MICRONUTRIENT SUPPLEMENTATION PROGRAMME

Saharawi Refugee Camps Tindouf, South Algeria



Background

The Saharawi refugee camps are situated in Tindouf, in the western south of Algeria, 2000 km far from the Capital Algiers.

The displacement of the saharawi refugees, from the Western Sahara to Tindouf, started in 1975.

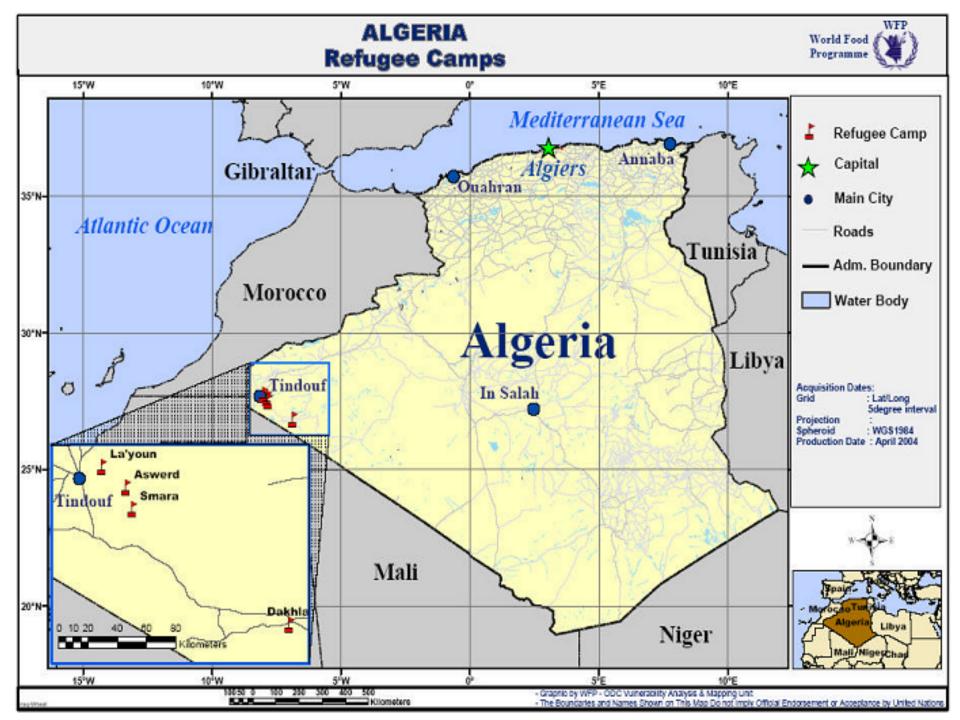
UNHCR intervention started in 1985, and WFP a year after.

The Western Sahara authorities/refugee leadership and the host Government estimate the number of refugees at 165,000.

In the impossibility of doing the registration exercise, UNHCR is providing assistance to 90 000 most vulnerable persons, while WFP is providing an average of 125 000 food rations/month.

The Saharawi refugees depend totally of the international aid, but there are some small income generating activities (family gardens,, market, small shops...).

There are 04 major camps: Laayoun, Smara, Awserd, Dajla, and 01 small camp Bujador. Each camp is divided into small districts called Daira (29 in total) and each district is divided into 04 small units called BARRIO (116 barrios in total)





Nutritional Status

Period	In C	aemia Children months)	In Non pre	naemia egnant Women 45 years)	nen Acute Malnutrition			
	Severe (Hb <7 g/dL)			Total (Hb <11.9 g/dL	SAM: Weight-for-Height Z score < -3 SD GAM: Weight-for-Height Z score < -2 SD		for-Age Z score < -2 SD	
May	14.4% (8.0-	71.1%	8.7%	62.4	2.3%	10.5%	49.1 %	
1997	20.1)	(C.I NA)	(4.6-12.8)	(C.I NA)	(0.4-4.1)	(6.1-14.9)	(44.2-54.1)	
September-	3.5%	44.1%	2.3%	48.4%	4.5%	13.2%	35.5%	
October 2001	(2.2-4.8)	(C.I NA)	(0.8-3.8)	(C.I NA)	(2.4-6.5)	(9.9-16.4)	(30.0-41.1)	
September 2002	0%	35.3% (26.7 - 43.9)	4.4% (1.2 - 7.6)	47.6% (38.6 - 56.5)	2.2% (1.3-3.1)	10.6% (7.7-13.5)	32.8% (29.7- 36.1)	
February- March	7.5	68.5%	12.9	66.4%	2.3%	7.7%	39.1% (34.4- 43.8)	
2005 ^[1]	(5.4-9.7)	(64.4-72.5)	(10.1-15.7)	(60.5-72.3)	(0.7-4.0)	(4.1-11.2)		
March	6%	62%	11%	54%	5.4 %	18.2 %	31.6 %	
2008	(C.I NA)	(C.I NA)	(C.I NA)	(C.I NA)	(3.7 - 7.1)	(14.7 - 21.7	(28.2 – 35.0)	
October-November 2010	2,4%	52,8%	6,7%	49,8%	1.3%	7.9%	29,7	
	(1.1 - 3.6)	(49.1 - 56.6)	(5.3 - 8.0)	(45.3 - 52.5)	(0.8 - 1.8)	(6.5 - 9.3)	(26.9 - 32.5)	



The existing nutritional interventions

GFD: CSB+

TSFP: - MAM : CSB+ (200g), Sugar (15g) and Oil (20g) per day.

- SAM: Plumpy'Nut.

PFD: for PLW : CSB+ (200g), Sugar (15g) and Oil (20g).

Micronutrient Supplementation

During the **2009 JAM**, it was recommended to start the micronutrient supplementation program.

The products selected were: Nutributter and MNP.

Why micronutrients:

- High Prevalence of stunting and anemia.
- The saharawi refugees depend totally of the international aid
- Poor food basket : quantity and quality
- The iron tablets and drops are culturally non accepted in the saharawi community.

Acceptability test

* Acceptability test in the camps * Three groups.

* Results: □ Adherence (78% - 98%) □ Product sharing is problem ☐Side effects reported (dark stools) ☐ Improvement in the beneficiaries activity level ☐ Many suggestion regarding packaging. * Recommendations: ☐Flexible distribution for children and PLW ☐ Modifications in the composition(without Iodine, less vitA) □Use a specific design and packaging (inspired from the local culture)

Design

elevery TT makes activ

مار المرابلة 150 ميكررم ماريس 150 ميكريا

Water and send that I don't send

أمار ج محاويات كيس واحد مع كموة حسابورة من اللخاء قبل الأكل مياشرة عرن في مكان جانب في درجة مراوة الفرقة

Y putterny by with talk to the day of the

مكمل غذاني من الفيتآمينات والمعادن لتحسين التغذية





Specifications

Design conception: adapted to the local culture.

- MNP: "Chaila", symbol of healing of any disease.
- Nutributter: "Ghazala": represents vitality, agility and beauty.

Composition: Adapted to the context, "Risk assessment"

- No lodine: high concentration of iodine in the water & milk
- Less vitamin A: some fortified product are distributed.

Other Activities

- New staff was recruited to implement the project (108, so 04 in each dispensary)
- Arrangement with the local authorities and other lp's regarding the storage of product and the distribution channel.
- Coordination with the other stakeholders in the nutrition sector: date of launching, training, BCC activities, finalized action plan, monitoring, reporting ...
- Nutrition survey: baseline to monitor the program after two year implementation.

Distribution

- * Distribution system and storage.
- * Target population and frequency of use.
- * Estimation of the target population (inscription).
- *Data collection
- *M&E system

Distributions

Distribution system:

The product are stocked in the WSRC storages (ref containers).

WSRC storages - Dispensaries : 2nd of each month

Dispensary – beneficiaries: First week of each month

Logistics:

*using the existing distribution pipeline for the MAM program

<u>Organization</u>

- * Monthly distribution: during the growth monitoring
- * Duration: 02-04 days in each dispensary
- *Each dispensary cover 04 barrios, so one barrio per day.
- * Disposal of used sachets: program of waste management, UNHCR

Target population and frequency of use

- * Children aged 6 35 months: 15 sachets/month of Ghazala
- * Children aged 36 59 months: 15 sachets/month of Chaila
- * Pregnant women (12 weeks gestation and above): 30 sachets/month of Chaila
- * Lactating women (first three months post-partum): 30 sachets/month of Chaila

Exclusion criteria

For children:

- * Age less than 6 months or greater than 60 months
- * Being currently receiving MAM or SAM programme care
- * Presenting severe anaemia

For Women:

- * Not being pregnant
- * Being greater than 3 months post-partum ???...... "not applicable"
- * Presenting severe anaemia



Data collection

Every month +++

Done by the local coordinators of the program (local, regional, national) and Compiled by ARC

Data base: in progress.

tools:

- * Beneficiary card: part of the Health carnet, PLW Card
- * Assistance Sheet.
- * Storage conditions sheet (dispensary level)
- * Consolidated data sheet (Report): local, regional and global.

Beneficiary sheet

						Edad e	n meses					
	11	10	9	s	7	6						
	,	,	,	,	,	,						
3 161	/20	/2Ó	/2Ó	/20	/20	/2Ó						
3 7 5	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12
100 mg	,	,	,	,	,	,	,	,	,	,	,	,
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Ghazala												
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						Edad e.	n meses					
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(TE)	/	/	/ /	/ /	/	/	/ /	/	/	/ /	/	/
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	59	58	57	56	55	54	53	52	51	50	49	48
Chaila												
	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	/20	/20	/20	/20	/20	/20	/20	/20	/20	/20	/20	/20

Producto: Chaila

Asistencia total:

Porcentaje de asistencia:

Daira:	stribución:/.		As	ssistances	sheet
Población der	echohabiente espera	da:			
5	10	15	20	25	30
35	40	4 5	50	55	60
65	70	75	so	85	90
95	100	105	110	115	120
125	130	135	140	145	150
155	160	165	170	175	180
185	190	195	200	205	210
215	220	225	230	235	240
245	250	255	260	265	270
275	280	285	290	295	300

Consolidated data sheet

Hoja mensual de consolidación de datos PISIS por daira MC&A										
		الشهر Mes			السنة Año	-	D	الدائرة aira		wilaya
			J	efe de dispe	nsario				secretaria	a
BENEFICI ARIOS AL	TOTAL DE		Salidas الخروج		TOTAL DE		dmisiones المقبولور	RIOS AL		
FINAL DEL MES المستفيدين في نهاية الشهر	DURANTE EL MES مجموع الذين خرجوا خلال الشهر	Muerte sais	Abandono الذين تخلوا عن البرئامج	Criterio de salida معبار الخروج	ENTRADAS DURANTE EL MES مجموع الذين دخلوا خاتل الشهر	Otros آخرون	Criterio de entrada معيز الدخول	INICIO DEL MES المستفيدين في بداية الشهر	Sexo الجنس	categoría
D=A+B-C	C= d+e+f	f	e	d	B=b+c	с	b	A	Guía de	calculo
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									Niñas البنات	< 3
									אווווס ^{וע} ניי Niños	بین 3 و 5 سنوات
									Niñas البنات	De 3 a 5
									لحوامل	embarazadas
									لمرضعات	lactantes
									TO مجموع المستقيدين	TAL beneficiarios

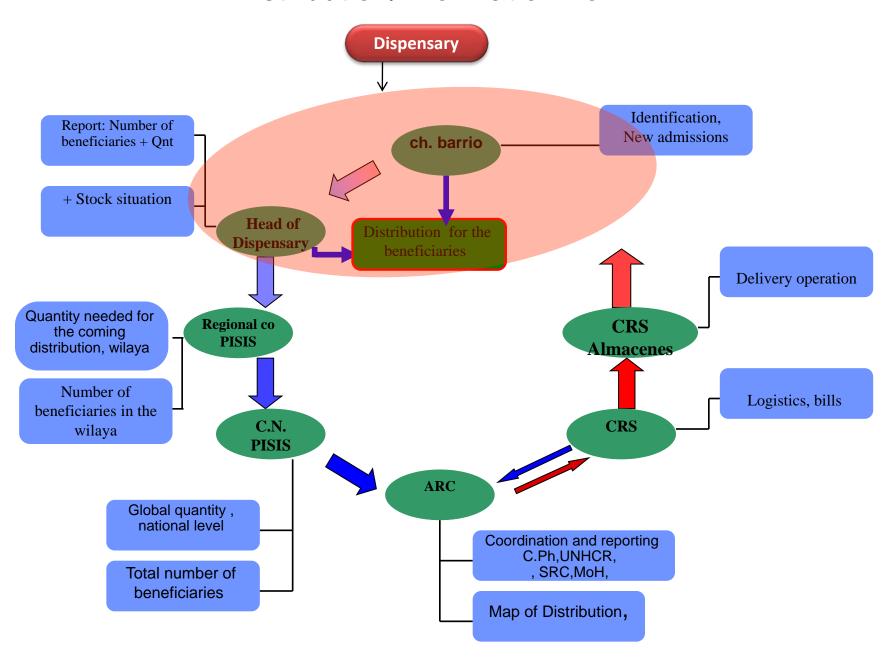
producto al inicio de mes					
Ghazala					
Chaila					

Producto recibido este mes			
Ghazala			
Chaila			

Producto al final de mes				
Ghazala				
Chaila				



Distribution/information flow



BCC activities

medical Staff: 04 training sessions were organized:

"one before the commencing of the programme":

- The objective of the program, the target population, how to use the product, the possible side effects, the organization of distributions, key messages to the beneficiaries, monthly report ...

"03 months later":

- -Consolidation training
- -Evaluation

-Population:

- -Radio, TV,
- -Posters, flyers
- -Tee sessions (word of mouth)
- -Workshops in the dispensaries (every week)
- -Public meetings (every month)
- -Clown show in the kinder gardens (not yet)



Monitoring & Evaluation

Evaluation	Activities & outputs	Outcomes
UNHCR	Implementing Partner (ARC): "at the dispensary level"	Third organization (CISP) "At the HH level":
Impact		
(Survey &	- Product (stock, sufficiency, lose of product)	-Adherence
monitoring	-Storage conditions (T°, hygiene)	-The beneficiaries knowledge.
)	-Distributions (respect of the dates, assistance)	-Storage at the HH,
Process	-Training sessions	
Evaluation	-BCC activities	
	- Coverage	

Monitoring Team

UNHCR monitoring team:

- MAM, SAM and Anemia program, in addition to the GFD monitoring.
- -15 dispensaries/month.
- -Lack of qualified personnel
- -Lack of coordination with the local authorities.

ARC monitoring team:

- Only 02 monitors for 27 center of distribution.
- Lack of coordination and planning.
- Lack of logistics.

CISP: New project is not applicable till now

- working only in monitoring.
- Big team, more then 400 families are covered per month.

Key success

☐ Large acceptance of the product Ghazala □BCC activities (ongoing) ☐ More attendance during the growth monitoring sessions ☐ Capacity building among the staff, one month training session was organized in March 2010, Dic 2010, Mar 2011, Dic 2011, Oct 2012. ☐ High level of Technical support (ENN) □ Joint Monitoring and evaluation Team (HCR, Ip, MoH)

Challenges

Product:
□Storage
□Quantities vs Expiration date
Transit frame ND to NAND for abildress frame OF months to
□Transit from NB to MNP for children from 35 months to 59 months
☐ Monitoring : Access to the data,
□No HIS in place

GRACIAS

