



Target: 8,000

Children aged 6-59 months

Reached: 7,868

Children aged 6-59 months benefitting from wet feeding

+ 2,000

Pregnant and lactating mothers benefitting from CSB+ distribution

KEY DATES

August 2012

Nutritional survey revealed alarming rates of GAM and SAM in the camps
GAM: 18,9 %; SAM 4,7%

January 2013

Launch of the wetfeeding programme

April 2013

Launch of the cash voucher programme in Mangaize camp

June 2013

National study showed that malnutrition affects severely several parts of Niger, including in the camps
GAM: 18,5%; SAM 4,7%

June-July 2013

Transition from 3 to 2 meals per day to avoid losses in nutritional impact and maximise attendance and effectiveness of the programme, Reinforcement of sensitization campaigns in the camps , and Provision of adequate spaces

November 2013

Launch of the Gas Project in Abala camp to prevent the re-sale of food to buy firewood

December 2013

Positive PDM and nutritional survey prompt UNHCR and its partners to phase out the wetfeeding programme into a dry feeding programme
GAM: 8,6%; SAM 1,2%

BACKGROUND

Since the arrival of Malian refugees, early 2012, WFP and UNHCR in Niger have established general food distributions. In August 2012, a nutritional survey of children under 5 years was conducted by UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF and partners to determine the prevalence of malnutrition in the camps. The results of this evaluation showed rates of 18.9% of GAM and 4.7% of SAM. In addition, it was observed that the ration of Super Cereal Plus (CSB++) distributed to children under 5 years in the blanket feeding was shared by the whole family. For lack of fuel for cooking, refugees were also selling part of their rations to pay for firewood, and condiments. To meet these challenges, UNHCR and its partners decided to implement a wet feeding program, i.e prepared rations /porridges of CSB++, on camps to ensure that the diet is consumed by the child. UNHCR has also launched the Energy Project gas distribution to prevent the resale of a part of the family diet.

OBJECTIVES

- 1) Food Security is improved through distibution of minimum 2100 kcal/day/person;
- 2) Nutrition well-being is improved through an effective preventive and response programme

CHALLENGES

- 1) The refugee population had little awareness and education on nutritional issues,
- 2) Mobility of refugees has affected attendance rates

ACTIONS

- 1 In collaboration with partners, provide CSB+ for wet feeding, and Plumpynut-plumpysup for curative treatment, as well as drugs/vaccines/medical equipment for health centers ;
- 2 Train staff on screening and referral systems to the health centers, Wetfeeding teams are in place in all camps and refugee hosting areas to prepare the porridge to children twice a day;
- 3 Build and prepare adequate spaces for wetfeeding and other nutritional community activities
- 4 Sensitization and health education of refugees on the importance of nutritional well-being of children.

CURRENT VALUE OF BASIC INDICATORS

This matrix is based on data available on 31 december 2013.

Indicators	Nutrition		Food Security	
	Global Acute Malnutrition rate	Severe Acute Malnutrition rate	General Food Distribution Kcal	Wet Feeding frequentation %
Units	%	%	Kcal	%
Standard	< 10%	< 2%	>= 2,100	> 70%
Mangaize	9.3	1.9	NA	87
Abala	6.6	0.8	21190	85
Tabareybare	11.8	2.0	21190	73
Intikane	7.5	0.4	21190	43

Data source: UNHCR ; For more information <http://data.unhcr.org/SahelSituation/region.php?id=67&country=501> - Contact :bagumj@unhcr.org; Feedback: bacharou@unhcr.org

FOOD / NUTRITION PARTNERS



KEY ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE

- ✓ Quadripartite agreement was signed end of december 2012 involving UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF, and camp manager.
- ✓ Wet feeding rations (CSB++) is available in all camps and refugee hosting areas, as well as curative treatment Plumpynut-plumpysup in health centers ;
- ✓ 12 “Wetfeeding centres” were built in all camps and refugee hosting areas, with a multi-functional purpose for the community;
- ✓ Mass campaigns, town hall meetings, home visits took place and educational material was distributed;
- ✓ Some 50 community workers were trained on screening and referrals, health and nutritional education in all camps and refugee hosting areas;
- ✓ Successful implementation of cash voucher for food security in mangaize camp.

