perpetuating the cycle of poor nutrition and health. Therefore, WFP's nutrition activities prioritize the first 1,000 days of a child's life — from conception to two years of age — to help break this cycle and limit the burden of malnutrition for future generations.

Initial findings on the impact of preventive nutrition programmes during the lean season (BSFP)

WFP has been measuring and monitoring Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates among children aged 6 – 23 months assisted through the BSF operation. In Mali, Niger, Chad and Cameroon for example, data on malnutrition prevalence has been gathered among the target population through screening and the Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) systems, before and during the operation, and will also be collected at the end of the operation. Overall the reported GAM rates among children assisted through the BSF operations in all four countries are within the targeted value and below the WFHO 15% emergency threshold.

In Niger for example, a significant improvement in the GAM rates among beneficiaries was noted, decreasing from 20.8 % in June to 14% at the time of the second PDM exercise in August. For the global caseload, GAM rates no longer surpass the WHO emergency threshold (this however masks some regional variation). The regions of Maradi and Zinder, for example, remain of concern, reporting rates of 16.4 % and 19.8 % respectively. The rate of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) among beneficiaries has also significantly improved, reducing from 5.3% in June to 3.2 % in August.

In order to support the impact of WFP's BSFP ration for children and women, households in areas with high food insecurity levels having a child benefitting from this preventative ration also received targeted food rations. In Chad for example, 92 percent of all BSFP beneficiaries also received targeted food rations for the household members.

In addition to above indicators, WFP and partners have been monitoring the morbidity and mortality rates of beneficiaries under the nutrition programmes (where possible), and cohorts of beneficiaries are being followed to measure the impact of the operation; PDM studies are currently ongoing.

		Target	Assisted	% Assisted vs Targeted
Unconditional transfers (Cash/Voucher based)		729,119	637,637	87%
Unconditional transfers (food based)		2,380,317	1,820,512	76%
Conditional transfers Cash / Voucher based		-	-	-
Conditional transfers (Food based)		566,870	317,738	56%

Targets for Food assistance are monthly

BURKINA FASO

FOOD ASSISTANCE

October 2012

	Targeted by cluster	Assisted by cluster	Not Assisted	Target	Assisted	% Assisted vs Targeted
Unconditional transfers (Cash/Voucher based)				555,000	544,950	98%
Unconditional transfers (food based)				650,000	638,100	98%
Conditional transfers Cash / Voucher based				-	-	-
Conditional transfers (Food based)				-	-	-

Foot Note

Unconditional transfers (food based): This number includes 33,000 Malian Refugees.

CHAD

FOOD ASSISTANCE

October 2012

	Targeted by cluster	Assisted by cluster	Not Assisted	Target	Assisted	% Assisted vs Targeted
Unconditional transfers (Cash/Voucher based)				-	-	-
Unconditional transfers (food based)				317,000	340,883	108%
Conditional transfers Cash / Voucher based				-	-	-
Conditional transfers (Food based)				5,100	5,075	100%

Foot Note

Conditional transfers (Food based): This include food-for-work activities.

Unconditional transfers (food based): The number includes beneficiaries who were initially planned to receive their ration in September, hence the over-achievement.

MALI

FOOD ASSISTANCE

October 2012

	Targeted by cluster	Assisted by cluster	Not Assisted	Target	Assisted	% Assisted vs Targeted
Unconditional transfers (Cash/Voucher based)				-	-	-
Unconditional transfers (food based)				330,000	288,846	88%
Conditional transfers Cash / Voucher based				-	-	-
Conditional transfers (Food based)				33,000	32,634	99%

Foot Note

Unconditional transfers (food based): This underachievement is due to a pipeline break in the North. This number includes 80,818 Malian IDPs.

Unconditional transfers (Cash/Voucher based): The cash transfer programme ended as per the plan.

MAURITANIA

FOOD ASSISTANCE

October 2012

	Targeted by cluster	Assisted by cluster	Not Assisted	Target	Assisted	% Assisted vs Targeted
Unconditional transfers (Cash/Voucher based)				67,000	1,670	2%
Unconditional transfers (food based)				140,000	31,186	22%
Conditional transfers Cash / Voucher based				-	-	-
Conditional transfers (Food based)				214,100	214,060	100%

Foot Note

Conditional transfers (Food based): Cereal bank activities resumed in October.

Unconditional transfers (food based): Distributions started later in the month due to a change in product that required additional beneficiary awareness efforts prior to the distribution. A number of people therefore received their October ration in November.

Unconditional transfers (Cash/Voucher based): Distributions under the first tranche took longer than planned. Preparations for activities under the second tranche are ongoing.

NIGER

FOOD ASSISTANCE

October 2012

	Targeted by cluster	Assisted by cluster	Not Assisted	Target	Assisted	% Assisted vs Targeted
Unconditional transfers (Cash/Voucher based)				-	-	-
Unconditional transfers (food based)				47,000	53,534	114%
Conditional transfers Cash / Voucher based				-	-	-
Conditional transfers (Food based)				-	-	-

Foot Note

Unconditional transfers (food based): People supported under this activity are Malian refugees. The number of refugees supported is higher than planned because of the arrival of new refugees. Lean season activities have ended and now shifted to asset creating activities currently being planned.

NORTHERN CAMEROON

FOOD ASSISTANCE

October 2012

	Targeted by cluster	Assisted by cluster	Not Assisted	Target	Assisted	% Assisted vs Targeted
Unconditional transfers (Cash/Voucher based)				-	-	-
Unconditional transfers (food based)				50,000	48,226	96%
Conditional transfers Cash / Voucher based				-	-	-
Conditional transfers (Food based)				-	-	-

	Targeted by cluster	Assisted by cluster	Not Assisted	Target	Assisted	% Assisted vs Targeted
Unconditional transfers (Cash/Voucher based)				87,119	72,849	84%
Unconditional transfers (food based)				660,317	259,884	39%
Conditional transfers Cash / Voucher based				-	-	-
Conditional transfers (Food based)				314,670	65,969	21%

Foot Note

Conditional transfers (Food based): This activity includes food-for-work and 61,947 cereal bank beneficiaries.

Unconditional transfers (food based): Beneficiaries supported under these activities in October were included in the September plan; given insufficient food available in September, distributions were carried over to October.

Unconditional transfers (Cash/Voucher based): Beneficiaries supported under these activities in October were included in the September plan; given insufficient food available in September, distributions were carried over to October.

	Targeted by cluster	Assisted by cluster	Not Assisted	Target	Assisted	% Assisted vs Targeted
Unconditional transfers (Cash/Voucher based)				20,000	18,168	91%
Unconditional transfers (food based)				186,000	159,853	86%
Conditional transfers Cash / Voucher based				-	-	-
Conditional transfers (Food based)				-	-	-

SAHEL 2012: SECTOR PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

AGRICULTURE

*Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Northern Cameroon,
Senegal, The Gambia*

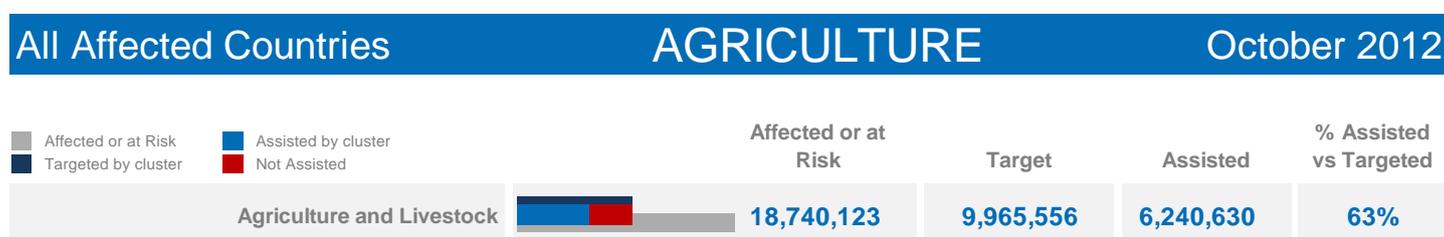
PERIOD: JANUARY – OCTOBER 2012

FAO Sahel response

As of October 2012, more than 4.9 million individuals were assisted by FAO, and more than 6.2 million included partners in Mali, in response to the Sahel crisis in Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Chad. FAO's priority response interventions in the Sahel focuses on protecting, restoring and building resilient livelihoods of crisis-affected vulnerable farmers, agro pastoralist and herders. The proposed interventions, linking action in a continuum from emergency to recovery and development are presented in the Regional Response Programme to the Food and Nutrition Security Crisis in the Sahel.

The vegetable production campaign is ongoing in every country in the Sahel. FAO Burkina Faso and Mauritania had already launched their dry-season programs in September. FAO Chad has launched three vegetable production programs, assisting 222 840 beneficiaries. Among those households, 147 420 already received assistance during the main season; though they have not been recorded a second time in the performance indicators of Chad to keep an exact figure of population assisted in 2012. FAO Niger also launched an important program of irrigated cultures, supporting 700 000 households. Those beneficiaries had also been already assisted during the main season. FAO and partners in Mali continue their commitment to support the agricultural response to the actual crisis.

Please note that the indicators are FAO data only, except for Mali which provides the figures of FAO and partners.



BURKINA FASO

AGRICULTURE

October 2012

		Affected or at Risk	Target	Assisted	% Assisted vs Targeted
Agriculture and Livestock		2,065,738	933,800	764,771	82%
Agriculture			-	491,358	
Livestock			-	273,413	

Foot Note

Agriculture and Livestock: FAO data only

CHAD

AGRICULTURE

October 2012

		Affected or at Risk	Target	Assisted	% Assisted vs Targeted
Agriculture and Livestock		3,622,200	1,115,100	634,218	57%
Agriculture			-	603,420	
Livestock			-	30,798	

Foot Note

Agriculture and Livestock: Assisted: FAO beneficiaries only

MALI

AGRICULTURE

October 2012

		Affected or at Risk	Target	Assisted	% Assisted vs Targeted
Agriculture and Livestock		4,600,000	2,430,624	1,590,577	65%
Agriculture			-	1,319,110	
Livestock			-	271,467	

Foot Note

Livestock: dont FAO : 50 260

Agriculture: dont FAO : 243 418

Agriculture and Livestock: FAO and partners data

MAURITANIA AGRICULTURE October 2012

		Affected or at Risk	Target	Assisted	% Assisted vs Targeted
Agriculture and Livestock		700,000	497,500	506,040	102%
Agriculture			210,000	261,042	
Livestock			287,500	244,998	

Foot Note
Agriculture and Livestock: Assisted: FAO beneficiaries only

NIGER AGRICULTURE October 2012

		Affected or at Risk	Target	Assisted	% Assisted vs Targeted
Agriculture and Livestock		6,421,934	4,180,000	2,100,600	50%
Agriculture			2,805,000	1,734,600	
Livestock			1,375,000	366,000	

Foot Note
Agriculture and Livestock: FAO data only

NORTHERN CAMEROON AGRICULTURE October 2012

		Affected or at Risk	Target	Assisted	% Assisted vs Targeted
Agriculture and Livestock		350,000	191,037	138,537	73%
Agriculture			-	109,175	
Livestock			-	29,362	

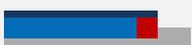
Foot Note
Agriculture and Livestock: FAO data only

		Affected or at Risk	Target	Assisted	% Assisted vs Targeted
Agriculture and Livestock		739,251	420,000	332,941	79%
Agriculture			-	332,941	
Livestock			-	-	

Foot Note

Livestock:

Agriculture and Livestock: Assisted: FAO beneficiaries only

		Affected or at Risk	Target	Assisted	% Assisted vs Targeted
Agriculture and Livestock		241,000	197,495	172,946	88%
Agriculture			-	138,297	
Livestock			-	34,649	

Foot Note

Agriculture and Livestock: Assisted: FAO beneficiaries only

SAHEL 2012: CLUSTER STRATEGIC INDICATORS

NUTRITION

*Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, North of Cameroon,
North of Nigeria, Senegal, The Gambia*

PERIOD: JANUARY – OCTOBER 2012

Nutrition

Nutrition:

- At the end of October, more than 750,000 SAM children were admitted for treatment since the beginning of the year and more than 470,000 of them already recovered
- There was a slight decrease of admission rates in October, in comparison with September 2012, even if it still extremely high. This can be attributed the seasonal tendency whereby admissions decrease at the start of harvest season in some areas leading to better food availability at household level but also because caretakers have no time to go to the health center due to harvest work so less children are brought in for treatment
- The latest nutrition surveys, admissions tendencies, as well as the impressive scaling up of SAM treatment capacities during the year in all Sahel countries show that, we can project to reach about 850,000 children at the end of the year.
- Although for 2013, we are expecting good harvests in the region, we do not resolve the problem of malnutrition in the region: many children will remain vulnerable to malnutrition because they are living in poor healthy environments, making them susceptible to high diarrhea, malaria and other epidemics. As we head into 2013, the impacts of the current crisis will be still be felt as preventive services remain weak, food costs are likely to remain high, and families take a long term to recover their livelihoods after repetitive shocks of the last decade.

WFP Support to Nutrition:

Beneficiaries supported in October

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In Niger for example, a significant improvement in the GAM rates among beneficiaries was noted, decreasing from 20.8 % in June to 14% at the time of the second PDM exercise in August. For the global caseload, GAM rates no longer surpass

Improving nutrition today will limit the burden of malnutrition of future generations:

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In order to support the impact of WFP’s BSFP ration for children and women, households in areas with high food insecurity levels having a child benefitting from this preventative ration also received targeted food rations. In Chad for example, 92 percent of all BSFP beneficiaries also received targeted food rations for the household members.

In addition to above indicators, WFP and partners have been monitoring the morbidity and mortality rates of beneficiaries under the nutrition programmes (where possible), and cohorts of beneficiaries are being followed to measure the impact of the operation; PDM studies are currently ongoing.

All Affected Countries NUTRITION October 2012

		Affected or at Risk (Jan - Dec)	Target (Jan - Dec)	Assisted (Jan - Sept)	% Assisted vs Targeted
# children 6-59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for therapeutic care		1,094,986	1,094,867	750,527	69%
# and % of children 6-59 months with moderate acute malnutrition admitted for therapeutic care		2,556,339	-	-	-
Targeted Supplementary Feeding programme - malnourished women			207,444	161,457	78%
Blanket Feeding in high risk areas (preventative)			1,768,229	1,099,046	62%
Number of health centres with nutrition programmes			2,564	5,026	196%

		Affected or at Risk (Jan - Dec)	Target (Jan - Dec)	Assisted (Jan - Sept)	% Assisted vs Targeted
# children 6-59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for therapeutic care		100,000	100,000	59,976	60%
# and % of children 6-59 months with moderate acute malnutrition admitted for therapeutic care			-	-	-
Targeted Supplementary Feeding programme - malnourished women			18,824	12,407	66%
Blanket Feeding in high risk areas (preventative)			430,830	160,543	37%
Number of health centres with nutrition programmes			-	1,658	-

Foot Note

Number of health centres with nutrition programmes: no change from previous reporting

Blanket Feeding in high risk areas (preventative): WFP

Targeted Supplementary Feeding programme - malnourished women: TSFP PLW - the distribution figure exceeds the planned figure because of the identification of new malnourished patients issued from a pro-active screening campaign directly in villages.

and % of children 6-59 months with moderate acute malnutrition admitted for therapeutic care: WFP

children 6-59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for therapeutic care: Data is for Jan-OCT2012

		Affected or at Risk (Jan - Dec)	Target (Jan - Dec)	Assisted (Jan - Sept)	% Assisted vs Targeted
# children 6-59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for therapeutic care		127,300	127,300	126,591	99%
# and % of children 6-59 months with moderate acute malnutrition admitted for therapeutic care		331,559	-	-	-
Targeted Supplementary Feeding programme - malnourished women			72,500	40,301	56%
Blanket Feeding in high risk areas (preventative)			108,000	119,159	110%
Number of health centres with nutrition programmes			468	425	91%

Foot Note

Number of health centres with nutrition programmes: 367 in August - scale up to 384 at the end of September - to 425 end of October

Blanket Feeding in high risk areas (preventative): WFP

Targeted Supplementary Feeding programme - malnourished women: WFP

and % of children 6-59 months with moderate acute malnutrition admitted for therapeutic care: WFP

children 6-59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for therapeutic care: Data is for Jan-oct 2012

	Affected or at Risk (Jan - Dec)	Target (Jan - Dec)	Assisted (Jan - Sept)	% Assisted vs Targeted
# children 6-59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for therapeutic care	175,000	175,000	41,090	23%
# and % of children 6-59 months with moderate acute malnutrition admitted for therapeutic care	385,000	-	-	-
Targeted Supplementary Feeding programme - malnourished women		10,450	4,044	39%
Blanket Feeding in high risk areas (preventative)		183,761	82,397	45%
Number of health centres with nutrition programmes		1,094	359	33%

Foot Note

Blanket Feeding in high risk areas (preventative): WFP

Targeted Supplementary Feeding programme - malnourished women: WFP

and % of children 6-59 months with moderate acute malnutrition admitted for therapeutic care: WFP

children 6-59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for therapeutic care: Data is for Jan-oct 2012

	Affected or at Risk (Jan - Dec)	Target (Jan - Dec)	Assisted (Jan - Sept)	% Assisted vs Targeted
# children 6-59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for therapeutic care	12,600	12,600	9,155	73%
# and % of children 6-59 months with moderate acute malnutrition admitted for therapeutic care	77,293	-	-	-
Targeted Supplementary Feeding programme - malnourished women		7,560	7,145	95%
Blanket Feeding in high risk areas (preventative)		3,000	2,900	97%
Number of health centres with nutrition programmes		488	291	60%

Foot Note

Blanket Feeding in high risk areas (preventative): WFP

Targeted Supplementary Feeding programme - malnourished women: WFP

and % of children 6-59 months with moderate acute malnutrition admitted for therapeutic care: WFP

children 6-59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for therapeutic care: Data is for Jan-OCT2012

NIGER NUTRITION October 2012

	Affected or at Risk (Jan - Dec)	Target (Jan - Dec)	Assisted (Jan - Sept)	% Assisted vs Targeted
# children 6-59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for therapeutic care	393,737	393,737	304,164	77%
# and % of children 6-59 months with moderate acute malnutrition admitted for therapeutic care	689,450	-	-	-
Targeted Supplementary Feeding programme - malnourished women		86,110	83,680	97%
Blanket Feeding in high risk areas (preventative)		963,458	691,012	72%
Number of health centres with nutrition programmes		-	898	-

Foot Note

Number of health centres with nutrition programmes: Jan-Present

Blanket Feeding in high risk areas (preventative): WFP

Targeted Supplementary Feeding programme - malnourished women: Following screening, the overall number of women and children determined to be in need of treatment was higher than the planned figures.

and % of children 6-59 months with moderate acute malnutrition admitted for therapeutic care: WFP

children 6-59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for therapeutic care: latest figure as of Oct 2012 UNICEF Sitrep

NORTHERN CAMEROON NUTRITION October 2012

	Affected or at Risk (Jan - Dec)	Target (Jan - Dec)	Assisted (Jan - Sept)	% Assisted vs Targeted
# children 6-59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for therapeutic care	55,119	55,000	30,394	55%
# and % of children 6-59 months with moderate acute malnutrition admitted for therapeutic care	105,009	-	-	-
Targeted Supplementary Feeding programme - malnourished women		12,000	-	0%
Blanket Feeding in high risk areas (preventative)		40,800	9,450	23%
Number of health centres with nutrition programmes		-	435	-

Foot Note

Number of health centres with nutrition programmes: Data cleaned (Jan-OCT2012); Functional IMAM program evaluation / mapping on going - this number will be reviewed for the next month probably

Blanket Feeding in high risk areas (preventative): Limited transport capacity led to lower than planned people reached

Targeted Supplementary Feeding programme - malnourished women: WFP - NO FIGURES AVAILABLE

and % of children 6-59 months with moderate acute malnutrition admitted for therapeutic care: WFP - NO FIGURES AVAILABLE

children 6-59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for therapeutic care: Data cleaned (Jan-OCT 2012);

	Affected or at Risk (Jan - Dec)	Target (Jan - Dec)	Assisted (Jan - Sept)	% Assisted vs Targeted
# children 6-59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for therapeutic care	208,000	208,000	166,233	80%
# and % of children 6-59 months with moderate acute malnutrition admitted for therapeutic care	794,225	-	-	-
Targeted Supplementary Feeding programme - malnourished women		-	-	-
Blanket Feeding in high risk areas (preventative)		-	-	-
Number of health centres with nutrition programmes		509	414	81%

Foot Note

Blanket Feeding in high risk areas (preventative): not planned

Targeted Supplementary Feeding programme - malnourished women: not planned

and % of children 6-59 months with moderate acute malnutrition admitted for therapeutic care: not planned

children 6-59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for therapeutic care: SAHEL STATES ONLY - JAN TO OCT

	Affected or at Risk (Jan - Dec)	Target (Jan - Dec)	Assisted (Jan - Sept)	% Assisted vs Targeted
# children 6-59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for therapeutic care	20,000	20,000	10,343	52%
# and % of children 6-59 months with moderate acute malnutrition admitted for therapeutic care	100,000	-	-	-
Targeted Supplementary Feeding programme - malnourished women		-	13,880	-
Blanket Feeding in high risk areas (preventative)		-	-	-
Number of health centres with nutrition programmes		-	541	-

Foot Note

Number of health centres with nutrition programmes: FIRST WEEK OF NOV

Blanket Feeding in high risk areas (preventative): WFP

Targeted Supplementary Feeding programme - malnourished women: WFP

and % of children 6-59 months with moderate acute malnutrition admitted for therapeutic care: WFP

children 6-59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for therapeutic care: Data is for Jan TO FIRST WEEK OF NOV

	Affected or at Risk (Jan - Dec)	Target (Jan - Dec)	Assisted (Jan - Sept)	% Assisted vs Targeted
# children 6-59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for therapeutic care	3,230	3,230	2,581	80%
# and % of children 6-59 months with moderate acute malnutrition admitted for therapeutic care	73,803	-	-	-
Targeted Supplementary Feeding programme - malnourished women		-	-	-
Blanket Feeding in high risk areas (preventative)		38,380	33,585	88%
Number of health centres with nutrition programmes		5	5	100%

Foot Note

Blanket Feeding in high risk areas (preventative): WFP

Targeted Supplementary Feeding programme - malnourished women: WFP

and % of children 6-59 months with moderate acute malnutrition admitted for therapeutic care: WFP

children 6-59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for therapeutic care: Last month : 960 - Data is for Jan-July 2012; no new data reported

NO DATA RECEIVED SINCE FEW MONTHS - NOT POSSIBLE TO CONFIRM THESE NUMBER

SAHEL 2012: CLUSTER STRATEGIC INDICATORS

WASH

*Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, North of Cameroon,
North of Nigeria, Senegal, The Gambia*

PERIOD: JANUARY – OCTOBER 2012

WASH

The 2 tracking indicators of the WASH minimum package in humanitarian response in the Sahel has reached a half of the ideal “full components” minimum package, in coherence with the 51% of the WASH sectoral funding status:

- 56 % of affected population provided with the WASH minimum package (safe water, hygiene supplies and key messages);
- 51 % of nutritional centres delivering the WASH minimum package (safe drank water with residual chlorine, disinfecting hand washing and food utensils, hygienic and secure defecation).

The exceptional floods in 2012 remain the importance of the prepositioning of key items before the raining season facing the classical accessibility constraints. However, the prepositioning for cholera helped to support the WASH response also to malnutrition and floods such as in Cameroun and Chad.

No particular outbreak of cholera appeared in Lake Chad Basin thanks to the proactive household water treatments and hygiene promotion of the regional “Shield and Sword” strategy. It targets the cross-border cholera high risk spaces and practices, including the collective fishing.

The integrated regional “WASH in Nut.” strategy was launched by the Regional WASH Group in the beginning of 2012. It helped to target the most vulnerable people - couple “mother malnourished child”, from the health structure to the community level.

The main key WASH challenges identified remain thereby the following:

- Support earlier the WASH sector to focus on vital and functional delivering facing complexity of the Sahel crisis
- Reinforce the field monitoring and data collection system with the health system, as well as namely the nutrition and food-security sectors
- Support the sharing of the “WASH Nut” good practices between partners and countries.

The Sahel region has some of the highest under-five mortality rates in the world. The water and sanitation coverage is among the lowest in the world, might be still aggravated by the Mali conflict by damages on public services and demographic pressures.

In particular, unsafe drinking water, lack or inadequate water for hygiene, lack of sanitation and poor vector control dramatically increase the risks of epidemic outbreaks and contributes to a high prevalence of water-related diseases and exacerbate malnutrition.

The WASH response strategy is to deliver a minimum package to the affected communities by involving them as decision makers, in the context of superposition of vulnerabilities of the “tiple crisis”, supporting health, nutrition, food security, protection, education and cross-sectoral issues.

The WASH strategic objectives are those previously defined:

- Timely, coordinated, decentralized and mobile WASH response to humanitarian emergencies,
- WASH humanitarian intra and inter coordination, preparedness and risk reduction,
- Systematic integration of key WASH activities into nutrition humanitarian response programs.
- The “WASH in Nut” strategy succeeds to be endorsed widely by the humanitarian community and is included in the 2013 humanitarian plans of all countries.

The “WASH in Nut.” remains the core of the strategy without being restrictive. The following broad objectives are based on an essential coordinated proactive integration with the various sectors:

- Target as a priority malnourished mothers/care-takers and children (SAM and MAM) at health structures and at household levels, to break the vicious circle of “diarrhoea-malnutrition” in acute malnutrition zones;
- Reinforce the principle of the WASH minimum package with a choice of optional phasing and responses till food security, focusing on functionality and on field monitoring with set up of data collection system.

Affected or at Risk
 Targeted by cluster
 Assisted by cluster
 Not Assisted

	Affected or at Risk (Jan - Dec)	Target (Jan - Dec)	Assisted (Jan - Dec)	% Assisted vs Targeted
# of nutritional centers delivering the WASH minimum package (safe drank water with residual chlorine, disinfecting hand washing and food utensils, hygienic and secure defecation)	3,976	3,976	2,025	51%
# of affected population provided with the WASH minimum package (safe water, hygiene supplies and key messages)	1,262,214	1,262,214	701,079	56%

BURKINA FASO WASH October 2012

	Affected or at Risk (Jan - Dec)	Target (Jan - Dec)	Assisted (Jan - Dec)	% Assisted vs Targeted
# of nutritional centers delivering the WASH minimum package (safe drank water with residual chlorine, disinfecting hand washing and food utensils, hygienic and secure defecation)	1,658	1,658	969	58%
# of affected population provided with the WASH minimum package (safe water, hygiene supplies and key messages)	106,491	106,491	46,557	44%

Foot Note

of affected population provided with the WASH minimum package (safe water, hygiene supplies and key messages) : 7,311 WASH kits for families with SAM and 2,000 for cholera affected villages sent in Plateau Central, Boucle de Mouhoun, Centre Est, Est, Centre Ouest and Haut Bassin and Sahel regions. Source: UNICEF (data collection Nov. 2012).

CHAD WASH October 2012

	Affected or at Risk (Jan - Dec)	Target (Jan - Dec)	Assisted (Jan - Dec)	% Assisted vs Targeted
# of nutritional centers delivering the WASH minimum package (safe drank water with residual chlorine, disinfecting hand washing and food utensils, hygienic and secure defecation)	425	425	230	54%
# of affected population provided with the WASH minimum package (safe water, hygiene supplies and key messages)	126,591	126,591	77,848	61%

Foot Note

of affected population provided with the WASH minimum package (safe water, hygiene supplies and key messages) : WASH prepositioning for 4 districts of Mayo Kebbi , Bongor, Guelendeng, Fianga, Gunougaya and 6 local NGO contracted within 188 facilitators to prevent cholera after floods in high risk areas. Source: UNICEF (data collection Nov. 2012)

MALI WASH October 2012

	Affected or at Risk (Jan - Dec)	Target (Jan - Dec)	Assisted (Jan - Dec)	% Assisted vs Targeted
# of nutritional centers delivering the WASH minimum package (safe drank water with residual chlorine, disinfecting hand washing and food utensils, hygienic and secure defecation)	150	150	50	33%
# of affected population provided with the WASH minimum package (safe water, hygiene supplies and key messages)	267,982	267,982	265,889	99%

Foot Note

of affected population provided with the WASH minimum package (safe water, hygiene supplies and key messages) : 63306 SAM admitted for therapeutic care; 204,676 IDPs from Bamako, Mopti, Kidal, Gao, Timbuktu, Ségou, Sikasso, Koulikoro and Kayes (OIM data) Includes kits have been provided by UNICEF to NGO partners for distribution to beneficiaries. WASH kits composed of simple soap and mosquito nets distributed for 343,500 persons. Source: UNICEF (data collection Nov 2012)

MAURITANIA WASH October 2012

	Affected or at Risk (Jan - Dec)	Target (Jan - Dec)	Assisted (Jan - Dec)	% Assisted vs Targeted
# of nutritional centers delivering the WASH minimum package (safe drank water with residual chlorine, disinfecting hand washing and food utensils, hygienic and secure defecation)	291	291	61	21%
# of affected population provided with the WASH minimum package (safe water, hygiene supplies and key messages)	40,020	40,020	11,674	29%

Foot Note

of affected population provided with the WASH minimum package (safe water, hygiene supplies and key messages) : 2,088 WASH kits provided to date with key hygiene messages to SAM affected carer / mother and child; WASH minimum package provided for 8,946 refugees in camps. Source: UNICEF (data collection Nov 2012)

NIGER WASH October 2012

	Affected or at Risk (Jan - Dec)	Target (Jan - Dec)	Assisted (Jan - Dec)	% Assisted vs Targeted
# of nutritional centers delivering the WASH minimum package (safe drank water with residual chlorine, disinfecting hand washing and food utensils, hygienic and secure defecation)	656	656	225	34%
# of affected population provided with the WASH minimum package (safe water, hygiene supplies and key messages)	377,160	377,160	169,313	45%

Foot Note

of affected population provided with the WASH minimum package (safe water, hygiene supplies and key messages) : About 300,000 WASH kits sent to the Nutritional Centres. WASH package provided for 50,613 refugees. Source: WASH Regional Group (data collection Nov 2012)

NORTHERN CAMEROON WASH October 2012

	Affected or at Risk (Jan - Dec)	Target (Jan - Dec)	Assisted (Jan - Dec)	% Assisted vs Targeted
# of nutritional centers delivering the WASH minimum package (safe drank water with residual chlorine, disinfecting hand washing and food utensils, hygienic and secure defecation)	353	353	177	50%
# of affected population provided with the WASH minimum package (safe water, hygiene supplies and key messages)	30,394	30,394	12,755	42%

Foot Note

of affected population provided with the WASH minimum package (safe water, hygiene supplies and key messages) : The number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) due to floods has now gone up to 88,640 (50,824 persons in the North and 37,816 in the Far North region). 12,755 WASH kits were distributed to the households (8269 in Far North and 1564 in North region). Source: UNICEF (data collection Nov. 2012)

NORTHERN NIGERIA WASH October 2012

	Affected or at Risk (Jan - Dec)	Target (Jan - Dec)	Assisted (Jan - Dec)	% Assisted vs Targeted
# of nutritional centers delivering the WASH minimum package (safe drank water with residual chlorine, disinfecting hand washing and food utensils, hygienic and secure defecation)	269	269	154	57%
# of affected population provided with the WASH minimum package (safe water, hygiene supplies and key messages)	166,233	166,233	31,700	19%

Foot Note

of affected population provided with the WASH minimum package (safe water, hygiene supplies and key messages) : A national workshop on emergency and recovery after floods is prepared via the new WASH working group for the first week of December in Abuja. Source: UNICEF (data collection Nov. 2012)

SENEGAL WASH October 2012

	Affected or at Risk (Jan - Dec)	Target (Jan - Dec)	Assisted (Jan - Dec)	% Assisted vs Targeted
# of nutritional centers delivering the WASH minimum package (safe drank water with residual chlorine, disinfecting hand washing and food utensils, hygienic and secure defecation)	169	169	154	91%
# of affected population provided with the WASH minimum package (safe water, hygiene supplies and key messages)	10,343	10,343	9,693	94%

Foot Note

of affected population provided with the WASH minimum package (safe water, hygiene supplies and key messages) : Of the 174 health facilities in the Regions of Matam and Diourbel, 169 have tap water and 168 have toilets within the facilities – a coverage of 97%. WASH Regional Group (data collection Nov 2012)

THE GAMBIA WASH October 2012

	Affected or at Risk (Jan - Dec)	Target (Jan - Dec)	Assisted (Jan - Dec)	% Assisted vs Targeted
# of nutritional centers delivering the WASH minimum package (safe drank water with residual chlorine, disinfecting hand washing and food utensils, hygienic and secure defecation)	5	5	5	100%
# of affected population provided with the WASH minimum package (safe water, hygiene supplies and key messages)	137,000	137,000	75,650	55%

Foot Note

of affected population provided with the WASH minimum package (safe water, hygiene supplies and key messages) : So far 609 water points have been disinfected after floods in Upper River, Central River, Lower River and West Coast regions, reaching 120 communities. Source: UNICEF (data collection Oct. 2012).