In 2012 CMAM services scaling up continued. 13 partners were involved in implementing Outpatient Therapeutic Care (OTP) program in 21 provinces of which Supplementary Feeding Program (SFP) was undertaken in 14 provinces. A total of 52,727 severely malnourished under five year old children with no complications were admitted in OTPs and 9,039 with complications were admitted in TFUs, while SFPs reports showed a total admission of 157,889 (67,910 under five children, 38,570 Lactating women and 51,409 pregnant women). Overall performance showed that the program was effective in meeting the Sphere Standards indicators, e.g. cure >75%, defaulter <15%; death <10% for OTP and <3% for SFP.

Therapeutic Feeding Units (TFU): A total of 9,039 severely malnourished U5 children with complications were admitted in the Inpatient Therapeutic Feeding Units in 32 provinces (Source: PND TFU database). Overall calculation of performance indicators (e.g. cure/death/defaulter rates) was satisfactory and met the Sphere Standard.

Community based Sentinel sites
A total of 40,104 under five children from 42 villages (100 children per village per month) in 7 provinces of Badakhshan, Balkh, Faryab, Jawzjan, Sari Pul, Kunduz and Paktiya were assessed for MUAC, oedema and incidence of diarrhoea for 12 months. The results show persistent acute malnutrition in general and particularly in Yatla Sulfa district of Badakshan and persistent incidence of diarrhoea in Sari Pul and Sayyd districts of Saripul Provinces (see table and Map).

Small Scale Nutrition Surveys and RNA.
In 2012 Small scale nutrition surveys were conducted in 6 provinces only of which 3 were repeat surveys (Laghman, Nangahar and Bamayan) by 5 partners (ACF, AHDS/CAF, Save the children, PU-AMI and TPO-HN ). All the surveys used SMART methodology and collected both weight for height and MUAC. Kunar Province shows the highest GAM based on Weight-for-Height in 6-59 month old children. The Nutrition Cluster finalized an RNA tool with the support of ACF which indicated to be valid in an IDP setting when compared along with SMART Survey. The Tool is now in the process of testing its validity in an urban and rural setting by ACF.

CMAM Data
From January to December 2012, a total of 52,727 severely acutely malnourished children 6-59 month of age without complications had been admitted in 549 OTP sites. An estimated 63 tons of Plumpy Nut was used to treat these children. A total of 67,910 children and 89,979 PLW were admitted in 424 SFP sites.

Compared to 2011, an important increase of OTP and SFP admissions was observed in 2012 (24% and 48% overall increase respectively). This was mainly due to expansion of OTP/SFP programs in almost all provinces that implement the program (increasing of number provinces/districts/sites).

A dramatic decrease in OTP new admissions was detected from April (4,950) to August (1,873), in SFP programs the decrease was detected from June (7,994) to July (2,128) and August (3,263), with a dramatic increase in admissions in December (7,351) for OTP and November (12,347) for SFP. This was mainly due to supply issues of OTP/SFP programs in almost all provinces that implement the program. OTP drop started in May to August while SFP drop was from June to August. However, admissions increased from September for both programs. This was mainly because of availability of supplies. 9 provinces showed an increase of admission in 2012 when compared with 2011, in OTP admission, of these Faryab province showed the highest admission from 6,992 in 2011 to 9,656 in 2012. In December, slight increase was seen in OTP(see graph 1). In the SFP, Badakhshan and Kunduz Provinces in the Northern-Eastern admitted the highest number of moderately malnourished children in 2012 (more than 41% of the total children admitted in the whole country) (See Graph). Badakhshan, Balkh and Fariab provinces admitted 37% of total children in OTP sites while Badakhshan, Kunduz and Balkh provinces admitted 58% of total children in SFP sites.

During the reporting period, 13 partners implemented OTP program in 21 provinces and SFP program in 14 provinces. Oxfam Novib with their partners (SAF, ACTD and CHA covering 26 districts in Balkh, Faryab, Saripul and Paktia provinces); Save the Children (covering 32 districts in Balkh, Fariab, Saripul, Jawzjan and Bamyan) and Merlin ( covering 18 districts in Badakhshan and the whole province of Kunduz ) reported 70% of admissions to OTP (26%, 28% and 16% respectively). For children admitted in SFP program, the highest admissions were reported by Save the Children (37% in Balkh, Fariab and Sare Pul) and Merlin (36% in Badakhshan and Kunduz provinces).

When OTP performance indicators are checked at province level, Daykundi, Kunar, Badakhshan, Urzgan, Jawzjan and Kabul show the highest defaulter rates (69%, 40%, 25%, 25%, 24% and 21% respectively) while Fayyaz is slightly above Sphere Standard of <15% (19%). Cure rates of all provinces except Daykundi (30%) Kunar (60%) and Badakhshan (74%) meet the Sphere Standard of >75%. All provinces with OTP program met the Sphere Standard on death rate of <10%.
In 2012, levels of severe acute malnutrition were stagnant with the exception of Saripule province which indicated a dramatic drop of almost 50%. From Jan-Dec, strong co-relation is seen between the levels of diarrhea and acute malnutrition during the whole year (See figure 1). The levels of diarrhea show a decrease for all districts but

Overall TFU performance indicators show a good cure rate during the year. Default rate was slightly below the Sphere Standard (<15%) during April, June, July, August and September (17%, 16%, 17%, 16% and 18% respectively). Overall the program met the death rate of < 10% (see Graph). However, when analysis of performance indicators is done by province the results give a different picture. Kandahar, Hirat Kabul, Sar e Pul, Uruzgan and Helmand provinces are below Sphere Standard for cure and defaulter rates (46%, 56%, 63%, 71%, 70% and 73% respectively for cure rates and 39%, 35%, 28%, 26%, 24% and 16% respectively for defaulter rates). While Ghor and Laghman provinces met the cure rate of >75%, they show high defaulter rates of 20% and 18% respectively. Only Kandahar (14%) and Hirat (10%) show slightly high rates of death.

**SC data**

A total of 815 children were admitted during 2012 in 12 provinces reporting to the nutrition cluster. Kunar, Nuristan, Fariab and Balkh provinces registered the highest admissions (203, 137, 120 and 118 respectively). This is a transition service and is established in areas where the TFUs are too far away. Children with complications are watched for a few days (less than 7 days) until their condition is stabilized to be referred to OTP and/or TFU for more intense treatment. Only Bamyan reported death of one child in 2011 in the SC.