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Emergency appeal Mauritania: Food Insecurity

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency Appeal n° MDRMR007

10,400 people immediate assistance,
27,000 medium-term assistance

Appeal launched 12 May 2015

Ends February 2016

CHF 998,467 Appeal budget

CHF 100,000 DREF allocated

This Emergency Appeal seeks a total of **CHF 998,467** to enable the IFRC to support the **Mauritania Red Crescent Society (MRC)** to deliver assistance and support to a total of 37,400 people consisting of immediate or short-term assistance to some **10,400 beneficiaries** including 8,400 people (1,400 households) plus 2,000 children and pregnant/lactating women) and medium term support to some 27,000 people (4,500 households) over a total timeframe of **9 months** with a focus on food security, nutrition promotion, building resilience, and National Society capacity building and Disaster Risk Reduction in Brakna and Hodh El Gharbi Regions.

[Click here for Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)

The disaster and the Red Cross and Red Crescent response to date

June to October 2014: Rainfall deficit and breaks

September-November 2014: Participation of Mauritania Red Crescent Society (MRCS) in the Harmonized Framework" published in November 2014

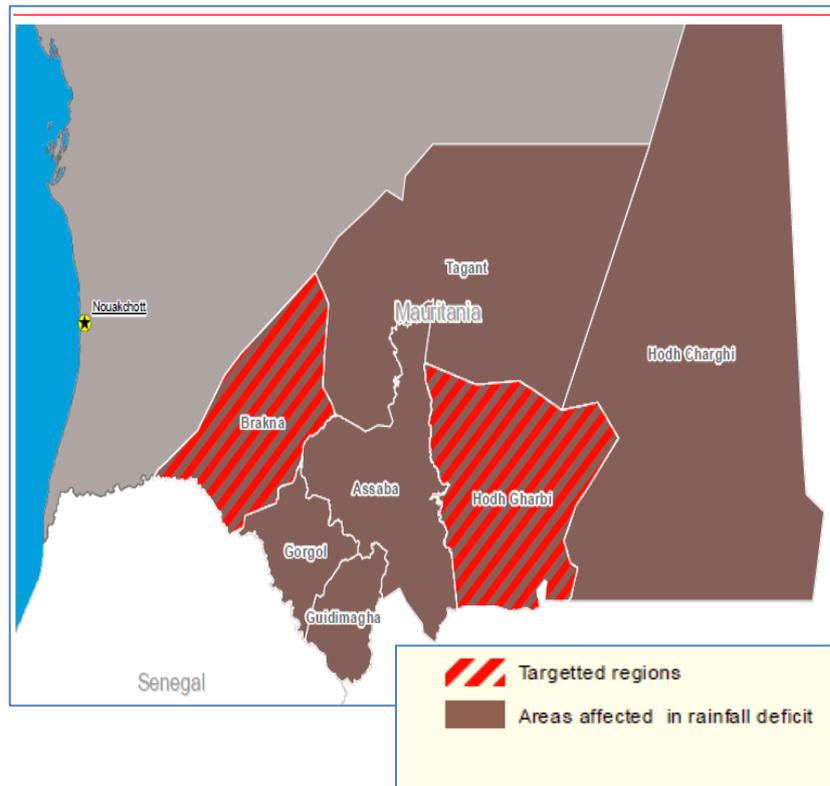
December 2014: Regional update of Food Security and Nutrition situation in Sahel countries. MRC food security assessment in the North Regions

20 January 2015: First strategy call for Sahel Food Security crisis

March 2015: Definition of "Sahel Food Insecurity Regional Operational Strategic Plan 2015", and meeting with donors (USAID and ECHO)

March 2015: Second harmonized framework assessment

May 2015: Launch of Emergency Appeal for CHF 992,077, with CHF 100,000 from the Disaster Relief Emergency Funds (DREF) as start-up support.



The operational strategy

This food insecurity crisis is a regional crisis affecting most of the countries of the Sahel Region. According to the last Regional Harmonized Framework of March 2015, the population suffering from food insecurity was 23,052,000 people in under-pressure phase (phase 2) and 4,749,000 people in crisis phase (phase 3). So far the IFRC is working on the response in Senegal, Gambia and Mauritania. A regional coordination is in place with the Sahel Regional Office and Zone DMU, in terms of resource mobilization, technical support and peer to peer support for affected countries and implementation process across the region.

In 2014 the rainfall in Mauritania was marked by a late start in all provinces of the country and poor spatial and temporal distribution of precipitation. Compared to the average of the last 5 years (2008-2013), 90% of pluviometric stations in the country showed a rainfall deficit, making 2014 one of the most deficit years of the past 10 years.

Considering the meteorological data, Tagant appears as one of the most affected areas in rainfall deficit. The following significant areas or regions are also negatively impacted by the rainfall deficit: Brakna, Gorgol, northern Assaba and Guidimaka, Hodh El Gharbi and the east of Hodh Chargui. The provinces of the north as well as northern Trarza are also affected. The southern regions of Mauritania have not been able to support normal production levels in agriculture and livestock.

This rainfall deficit has again affected the crops type grown by the poor and vulnerable households. In fact, and according to the Harmonized Framework published in March 2015, cereal production (millet, sorghum, maize) this year is 71,587 tons, against 112,736 in 2013, which means a decrease of 36.5% compared to 2013, and a decrease of 61% compared to the average of the past five years.

The rainfall deficit has also had negative consequences on the livestock sector, which is the main source of income of households in rural areas. Overall, the pastures are not mature due to the early cessation of rains and the erratic nature of the rainfall. This pasture deficit affects most of the wilayas (regions) and pastoral conditions continue to deteriorate under the effects of a typical transhumance. Transhumance is the practice of moving livestock from one grazing ground to another in a seasonal cycle, which leads to pastoral overloads. Consequently the livelihoods of pastoralists have been significantly affected. Livestock prices are falling and the trends are not favourable because of destocking and losses. At the same time farmers now use animal feed, which is bought at very high prices (between 5,600 in Nouakchott and 7,500 MRO in the western region, which means a 56.25% price increase compared to the same period of 2014).

The reduction of crop production in certain areas of the country is also accompanied by the decline on the demand for agricultural labour. This results in a significant loss of incomes for poor households that generally get cash through these kinds of activities. Except for the part of the valley in the south of Trarza where the recovery of irrigated agricultural activities against seasonal labours demands seems stable, in the rest of the country there is an absence of agricultural activities and this limits the local incomes of poor households. In pastoral areas transhumance has also reduced the demand for labour (usually used to feed and water the animals). Currently the main source of income remains the sale of animals. Compared to the previous two months, the prices of old and lean animals continue to fall.

The prices of traditional staples (millet and sorghum) are already experiencing significant increases since mid-March, while those of imported products like rice, wheat and flour, are now following the same trend.

In January 2014, 18.5% of households were food insecure. This is high considering it is post-harvest season. Later in the lean season, which is June-September 2014, this had grown to 26.3% of household's food insecure. By early January 2015, this number had slightly reduced to 23.8% of Mauritanian households as food insecure, but this was post-harvest season. This is not only the highest rate observed in post-harvest period since the establishment of the biannual monitoring system of household food security; it also means that a lot of households that were food insecure in June 2014 did not come out of this situation and will now face a consecutive lean period placing them at further disadvantage.

According to the last Harmonized Framework in March 2015, the food insecure population within Mauritania is estimated to be 723,000 people are under pressure (phase 2) and an additional 260,000 people are in crisis (phase 3). Households in phase 2 have risen sharply during the last months. This reflects a gradual deterioration of the situation particularly for the rain-fed farming areas that face a second year of bad crop harvest. The projected situation for June-August 2015 estimates that the number of people affected will increase to 851,000 people under pressure (phase 2), 443,000 people in crisis (phase 3) and 21,000 people in emergency (phase 4). The estimated number of people stressed will reach 1,315,000 people in June 2015 (phases 2, 3 and 4). Main affected areas are the provinces of Hodh

Elchargui (19.5% of the total population¹), Assaba (16.3%), Brakna (14.9%), Gorgol (14.6%), Hodh Elgharbi (14%) and Guidimakha (13.9%).

The Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) prevalence is 6.2% (Harmonized Framework, March 2015). This is supported by the various nutritional surveys carried out at the post-harvest period, which ranged from 5.6 to 8.5% nationally. No region of the country exceeds the 10% threshold, but the regions of Hodh El Charqui (9.6%), Guidimakha (9.4%), Brakna (8.8%) and Gorgol (7.7%) are the most affected.

This operation is part of wider response in the Region and is included in the IFRC Sahel Food Insecurity Regional Operational Strategic Plan (available upon request). Actions to be taken are based on a holistic and integrated approach to meet not only immediate needs of targeted households with a food distribution programme, but also to meet the nutritional needs of children under two years of age and pregnant or lactating women (PLW) by providing enriched supplements and related activities. The strategy will also strengthen livelihoods through the distribution of agricultural and livestock inputs (seeds, tools, livestock feed, livestock replenishment, etc.) to support middle-term livelihood recovery. The strategy is built on IFRC's Twin Track approach, which includes emergency intervention actions with resilience building activities to provide support to immediate and longer-term needs of the affected population.

Related to this crisis, Mauritanian Red Crescent supported by the IFRC Regional office in Dakar conducted an assessment on food and nutrition situation of households affected by the lack of rainfall during the rainy season in 2014. Results of this assessment showed farming areas abandoned during the 2014-2015 campaign, reduced crops fields compared to the previous year, significant decrease in market garden production, some pasture areas completely destroyed, and herds migrating to the South.

The targeted areas for this appeal are the regions of Brakna (Magta'Lahjar department²) and Hodh El Gharbi (Tintane department). The geographical targeting was done based on the food insecurity impact (both of them are among the 4 most affected regions in terms of number and percentage of affected population), and on the response coverage of the humanitarian actors and national agencies.

Following this geographical targeting, a community-based targeting system will be used, classifying households according to their vulnerability to food insecurity and malnutrition, number of children and dependents, health status and age, labour or other income generation opportunities, family status (mono parental households), and the sustainability of their coping mechanisms. The targeting criteria are based on the most affected by this year's crisis and those who have not managed to restore their livelihoods from previous crisis. The beneficiary selection will take place using participatory methods in close coordination with Village Development Committees.

The National Society will ensure that programmes are aligned with the IFRC's commitment to realize gender equality and diversity. Gender empowerment will be taken into consideration alongside the beneficiary selection criteria, and wherever possible, targeting and monitoring information will be desegregated by gender.

Immediate intervention

This operation is based on a twin track approach with an immediate response to assist 8,400 vulnerable people (1,400 households) plus 2,000 pregnant, lactating women and children under-two that are in food insecurity situation in Brakna and Hodh El Gharbi Regions through:

- **Food parcel distribution** over three months to allow most vulnerable households to meet their basic food needs. The household food basket will include 50kg of cereals, rice, maize or equivalent, 5 liters of oil and 2 kg of sugar per month (calculated using a rate of 6 people per household), valued at 22,700 MRO (74.50 CHF) per household.
- **Distribution of enriched food** for 2,000 pregnant, lactating women and children under-two at risk of malnutrition for three months; and community screening sessions and referral of cases of acute malnutrition. As well as the promotion of good nutritional and hygienic practices will be conducted in parallel and in close coordination and collaboration with the Ministry of Health and other humanitarian actors.

The proposed intervention plans to provide immediate assistance to children under two years old affected by moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and severe acute malnutrition (SAM) through screening, care and support, referral, sensitization and support to the families with malnourished children. In addition to food availability,

¹ The percentage has been calculated based on total affected population par region related to total affected population in the country. The figures used are the affected population (in phases 3 and 4) according to the projected scenario of June 2015

² Magta'Lahja is the same department where 2012 FS intervention where implemented. This department has been chosen again due to the impact of the emergency, the lack of other actors in it, and also with the idea of extend the response to other communities

ensuring how these foods are used and how to improve nutrition through local product consumption is critical to combatting malnutrition.

Medium-term intervention

To address and strengthen food security in the medium-term (based on the twin track approach) Mauritanian Red Crescent response will support **3,500 households (21,000 people)** in terms of:

- **Enhancing livestock production:** supporting 500 vulnerable herders through livestock input distribution. To implement this activity a specific assessment will be done in the intervention area in order to identify the most appropriate inputs to deliver considering the market capacity. The assistance has been calculated based on the value of different kind of assets/services such as: livestock feeding, veterinary treatment, fodder seeds/fodder crops, or livestock replenishment.
- **Enhancing agricultural production:** supporting 100 gardening women associations/cooperatives (corresponding to 30 members / cooperative) with the provision of agricultural inputs (seeds, tools, fertilizers, materials for fences or protection, etc.) to benefit from the main rain planting season (September - October). This will include distribution of agricultural inputs, and a pilot of CTP (cash transfer programming) with a limited number of cooperatives. A CTP delegate will be deployed in order to support the NS in the implementation of the pilot to define and establish mechanisms and processes required, including selected payment mechanisms, agreements with local traders, community mobilization and accountability, monitoring, shops/financial entities conciliation and billing, etc.).

Furthermore and given the well-established link between malnutrition and several infectious diseases, additional activities would focus on **improving the accessibility of potable water** for lactating women and their children through water purification and hygiene promotion. Distribution of soap, aqua tabs or any other water disinfectant materials will be carried out during the intervention for 1,000 households, according to SPHERE standards.

These activities are accompanied by creation and strengthening of capacities of the MRCS to design, implement and monitoring cash transfer and livelihoods programming, through operational and global trainings, NRDT and RDRTs deployments, technical and specialized support to the NS.

Lessons from 2014 Food Security Review: These medium-term activities will follow the findings of the Food and Nutrition Security and Livelihoods review conducted by IFRC Africa Regions and Africa Zone which assessed capacities (staff/volunteers, trained people, etc.), NS strategy, potential partnerships (PNS, Governments, other NGOs) and successes and challenges with previous food security activities, and also small scale activities to increase resiliency.

Based on the above review, an **assessment** will be held to identify the appropriate options that will support the food security and livelihood interventions. This assessment will take into consideration market availability, delivery period, other actors' response, etc., and to identify the appropriate inputs that can protect and strength livelihoods (type and quality of seeds/tools, most appropriate livestock inputs, trainings, etc.). Also a Campaign will be prepared and launched to support this initiative and the food crisis appeals.

Lessons learnt from 2012 Food Security operation in Sahel (and specifically in Mauritania) will be integrated in the operation where possible, such as: involve community at the early stage of the project, maintain a close collaboration with technical partners (FAO, UNICEF and the Mauritanian authorities), use the same ticketing system for the livestock activity, or use (when possible) senior women (Mamans Lumières) in the nutritional and hygiene awareness sessions.



Coordination and partnerships



The Mauritanian Red Crescent Society (MRC) was one of the first humanitarian organizations in Mauritania (since December 1970). It has branches in every region (56 branches in total). It has a network of 3,000 volunteers and 12 staff. MRC has a good relationship with all humanitarian stakeholders (UNICEF, WFP, NGOs and Government Agencies), and with some of them has implemented FS and WASH programmes.

MRCS is part of the food security and nutrition working groups and cluster mechanisms existing in the country, and contributing to the UN and partners Strategy Response Plan for Mauritania (Feb 2015) It has taking part in the two harmonized framework (November 2014 and March 2015). In relation to coordination with other partnerships, MRCS is coordinating with other humanitarian actors and national agencies within the working group lead by the Government. Under this framework, regular meetings are being conducted to harmonize the response of this food insecurity and malnutrition crisis.

MRCS and IFRC Regional Office will coordinate a peer knowledge sharing among MRCS and Senegal Red Cross as the SRCS Food Insecurity EA will be implemented in Podor department, which is next to Mauritanian border³.

Coordination will also be done for the CTP training to build on lessons and provide added value. Both interventions will be complemented with trainings in best practices, management, market basis, etc. to create and strengthen resilience and to build capacity in targeted regions.

Besides the coordination between MRCS and IFRC within the framework of this EA and the Regional Operational Strategic Plan, Mauritanian Red Crescent Society and the IFRC have recently launched a Food Security and Resilience project (April 2015), funded by Japanese RC, to continue supporting (with materials and technical supervision) 30 gardening cooperatives in Magtaa Lahjar department (Brakna Region), as an extension and consolidation of the project developed between the IFRC and the CRM during the crisis of food insecurity in 2012 (and extended in 2013) in 18 communities of Brakna. Mauritanian Red Crescent is also participating in an IFRC regional project (IRIS) focused in Disaster Risk Reduction in Senegal, Mauritania, Guinea Conakry and Mali.

French Red Cross is one of the most active Partner NS in country, and currently works with the MRCS on Malnutrition and Food Security through a "fight against malnutrition (2015-2016)" program supported by ECHO. This is being implementing in the Gorgol region.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the MRCS are implementing a capacity building program based training staff and volunteers on Fist Aid, Communication, and Economic Security (ECOSEC). Related to the ECOSEC support so far two trainings have been conducted and the third one is planned for August 2015.

Proposed sectors of intervention



Food Security and Livelihoods

Outcome 1: 1,400 households (8,400 beneficiaries receive food assistance for 3 months through food distribution

Output 1.1: Immediate food needs of 1,400 households (8,400 beneficiaries) are met through food distribution for 3 months

Activities planned:

- Information for authorities / setting up of targeting committee /awareness session in village assemblies
- Targeting process and surveys verification
- Validation of beneficiary list and contract with partners (UPA and shops)
- Food distribution (three distributions).
- Post distribution monitoring and monitoring and impact analysis

Outcome 2: Middle / longer-term twin track approach, to build community resilience through livelihoods reinforcement to avoid future food crisis to 3,500 households (21,000 people) including 500 herders + 3,000 cooperative members in two targeted regions

Output 2.1: 500 herders (3,000 beneficiaries) receive appropriate livestock inputs to reinforce and replace their livestock production in two regions

Activities planned:

- Detailed assessment on recovery needs
- Identification of farmer households on needs about agriculture
- Distribution of agriculture inputs (of seeds, fertilizers and tools) by volunteers
- Post distribution monitoring and monitoring and impact analysis
- Awareness sessions on destocking⁴ during the lean period (4 awareness sessions x region)

³ SRCS will implement voucher system in the immediate response phase which will be June-September, while the pilot in Mauritania is expected for September, therefore allowing for lessons of one to feed So far the LH&FS coordinator in SRCS in OK with it, we have also talked about sharing some guides and toolbox that they have prepared for volunteers.

⁴ Destocking discussed with MRCS and will be supported by the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock

Output 2.2: 100 women cooperatives with at least 30 members/cooperative totaling 3,000 cooperative members receive adequate agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizers and tools) and training to undertake the vegetable gardening campaign (September-October)

Activities planned:

- Detailed assessment, and market analysis on recovery needs
- Identification of beneficiary cooperatives
- Agricultural inputs distribution (seeds, tools, fertilizers, etc.) for 100 women groups
- Organize CTP pilot distribution with a limited number of cooperatives
- Beneficiaries training on productive best practices, management, market basis and finance
- Post distribution monitoring and monitoring and impact analysis



Health & Nutrition

Outcome 3: To improve the immediate nutritional status of child under 2, pregnant and lactating woman for 2,000 beneficiaries

Output 3.1: Assisting the screening and referral to existing health facilities in two regions of child under 2, lactating and pregnant women at risk of malnutrition until end of lean period (September-October 2015)

Activities planned:

- Information for authorities / setting up of targeting committee / awareness session in village assemblies
- Training on malnutrition screening by MUAC and referral and on delivery of messages on nutrition and health
- Screening of child and women (pregnant and lactating) at risk of malnutrition in targeted communities and referral to existing nutrition/health facilities

Output 3.2: Distributing enriched food for 2,000 children under 2, lactating and pregnant women in 2 targeted regions to prevent malnutrition with these vulnerable targets for three months

Activities planned:

- Identification of populations targeted by the activity (PLW, under 2 years children) resulting from very poor households targeted by the project
- Fortified food distribution (3 distributions)
- Performing social mobilization activities on causes of malnutrition, best practices about nutrition ways of improving family diets using available resources, specific food needs for sick and other vulnerable people, etc. These messages will be established with partners and government agencies to establish key messaging.
- Monitoring and evaluation of the activity

Outcome 4: Increase the medium-term access to safer water and the promotion in good hygienic practices among most vulnerable communities in the targeted regions

Output 4.1: 1,000 households (6,000 beneficiaries) reached through hygiene promotion

Activities planned:

- Workshop to elaborate and adapt sensitization material
- Community sensitization on main hygiene practices and distribution of soap, aqua tabs and any other disinfectant materials according to Sphere standards
- Monitoring and evaluation of the activity

Disaster preparedness and risk reduction

Outcome 5: Improve NS capacity on community, branch and national level in preparation, risk reduction and response to future crisis

Output 5.1: The capacity of staff and volunteers (10 staff and 50 volunteers) are built in food & nutrition security, livelihoods, cash transfer programing and in information collection and operational efficiency in targeted region

Activities planned:

- NDRT Food Security refreshment course
- Volunteers operational training in different activities (assessment, distribution, nutrition awareness)
- Training and Capacity Building in Livelihoods and Cash Programming among the staff and volunteers (implementation of a pilot in CTP)
- Deployment of food security RDRT, a HES and a CTP delegate for training and capacity building in CTP, FS and Livelihoods

Areas common to all sectors

Outcome 6: The quality of the operation is ensured and documented by participatory in-depth needs assessments and accountability measures.

Output 6.1: The management of the operation is informed by a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system which will enhance branch capacity to report on the operations.

Activities planned:

- Coordination and engagement with key stakeholders (NDMA, MOA, MoH, Community leaders, INGOs, Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, UN Agencies and funding agencies).
- Joint monitoring of operations by MRCS & IFRC
- Preparation of the FS & Resilience Media Campaign
- Conduct lesson learned workshop with targeted branches and HQ staff.
- Evaluation of assistance impact in supported households (related to all livelihoods activities)
- Volunteer insurance
- Activity and Response Monitoring
- Coordination within the Regional Strategic Framework



Programme support services

- **Human resources:** Key national staff and volunteers for the successful operation will include the following:
 - 50 volunteers to carry out distributions, assessments, nutrition awareness, monitoring and evaluation. They will require insurance, travel cost, allowances and refreshments during the operation;
 - 8 staff members at HQ and province level to be required for this operation to support coordination, reporting, finance and administration, etc.);
 - 3 NDRT members will participate in the operation as required;
 - The operation will cover two regions so two field officers will be recruited to assist the National Society and the Operations Manager to execute the plan of action.
 - IFRC Operations. Manager (based in country) that will be recruited to support all the operation, and reinforced with two months dedication of the logistic, finance, reporting and food security officers from the IFRC-Sahel RO.
 - RDRT experienced in food security to support implementation
 - HES delegate to support targeting and assessments at the beginning of the operation
 - CTP delegate to implement the CTP pilot and for create and strengthen capacities in the NS,
- **Logistics:** Logistics coordination will be an important part in the implementation process. Even beyond coordination, logistics will have specific tasks such as: quantity control / quality of designations and resources, delivery of products in distribution areas, management of fleet and interviews sheet, and stock records of products. The MRCS logistics capacity will need to be reinforced by IFRC support and scaled up to meet the operational demands of this appeal.
- **Communications:** MRCS with support from IFRC regional and zone communications aims to coordinate various awareness and publicity activities, to sensitize the public, media and donors on the situation on the ground and the humanitarian response. Through this plan, and the other appeals linked to the Food Security Crisis in Sahel, the IFRC will prepare a Media Campaign (based on the findings of the Food & Nutrition Security and Livelihoods review) with the objective to increase awareness of food insecurity issues in Africa, specifically the Sahel and increase resilience through small-scale replicable activities.
- **Information technology (IT) and telecommunications:** the necessary IT equipment will be procured and maintained by the local staff with scheduled monitoring visits from the IT technical advisor.
- **Administration and finance:** IFRC Regional Representation for the Sahel will facilitate cash transfers and ensure transparent and smooth administrative and financial support to the operations in close coordination with

IFRC Africa Zone. Through this appeal a Finance Delegate will be recruited to further support MRCS the ongoing enhancement Financial Management.

- **Reporting, monitoring and evaluation:** PMER will continue to be key to ensuring evidence based reporting, upholding accountability and compliance to the established standards. An operational evaluation will be carried out with technical support from the IFRC Zone and Sahel Region at the end of the operation to provide recommendations for future interventions. The project team and technical committees will meet with community committees after each distribution for follow-up and take stock of the situation. Beneficiary satisfaction surveys will be conducted for all livelihood activities.



Budget

See attached [budget](#) for details.

Walter Cotte
Under Secretary General
Programme Services Division

Elhadj Amadou As Sy
Secretary General

Reference documents
[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 (NGOs) 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**.

EMERGENCY APPEAL OPERATION

14/05/2015

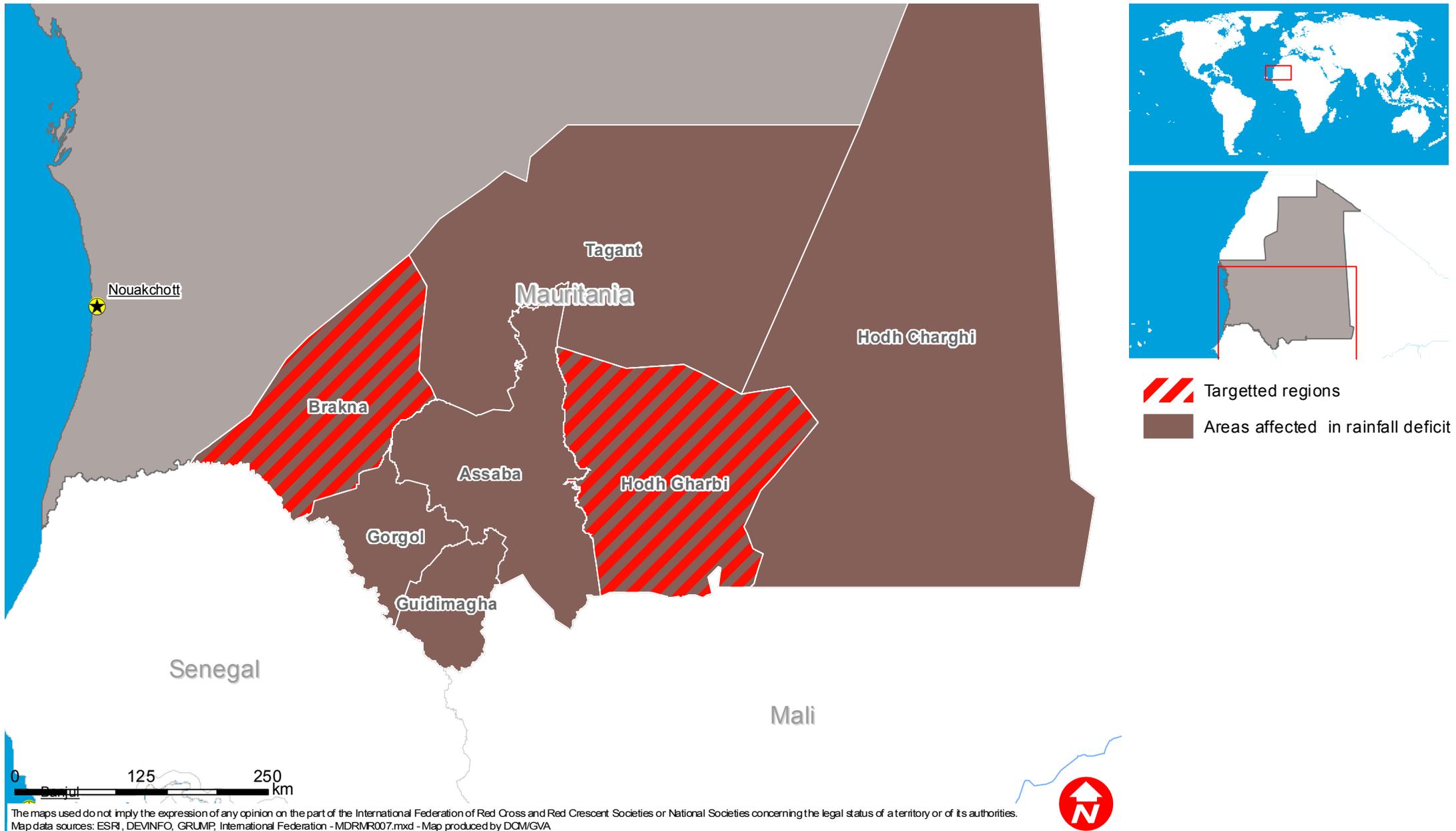
MDRMR007 Mauritania Food Insecurity

Budget Group	Multilateral Response	Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	0	0
Shelter - Transitional	0	0
Construction - Housing	0	0
Construction - Facilities	0	0
Construction - Materials	0	0
Clothing & Textiles	0	0
Food	36,000	36,000
Seeds & Plants	118,000	118,000
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	17,189	17,189
Medical & First Aid	0	0
Teaching Materials	10,500	10,500
Utensils & Tools	0	0
Other Supplies & Services	10,000	10,000
Emergency Response Units	0	0
Cash Disbursements	314,094	314,094
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	505,782	505,782
Land & Buildings	0	0
Vehicles Purchase	0	0
Computer & Telecom Equipment	0	0
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	0	0
Medical Equipment	0	0
Other Machinery & Equipment	0	0
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	0	0
Storage, Warehousing	9,000	9,000
Distribution & Monitoring	30,000	30,000
Transport & Vehicle Costs	31,346	31,346
Logistics Services	0	0
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	70,346	70,346
International Staff	126,000	126,000
National Staff	18,800	18,800
National Society Staff	48,481	48,481
Volunteers	22,595	22,595
Total PERSONNEL	215,876	215,876
Consultants	0	0
Professional Fees	0	0
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	0	0
Workshops & Training	56,672	56,672
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	56,672	56,672
Travel	27,151	27,151
Information & Public Relations	7,000	7,000
Office Costs	12,750	12,750
Communications	9,000	9,000
Financial Charges	12,500	12,500
Other General Expenses	0	0
Shared Support Services	20,451	20,451

Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	88,852	88,852
Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	60,939	60,939
Total INDIRECT COSTS	60,939	60,939
TOTAL BUDGET	998,467	998,467



Mauritania: Food insecurity



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.
Map data sources: ESRI, DEVINFO, GRUMP, International Federation - MDRMR007.mxd - Map produced by DCM/GVA