

# Emergency Plan of Action Operation Update 1

## Mauritania: Food Insecurity

Emergency appeal n° MDRMR009	GLIDE n° DR-2018-000063-MRT
Operations update n° 2; December 2018	Timeframe covered by this update: 24 May – 10 December 2018
Operation start date: 24 May 2018	Operation timeframe: 9 months, ending 24 February 2019. <i>This Ops Update request for a 3 months extension, prolonging the operation for 12 months (until 24 May 2019)</i>
Overall operation budget: CHF 1,332,866	DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 224,879
N° of people being assisted: 7,644	
Project manager: Lancelot MERMET, overall responsible for planning, implementation, monitoring, reporting and compliances	National Society contact: Mr Mohamedou, Raby Secretary General, Mauritania Red Crescent Society
<b>Host National Society presence:</b> The Mauritanian Red Crescent (MRC) has been one of the first humanitarian organizations to be established in Mauritania (since December 1970). It has branches in all the regions (56 committees), about 1,000 volunteers and 20 staff members. In Magta Lahjar (target area of this EPoA), MRC has a Local Committee.	
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation:</b> 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)	
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> World Food Program (WFP); <i>Action Contre la Faim</i> (ACF), Oxfam; <i>Terre des Hommes</i> , Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), Food Security Commission (CSA, <i>Commissariat à la Sécurité Alimentaire</i> ), Save the Children, Government and Local Authorities	

### Summary of major revisions made to the emergency plan of action:

The MRC requests a **three months extension** in order to finalise the activities of the Emergency Appeal. Indeed, several implementation challenges delayed the implementation of activities in regard to the emergency plan of action. These are: 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. Please read the "extension of the Emergency Appeal" section for more information. This Operations Update do not request changes in the budget, which stays at 1,332,866 CHF.

Despite these delays, since May 2018 the operation has achieved significant results in regard to the plan of action. The emergency phase is fully completed, with the successful distributions of cash and complementary flour. The recovery phase is ongoing: the cooperatives as well as the beneficiaries for cattle have been identified, the cooperatives representatives followed trainings and the first agricultural products have been distributed. In addition, several awareness sessions on health and nutrition have been conducted in the area of intervention. Furthermore, the accountability mechanism is fully set up since June 2018 and will stay operational until the end of the operation. Finally, the National Society capacity building process is ongoing since the beginning of the operation, with trainings delivered to volunteers and staff.



According to December 2018 financial report, 400,022 CHF has been spent on the operation against a total income of 944,235 CHF. This implementation rate is expected to reach 700,000 CHF by February 2019, as important procurement are underway.

*Picture 1 Second distribution of cash in Magta Lahjar*

## **A. Situation analysis**

### **Description of the disaster**

Please refer to the [Revised Emergency Appeal](#) (page 2) for more information.

### **Summary of the current response**

#### **Context**

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 9 months.

For the purpose of coordinating the operation, the MRC has put in place a team based in its Nouakchott head office. The team comprises a Project Coordinator, Livelihoods Focal Point, an Accounting Assistant, a Logistician, a Youth & Volunteers Officer, and a Driver. Furthermore, the MRC has deployed a team directly in the field to implement the planned activities. The field team comprises a Field Supervisor, a Nutritionist, an

Agronomist and three drivers. The intervention area is also covered by the Magta Lahjar Local Committee which engaged 35 volunteers in the operation.

An Ops Manager deployed by the Swedish Red Cross travelled to Mauritania from the start of the Emergency Appeal for a period of one month. He was joined afterwards by an ordinary Operations Manager whose position is ensured until the end of the operation. Besides, a Livelihoods Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) from the Togo Red Cross was deployed in June for a period of 4 months, to support the MRC Field Team in the implementation of activities. An Admin/Finances RDRT from the Ivorian Red Cross has been deployed in September for two month and has been followed by an Admin/Finance Delegate. Finally, several IFRC technical missions (Livelihoods, Finance, Communications, Logistics, Fleet, Administration) have been conducted since the beginning of the operation.

A first Operations Update was issued on 21 June 2018, detailing the successes and challenges associated with the beginning of the operation. Subsequently, a revision of the Appeal was issued on 14 September 2018.

The revision issued on 14th September 2018 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 beneficiaries (from 2,900 to 1,274 households) following the focus of the operation on a single intervention area (instead of two initially planned). First, this operation reduces the number of target people by the distributions of cash, flour, and the support to cooperatives. Second, cattle protection activities are cancelled, given the seasonal calendar and the delay in launching the operation. Third, this revision lays more emphasis on capacity strengthening for the National Society, by incorporating activities that will allow better preparedness of MRC to the coming lean seasons. Last, this revision helps increase IFRC's support by strengthening the field team. Please refer to the [Revised Emergency Appeal](#) (page 2) for more information.



*Picture 2 MRC volunteers during the beneficiaries targeting*

### **Overview of the host national society**

Please refer to the [Revised Emergency Appeal](#) (page 3-4) for more information

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

Please refer to the [Revised Emergency Appeal](#) (page 4) for more information

### **Overview of external partners in the country**

Please refer to the [Revised Emergency Appeal](#) (page 4) for more information

### **Ressources mobilisations**

Please refer to the [Revised Emergency Appeal](#) (page 5) for more information

## **Need analysis and scenario planning**

### **Need analysis**

The needs analysis is based on the available secondary data, such as the latest Harmonized Framework projections disclosed in March 2018, as well as the primary data collected by MRC during the aforementioned evaluation in three of the departments most affected by the crisis: Barkéole (Region of Assaba), Magta Lahjar (Region of Brakna) and Monguel (Region of Gorgol).

The Harmonized Framework analysis shows that, at the national level, the number of people estimated to be severely food insecure (phases 3, 4) during the peak of the lean season (period projected - June to August 2018) could amount to 538,446 people.

2 <sup>ème</sup> niveau administratif	Population totale	Classification de la zone projetée	SITUATION PROJETEE										
			Pourcentage de ménages affectés par chaque phase					Population totale en Phase 1	Population totale en Phase 2	Population totale en Phase 3	Population totale en Phase 4	Population totale en Phase 5	Population totale en Phase 3 à 5
			Période : juin - août 2017										
			Ph1	Ph2	Ph3	Ph4	Ph5						
Hodh Echargui	490 367	3	50%	27%	22%	1%	0%	245 184	132 399	107 881	4 904	0	112 784
Hodh El Gharbi	318 871	3	56%	23%	20%	1%	0%	178 568	73 340	63 774	3 189	0	66 963
Assaba	368 839	3	52%	27%	20%	1%	0%	191 796	99 587	73 768	3 688	0	77 456
Brakna	323 244	3	47%	30%	22%	1%	0%	151 925	96 973	71 114	3 232	0	74 346
Gorgol	363 901	3	56%	23%	20%	1%	0%	203 785	83 697	72 780	3 639	0	76 419
Guidimakha	301 392	3	44%	35%	20%	1%	0%	132 612	105 487	60 278	3 014	0	63 292
Trarza	296 085	2	74%	21%	5%	0%	0%	219 103	62 178	14 804	0	0	14 804
Adrar	61 122	2	60%	35%	10%	0%	0%	36 673	21 393	6 112	0	0	6 112
Tagant	83 325	3	41%	35%	22%	2%	0%	34 163	29 164	18 332	1 667	0	19 998
Inchiri	23 615	2	70%	25%	5%	0%	0%	16 531	5 904	1 181	0	0	1 181
Tiris Zemmour	55 808	2	79%	20%	1%	0%	0%	44 088	11 162	558	0	0	558
D. Nouadhibou	142 180	1	84%	15%	1%	0%	0%	119 431	21 327	1 422	0	0	1 422
Nouakchott	1155482	2	78%	20%	2%	0%	0%	901 276	231 096	23 110	0	0	23 110
<b>Total</b>	<b>3984231</b>							<b>2 475 135</b>	<b>973 707</b>	<b>515 113</b>	<b>23 333</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>538 446</b>

Table of the projected situation (June-August 2018). Source: "Results of the situation analysis of the current acute food insecurity for Mauritania", Harmonized Framework, March 2018

Thanks to the data collected by MRC through the assessment, this plan of action can be based on an analysis of the needs emerging directly from interviews, surveys, focus groups and market updates in the areas affected by the drought. The main challenges and needs facing agropastoral communities in the three areas are the following, among other key aspects:

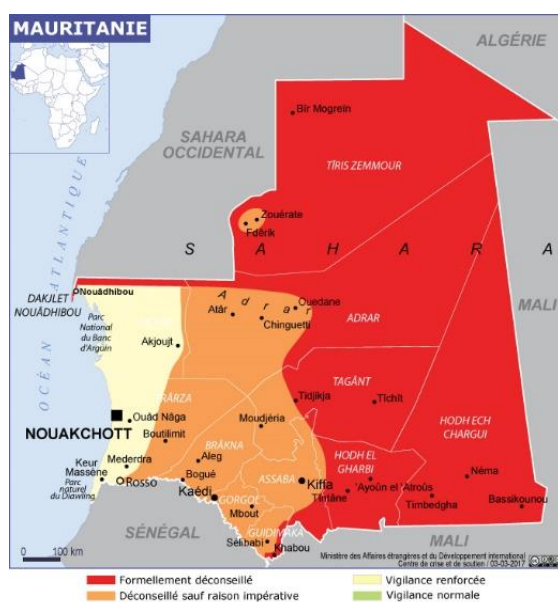
- **Food security:** the sharp reduction in agricultural production and the depletion of food reserves are increasing the dependence of families on the purchase of food in the market, in a context of rising prices of local products (20 percent on the price of sorghum in local markets compared to previous years). Normally most people's food sources come from their own agricultural or livestock production (51 percent) and purchase (40 percent). During the evaluation, however, it was found that 74 percent of their food source was based on purchase and less than 10 percent on their own production. The assessment mission already noted the adoption by households of coping strategies such as reducing the number of meals and quantities prepared, leading to an early deterioration of the food situation.
- **Nutrition:** during interviews and focus groups, people highlighted the early deterioration of the nutritional status of children as well as the increase during 2018 of malnutrition-related diseases among children, pregnant and lactating women, such as anemia, measles and fever. This trend was aggravated during the lean season; according to the 2018 Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) Survey, 23 Moughatas out of 56 are classified in a critical nutritional situation against 21 Moughatas identified during the 2017 SMART Survey.
- **Livelihoods and income:** the livelihoods challenges have led to a significant decline in income due to a very limited agricultural production and the reduced selling price of animals on the market. The decline is due to strong competition and the poor health of animals, resulting in a fall in livestock prices between 40 and 70 percent compared to the previous year at the same period. The prioritization of needs by households (food purchase on the market) has increased the debt and early sale of productive assets, also reducing the possibility of investing in agricultural inputs and livestock for the 2018 crop year (June to December).

The assessment mission concluded that the drought jeopardizes household food, nutrition and economic security in the three departments visited, calling into question their ability to meet their basic needs in the coming months and invest in their livelihoods to recover from the last failed agricultural season. Thus, the priority needs of the affected agropastoral households lie in:

1. the coverage of food needs during the peak of the lean period (June to September);
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 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. 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. The color code used is shown in the table below.



Safety colour code used by the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs (<https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr>)

In practice, the IFRC delegates found that the areas visited were not necessarily risk areas. These areas are quiet, without significant criminal or terrorist activity. However, the usual safety precautions should be taken in all circumstances.

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 could make 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.

In order to reduce these various risks, several measures were taken:

- The drivers involved in the operation were all controlled by an IFRC fleet manager. They are instructed to drive carefully and strictly observe road traffic regulations.
- Activities carried out in the field are regularly reported to Magta Lahjar local authorities (in coordination with the Local Committee) so that the Prefect and the Police are aware of the travels of the field team.
- Security rules (such as the prohibition to use local taxis) are imposed upon the IFRC delegates in Nouakchott.

- Any travel between Nouakchott and Magta Lahjar is subject to strict planning rules, including a Security Clearance procedure as well as regular tracking.
- Unless travelling in convoy, the vehicles involved in field activities cannot be within a two-hour distance from each other. To comply with this rule, a “kiss” is made at midpoint during the travels between Nouakchott and Magta Lahjar.
- The field team is regularly contacted by the head office to ensure its safety. IFRC delegates travel to the field with satellite phones for use in the event of failure of the telephone network.
- In case of a severe accident, medical and evacuation procedures have been put in place.
- A set of documents (“MSR”) was established from the start of the operation, in order to detail all the safety standards for the operation.

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 *Plan de Réponse Intégré Sécurité Alimentaire & Nutrition* or PRISAN (Food Security & Nutrition Integrated Response Plan), the overall objective of this Emergency Appeal is 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 are to:

- cover the food needs of the most vulnerable who have been affected by the crisis for four months (July to October) 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 is implemented in the departments of Barkéole and 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.


The response is coordinated on an on-going basis with the authorities and humanitarian actors present in the areas, such as the CFS, AFC, WFP and Oxfam. A particular emphasis is put on accountability (transparency, communication, participation and engagement).


In terms of the exit over strategy of this operation, which aims to address an urgent need and lay the groundwork for the initial recovery, MRC and IFRC have designed the following:

- During the implementation of this Emergency Appeal, emphasis is laid on strengthening the capacity of the National Society's staff, through training and empowerment in the management of future crises
- The fact of providing a harmonized and coordinated response with the humanitarian partner approach responds to a strategy of positioning MRC as a key auxiliary to the authorities as well as a local reference actor for the implementation of initiatives with different partners
- The response focuses on a highly vulnerable area of the country, where MRC will focus its interventions and long-term resilience programs in the coming years.

### Implementation of activities

Since the beginning of the operation, the MRC has made progress in the planned livelihood and health activities. The table below summarizes completed activities, ongoing activities and planned activities.

AoF	Activities completed	Activities ongoing	Activities planned
 <b>Livelihoods</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training of 35 volunteers in the full Cash Transfer Programming (CTP) cycle. This includes targeting, distribution, and post-distribution monitoring (PDM)</li> <li>• Preparation and use of the accountability mechanism (active until the end of the operation)</li> <li>• Targeting of cash beneficiaries in 31 villages according to the Household Economy Approach (HEA). The data was collected and analyzed with the KoBo tool.</li> <li>• Baseline survey</li> <li>• Selection and preparation of the CTP mechanism</li> <li>• Four cash distributions to 672 beneficiaries</li> <li>• PDM surveys and market analysis</li> <li>• Preparation of livelihood support activities (support to cooperatives and distribution of small ruminants/cattle food)</li> <li>• Targeting of 30 cooperatives</li> <li>• Training of 60 members of beneficiary cooperatives</li> <li>• Preparation of soil for 30 cooperatives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Finalization of procurement process for the delivery of agricultural inputs</li> <li>• Finalization of the bid offer process for the delivery of goats and cattle feed</li> <li>• Preparation of the procedure for purchasing "special kits" and fences for cooperatives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distribution of agricultural inputs, "special kits" and fences to 30 cooperatives</li> <li>• Post-distribution cooperatives support</li> <li>• Stock-breeder support (partnership with the Regional Authorities)</li> <li>• Training on good livestock practices (WFP partnership)</li> <li>• Community Disaster Response Team/National Disaster Response Team (CDRT/NDRT) trainings</li> <li>• Lessons Learned Workshop</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delivery of fruit trees and windbreak trees to 30 cooperatives</li> </ul>		
 <b>Health</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training of 35 volunteers in nutrition and screening activities.</li> <li>• Establishment of a database for beneficiaries of enriched flour. This includes 220 children aged 6-23 months and 345 pregnant or lactating women (PWL)</li> <li>• Two distributions (doubled) of enriched flour</li> <li>• Screening of all children aged 6-23 months and PWL among cash-beneficiary households (before and after distributions)</li> <li>• Awareness sessions on body hygiene, exclusive breastfeeding, drinkable water, complementary feeding and the preparation of enriched flour</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awareness sessions on prenatal visits, vaccination, weaning, mother mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) and home hygiene</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Finalization of nutrition activities (referencing and distribution of outstanding stock)</li> </ul>



Picture 3 Launching ceremony of cash distributions in the village of Tachott, with the presence of regional and local authorities, the SG of the MRC and the IFRC Ops Manager



Picture 4 Distribution of complementary flour to beneficiaries

### Extension of the Emergency Appeal

The operation is currently late regarding the plan of action. Several logistical and operational challenges have contributed to this delay:

- Given the implementation mode (direct implementation) of the operation, the IFRC members deployed on the operation inevitably face a substantial workload. This disrupts the management and support activities that IFRC should normally implement in an emergency appeal context.
- The direct implementation mode caused important delays at the beginning of the operation, as special procedures had to be set up to ensure a good financial and operational management.

- As there were no IFRC safety rules in force in Mauritania, significant work has been devoted from the start of the operation to setting up stringent safety rules, thus delaying the implementation of other activities.
- At the beginning of the operation, MRC teams worked on the ground using a single vehicle, which has delayed implementation of activities. Since then, two IFRC vehicles have been deployed to back them up.
- Targeting was done using the HEA methodology and the KoBo tool. Both approaches are new to MRC. Furthermore, most of recruited volunteers had not been previously deployed. In these circumstances, several mistakes were made, and targeting had to be reinforced in order to ensure a strong and reliable database. These mistakes are being compiled in a lesson learned document
- The IFRC process for the validation of tenders (agricultural products and small ruminants/cattle feeds) has been significantly delayed. This process has taken much longer than it was anticipated due to its complex nature of compliances.

The two phases of the Emergency Appeal (emergency phase and livelihoods recovery phase) were impacted by this delay. The emergency phase did not start on time, and it was necessary to double the last cash distribution and the two flour distributions to finalize the implementation of activities before the end of the lean season. In the end, the emergency phase as a whole was only slightly delayed regarding the action plan.

However, the second phase (Livelihood recovery phase) is severely impacted:

- Although the trainings and preparation of cooperatives, as well as a first distribution (fruit trees and windbreaks) have taken place, the main distributions (agricultural inputs, "special kits" and wire mesh) will be done between two to three months after the initially planned date. The seasonal calendar is now out of date, and some of the activity needs to be reoriented so that beneficiaries can plant during the hot season (which starts in March). An extension is therefore necessary so that cooperatives can benefit from support during the process.
- The tender for small ruminants/cattle feed is still under IFRC logistic validation. Taking into account the logistical challenges of such an activity, the distribution will not be able to take place before the end of January. An extension is therefore necessary, because the action plan provides for a three-month follow-up of breeders (in partnership with the regional authorities) following the distribution.

Moreover, other important activities of the Emergency Appeal still need to be implemented in the remaining timeframe:

- 1) CDRT and NDRT trainings
- 2) Trainings on breeding good practices (in partnership with the WFP)
- 3) Lessons learnt workshop
- 4) Finalization of nutrition activities (referencing and distribution of outstanding stock)
- 5) Operation closure

In this context, a three-month extension would complete enable to complete all the activities of the operation.



*Picture 5 Training to members of cooperatives on agricultural best practices. This series of training was the first step to the global support given to cooperatives in regard to this appeal.*

## C. DETAILED ACTION PLAN



### Livelihoods and basic needs

Number of people reached : 4,944

Men: n/a

Women: n/a

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

Indicateurs :	Cibles	Réels
# of affected households receiving support for their livelihoods and basic needs	1,274	824
Output 1.2: Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security including food is provided to the most affected communities		
# of households receiving food assistance (Cash) for four months	674	672
Output 1.3: Household livelihoods security is enhanced through food production and income generating activities		
# of households receiving livelihood rehabilitation support	400	0
% of agricultural cooperatives having grown community-gardens by the end of the Appeal timeframe.	40	30

#### Progress towards outcomes

1) Cash distributions were successfully completed in 31 villages in four municipalities (Magta Lahjar Department). Targeting was carried out using the KoBo tool, following the HEA method (in agreement with the Food Security Working Group), and each target household received 2400 MRU per distribution. The distributions were made in collaboration with a Mauritanian microfinance company and in coordination with the local authorities. The beginning of the activity coincided with the launch of the operation and was delayed due to logistical and operational challenges. In addition, targeting had to be consolidated to ensure a strong and reliable database. 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). It should be noted that the target of 674 beneficiaries was established while there was an error in the database; there are actually 672 beneficiaries (and this is the number reached by distributions)

2) A complaint and suggestion management mechanism has been put in place and will remain operational until the end of the operation

3) The baseline survey has been finalised

4) Two PDM surveys were conducted (after the first and last cash distribution), as well as a market analysis.

5) The SoPs for support to cooperatives have been elaborated, mentioning the selection criteria. Following these criteria, 30 cooperatives were selected. These cooperatives then benefited from training on agricultural techniques, seed preparation support and a first distribution (fruit trees and windbreaks). However, the delivery of agricultural inputs has not yet taken place. Validation of IFRC logistics has been significantly delayed (over two months) and these inputs will not be available until mid-December. Subsequently, cooperatives will also benefit from the distribution of "special kits" and fences.

6) SoPs and targeting for small ruminants and cattle food distributions are completed. However, validation of the bid offer is in progress. Distributions may occur as soon as the transaction receives logistical validation. In parallel, discussions were initiated with the FAO Representatives in Nouakchott to develop a ToR for the training of good practices in livestock farming. In addition, a partnership was established with the regional authorities to make available an agent for the control and monitoring of small ruminants.

7) Thirty-eight volunteers from Magta Lahjar Local Committee followed all the necessary training for the smooth running of the activities: use of KoBo, Cash Transfer, PDM, Livelihoods and Baseline.

It was initially planned to target 7,644 beneficiaries (1,274 households) but due to budget constraints this number had to be reduced.



### Health (Nutrition)

People targeted: 4,032 people

Men: n/a

Women: n/a

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

Indicateurs :	Cibles	Réels
# of households screened for severe acute malnutrition	674	672
Output 1.1: Communities are provided by NS with services to identify and reduce health risks		
# of children (6 to 23 months) receiving nutritional supplements	220	220
# of PLW receiving nutritional supplements	355	345

#### Progress towards outcomes

- 1) The 672 cash beneficiary households were screened. The screening led to a database identifying the children (6-23 months) as well as PLW who can benefit from enriched flours distributions.
- 2) Two distributions of enriched flour took place, benefiting to 220 children (6-23 months) and 345 PLW. The distributions were doubled in order to catch up on the action plan and ensure that the activity remains relevant for the beneficiaries during the lean season. The enriched flours were produced in a Mauritanian company and stored in the warehouse of the MRC/IFRC field base. It should be noted that the target of 355 PLW people was established when there was an error in the database; there are actually 345 PLW beneficiaries (and this is the number reached by distributions).
- 3) A PDM survey and a post-distribution screening were conducted.
- 4) An awareness session was held in 31 villages, and another is currently underway. These sessions cover 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.
- 5) 38 Magta Lahjar Local Committee volunteers received training on nutrition activities (screening, distribution, sensitization and PDM).

### 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
<b>Output S 1.1.6: National Societies have the necessary corporate infrastructure and systems in place</b>		
# of volunteers insured	1000	38
# of volunteers trained	80	38
# of volunteers mobilized	80	38
Progress towards outcomes		

1) Thirty eight volunteers from the Magta Lahjar Local Committee were insured by the IFRC. The MRC is currently compiling a database of active volunteers in Mauritanian territory. The finalization of this database will extend the coverage of volunteers throughout the Mauritanian territory.

2) Thirty eight Magta Lahjar Local Committee volunteers followed all the necessary training for the smooth running of activities: use of KoBo, Cash Transfer, PDM, Livelihoods, Baseline, screening, distributions, sensitization and PDM.

3) 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), CTP workshop (27-29 November 2018).

4) Through this operation, the MRC used the KoBo and Mega-V tools for the first time. It is also the first time that the MRC has been involved in unconditional cash transfer activities. In addition, most of the volunteers engaged in the operation are involved for the first time with the MRC. Overall, this experience undeniably strengthens the MRC's capabilities for similar future operations.

## **International Disaster Response**

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

#### **Progress towards outcome:**

1) An operations manager seconded by the Swedish Red Cross was deployed to Mauritania from 28 May to 26 June 2018. A second operations manager was deployed in Mauritania on May 16 and will remain in the country until the end of February (funds for its deployment have been secured).

2) A Food Security RDRT of the Togolese Red Cross has been deployed in Magta Lahjar for 4 months (July to October) to support field activities.

3) An Admin/Finance RDRT of the Ivorian Red Cross has been deployed in Nouakchott for two months (September-October) to support the Operations Manager in the management of daily tasks.

4) An Admin/Finance Delegate was hired by the operation and has been deployed to Nouakchott in November. He is ready to stay in Mauritania for the duration of the extension (the funds for his deployment have been secured).

5) Several IFRC deployments have been carried out to provide technical support: Finance, Administration, Logistics, Fleet, Communications, Livelihoods.

6) A delegate from the Livelihoods Center supports the response from Dakar and provides technical advices for the development of assessment, distribution and monitoring tools.

7) Two IFRC vehicles have been deployed in Magta Lahjar from Dakar.

## D. BUDGET

### Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRMR009 - Mauritania - Food Insecurity

Timeframe: 24 May 18 to 24 Feb 19

Appeal Launch Date: 24 May 18

Interim Report

#### Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2018/5-2018/11	Programme	MDRMR009
Budget Timeframe	2018/5-2019/2	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
<b>A. Budget</b>		944,235				944,235	
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>							
<b>Income</b>							
<b>Cash contributions</b>							
<i>British Red Cross</i>		193,254				193,254	
<i>China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch</i>		25,470				25,470	
<i>Danish Red Cross</i>		75,626				75,626	
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>		55,900				55,900	
<i>Red Cross of Monaco</i>		17,401				17,401	
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>		343,567				343,567	
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society</i>		52,894				52,894	
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>		<b>764,112</b>				<b>764,112</b>	
<b>Other Income</b>							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>		224,879				224,879	
<b>C4. Other Income</b>		<b>224,879</b>				<b>224,879</b>	
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>		<b>988,991</b>				<b>988,991</b>	
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>		<b>988,991</b>				<b>988,991</b>	

\* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

## II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>							
<b>C. Income</b>		988,991				988,991	
<b>E. Expenditure</b>		-400,022				-400,022	
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>		<b>588,968</b>				<b>588,968</b>	



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## III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>			<b>944,235</b>			<b>944,235</b>		
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>								
Food	64,516		39,356			39,356	25,160	
Seeds & Plants	202,485		4,686			4,686	197,799	
Teaching Materials	3,212						3,212	
Utensils & Tools	14,895						14,895	
Cash Disbursement	249,873		134,017			134,017	115,856	
<b>Total Relief items, Construction, Sup</b>	<b>534,981</b>		<b>178,058</b>			<b>178,058</b>	<b>356,923</b>	
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Computers & Telecom	6,965		56,872			56,872	-49,907	
Office & Household Equipment	2,327						2,327	
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>9,292</b>		<b>56,872</b>			<b>56,872</b>	<b>-47,580</b>	
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	776		504			504	271	
Distribution & Monitoring	8,185		661			661	7,524	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	29,587		22,683			22,683	6,905	
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>38,548</b>		<b>23,848</b>			<b>23,848</b>	<b>14,700</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	79,675		23,664			23,664	56,012	
National Staff	9,750		1,074			1,074	8,677	
National Society Staff	36,758		31,830			31,830	4,927	
Volunteers	21,042		9,859			9,859	11,184	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>147,226</b>		<b>66,426</b>			<b>66,426</b>	<b>80,799</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	18,612		6,600			6,600	12,012	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>18,612</b>		<b>6,600</b>			<b>6,600</b>	<b>12,012</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	55,947		17,427			17,427	38,521	
Information & Public Relations	9,690		768			768	8,921	
Office Costs	45,440		13,241			13,241	32,199	
Communications	2,650		4,846			4,846	-2,196	
Financial Charges	13,915		1,390			1,390	12,524	
Other General Expenses			0			0	0	
Shared Office and Services Costs	10,304		30			30	10,274	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>137,947</b>		<b>37,703</b>			<b>37,703</b>	<b>100,243</b>	
<b>Operational Provisions</b>								
Operational Provisions			4,213			4,213	-4,213	
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>			<b>4,213</b>			<b>4,213</b>	<b>-4,213</b>	
<b>Indirect Costs</b>								
Programme & Services Support Recove	57,629		24,292			24,292	33,338	
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	<b>57,629</b>		<b>24,292</b>			<b>24,292</b>	<b>33,338</b>	
<b>Pledge Specific Costs</b>								
Pledge Earmarking Fee			1,311			1,311	-1,311	
Pledge Reporting Fees			700			700	-700	
<b>Total Pledge Specific Costs</b>			<b>2,011</b>			<b>2,011</b>	<b>-2,011</b>	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>944,235</b>		<b>400,022</b>			<b>400,022</b>	<b>544,213</b>	
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>			<b>544,213</b>			<b>544,213</b>		

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## IV. Breakdown by subsector

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
<b>BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people</b>							
Food security	944,235		988,991	988,991	400,022	588,968	
Subtotal BL2	944,235		988,991	988,991	400,022	588,968	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>944,235</b>		<b>988,991</b>	<b>988,991</b>	<b>400,022</b>	<b>588,968</b>	

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Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)
- [Emergency Appeal](#)

**For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:**

**In the Mauritania Red Crescent Society**

- Mr Mohamedou, Raby Secretary General, phone: (222) 525 12 49/659 24 10/525 12 49; e-mail: [m.raby14@gmail.com](mailto:m.raby14@gmail.com)

**In the IFRC Sahel CCST**

- IFRC Sahel Country Cluster Support Team: Lancelot Mermet, Operations Manager, phone: +222 34 53 32 43; email: [lancelot.mermet@ifrc.org](mailto:lancelot.mermet@ifrc.org)
- IFRC Sahel Country Cluster Support Team: Anne Elisabeth Leclerc, Head of Sahel Country Cluster, phone: +221786390794; email: [Anne.leclerc@ifrc.org](mailto:Anne.leclerc@ifrc.org);

**In the IFRC NBO**

- IFRC Africa Region: Adesh Tripathee, Head of DCPRR Unit, Kenya; phone: +254 731 067 489; email: [adesh.tripathee@ifrc.org](mailto:adesh.tripathee@ifrc.org)

**In IFRC Geneva**

- Ruben Romero, Ag. Lead Response and Recovery, DCPRR; email: [ruben.romero@ifrc.org](mailto:ruben.romero@ifrc.org)
- Antoine Belair, Operations Coordinator (Americas and Africa Regions), Tel. +41 22 730 4281, Mob. +41 79 708 3149; email [antoine.belair@ifrc.org](mailto:antoine.belair@ifrc.org)

**For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:**

- IFRC Africa Regional Office: Kentaro Nagazumi, Head of Partnership and Resource Development; phone: +254202835155; email: [kentaro.nagazumi@ifrc.org](mailto:kentaro.nagazumi@ifrc.org)

**For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:**

- IFRC Regional Logistics Unit: Rishi Ramrakha, Head of Africa Regional Logistics Unit; phone: +254 733 888 022 & Fax +254 20 271 2777; email: [rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org](mailto:rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org)

**For Performance and Accountability support**

- IFRC Africa Regional Office: Fiona Gatere, PMER Coordinator; phone: +254780771139; email: [fiona.gatere@ifrc.org](mailto:fiona.gatere@ifrc.org);

## Comment nous travaillons

La Fédération internationale s'efforce d'appliquer le **Code de conduite** pour le Mouvement international de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge et pour les organisations non gouvernementales (ONG) lors des opérations de secours en cas de catastrophe et elle est résolue à se conformer à la **Charte humanitaire et aux Normes minimales pour les interventions lors de catastrophes (Projet Sphère)** dans le cadre de ses activités d'assistance en faveur des personnes les plus vulnérables. La Fédération internationale a pour objet général

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**.

**d'inspirer, d'encourager, de faciliter et de faire progresser en tout temps et sous toutes ses formes l'action humanitaire** des Sociétés Nationales, en vue **de prévenir et d'alléger les souffrances humaines** et d'apporter

ainsi sa contribution au maintien et à la promotion de la dignité humaine et de la paix dans le monde.