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## Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

### Mauritania: Food Security Crisis



<b>DREF Operation n°: MDRMR008</b>	<b>Glide n°: OT-2017-000112-MRT</b>
<b>Date of issue:</b> 16 <sup>th</sup> August 2017	<b>Date of the disaster:</b> 31 <sup>st</sup> July 2017
<b>Operation Manager (responsible for this EPoA)</b> IFRC: Romain GUIGMA Manager, Operations, Country Cluster Support Team	<b>Point of contact (name and title):</b> Anne, LECLERC Head CSST Sahel
<b>Operation start date:</b> 11 <sup>th</sup> August 2017	<b>Expected timeframe:</b> 3 months
<b>Overall operation budget:</b> CHF 206,067	
<b>Number of people affected:</b> 32,000	<b>Number of people to be assisted:</b> 9,750 persons
<b>Host National Society(ies) presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches):</b> 2000 volunteers 30staff	
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation (if available and relevant):</b> International Committee of the Red Cross, Belgian Red Cross, British Red Cross, French Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, Luxembourg Red Cross, Climate Centre.	
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> CILSS/AGIR, FAO, PAM, UNDP, ACMAD, AGRYMETH, GFCS, ECHO, OCHA, OFDA, State structures and community management committees.	

## A. Analysis of the situation

### Description of the disaster

In Mauritania, the 2016/2017 rain season was characterized by more than 58% of the rainfall stations which recorded a cumulative rainfall deficit compared to last year. Rainfall deficits exceeding 100 mm have been recorded in several Wilayas in the south of the country, notably at the level of the two Hodhs, in Assaba, in Brakna, in Gorgol, in Trarza and in Guidimagha. That situation greatly affected the situation of crops, particularly rain-fed crops, which in most areas have produced a low or non-existent level of production. Gross national cereal production in 2016-2017 is calculated 281,216 tonnes, compared to 312,119 tonnes for the average of the last 5 years and 338,394 tonnes for 2015-2016; A decrease of 10% and 17% respectively.

That drop in agricultural production had an impact on rural populations, particularly in rain-fed areas (along the border strip) and in the traditional areas of Aftout where the highest rates of food insecurity were recorded during that period. Thus, the vulnerable households experienced a decline in their income from agricultural activities, either in terms of self-consumption (cereals) or in terms of income from sales or rural work. In urban areas, the food situation remains stable in general, with a food insecurity rate of less than 20%. However, the peripheral areas of Nouakchott, due to the high density of the population, remain in terms of numbers, the main concentration zone of food insecure populations.

In Mauritania, the prevalence of acute overall malnutrition (MAG) is 9.5%. This rate also confirms the trends observed in the different nutritional surveys carried out in the post-harvest period and between 5.6% and 10% nation-wide. Three regions of the country exceed the alert threshold of 10%. Such regions are namely

Guidimakha (14.7%), Brakna (13.7%) and Gorgol (12.8%). In the Wilayas like HodhCharghy, HodhGharby, Assaba, Trarza, Tagant and Nouakchott, the MAG prevalence rates range from 7 to 10%.

Populations' displacement and insecurity aggravated the severity of food insecurity the consequence of which was the increase of the number of persons in crisis or in emergency status. The Harmonized Framework Analysis workshop held in March 2017 confirms that for the on-going review period (April-May 2017), three (3) Wilayas out of 13 are classified in phase 2 (under pressure). Wilayas concerned are Nouakchott, Adrar and Guidimakha. The remaining Wilayas are classified in phase 1 (minimum). In projected situation, three Wilayas are ranked in minimal phase (Tiris Zemmour, Inchiri and Dakhlet Nouadhibou), while all the other Wilayas are ranked in phase 2 (Under pressure).

With respect to populations estimated for severe food insecurity (High crisis level) for the period April - May 2017 was 126,443 persons. for the period June-August 2017, the total number of populations estimated for severe food insecurity was projected to be 281,156 persons (29,404 among them in phase 4 "emergency").

DISTRICTS/ REGIONS	Total of persons	Phase 3		Phase 3 ou >	
		Number of persons	%	Number of persons	%
MAURITANIE	3 893 774	251 753	6.5	281 156	7

Source : « Cadre Harmonisé d'analyse et d'identification des zones à risque et des populations en insécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle au Sahel et en Afrique de l'Ouest (CH) », CILSS, March 2017

Presently, the DREF is requested to assist the populations of Brakna and Gorgol who currently have high percentages in malnutrition cases<sup>1</sup>, 19.8 % for the first locality and 18.4 % for the last one. That marked deterioration of the situation results from a deficit in rainfall over the last few years. The target number of persons (beneficiaries) for the two regions are 9,750 people.

through the DREF operation, the overall plan is to address the needs in the emergency pockets identified in the communes of Brakna and Gorgol and for laying the bases for the Operation through more thorough assessments and good planning for a 4-year programme.

Also, the Mauritanian Red Crescent is taking part together with the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement (IFRC, ICRC) and other Partners in the food security cluster to provide an emergency response to households suffering from food and food insecurity on the one hand and to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable household and the capacity of national actors to cope with shocks. These two objectives are aimed at addressing an integrated response including immediate food assistance during the lean season as well as, where conditions are favorable, strengthening or restoring livelihoods. The DREF will allow to assist 1,625 households. The operation will be continued by other financing mechanism depending on evolution of the crisis (Emergency Appeal or Operational plan, possible elements of forecast based financing to be explored) to support more people in food difficulties.

## Summary of the current operation

### Overview of Host National Society

The Mauritanian Red Crescent has huge experience in managing food and nutritional crisis. Since the 2005 food crisis, the National Society (NS) has been working to consolidate its operational capacity and has acquired more experience in operations management. In addition to that operational experience, the National Society (NS) has diversified its response strategies as well as the response tools. This is the case of using the cash transfer tool to respond to crises with modalities depending on feasibility. There is also the systematic involvement of communities in operations. It has good experience in monetary/cash support transfer programmes. From 2012 to 2016, an approximate amount of 2,300,000 CHF had been

<sup>1</sup><http://leclairage.info/index.php/fr/securete-alimentaire-2/494-mauritanie-le-sud-du-pays-menace-par-l-insecurite-alimentaire>

managed by CRM for emergency monetary/cash programmes. The Mauritanian Red Crescent successfully implemented food security and nutritional projects the last few years (2012, 2015).

In response to that food crisis, actions that have already been carried out include:

- Participation to the Country-wise harmonized framework analysis
- Fast assessments in areas ranked/considered risky.
- Participation to the countries' coordination meetings
- The alerting of local branches and the mobilization of volunteers
- The drafting of country plans
- The markets study to see the feasibility of monetary/cash transfer. This assessment demonstrated that local markets are well supplied with livelihoods and suppliers already know the monetary/cash transfer processes and share the approach.

As for the Previous DREF operations, the Mauritanian Red Crescent managed in 2015 an operation to address food insecurity in Mauritania. This DREF was followed by an emergency appeal which supported more than 32,000 people in total.

### **Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country**

For that operation, IFRC will provide technical assistance to the Society's operational team for better organization and in-depth evaluation, which will result in a refinement of strategies for better implementation of the Operation. The Federation will make a RDRT deployment in Mauritania for ongoing MRC support during implementation. ICRC is present in Mauritania and supports the CRM through cooperation projects, notably in the training of volunteers, institutional support, etc. For more information on the activities of ICRC in Mauritania, click on the following [link](#). The French Red Cross is committed to preventing malnutrition, targeting/screening and care for children under five years of age, and malnourished pregnant women in the region of Gorgol, where malnutrition rates are particularly high. The French Red Cross' actions namely aim at consolidating the capacities of health districts and of the Mauritanian Red Crescent in the management of acute severe malnutrition. The sensitization of the communities and the training of health staff members are the programme's essential activities.

### **Movement Coordination**

To implement that DREF operation, the International Federation of the Red Cross and of the Red Crescent societies through the Dakar Cluster, will coordinate the activities and provide technical assistance through regular monitoring, the deployment of a RDRT. There already are coordination meetings between the Movement's components. This will be a framework for coordinating responses. It also helps to solve the security problem for better secure access of people and goods during the implementation of the Operation and to better coordinate our actions.

### **Overview of non-RCRC actors in country**

The Operation's actions will be in supplementation for those already carried out by the Mauritanian government, a situation in which the Mauritanian government and IFAD have called for over 16 billion ouguiyas to benefit the above-mentioned localities to enhance the poultry sector, market gardening and dairy processing. In the hope of eradicating this phenomenon which continues to grow year after year. Coordination meetings are organized by the Mauritanian Government. The Mauritanian Red Crescent (CRM) takes part in such meetings. The Mauritanian Government also organizes sale sessions at social prices for poor households and often distributes food.

With the Malian refugees, the aid from many UN agencies is meant to that population. Furthermore, in addition the difficulties in resource mobilizations makes that the needs are not covered in the pockets of food insecurities as this targets DREF. For example, in June, due to funding shortfalls, WFP reoriented its assistance to the Mbera camp. Action Against Hunger (ACF) leads food assistance and nutrition activities. The NGO ALIMA works on community health and nutrition. Coordination activities are ensured through cluster meetings (food security and nutrition). The Mauritanian Red Crescent participates actively in those coordination meetings. The National Society (NS) has teams that are trained on the management of disasters, livelihoods, food security and nutrition. With the support of IFRC, the British Red Cross and of

IFRC's Livelihood Centre, the volunteers and CRM's workers underwent specific training programmes on food security and livelihood. It also has an updated strategic plan.

## **Needs analysis, beneficiary selection, risk assessment and scenario planning**

### **Needs analysis**

Needs analysis is based on the latest harmonized framework<sup>2</sup> (Cadre Harmonisé) published in March 2017<sup>3</sup> with the information of the current situation (March-May) and the projected situation (June-August<sup>4</sup>), as mentioned in the "Description of the disaster". The food assistance operation will be based on providing financial support under the DREF, where three sectors are concerned which include;

- Food security and nutrition,
- Community health,
- Water, sanitation and Hygiene

Food assistance activities will be included in a more sustainable malnutrition alleviation and community nutrition scheme that will be implemented through the annual and / or multi-annual operational plans of the Federation. Indeed, this phase of emergency intervention/operation will be followed by a phase of medium / long-term follow-up activities including activities aimed at community resilience, development of contingency plans, community targeting/screening for malnutrition, Promotion of good nutritional practices, growth monitoring for under-five children, all activities being an integral part of a sustainable nutrition and community resilience plan.

### **With respect to Food security**

Each beneficiary should receive food assistance to cover these estimated caloric requirements of 2100 kcal per person. The DREF aims for a complete and balanced food assistance for 30 days per person. Sphere standards and indicators will serve as a reference. The food voucher would be the modality of choice, nevertheless if the realities of the ground requires it we will change mode. The food assistance scheme will enable people to obtain 148,200 kg of foodstuff for 9.750 persons. The composition of a standard basket to be provided is: 12.5 kg of cereals, 1.35 kg of vegetables, 0.75 litre of oil, 0.5 kg of sugar and 0.15 kg of salt for an approximate total amount of 9.9 CHF per person

### **With respect to nutrition**

The prevention and community-based management of acute malnutrition will be guaranteed through the support for organizing targeting/screening campaigns and the referral of underfed children, the sensitization and training of mothers on the PB Maman/Mother approach. The approach which enables the mothers to measure themselves and regularly define the nutritional status of the child to anticipate the care of his child should a nutritional problem occurs. The DREF will launch this approach in two pilot municipalities. All the above actions will help people not to be in a famine situation that will result in loss of life and / or deformities or poor growth in children.

### **With respect to health and Wash**

The Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) component will be a priority given the close relationship between nutrition and WASH. Thus, WASH activities will be implemented to ensure access to drinking water through the practice of chlorination, protection of water points. Hand washing will be promoted with demonstrations of a good washing with soap and water. It is important to note that aquatabs will be provided by the National Societies outside this DREF That package will be supported by hygiene and health promotion activities with social mobilization and effective education at the community level. It will be important to strengthen community surveillance for early detection, investigation and early and rapid

<sup>2</sup> Cadre Harmonisé (harmonized framework), a tool implemented at country level that complements the balance sheet (*national production, planned imports and available food aid and food reserves, and compare them to consumption*) by classifying the current and projected food-security situation on a standard scale across the region. The standard scale is based on the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC).

<sup>3</sup> Ref. : « Cadre Harmonisé d'analyse et d'identification des zones à risque et des populations en insécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle au Sahel et en Afrique de l'Ouest (CH) – Analyse régionale de la situation de l'insécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle aiguë – Situation courante (Mars-Mai 2017) et projetée (juin-août 2017) », CILSS, March 2017.

<sup>4</sup> Lean season for agriculture, in Mauritania, is from June to September.

management to mitigate the negative impact of disease and epidemics at the community level. Thus, a community - based surveillance system (CBS) will be set up and volunteers trained in CBS and VCA for epidemic prevention and the response will be a good bridge for real - time information sharing, a prompt response action. A good referral system will be set up regarding the appropriate health facility.

With respect to the food assistance service, cash transfer is the major option. Such transfer may be made by transferring cash and / or distributing vouchers with or without conditions. This choice is an effective way for us to respond immediately to various needs while respecting the dignity of each one, to give the affected populations the opportunity to make choices, to support local markets and to restart the revamp of the local economy. Cash transfers/remittances are appropriate to this specific case and are more effective. And the National Society will also be supported (with specialized resources and trainings) by Movement, led by IFRC Dakar cluster, to conduct the activity. Market analysis shows the availability of foodstuffs and suppliers are willing to accompany CRM in executing the cash transfer scheme.

### **The Country's and the Region's capacity building**

To carry out the Operation, we will need to consolidate the capacities of stakeholders at the country (local and national) and the regional levels. At the local level, the Operation will work to set up community management structures at the beginning, which will participate to the beneficiaries targeting/screening activities, monitoring of activities and the sustainability of actions in the communities. At the national level, there will be retraining sessions for volunteers and NS staff on Food Security / Nutrition and Livelihoods (NDRT). Additionally, there will be retraining session for RDRT with experience in the response. Indeed, for the time being, although the region has solid food security and nutrition capabilities, the need to retrain the basic RDRTs with SA profile and nutrition to better support NSs would be an additional asset. This will allow the introduction of new approaches as well as new response tools (monetary/cash transfer, Méga V, ODK, etc.)

### **Beneficiary Selection**

The targeting/screening of the beneficiaries will be done during field activities in collaboration with local administrative authorities, the communities, the Regional Directorates of the ministries of agriculture and of the livestock, health services, the monitoring agents of food security and livelihood, at the local level and the other Partners of the sector in order to identify the areas which are very vulnerable to food and nutritional insecurity in the regions, departments and communes concerned. Then, the beneficiaries will be identified and screened based on targeting/screening criteria agreed upon by common agreement of the stakeholders. Targeting/screening activities will be done with the community through a participatory approach.

- ***With respect to beneficiaries of the food assistance scheme***

The household will be the targeting/screening unit. The targeting/screening will be done based on the categorization of populations. In each village, a targeting/screening committee, a complaining committee and a monitoring/steering committee are set up. The targeting/screening process starts with an information meeting on the process and the purpose of the intervention/operation. It is followed by an exhaustive censusing of the households before closing the process with the socioeconomic categorization.

Beneficiaries are the members of very poor households per socio-economic categorization based on the household economy assessment called HEA and having a child from 0 to 59 months and / or a Pregnant woman and lactating woman (PWLW). But exception could be granted to households that, by consensus, the communities and the Red Cross at the local level, have acknowledged the vulnerability of the person. This exception does not apply to households but to the target person. Inclusion and exclusion errors are limited by the comprehensive census strategy in the villages. It will also systematically share Target reports with all stakeholders, the weighting criterion and Common Targeting Guide with CORIANS, improve the management of complaints and to deal with errors and complaints.

- ***Beneficiaries of community-based nutritional schemes are:***

Households with children between 0 and 59 months old, suffering from acute malnutrition or at risk of malnutrition. Households with pregnant and nursing mothers target prevention activities at Community

level. Prevention activities on the risks related to food and care practices concerning infants, young children and their mothers approach based on the first 1,000 days (window of opportunity) focus on exclusive breastfeeding, supplementary feeding and the use of health services.

### **Drafting of the scenarios**

Current situation: Low coverage of humanitarian assistance during the period from March to June, Food stocks which are finishing, adaptation strategies have started failing and several people categorized in/rated phase 3 are switching to the emergency phase. With the rain season, Mauritania is beginning to record floods. The pockets of food vulnerability are widening and the number of people increases.

### **Risks assessment**

- The security situation in Mauritania is relatively stable. Areas concerned by the Operation are not risky areas, but actions will be taken to prevent any insecurity.
- The accessibility of targeted areas connected to the road. With the rain season, roads in the non-bitumen countryside are deteriorating and few infrastructures such as bridges are destroyed and this makes the use and accessibility of certain areas relatively difficult.
- With respect to security, the NS will put in place security rules and will take measures to allow the implementation of the Operation without difficulties.
- With respect to the accessibility of the intervention/operation zones, the local branches of the NS must play an important role of proximity. In addition, the monetary/cash transfer tool will be used to minimize heavy loads of goods (foodstuff, equipment etc.) and their deliveries and movements between the national headquarters and branches.

## **B. Strategy and Plan of the Operation**

### **Overall objective**

Contribute to improving the food and nutritional situation for 9,750 persons (1,625 households) which are in food insecurity situation in Mauritania.

### **Strategy proposed**

Calls for a DREF focused on the urgency of food insecurity and malnutrition. These emergency actions will make it possible to follow up with a view to a long-term continuation with resilience activities by mobilizing the necessary resources.

Our strategy consists in:

- continuous assessment of the situation through field activities with the help of RDRTs deployed/mobilized and with the advanced assessments cluster that will be made in all sectors concerned. The assessment will enable to prioritize actions to be carried out within the communities. It will also help to better define the programme and consider the short-term and long-term aspects. The analysis of this evaluation will focus on food security, nutrition, livelihoods and health. The recommendations of the evaluation will allow us to better focus our actions for more efficiency and effectiveness.
- Respond to the immediate food and non-food needs of 9,750 people, i.e. 1,625 households in the regions of Brakna and Gorgol in Mauritania. 9,750 will receive food aid through the cash transfer scheme. Households will be accompanied by nutrition and health / wash activities.
- Protect the livelihoods of households targeted by the 3-year Community-based Resilience Programme.

### **Communities**

- In the framework of the Operation, beneficiaries will be considered as full stakeholders. Management committees (community targeting, implementation, monitoring, coordination, etc.) will be involved and their responsibilities will be formally committed to the execution of activities. This will allow beneficiary communities to take ownership of the programme.

- Transfer of competences at Community level. In the conduct of the Operation, the communities will be involved and implementing actors will develop a competence transfer plan to enable the communities to carry out their activities and prepare them for the recovery phase.

## Operational Support Services

### Human resources

The Mauritanian Red Crescent has a staff and volunteers who are relatively skilled and experimented in responses to food insecurity/ nutrition as well as in responses to floods.

Active volunteers	RDR T	NDR T	Shelter	Food security & Livelihood	Watsan	Health	ENA	Finance	Log	staff +50%	Other
<b>2000</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>0</b>

The Federation will assist the National Society (NS) in terms of human resources by providing it with a Food security and Nutrition RDRT. Emphasis will be put on monitoring and reporting. The number of staff for reporting and monitoring is still very insufficient within the NS. IFRC's teams will assist the NS's team. Lastly, a capacity building programme has been implemented in favor of the NS and few other activities are under implementation, specifically the staff retraining (CDRT, NDRT, etc.), the consolidation of the number of the skilled staff.

The Sahel Cluster mobilizes human resources necessary for assisting the NSs in implementing projects, in bringing in responses like in the long term. IFRC has skills in all sectors (Health, nutrition, food security, livelihoods, management of disasters, Shelters, water and sanitation) and in support services (Finance Experts pool and Logistics). At the regional level, IFRC has experimented response teams with profiles that really match such types of operation. At the international level, based on the scope of the crisis (food insecurity and flood) and based on the need, IFRC has the capacity of urgently deploying teams highly skilled in the response. They specifically are ERUs and FACTs.

### Logistics and the supply chain

The Operation will mainly consist in cash transfer activities which will lessen the mobilization transport means, warehousing and huge purchases of foodstuffs. But, this would also require a better logistical planning.

So, in each country

- Assessments of potential suppliers at the local level with concise delivery protocols and payment terms/modalities. Plans for procurements/purchases may also be developed in case it would not be possible to make monetary/cash transfers.
- Concerning warehousing and storage which will be under the responsibility of suppliers identified for the supply of foodstuffs
- Needs in transport and vehicles. For that operation with the DREF, 2 vehicles should be mobilized.

### Communication

Materials of communication, advocacy and community-based sensitization will be developed to guarantee the visibility of the NS's humanitarian action, through the production and drafting of articles, press releases, testimonies, leaflets, photos and videos. The media will be involved to guarantee the press coverage of key activities carried out in the framework of that operation. Social media will be used to maximize the visibility of Red Cross actions and its partners. Emphasis will also be placed on advocacy for protection, dignity, rights and respect for communities.

### Security

In Mauritania, the security situation has been stable for a few years now all over the country. The area targeted by the Operation is witnessing stable security situation.

**Planning, monitoring, assessment and reporting (PMER)**

The NS will implement a regular monitoring/evaluation plan to ensure effectiveness and the implementation of programs. Regular monthly reports will be produced by the NS on its activities and with the IFRC, PNS and the ICRC depending on the interest. Besides regional planning workshops, evaluations will be carried out, including: country monitoring plans to be established by the cluster to better support the NS in monitoring its activities. A workshop on lessons learned will be held in the third month to analyze successes, challenges, best practices and recommendations to capture and apply in future programs and emergency calls. Finally, at the community level, the management committees set up to support the implementation of the program, will produce monthly reports. Capacity-building activities in reporting will be carried out for the communities.

**Administration and finance**

The financial service of CRM will ensure the application of the financial procedures of the NS and in compliance with the provisions of IFRC and the MoU which will be signed for this purpose. The NS has a finance and accounting department. It must be noted that the weight of NS activities and the demands of some donors, urges us to organize capacity building sessions for the NS finance teams. In addition, IFRC's financial staff will work closely with the Finance Department of the National Society to ensure the proper use of financial resources in accordance with the conditions to be discussed in the MoU between the National Society and the Sahel Cluster of the International Federation. The management of financial resources will be carried out in accordance with the IFRC guidelines.







## D. Budget

Mauritania: Food Security Crisis		DREF grant budget	Expenditure CHF
500	Shelter - Relief	0	0
501	Shelter - Transitional	0	0
502	Construction - Housing	0	0
503	Construction - Facilities	0	0
505	Construction - Materials	0	0
510	Clothing & Textiles	0	0
520	Food	0	0
523	Seeds & Plants	0	0
530	Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	870	870
540	Medical & First Aid	0	0
550	Teaching Materials	0	0
560	Utensils & Tools	0	0
570	Other Supplies & Services	0	0
571	Emergency Response Units	0	0
578	Cash Disbursements	105,175	105,175
<b>Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES</b>		<b>106,045</b>	<b>106,045</b>
580	Land & Buildings	0	0
581	Vehicles Purchase	0	0
582	Computer & Telecom Equipment	0	0
584	Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	0	0
587	Medical Equipment	0	0
589	Other Machinery & Equipment	0	0
<b>Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
590	Storage, Warehousing	0	0
592	Distribution & Monitoring	0	0
593	Transport & Vehicle Costs	3,062	3,062
594	Logistics Services	3,690	3,690
<b>Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE</b>		<b>6,752</b>	<b>6,752</b>
640	International Staff	24,500	24,500
661	National Staff	90	90
662	National Society Staff	16,875	16,875
667	Volunteers	75	75
<b>Total PERSONNEL</b>		<b>41,540</b>	<b>41,540</b>
670	Consultants	0	0
750	Professional Fees	0	0
<b>Total CONSULTANTS &amp; PROFESSIONAL FEES</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
680	Workshops & Training	20,840	20,840
<b>Total WORKSHOP &amp; TRAINING</b>		<b>20,840</b>	<b>20,840</b>
700	Travel	11,950	11,950
710	Information & Public Relations	210	210
730	Office Costs	2,940	2,940
740	Communications	2,820	2,820
760	Financial Charges	393	393
790	Other General Expenses	0	0
799	Shared Support Services	0	0
<b>Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES</b>		<b>18,313</b>	<b>18,313</b>
599	Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	12,577	12,577
<b>Total INDIRECT COSTS</b>		<b>12,577</b>	<b>12,577</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>		<b>206,067</b>	<b>206,067</b>

## Contact Information

**For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:  
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## How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



**Save lives,**  
protect livelihoods,  
and strengthen recovery  
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**  
and **safe** living.



Promote **social inclusion**  
and a culture of  
**non-violence** and **peace**.

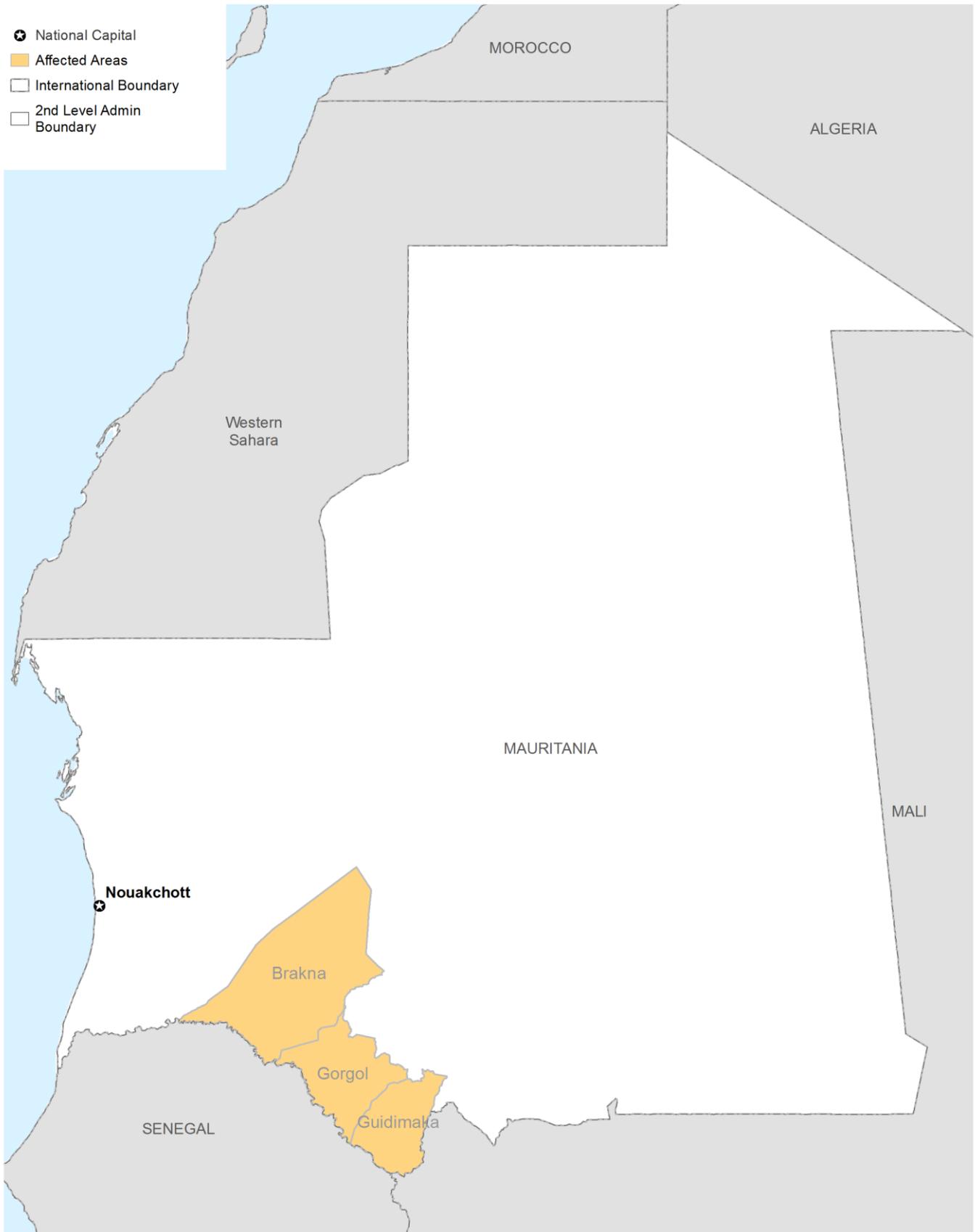


International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies  
 Fédération internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge  
 Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja  
 الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

11 August 2017

# Mauritania, Food Insecurity: DREF Operation

-  National Capital
-  Affected Areas
-  International Boundary
-  2nd Level Admin Boundary



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 MAP DATA SOURCES: GADM, IFRC