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Emergency Plan of Action Final Report

Mauritania: Food Insecurity

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency Appeal	Operation n° MDRMR009
Date of Issue: 21 August 2019	Glide number OT-2018-000112-MRT
Operation start date: 24 May 2018	Operation end date: 24 May 2019
Host National Society: Mauritania Red Crescent	Overall operation budget: CHF 1,332,866
Number of people affected: 538,446 people estimated to be severely food insecure	Number of people assisted: 10,194 (1,699 households)
N° of National Societies involved in the operation: Japanese Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, British Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Monaco Red Cross, Hong Kong Red Cross, Livelihood Centre, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC).	
N° of other partner organizations involved in the operation: World Food Program (WFP); <i>Action Contre la Faim</i> (ACF), Oxfam; <i>Terre des Hommes</i> , Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Food Security Commission (CSA, <i>Commissariat à la Sécurité Alimentaire</i>), Save the Children, Government and Local Authorities.	

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

In 2017 Mauritania was affected by a severe drought, which led to very bad agro-pastoral season. The important rain deficit (32% less compared to 2016), as well as poor spatial-temporal distribution of rains have had several consequences on the farming and animal husbandry sectors, mainly affecting the vulnerable agro pastoralists of southern Mauritania. Consequently, Mauritania faced a serious food and nutrition insecurity situation in 2018, the worst that the country has seen in the last five years. According to the results of the Harmonized Framework (March 2018), a total of 350,600 people was in severe food insecurity (phase 3 &4). The figures reached 538,446 people for the projected period of June to August 2018, which corresponded to 14 percent of the population. It was the worst situation since the Harmonized Framework analyses have been performed in the country.

Despite funding gaps, the humanitarian actors operating in Mauritania set up an integrated response plan (PRISAN) and coordinated well to support the affected communities. Yet the rainfall that followed the 2018 lean season remained insufficient in some regions of the country, including Brakna (the targeted region for this Emergency Appeal). It is worth adding that the 2019 lean season could thus seriously affect Mauritania again. The humanitarian partners and the Mauritania Red Crescent (MRC) are already preparing for this eventuality.

Summary of response

In order to respond to the needs of the affected populations, the MRC in collaboration with the IFRC issued on 24 May 2018 an Emergency Appeal. The operation required an overall budget of 1,693,785 CHF in order to provide assistance to 17,400 people (2,900 households) for a period of 12 months.

The operation followed a two-stage approach: an emergency phase to support the affected people during the lean season, and a livelihoods recovery phase. The emergency support included distribution of cash and complementary flour, as well as sensitization sessions on good practices regarding nutrition and hygiene. The recovery support focused on the distribution of agricultural inputs to women's cooperatives and cattle/cattle food. It also included training on best practices

and continuous monitoring and support. Throughout the operation, the program also put a particular emphasis on accountability mechanism and National Society capacity-building.

The revision issued on 14 September 2018 ([Revised Emergency Appeal](#)) reduced the funding plan by 360,919 CHF (from 1,693,785 CHF to 1,332,866 CHF). This revision was explained by the reduction in the total targeted people (from 2,900 to 1,274 households) following the focus of the operation on a single intervention area (instead of two initially planned).

First, the operation reduced the number of target people by the distribution of cash, flour, and the support to cooperatives. Second, cattle protection activities were cancelled, given the seasonal calendar and the delay in launching the operation. Third, the revision laid more emphasis on capacity strengthening for the National Society, by incorporating activities that allowed better preparedness of MRC to the coming lean seasons. Last, the revision helped increase IFRC's support by strengthening the field team.



The EA supported 30 women's cooperatives in community gardening © MRC/IFRC

In December 2018, the National Society requested a three months extension ([Emergency Appeal 6th month update](#)) in order to finalize the operation's activities. Indeed, several implementation challenges delayed the implementation of activities regarding the emergency plan of action. These were: challenges related to the direct implementation mode, time dedicated to the set-up of strong security procedures, logistical difficulties, targeting issues and complex procurement approval process.

Overview of Host National Society

MRC is involved in food security and nutrition working groups in country. The National Society contributed to the response plan established by the humanitarian partners in Mauritania to respond to the 2018 challenging food security situation. MRC in collaboration with IFRC participated in coordination sessions for the 2018 response led by WFP. For the purpose of coordinating the operation, the National Society put in place a team based in its Nouakchott head office. The team comprised of a project coordinator, a livelihoods focal point, an accounting assistant, a logistician, a youth and volunteers' officer and a driver. Furthermore, the National Society deployed a team directly in the field to implement this Emergency Appeal's planned activities. The field team comprised of a field supervisor, a nutritionist, an agronomist and three drivers. The intervention area was also covered by the Magta Lahjar local committee which mobilized 38 volunteers in the operation.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

Mauritania is prone to food insecurity. It is amongst the priority countries for assistance on food, livelihoods and basic needs (Area of Focus 3) within IFRC Sahel Cluster annual programming. The rapid assessment conducted in February 2018 aimed at assessing the food security situation. It also fell within the framework of the food security and livelihoods capacity building programme promoted and facilitated by the British Red Cross and the Livelihoods Resource Centre. In April 2018, IFRC undertook a mission to Mauritania to support the National Society in the finalisation of this plan of action. During the mission and in collaboration with the National Society, several meetings were held with the humanitarian actors involved in the response to harmonise and coordinate the MRC-IFRC response. It is worth adding that the French Red Cross (FRC) has been implementing a nutrition (care) programme in Gorgol region including the department of Monguel since 2011, through which capacity building actions have been developed. The ICRC does not have a presence in the aforementioned areas but contributed in strengthening the National Society in the area of food security through its EcoSec programme.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

Through this Emergency Appeal, the National Society ensured complementarity, coordination and synergies with the interventions planned by the authorities on the one hand and the humanitarian actors on the other. Indeed, humanitarian actors maintained regular coordination bodies (Food Security Working Group led by WFP). MRC regularly participated in the Food Security working Group and coordinated its actions on an on-going basis with the authorities and humanitarian actors present in the intervention areas, such as the CFS, AFC, WFP and Oxfam. Additionally, the programme put an emphasis on community empowerment. The targeting during the emergency phase was conducted using the Household Economical Approach (HEA), which includes community in the identification of beneficiaries. It must also be noted that Community, Engagement and Accountability (CEA) mechanisms were implemented starting the launch of the Emergency Appeal and stayed functional during the entire operation.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

MRC, with support from IFRC, led an assessment of the situation in three departments in the centre-south of the country (Magta Lahjar, Monguel and Barkéole) which were among those hardest affected by the drought. Using the Household Economic Security (HES) methodology, the assessment mission concluded that the drought jeopardized household food, nutrition and economic security in the three departments visited, calling into question their ability to meet their basic needs and invest in their livelihoods to recover from the last failed agricultural season. Thus, the priority needs of the affected agropastoral households lied in:

1. the coverage of food needs during the peak of the lean period (June to September 2018);
2. the need to protect productive assets (remaining herds of small ruminants) and fodder for livestock;
3. the need for assistance to support the initial recovery of livelihoods (agriculture and livestock) during the next agricultural season.

Operational risks assessment

Nouakchott is in a yellow zone and Magta Lahjar (the target intervention area of this Emergency Appeal) in an orange zone. This classification was done at the beginning of the operation, when there were no IFRC safety rules in force in Mauritania. Road traffic is the main security risk in Mauritania, given the road conditions and the sometimes-dangerous driving of local drivers. Furthermore, during the rainy season, non-asphalted rural roads are degraded and some structures such as bridges are destroyed. This made road travel and the accessibility of certain areas difficult. In addition, the medical system in Mauritania is underdeveloped. While there are hospitals in the different urban centers their quality is relatively low (except for a few private clinics located in Nouakchott). For any severe health problem, evacuation is necessary.

IFRC delegates deployed on the ground had to establish strict rules. In order to save time, the security rules were based on the rules of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs in force.

As regards the cash distributions, an assessment was conducted in order to determine the risks related to this activity. It was found that the intervention area presented no particular risk, given the local dynamics and past experiences. However, close coordination was established between the MRC Headquarters, the field team, the local committee, the project villages, the authorities and the financial service providers, in order to ensure peaceful and safe distributions.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Proposed strategy

Objectives of the operation

Within the framework of a coordinated response in accordance with the Food Security and Nutrition Integrated Response Plan or PRISAN, the overall objective of this Emergency Appeal was to help save lives and protect agropastoral households from the adverse effects of drought on their food security, nutrition and livelihoods.

The specific objectives of this intervention were to:

- cover the food needs of the most vulnerable who were affected by the crisis for four months (July to October 2018) until the next harvests;
- Monitor the nutritional situation;
- Build households' resilience to shocks by supporting their livelihoods and capacities;
- Ensure complementarity, coordination and synergies with the interventions planned by the authorities on the one hand and the humanitarian actors on the other;
- Build the capacities of MRC for its preparedness to future shocks.

Intervention strategy

This operation was implemented in Magta Lahjar and based on a twin-tracked approach:

- **immediate response** to provide assistance to 674 vulnerable households (4,044 people) facing food and nutrition insecurity for four months (July-October);
- **initial recovery of the livelihoods** of agropastoral communities, according to the following activities:
 - Livestock: the recovery of the livelihoods of 317 households (small livestock breeders) through restocking (small ruminants) and livestock feed distribution. It was initially planned to target 400 households but due to budgetary constraints the target had to be reduced.

- Agriculture: support to 30 women's agricultural cooperatives, globally targeting around 900 women. It was initially planned to target 60 households but due to budgetary constraints the target had to be reduced.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN



Livelihoods and basic needs

People reached: 6,162 (1,027 households)

4,032 people (672 households) reached with cash distributions and 900 people (150 households) reached with cooperatives support.

Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods

Indicators:	Target	Actual
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# of affected households receiving support for their livelihoods and basic needs	1,274	1,027
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Output 1.2: Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security including food is provided to the most affected communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
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# of households receiving food assistance (Cash) for four months	674	672
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Output 1.3: Household livelihoods security is enhanced through food production and income generating activities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
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# of households receiving livelihood rehabilitation support	400	205
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% of agricultural cooperatives having grown community-gardens by the end of the Appeal timeframe.	100 %	100 % (900 people or 150 households)
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Narrative description of achievements

The target for cash households was reached at 100% as cash was distributed to 672 households in 31 villages of four Magta Lahjar communes. Targeting was carried out using the KoBo tool, following the HEA method (in agreement with the Food Security working group). Each target household received 2,400 MRU (local currency) per distribution. The cash activities also included elaboration of Standards Operating Procedures (SOPs), training of volunteers, community's sensitization, community-based targeting (HEA), validation surveys using KoBo, distribution in collaboration with a Mauritanian micro-finance company and in coordination with the local authorities, post-distribution monitoring, market analysis and activities reporting. A complaint and suggestion management mechanism were put in place and remained operational until the end of the operation.

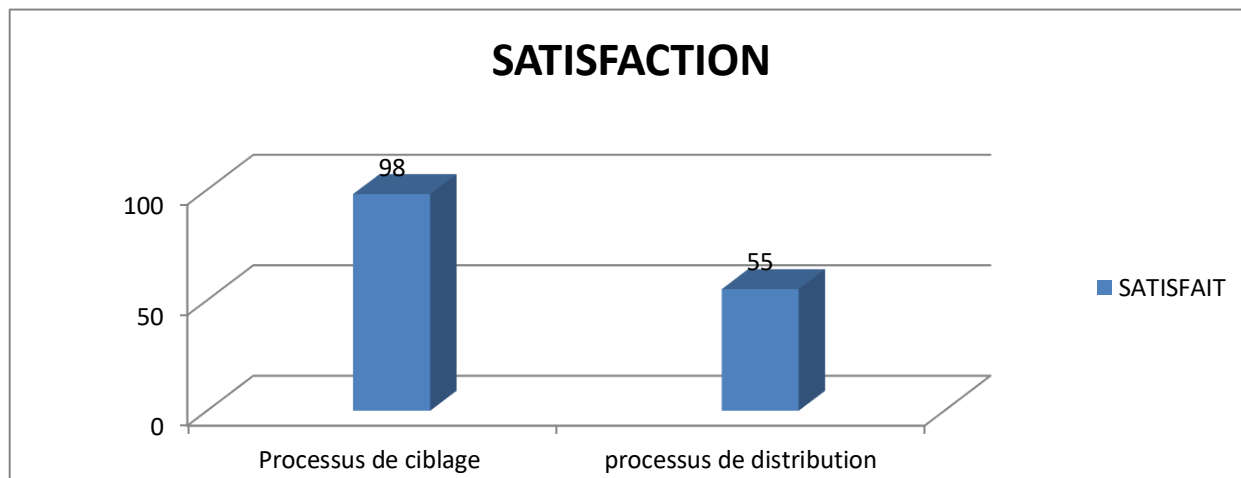


Preparation of the distribution of small ruminants © MRC/IFRC

The livelihoods recovery activities (support to cooperatives and distribution of cattle/cattle food), preparation started in August 2018 with the elaboration of SOPs, beneficiaries targeting, market analysis, cooperatives training, volunteers' training and launch of procurement processes. They were then carried out and included distribution to cooperatives and breeders, but also monthly follow-up.

A post-distribution monitoring was also conducted and was geared towards determining the level of satisfaction of communities regarding the targeting and the distribution process. The satisfaction survey revealed that 98% of the households surveyed were satisfied with the targeting process because they were well informed about the whole

process. Fifty five percent of them also showed satisfaction with the distribution process because distribution sites were well organized and volunteers were available and welcoming. The graphics below reports on the mentioned data.



Regarding support to female cooperatives, their SoPs were elaborated, mentioning the selection criteria. Following these criteria, 30 cooperatives were selected. A total of 80 members from these female cooperatives then benefited from training on agricultural techniques. Additionally, the 30 selected cooperatives also benefited from agricultural inputs, seed preparation support, monitoring and supervision visits and distribution of fruit trees and windbreaks. Subsequently, they also benefited from the distribution of fence, fertilizers, plant protection products, horticultural equipment motor pumps, pipes, crop protection equipment and hydraulic equipment

As for the livelihood rehabilitation support through restocking (small ruminants) and livestock feed distribution, a total of 860 small ruminants and 40 tons of livestock feed were distributed to 205 beneficiary households (small livestock breeders). Each targeted household benefited from 4 small ruminants and 4 bags of 50 kg of livestock feed.

Challenges

Several logistical and operational challenges contributed to a delay in activities' implementation:

- Given the implementation modality (direct implementation) of the operation, the deployed IFRC team inevitably faced a substantial workload. This disrupted the management and support activities that IFRC should normally implement in an Emergency Appeal context. In order to address this problem, the IFRC team was strengthened.
- As there were no IFRC safety rules in force in Mauritania, significant work was devoted from the start of the operation to set up stringent safety rules, thus delaying the implementation of other activities.
- At the beginning of the operation, the National Society's teams worked on the ground using a single vehicle, which delayed the implementation of activities. Since then, two IFRC vehicles were deployed to back them up.
- Targeting was done using the HEA methodology and the KoBo tool. Both approaches were new to MRC. Furthermore, many recruited volunteers had not been previously deployed. In these circumstances, several mistakes were made, and targeting had to be reinforced and consolidated in order to ensure a strong and reliable database.
- It should be noted that the target of 674 households was established while there was an error in the database; there have been actually 672 households (and this is the number reached by distributions).
- The first cash distribution could not be carried out in June 2018 during the lean season. Indeed, the beginning of the cash distribution activity coincided with the launch of the operation and was delayed due to logistical and operational challenges. In order to catch up and stay within the action plan deadlines, the last cash distribution was doubled (the third and fourth distributions were held simultaneously).
- The livelihoods recovery phase was also delayed as the preparation and procurement process were planned to be finalized earlier. Due to the complex nature of cattle/cattle food activities, the procurement process took a substantial amount of time and the distribution had to be rescheduled.
- The delivery of agricultural inputs to the 30 cooperatives was delayed. Validation of IFRC logistics was

significantly delayed (over two months) and these inputs were not available until mid-December 2018.

- It was initially planned to target 400 households for livestock support but due to budgetary constraints the target had to be reduced. A total of 205 households were therefore reached.

Lessons Learned

At the end of the Emergency Appeal operation a lesson learnt workshop held, including all operation's key actors (MRC headquarters and field staff, MRC volunteers, IFRC field team, IFRC Dakar CCST staff, households' representatives and humanitarian partners). The workshop enabled to identify key successes and challenges and listed recommendations for the MRC and the IFRC:

- Practicing more targeting to limit errors
- Include Arabic in the questionnaire
- Prioritize market analysis for a future operation
- Anticipate the issue of cash amounts to be distributed in doing a market analysis
- Set-up cooperatives for female beneficiaries of cash



Health (Nutrition)

People reached: 4,032 (672 households)

Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households screened for severe acute malnutrition	674	672 (including the indirect sensitized beneficiaries)

Output 1.1: Communities are provided by NS with services to identify and reduce health risks

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of children (6 to 23 months) receiving nutritional supplements	220	228
# of PLW receiving nutritional supplements	355	351

Narrative description of achievements

A total of 38 Magta Lahjar local committee volunteers received training on nutrition activities (screening, distribution, sensitization and PDM) and screened the 672 cash beneficiary households. The screening led to a database identifying 228 children (6-23 months) as well as 351 Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) who could benefit from enriched flour's distributions.

Two distributions of enriched flour took place, benefiting to the targeted 228 children (6-23 months) and 351 PLW. Through those two distributions, the children received 24 kilograms and the PLW received 12 kilograms of complementary flour each. The distributions were doubled in order to catch



An MRC volunteer screening a child using the brachial perimeter © MRC/IFRC

up on the action plan and ensure that the activity remained relevant for the beneficiaries during the lean season. The enriched flour was produced in a Mauritanian company and stored in the warehouse of the MRC/IFRC field base. Additionally, to complementary flour distribution, health activities were carried out and included several screenings, post-distribution monitoring, sensitisation sessions on health and nutrition, as well as follow-up of severely malnourished children.

Indeed, awareness sessions were held in 31 villages, these sessions covered the following topics: body hygiene, exclusive breastfeeding, drinking water, complementary feeding, enriched flour preparation, prenatal visits, vaccination, weaning, mother MUAC and hygiene of the habitat.

Challenges

It should be noted that the targets were established while there was an error in the database, which explains why the results don't fit the targets. Indeed, complementary flour was distributed to 228 children (6-23 months) and 351 PLW. This differs from the plan of action, that initially targeted 220 children (6-23 months) and 355 PLW. This is explained by several mistakes in the database (the screening was reconducted since then) as well as the inclusion of severely malnourished children¹ in the targeted beneficiaries.

Similarly, the distribution of complementary flour could not be carried out at the beginning of the lean season and the distributions had to be doubled in order to reach all target households in the planned timeframe.

Lessons Learned

The following recommendations resulted from the Lessons learnt workshop

- Increase the awareness sessions
- Ensure an optimal communication with households
- Simplify the procurement procedures
- Involve the nutritionist in the entire process of the procurement of the enriched flour
- Dedicate more time and resources to distribution activities

Strengthen National Society

Outcome S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform Health

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Output S 1.1.6: National Societies have the necessary corporate infrastructure and systems in place		
# of volunteers insured	1,000	38
# of volunteers trained	80	80
# of volunteers mobilized	80	80

Narrative description of achievements

¹ In accordance with the integrated humanitarian response plan, it was initially planned that severely malnourished children should not receive complementary flour but rather be sent to the governmental medical centres. As these centres were often far away from affected communities and not always functional, severely malnourished children were eventually included in the complementary flour beneficiaries.

The operation enabled to strengthen the MRC capacity. Several key staff were supported to be able to practice important components of disaster for the first-time response (for example direct cash transfers, KoBo surveys and Community, Engagement and Accountability mechanisms). It also enabled several essential trainings for Magta Lahjar local committee volunteers, as many of them were involved in their first humanitarian operation. In details



A total of 50 volunteers were trained as CDRT and 30 as NDRT © MRC/IFRC

- A total of 50 volunteers were trained as CDRT and 30 as NDRT
- Thirty-eight Magta Lahjar Local Committee volunteers followed all the necessary training for the smooth running of activities: use of KoBo, Cash Transfer, Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM), Livelihoods, Baseline, screening, distributions, sensitization and PDM.
- In order to strengthen the capacities of the National Society and to support its strategic positioning, the Emergency Appeal funded the participation of several MRC members in several workshops/trainings: both African Disaster Management Working Group (ADMAG) and Regional Consultation on Natural Disasters in West Africa (GECEAO) workshops (Bamako, 19-27 September 2018), Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) training (Dakar, 16-22 September 2018), Cash Transfer Programming (CTP) workshop (27-29 November 2018).
- Through this operation, the MRC used the KoBo and Mega-V tools for the first time. It was also the first time that the MRC was involved in unconditional cash transfer activities. In addition, most of the volunteers engaged in the operation were involved for the first time with the MRC.
- Thirty-eight volunteers from the Magta Lahjar Local Committee were insured by the IFRC.

Overall, this Emergency Appeal undeniably strengthened the MRC capabilities for similar future operations. The National Society is better prepared to respond to future disasters in coordination with the leading humanitarian actors in Mauritania.

Challenges

A total of 1,000 volunteers were planned to be insured. However, during the operation timeframe, the National Society was compiling a database of active volunteers in Mauritanian territory. This database was not available till the end of the operation. Finally, only 38 volunteers mobilized in Magta Lahjar, the main intervention area, were insured.

Lessons Learned

The following recommendations resulted from the Lessons learnt workshop

- Comply with the action plan
- Anticipate operational challenges
- Clarify communication lines for a future operation
- Improve IFRC validation process within
- Carry out an in-depth evaluation through which axes of a possible medium-term resilience project should be identified
- Recruitment of several technicians
- Simplification of the monitoring system
- Train community relays for animal monitoring

International Disaster Response

Indicators:

Target

Actual

Outcome SFI2.01: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured

Narrative description of achievements

Globally, the planned outcomes and achievements contributed to reach the following objectives

- Cover the food needs of the most vulnerable who were affected by the crisis for four months (July to October 2018)

- Monitor the nutritional situation; support the most vulnerable groups and their referral to health centres during the lean season.
- Build households' resilience to shocks by supporting their livelihoods and capacities
- Ensure complementarity, coordination and synergies with the interventions planned by the authorities on the one hand and the humanitarian actors on the other.



Some members of the Red Crescent operational team in the field © MRC/IFRC

To ensure strong monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, each activity followed the usual project management cycle (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting).

This included the elaboration of clear Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), detailed Term of Reference for each field activity, close monitoring from the Headquarters and activities' reporting.

It is worth adding that a Head of Operations was deployed to Mauritania from the beginning of the Emergency Appeal for one month.

He was joined afterwards by an Operations Manager whose position was ensured until the end of the operation.

Additionally, a livelihoods Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) from the Togolese Red Cross was deployed in June for a period of 4 months, to support the MRC's field team in the implementation of activities. An Admin/Finance RDRT from the Ivorian Red Cross was also deployed in September 2018 for two month and was followed by an Admin/Finance Delegate. Finally, several IFRC technical missions (Livelihoods, Finance, Communications, Logistics, Fleet, Administration, PMER) were also conducted. A delegate from the Livelihoods Center supported the response from Dakar and provided technical advices for the development of assessment, distribution and monitoring tools.

Challenges

None reported

Lessons Learned

The activities carried out in the reporting period were successful, as the targeted beneficiaries during the emergency phase were reached and the National Society's capacity was strengthened. Looking ahead, the MRC with support from IFRC needs to elaborate a long-term resilience plan to support affected communities in Mauritania. Indeed, while this Emergency Appeal included resilience components (such as support to cooperatives) it mostly provided life-saving support for the 2018-2019 crisis. This operation has closed, while Mauritania will undoubtedly continue to face regular difficult lean seasons in future years.

D. THE BUDGET

The overall appeal budget of this Emergency Appeal was CHF 1,332,866. The Total contributions received is amounted CHF 988,402. The expenditure as of the operation's closure is CHF 984,322. Balance of CHF 4,080 from this Emergency Appeal will be transferred to the IFRC Sahel Operational Plan 2019 to support priorities including National Society operational capacity strengthening.

On behalf of Mauritania Red Crescent, IFRC would like to thank partners and donors who contributed towards the Emergency Appeal for their invaluable support towards the operation. Detailed income and expenditure of the appeal are outlined in the attached final financial report.

Contact information

Reference documents



Click here for:

- Previous Appeals and updates
- Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

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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.

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

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace

Emergency Appeal

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2018/05-2019/07	Operation	MDRMR009
Budget Timeframe	2018/05-2019/05	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 19 Aug 2019

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRMR009 - Mauritania - Food Insecurity

Operating Timeframe: 24 May 2018 to 24 May 2019; appeal launch date: 24 May 2018

I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

Thematic Area Code	Requirements CHF
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	0
AOF2 - Shelter	0
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	611,634
AOF4 - Health	59,821
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	0
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	0
AOF7 - Migration	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	243,620
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	417,791
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	0
Total Funding Requirements	1,332,866
Donor Response* as per 19 Aug 2019	763,523
Appeal Coverage	57.28%

II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Thematic Area Code	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	0	0	0
AOF2 - Shelter	0	0	0
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	312,363	324,142	-11,779
AOF4 - Health	149,616	166,417	-16,802
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	0	0	0
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	0	0	0
AOF7 - Migration	0	0	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	164,914	143,460	21,453
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	353,123	339,463	13,659
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	5,731	7,579	-1,848
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	3,118	3,260	-142
Grand Total	988,865	984,322	4,543

III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2019/07

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	988,402
Expenditure	-984,322
Closing Balance	4,080
Deferred Income	0
Funds Available	4,080

IV. DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan :	224,879	Reimbursed :	0	Outstanding :	224,879
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Emergency Appeal

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

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MDRMR009 - Mauritania - Food Insecurity

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V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Opening Balance							0
Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income	
British Red Cross	193,254				193,254		
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch	25,470				25,470		
Danish Red Cross	75,038				75,038		
DREF Allocations				224,879	224,879		
Japanese Red Cross Society	55,900				55,900		
Other	1,214				1,214		
Red Cross of Monaco	17,401				17,401		
Swedish Red Cross	342,354				342,354		
The Canadian Red Cross Society	52,894				52,894		
Total Contributions and Other Income	763,523	0	0	224,879	988,402	0	
Total Income and Deferred Income					988,402	0	