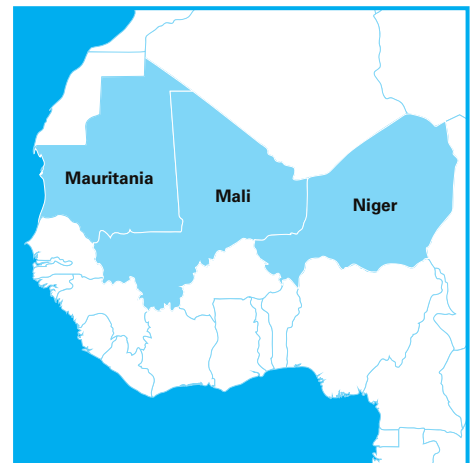




Building Resilience in the Sahel

At A Glance | July 2020

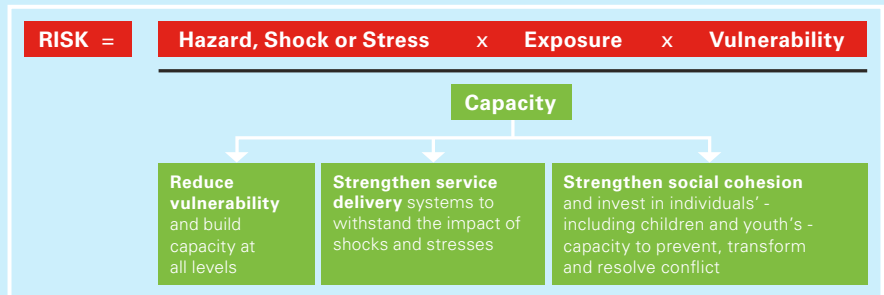
 <p>3 countries, Mauritania, Mali, Niger</p>	 <p>€ 106.3* million budget *Planned total budget, current commitments (2020) at € 62.9 million</p>
 <p>3 million people, including 1.9 million children, will benefit from an integrated resilience package, over four years of implementation (2019-2023)</p>	





The programme supports innovative approaches and strategies in order to increase access to basic social services through catalyzing change in national and decentralized government systems, in communities and in individuals. It helps beneficiary communities improving their resilience in a way that supports their development, preserves integrity and does not deepen vulnerability, in particular those of boys and girls.

UNICEF's Framework for Resilience

The Sahel region is prone to recurrent crisis, potentially reversing development gains. Risk-informed programming enables regular monitoring of risk levels and timely adaptation of programme strategies. It is central to UNICEF's work for building resilience in fragile contexts.



 Children and women in target areas have made sustainable progress in their living conditions by using sustainability accessible essential services for their survival, development and transformation.

 Communities are equipped and empowered to prevent the effects of shocks and stresses on systems, households and individuals, and manage residual risks.

Programme Building Blocks (complementary to WFP's drivers for change):

Convergence of UNICEF, WFP and other partners' activities in the same geographic locations targeting the same people, with joint or complementary monitoring and evaluations tools.

Coverage (resources, geographic coverage, and outreach) that is sufficient to match the scale of challenges.

Concentration of partners' interventions over multiple years (for a minimum of three years).

Capacity building to support government in systems development, and help communities and individuals in building strong networks, with emphasis on traditional leaders and youth associations.

Community ownership to ensure participation through prioritizing locally identified activities. Includes empowering children and adolescents as agents of social change.

Continuous evidence-based learning with stakeholders to adapt and improve resilience programming throughout the implementation of the programme and ensure that models developed are efficient, flexible and scalable.

Country and Community Strategies to Reach the Most Vulnerable

A common package of interventions is delivered across all target countries, regions, municipalities and communities, with variations in programme strategies, to account for differences in contexts and needs of communities.

1	Strengthen national and decentralized systems to improve access to equitable adaptive social services across six social sectors (Health, Nutrition, WASH, Education, Child Protection, Social Protection).
2	Strengthen community resilience through multisectoral community capacity building and engagement.
3	Strengthen individuals – including children and youth – resilience through sustainable social and individual behaviour change.
4	Strengthen evidence-based learning with stakeholders to ensure that models for resilient systems and communities in the Sahel being developed are efficient, flexible and scalable.

Improve Access to Equitable Adaptive Social Services

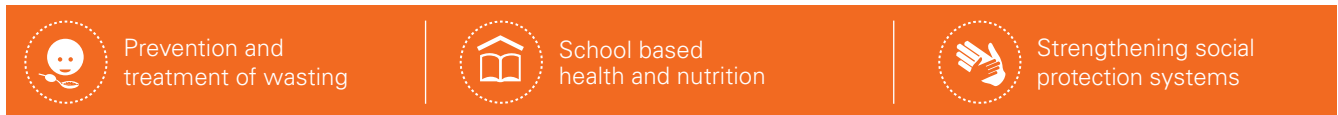
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WFP



Common approaches



Strengthen Multisectoral Community Engagement

The programme addresses critical elements of community resilience, including the modelling of community engagement platforms and tools to empower individuals to lead in the planning, implementation, management and monitoring of the prevention and response to shocks.

It contributes to providing community-led services, linking up community/ local and national/district systems; providing a supportive environment and technical assistance for civil society-led initiatives; developing mechanisms to facilitate two-way communication and feedback to improve the quality of community-led services.



Maya Ag Oumar, 12 months, suffered from severe acute malnutrition, malaria and anemia. “She was sleeping all the time and wasn’t playing. She didn’t even have the energy to cry”, says her mother. UNICEF and WFP are developing a joint approach to deliver an integrated package that focuses on the continuum of care from prevention to treatment of acute malnutrition in priority areas.

© UNICEF Mali, Bourama Coulibaly, Timbuktu, March 2020

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