

Mauritania Food and Nutritional Insecurity


Emergency Appeal





Appeal No: n° MDRMR011	Final Report Date of issue: 30 September 2021	Timeframe covered: 17 July 2020 – 14 June 2021
	Operation start date: 17 July 2020	Operation timeframe: 10 months and end date: 14 June 2021
Glide No: DR-2020-000167-MRT	IFRC Funding requirements: CHF 875,000 Federation-wide response funding requirements: N/A	DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 200,000
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: IFRC, ICRC, British and French Red Cross Societies and the Livelihood Resource Centre.		
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: The Mauritanian Government, USCDC, WFP, Action Against Hunger (Action Contre la Faim), Terre des Hommes, Save The Children, and OXFAM		

As per the financial report attached, this operation closed with a balance of CHF 87,657. The International Federation seeks approval from its donors to reallocate this balance to the Mauritania Red Crescent (MRC) to support the implementation of Food Security and Livelihood activities included in the National Society Operational Plan. This, to leverage on achievement of the current Emergency Appeal to support communities to fight against climate change effects while strengthening capacities of the National Society.

Partners and Donors who have any questions in regard to this balance are kindly requested to contact Daniel Bolanos, Head of Dakar Country Cluster Delegation at daniel.bolanos@ifrc.org within 30 days of publication of this final report. Pass this date the reallocation will be processed as indicated.

THE DISASTER AND THE RED CROSS RED CRESCENT RESPONSE TO DATE

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October 2019: Drought and pastoralist crisis Alert (ACF: Action Contre la Faim/Action Against Hunger).
- November 2019:** Positioning note disseminated by IFRC Dakar Cluster Delegation alongside the publication of the Food Security Harmonized Framework results analysis
- December 2019:** Red Cross/Red Crescent awareness and positioning meeting in Dakar (lead by FIRC); Mauritania Red Crescent requests for support.
- January 2020:** Red Cross/Red Crescent positioning note published
- February 2020:** A joint assessment on food and nutritional situation was conducted by the IFRC, French Red Cross and the Livelihoods Resource Centre in most at risk areas (and under consideration of the Harmonized framework). Please see [Report published in March 2020](#)
- April 2020:** Alert launched by AAH on the pastoral and agro-pastoral crisis aggravated by COVID-19.

-  **July 2020:** Launch of the Emergency Appeal.
-  **August-September 2020:** Deployment of a Surge resource person specialized in CVA.
-  **October 2020:** Deployment of a Surge resource person specialized in food security and nutrition for 04 months: for activities geared towards preventing malnutrition and support to cooperatives.
-  **February 2021:** Revision of the emergency appeal with a downward revision of the budget from CHF 1.1 million to CHF 875,000 to support 12,005 people instead of 14,800. Extension of the emergency appeal by 02 months (until 14 June 2021).

Situation overview

In 2020, Mauritania faced a difficult food and nutritional situation, as a result of drought, especially in 2018, which was described as historical with a decrease of almost 30% in rainfall compared to 2017. The analyses of the harmonized framework of November 2019 gave an estimation of at least 609,184 people in severe food insecurity (IPC phases 3 and more) during the lean season between June and September 2020, coupled with the results of the SMART survey (2019) showing a critical nutritional situation, with some regions of the country, notably the Barkéol region, with prevalence of Acute Malnutrition above emergency thresholds (GAM >15% and/or SAM > 2%)¹. This situation is considered to be the worst in the country since the advent of the Harmonized Framework in Mauritania (2012).

The COVID-19 pandemic has worsened the situation, with a strong socioeconomic impact on the populations' livelihoods and has increased the number of people in need. The latest WFP analysis (September 2020) shows that around 901,000 people are now at risk of food insecurity, i.e., an increase of 48% compared to the latest projections of the Harmonized Framework of November 2019². An analysis of the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on livelihoods conducted in September 2020 by Save The Children in Mauritania highlighted this situation of need, with **1,155,073 people facing a deficit against the survival threshold and the livelihoods protection threshold**, compared to 628,069 people before the health crisis.

Until October 2020, resources mobilized by the government and humanitarian actors only covered the food needs of 323,750 people out of the 609,180 that are in a situation of food insecurity, located in the 23 priority moughataas (departments). Mauritania Red Crescent (MRC) conducted an assessment in February 2020 with the support of the IFRC, the IFRC Livelihoods Resource Centre, the British and the French Red Cross Societies in the departments of Barkéol, Modjéria, Mabout and Ould Yenge. The assessment revealed that rainfall deficit affected the country economic security and compromised the main livelihood activities of households.

Within the framework of a coordinated response and in accordance with Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners an [Emergency Appeal](#)³ was launched in July 2020 in Mauritania to contribute to the National Response Plan to **respond to food insecurity and malnutrition** situation, and to **protect and recover most vulnerable people livelihoods** from the adverse effects of the drought.

¹ Barkéol nutritional status: Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM)=20.5, Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)= 3.7. Source: SMART National Nutrition Survey (August 2019).

² The 2020 Harmonized Framework analyses could not be conducted due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

³ Mauritania - Food Insecurity (MDRMR011). EA: <https://adore.ifrc.org/Download.aspx?FileId=332668>
Mauritania - Food Insecurity (MDRMR011). Ops Update: <https://adore.ifrc.org/Download.aspx?FileId=389754>

Summary of Red Cross Red Crescent response to date

Overview of Host National Society

With support from its partners, the National Society (NS) reached the following results:

- A total of 449 households received food and basic needs assistance in cash for 4 months in the department of Barkéol
- Twenty (20) women's cooperatives (around 600 households) benefitted from support in the department of Barkéol through technical advice and the distribution of agricultural inputs (seeds, tools, etc.) and inputs for the protection of their collective farms (fencing, acacia trees, etc.)
- Ten (10) Mothers' Clubs (MC) (covering 200 women) were set-up and supported in the department of Barkéol, and have received assistance for the creation of savings and loan groups, trainings (awareness raising, nutrition, Income Generating Activities (IGA) management, etc.), and financial and technical support for the launching of a collective IGA.
- A total of 2,335 children (from 6 to 23 months) and 1,165 pregnant or lactating women (PLW) at risk of malnutrition in the Department of Barkéol received support for the prevention of malnutrition with two distribution campaigns of enriched flour (nutritional supplements).
- Two mass screenings were conducted in the Department of Barkéol and in coordination with the Health Centres and the actors present in the department.
- A total of 10 sentinel sites for surveillance of Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL) were set up in the Barkéol Department, for a total of 120 individuals acting as sentinels in 10 villages (12 people/sentinel site). Sentinel sites FSL information integrates the National early warning system (EWS).

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

As a member of the Red Cross/Red Crescent (RCRC) Movement, the Mauritania Red Crescent (MRC) benefitted technical and financial support from the IFRC, (ICRC), the IFRC-Livelihoods Resource Centre and from the Partner National Societies (PNS), such as the French and the British Red Cross Societies. The ICRC, and the French Red Cross are present in Mauritania. British, Swedish, American, and Canadian Red Cross Societies, and the Livelihoods Resource Centre provided financial and/or technical support to the NS.

The following actions have been conducted:

- **IFRC** ensured continuous coordination among Movement partners to maximize efforts. IFRC' support to the MRC included providing supply chain and fleet services such as assisting logistics procedures (contract with Financial Service Provider (FSP), purchase of enriched flour, etc.), providing fleet service, deploying technical personnel - Operations Manager, Coordination - (and support) with the French Red Cross and the British Red Cross in the implementation of specific activities of the operation.
- **British Red Cross** supported the MRC Food and Nutrition Security monitoring mechanism (sentinel sites). It was a complementary activity, included in the Emergency Appeal and which consisted in supporting the start-up of the sentinel site approach and its complementary actions.
- **British Red Cross/IFRC-Livelihoods Resource Centre (LRC)**: The NS received support from both British Red Cross and the IFRC-Livelihoods Resource Centre (LRC) to conduct a market assessment in Barkéol to make the selection of feasible and durable income-generating activities (IGAs) for the ten Mothers' Clubs created and supported by the Emergency Appeal. The Livelihoods Resource Centre (LRC) conducted the market assessment in March-April 2021 which had a double objective: the selection of IGAs to be funded by the EA (and the development of simplified business plans for them), and the strengthening of the NS's capacities in market analysis and IGAs.
- **French Red Cross** teams trained the Mothers' Clubs (MC) staff and volunteers in Mothers' Clubs' approach.
- **British Red Cross/French Red Cross**: British Red Cross started implementing in 2020 a Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) capacity building and preparedness plan with the administration and logistics support from the French Red Cross.

- **PNSs (British, French, The Netherlands Red Cross Societies, etc.), the LRC and the IFRC** provided technical and/or financial support on Communication Strategy: (international advocacy on the food insecurity situation) and on the medium- and long-term action plan against drought.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

Actor	Activity undertaken
US/CDC	US/CDC contributed financially to the MRC Emergency Appeal, supporting in reinforcing malnutrition prevention and food and nutritional surveillance system (through sentinel sites' and "Mothers' Clubs" approaches) in the department of Barkéol (Assaba region).
The Mauritanian Government	The Mauritanian Government drafted a National Response Plan (NRP) against the food insecurity and nutritional situation with the support of its partners and of all actors involved in the food security and nutrition sector in country, including the NS. The 2020 National Response Plan (NRP) targets 609,180 persons for food and nutritional insecurity. It is used by all the actors while planning for operations.
The Commissioner for Food Security or CSA (in French)	As part of the establishment of sentinel sites, a collaboration with the Commissioner for Food Security (CSA), in charge of Early Warning System (EWS) in Mauritania, was effective throughout the process, from the identification of the sites to the final validation of the collected data. With respect to coordination activities, CSA, which is the State body in charge of the sector, and the food security cluster group discussed and shared forums for greater efficiency.
Action Against Hunger (AAH/ACF)	As an experienced actor in monitoring through sentinel sites in Mauritania, AAH/ACF also collaborated and provided technical support to the NS particularly in the training of sentinel site members.
WFP, AAH and OXFAM	Regarding the Early Warning System, there is a coordination platform including the Commissioner for Food Security (or CSA in French) AAH, WFP, and OXFAM that are also part of the Food Security, Livelihood and Nutrition coordination mechanism.

B. THE OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

The overall objective of the operation was to help ensure food and nutritional security of 449 households, to help prevent malnutrition of 3,500 children and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and to protect the livelihoods of 800 households affected by drought. The Emergency Appeal (EA) focused on Livelihoods and Basic needs; Health (nutrition); Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), and Protection Gender and Inclusion (PGI), complemented by National Society strengthening activities.

In February 2021, the Emergency Appeal was revised, and the major changes made to the operation included the following:


- **Geographic targeting:** a reduction of the initial intervention area which covered the departments of Barkéol and Ould Yenge, to only the department of Barkéol. The geographical positioning of the various humanitarian actors after the NRP had been shared by the Mauritanian Government

coincided with the preparation for the launch of the Emergency Appeal, which was delayed due to the commitment of the NS and its partners, including the IFRC, in the implementation of the response to COVID-19. As a result, the department of Ould Yenge was assigned to the WFP and AAH. Regarding the department of Barkéol, initially covered by WFP, negotiations with the MC made it possible to obtain coverage for one commune (Gueller).

- **Household targeting:** a reduction from 1,200 to 449 households resulting from the revision of geographic targeting. The reduction of the intervention area from two departments to one, together with the targeting of a single commune in Barkéol (Gueller) led to redefining the number of targeted households benefiting from the cash and voucher assistance (CVA) and distribution of enriched flour.
- **Alignment of the Emergency Appeal with activities funded by USCDC** whose request had been submitted before the launch of the EA and which covered and complemented some of its activities. In particular, this change involved:
 - i) integration of **malnutrition prevention** activities in the Department of Barkéol;
 - ii) **extension of the duration of the Emergency Appeal** until June 14, the end date of the USCDC project, to ensure the implementation of nutrition surveillance in Barkéol.
- The inclusion of **actions to build the capacities of the NS** to ensure continuity between the actions conducted in the Emergency Operation and those in the medium-and long-term for the fight against malnutrition and drought, which forms an integral part of both the NS's and the IFRC's longer-term plans of action.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

STRATEGIC AREAS OF FOCUS

	<p>Livelihoods and basic needs</p> <p>People Reached: 8,505 people (449 households i.e., 2,585 people) for food and basic needs assistance and 800 households for livelihood activities (around 5,920 people)</p> <p>Male: 4,196 Female: 4,309</p>		
<p>Outcome 1: Livelihoods and Basic needs: communities, particularly those in the areas affected by the disaster or the crisis, recover and reinforce their livelihoods</p>			
<p>Output 1.1: Livelihoods and Basic needs: the target population benefits from a vocational training and/or from productive assets in order to protect and strengthen its income sources</p>			
<p>Indicators</p>	<p>Target</p>	<p>Actual</p>	
<p>Number of households assisted to cope with the lean period and to protect and reinforce their livelihoods in departments of Barkéol: Target Households</p>	<p>1249 HH</p>	<p>1249 HH</p>	
<p>Number of women in Barkéol who are learning Mothers' Clubs good practices approach and manage sources of sustainable savings and income appropriately</p>	<p>200</p>	<p>200</p>	
<p>Output1.3: Livelihoods and Basic needs: the households' livelihoods security is reinforced thanks to food production and income generating activities</p>			

Indicators	Target	Actual
Number of Mothers' Club who receive a subsidy for the implementation of collective IGAs	10	10
Number of cooperatives that received assistance to protect and strengthen their food and income sources	20 cooperatives (around 600 HH)	20 cooperatives
Output 1.5 Livelihoods and Basic needs: households benefit from unconditional / multi-sectorial monetary subsidies to meet their basic needs		
Indicators	Target	Actual
Number of households have received food assistance in cash for 4 months:	449 HH	449 HH
Narrative description of achievements		
<p>Number of households assisted to cope with the lean period and to protect and reinforce their livelihoods in the departments of Barkéol</p> <p>The FSL Emergency Appeal has contributed to cope with the lean period and to strength and restore vulnerable households' livelihoods for a total of 1,249 households:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A total 449 households (2,588 people) received cash assistance support to cover their basic needs during the lean season. • Six hundred (600) households benefited from in-kind support in the recovery and strengthening of their food and income sources through support to 20 cooperatives, and • Two hundred (200) households, corresponding to the members of the 10 Mothers' Clubs, benefited from access to credit for their economic activities (through the savings and credit mechanism of the Mothers' Club approach) and collective economic initiatives for each of the groups. <p>Number of women in Barkéol who are learning Mothers' Clubs good practices approach and manage sources of sustainable savings and income appropriately</p> <p>Red Cross volunteers and project staff were first trained on the "Mothers' Clubs" approach from 20 to 22 November 2020 in Barkéol. The training was conducted with support from the French Red Cross, which provided a trainer. Twenty (20) people, including 11 women took part to the training.</p> <p>MRC team was trained in the basic components of the Mothers' Club approach (creation of MC groups, associative life, MC functioning, management of funds -savings and credits funds-, etc.) and in the more technical aspects linked to awareness-raising technics, nutrition and WASH good practices, etc. With this knowledge, MRC staff and volunteers initiated the creation of the Mothers' Clubs in December 2020.</p> <p>Cascade training sessions were then delivered to mothers' clubs' members on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • community life and savings and credit funds management (February 2021) • awareness-raising tools (from 02 to 05 June 2021) • screening and distribution of nutritional supplements and culinary demonstration (from 24 to 26 May 2021) and • entrepreneurship (from 02 to 05 June 2021) <p>All these trainings constituted capacity building opportunities for women within their group and in their community.</p> <p>Number of Mothers' Club who receive a subsidy for the implementation of collective IGAs</p> <p>The activities related to the setting-up of the mothers' clubs were conducted for six (06) days, from 22 to 27 January 2021. The process included a community meeting, explanation of the MC approach, taking the list of those who are interested and selection according to the vulnerability criterion. Thanks to the funds received for</p>		

the Emergency Appeal, the number of Mothers' Clubs created and supported was finally 10, in the same villages where sentinel sites were created.

To support the sustainability and economic strengthening of the Mothers' Clubs, one of the activities was the creation of collective income-generating activities (IGAs).

The NS received support from the British Red Cross and the IFRC's LRC to conduct a market assessment in Barkéol to select viable and sustainable income-generating activities (IGAs) for the ten Mothers' Clubs (MC). The LRC conducted this market assessment in March-April 2021, which had a two-fold objective: the selection of IGAs to be funded by the EA (and the development of simplified business plans for them), and capacity building of the NS staff members.

After the selection of the IGAs and the elaboration of the business plans, the EA supported each MC with an amount of 85,000 MRU to set up its activity. They were accompanied through the training and technical follow-up of their IGAs (shops with various products such as foodstuffs, clothing, shops with a solar freezer for the sale of fish and other fresh or frozen products, food processing and sale (couscous, juice)⁴.

Number of cooperatives that have received assistance to protect and strengthen their food and income sources

In accordance with the principles of transparency and inclusion of all components of the community, a targeting process was conducted for the selection of 20 farming cooperatives in the commune of Barkéol. This process was conducted in coordination with the local authorities (notably the Hakeem) and the technical services who validated the list of selected cooperatives.

In total 20 women's cooperatives received support to protect and strengthen their activities. This material support was based on a prior identification of needs and according to the nature of the cooperatives' respective activities. Thus, cooperatives involved in market gardening received support in terms of agricultural inputs (tools, seeds, plants / cuttings) and in cultivation and protection material (fences, watering cans, wheelbarrows, shovels, etc.)

Number of households that have received food assistance in cash for 4 months:

In Barkéol, 20,857 people were identified as being in a situation of serious food insecurity during the lean period (June - September). Of the 20,857 people, the MRC targeted 2,588 (449 households) which correspond to the number of people that are in need in Gueller municipality (commune). Households in the other 7 communes of Barkéol were targeted and assisted by WFP.

All 449 households received food and basic needs assistance in cash for 4 months in the department of Barkéol. Beneficiaries selection was based on the Unified Social Register (USR) for targeting, validating inclusion criteria at community and household level. The four Cash Voucher Assistance (CVA) instalments were made in two distribution phases (September and October 2020) through a microfinance institution, to compensate for the delayed beginning of the operation and to fall within the period of need (before harvest). The amount of cash (2700 MRU/HH/month or 65 CHF/HH/month in average⁵) covered food (standard of 2,100 kcal per person per day) and basic needs and was adapted to the size of the household in accordance with the conditions recommended by the National Response Plan.

Challenges

One of the main challenges of the operation was the delay in launching the EA, and (to a lesser extent) the delay in receiving the first funds to start up. The delay in launching the appeal had a direct impact on:

⁴ See the market analysis and the selection process: <https://www.livelihoodscentre.org/web/livelihoods-centre/-/market-analysis-for-income-generating-activities-for-mothers-clubs-of-barkeol-mauritania>

⁵ 2700 MRU (or 65 CHF) per household per month. The amount was defined by the National Response Plan, establishing 4 levels according to the size of the household: from 900MRU/HH/month (households of 1 to 3 persons) up to 5400 MRU/HH/month (for households of more than 10 persons).

- 1) The positioning of the MRC to respond to essential needs: once the appeal was accepted, the intervention zones were entirely covered by other humanitarian actors (WFP, AAH), except for the commune of Gueller (in Barkéol), which was ceded by the WFP.
- 2) The timing of cash delivery at the end of the lean season: MRC, to address this situation, had to cumulate transfers (4 months coverage) in two distributions. This finally allowed the full amount to be distributed to beneficiaries between September and October 2020.

Lessons Learned

Regarding CVA activity, and according to the data obtained from the PDM survey, 100% stated that cash transfers are a relevant modality for this type of operation. The main lessons learned from this activity include:

- Strengthen information mechanisms (at least 72 hours in advance to ensure that information on the day/place of distribution is disseminated to all beneficiaries).
- Increase the number of distribution sites in villages with many beneficiaries.

The selection process of cooperatives and the tendering process for the purchase and supply of agricultural inputs took a long time in relation to the short duration of the EA (9 months), and the delay in the availability of funds. This has affected the implementation of livelihood activities which require more time for monitoring. For future operations, it is recommended to assess support to cooperatives in cash grants to avoid delays, and to establish framework agreements with key suppliers.

In the absence of a coordinated National Plan for livelihoods response, overlap of some activities by government and partners is still likely. Closer coordination and updating of information on interventions is recommended during the whole operation to avoid duplication.



Health

People Reached: 3,755 children and pregnant and lactating women (PLW)

Male: 1,215

Female: 2,540

Health Outcome1: immediate risks for affected populations' health are reduced

Indicators	Target	Actual
Number of children whose malnutrition immediate risks are reduced: Target 110 persons	110	110 + 2,335 ⁶
Number of pregnant and lactating women whose malnutrition immediate risks are reduced:	145	145 + 1,165 ⁷
Output 1.4 Health: Implementation of epidemics prevention and control/fighting measures		
Indicators	Target	Actual
Number of handwashing devices installed	20	30

⁶ Indicator also includes the number of children (6-23 months) who have received enriched flour after mass-screening activities.

⁷ Indicator also includes the number of children (6-23 months) who have received enriched flour after mass-screening activities.

Number of people reached through COVID-19 awareness sessions	N/A	20,000
Output 1.6 Health: Severe acute malnutrition is treated among the target population		
Number of children (between 6 and 23 months) identified as having severe acute Malnutrition and referred appropriately	N/A	42
Number of pregnant and lactating women who are identified as having severe acute malnutrition and referred appropriately	N/A	164
Number of children referred onto health facilities with MAM/SAM	N/A	151 + 120 (total: 271)

Narrative description of achievements

Summary of nutrition sector:

Nutrition response (screening / referral / distribution of fortified flours) had two targets:

1) CVA beneficiary families, with the objective of preventing malnutrition

Children 6-23 months			Pregnant and Lactating women (PLW)		
Screened	FF distributed	Referred	Screened	FF distributed	Referred
175	110	0	209	145	0

2) Massive screening (two) campaigns, conducted in twenty-seven communities (in all 8 communes of Barkéol)⁸, with the objective of identifying MAS/MAM cases, referring MAM/MAS cases and distributing of fortified flours.

	Child (6-23 months)				PLW ⁹		
	Screened	SAM ¹⁰	MAM ¹¹	Normal	Screened	Mal. Cases ¹²	Normal
1 st campaign	1,472	19	132	1,323	949	73	876
2 nd campaign	1,723	23	97	1,603	1,424	91	1,333

Number of children whose malnutrition immediate risks are reduced

1) CVA beneficiary families

The emergency needs response included the screening and distribution of fortified flours to children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) at risk of malnutrition within the 449 households selected for the CVA response.

A screening activity was organized from 24 to 29 November 2020, for all children aged 6 to 23 months and PLWs in each household that has received cash transfer (CVA activity) in Gueuler area.

Under the guidance of the nutrition assistant, the team was able, through MUAC¹³, to screen all children aged 6-23 months and all pregnant women and lactating women (PLW). The screening of target households allowed MRC to identify those children and PLW who presented signs of "pre-malnutrition" or MAM (criteria where: MUAC 115 - 130 mm for children, and 180 - 220 for PLW) to support them with enriched flour and thereby correct their

⁸ The selection of the villages was done with the health authorities, according to the mapping information of the vulnerability in nutrition conducted by the Barkéol Health Centre.

⁹ PWL: Pregnant and Lactating women

¹⁰ SAM: Severe Acute Malnutrition (MUAC under 125mm)

¹¹ MAM: Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MUAC between 125 mm and 135 mm)

¹² PLW Malnutrition cases included pregnant and lactating women with a MUAC lower than 210 mm.

¹³ MUAC: Middle upper arm circumference

nutritional status and prevent acute malnutrition. At the end of the five (05) days of activities, a total of 209 PLW and 175 children 6-23 months were screened.

Out of 175 screened children (6-23 months old) enriched flour for four months (6kg/child/month) was distributed to 110 children.

2) Massive screening campaigns

In addition to distribution of flour to vulnerable households targeted by CVA activity (commune of Gueuler), two mass screening activities were conducted in 27 villages of Barkéol province (in December 2020 and April 2021). Targeted villages were selected in consultation with the health services of Barkéol, as the most affected area by malnutrition. With support from nurses and community volunteers, all targeted communities were sensitized and informed about the screening activities. As a result, pregnant women and lactating women from targeted communities together with their 6-23 months old children went out massively to get screened through MUAC (see table above).

These screening campaigns were also accompanied by the distribution of enriched flour to PLW and children (6-23 months old) at risk of malnutrition (cf. distribution criteria defined in the previous section). In total, following both mass-screenings, 2,335 children (from 6 to 23 months) and 1,165 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) at risk of malnutrition benefited from two months distributions of enriched flour (nutritional supplements). The two distributions of enriched flour were conducted in January 2021 for the first distribution and in May 2021 after the fasting period (Ramadan); in total 28 tons of enriched flour were distributed.

The screening actions were accompanied by referral to health centre and by community awareness sessions in targeted communities and referral through a file of malnutrition cases of 6-23 months or PLW to the nearest health centres in the area. Awareness-raising was conducted through door-to-door (in small villages) or at the health centres. The themes were related to good nutrition practices, breastfeeding and exclusive breastfeeding, preparation of enriched flour, body hygiene and general hygiene.

Number of pregnant and lactating women whose Malnutrition immediate risks are reduced

As mentioned in the first indicator, from the screening session (November 2020) addressed to CVA target households, out of the 209 screened pregnant and lactating women (PLW) 145 of them received enriched flour for four months (3kg/PLW/month).

Number of children (between 6 and 23 months) identified as having SAM and referred appropriately

The first active mass screening campaign, conducted in December 2020 by MRC teams in collaboration with community volunteers and community health workers and stakeholders involved in nutrition activities, had the following results:

Child (6-23 months)				PLW ¹⁴		
Screened	SAM	MAM	Normal	Screened	Mal. Cases	Normal
1,472	19	132	1,323	949	73	876

A second mass screening was conducted in April and May 2021 to identify the nutritional situation before the lean season to contribute to nutrition preparedness. Results of this second mass screening activity are as follow:

¹⁴ PWL: Pregnant and Lactating women

Child (6-23 months)				PLW		
Screened	SAM	MAM	Normal	Screened	Mal. Cases	Normal
1,723	23	97	1,603	1,424	91	1,333

In the second mass screening, the number of women and children participating was higher than in the first, this may be due to a greater presence of people in the communities in the pre-planting period, or a better awareness and communication campaign.

Number of children referred to health facilities with MAM/SAM

A total of 230 children aged 6-23 months and 164 PLW who have been screened during the two mass-screening activities were referred to the health facilities in the intervention area. The MRC through its field team collaborated with Kiffa Health Directorate and the NGO Terre des hommes.

Women of the Mothers' Clubs raised awareness during their awareness-raising activities among their peers for automatic referral of malnutrition cases. They were also trained in using the Mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC).

Number of handwashing devices installed

To contribute to the reduction of the risk of contamination and spread of the COVID-19 pandemic, the field team has set up hand-washing facilities at health centre (1), in the targeted communes (27), in the prefecture of Barkéol (1) and in the MRC office (1).

Number of people reached through COVID-19 awareness sessions

For each activity conducted by the MRC within the framework of the EA, the volunteers and staff involved in the implementation have been provided with protective equipment (PPE kits: masks, gloves if necessary and disinfectants).

All the villages visited by the MRC teams have been sensitized on the risks of the pandemic, i.e., about 20,000 people.

Challenges

The first active mass screening was delayed and started in December 2020 because the Red Cross field team was expected data regarding the number of pregnant women and children aged 6-23 months from DRAS (Kiffa Regional Food Security and Health Directorate). However, as DRAS did not make available the expected data, they conducted a mass screening that was validated by the DRAS.

Lessons Learned

Coordination between health structures at regional and departmental level is weak in terms of screening campaigns and reporting, which is often not regular. The MRC field team actively coordinated with the Barkéol health centre (departmental level), but the information was not passed on to the regional level.

The implementation of this operation revealed a weakness in the technical and logistical capacities of the health district, which is responsible for coordinating nutrition activities in the communes (mass screening campaigns, referral and monitoring of cases of malnutrition, etc.). One of the main lessons learned was the need for collaboration and coordination between different actors in supporting health structures for better management of malnutrition. Mass screening activities (within the EA) have been a perfect illustration of this multi-actor collaboration (Health District, MRC and Terre des Hommes).

The beneficiaries appreciated the fortified flour; it was an essential element for the improvement of the nutritional situation of the beneficiaries.

The training of community relays is an urgent need to strengthen the health structures as the number of trained relays is low compared to the number of villages. The training of members of Mothers' Clubs in nutrition and screening has helped to strengthen the team of volunteers in the area.



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People Reached: 10,260

Male: 4,744

Female: 5,516

Protection, Gender & Inclusion Outcome 1: Communities become more peaceful, safe and inclusive through meeting the needs and rights of the most vulnerable

Protection, Gender & Inclusion Output 1.1: Programmes and operations ensure safe and equitable provision of basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.

Indicators	Target	Actual
Gender and diversity needs are included in operation	N/A	N/A
Number of MRC volunteers and staff trained on PGI	25	25
Narrative description of achievements		

Gender and diversity needs are included in operation

- The data disaggregated by sex, age and disability (in accordance with minimum standards) was collected and analysed.
- The MRC included a process of household surveys targeted for food and basic needs assistance activities to get detailed information disaggregated by gender.
- The targeting of beneficiaries was done according to SOPs requirements.
- Village committees were set up for beneficiary targeting. They had the responsibility to receive complaints and escalate them to the NS. A phone number was provided for beneficiaries to call should they have any complaint to report on.

Number of MRC volunteers and staff trained on PGI

Through the Food Security operation, capacity building was effective for MRC staff and its network of volunteers based in Barkéol. Staff and volunteers have their capacities strengthened in many areas. They were trained on targeting techniques, cash distribution and market analysis. Themes and topics were related to screening, awareness-raising techniques on good health and hygiene practices, the Mothers' Clubs approach and community-based surveillance skills were transmitted to them. They also benefited from basic training on cross-cutting aspects like PGI community-based first aid, COVID-19 prevention and have their capacities strengthened in disaster management.

Challenges

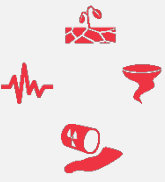
Mauritania is deeply attached to its traditional values and Islamic culture. The MRC has a network of volunteers from these communities throughout the country. This has made it easier for the population to support the inclusion of the different social groups. There has always been continuous consultation with local authorities and communities.

Concerning the establishment of a complaints' mechanism, given the low level of literacy, the use of posters and suggestion boxes was not effective. This is compounded by the low coverage of the network. To address this situation, the MRC team has organised direct meetings with beneficiaries to inform them about the project and the targeting procedures. This is made possible by the lifting of measures prohibiting gatherings.

Lessons Learned

- PGI dimension should be taken into consideration at the time of planning.
- A feedback mechanism should be put in place to address gender, protection and inclusion issues.

- It is recommended that the NS designate a PGI focal point and put in place a PGI action plan to systematically address this aspect.

	<h2 style="color: red;">Disaster Risk Reduction</h2> <p>People Reached: 94,807 (Barkéol population through EWS) Male: 46,455 Female: 48,352</p>	
Outcome1 DRR: Communities located in high-risk areas are prepared for the disaster and are able to cope with it.		
Output 1.1 DRR: Communities take concrete measures to reinforce the preparedness for a rapid and efficient operation during disasters		
Indicators	Target	Actual
Number of operational sentinel sites	10	10
Number of reports on the agricultural and pastoral situation drafted and shared in the national SAP mechanism	3 reports, one every 3 months	3 reports, one every 3 months
Narrative description of achievements		
<p>Number of operational sentinel sites A total of 10 sentinel sites for Food Security and Livelihood (FSL) surveillance were set up in the Barkéol Department, for a total of 120 people acting as sentinels in 10 villages (12 people/sentinel site). The methodology followed for their establishment is the one implemented by the Commissioner for Food Security (CSA) and its international partners (WFP and AAH¹⁵). This mechanism integrated into the national Early Warning System was geared towards ensuring continued surveillance of food, livelihoods and nutrition indicators in the area where they are located. Moreover, it aimed to provide the means to structure and enable preparation activities with regards to FSL crises caused by recurrent droughts. This activity was also supported by both the British Red Cross and IFRC with whom Mauritania Red Crescent (MRC) was piloting the sentinel sites approach in Barkéol Department since April 2020.</p> <p>Number of reports on the agricultural and pastoral situation drafted and shared in the national Early Warning System¹⁶ As soon as the 10 sentinel sites were set up and the members were trained in September 2020, the sentinel sites started monthly data collection, under the supervision of the site focal points and the supervision of the Mauritania Red Crescent team. Once collected through smartphones using the Kobo Collect application, the data is transferred to a server set-up for this purpose. An MRC technician is then responsible for data processing and analysis with the support from IFRC Dakar-Office and the Livelihoods Resource Centre.</p> <p>From September 2020 to May 2021, members of the sentinel sites collected information on the following topics/indicators: agriculture, pastoral situation, food availability, food consumption, market situation and adaptation strategies developed by communities. Every 3 months of data collection, a newsletter was developed and then shared with the various actors (administrative authorities, Government technical services, partner organizations, etc.) to allow them to be well informed on the upcoming season, the agropastoral situation, the market situation, and thereby better fit their responses.</p>		

¹⁵ AAH: Action Against Hunger

¹⁶ Système d'Alerte Précoce - SAP

Challenges
<p>The success of this activity depended on community involvement for its sustainability. This was the main challenge that the MRC was able to overcome by putting forward a participatory approach from the beginning. A first mission to inform and exchange with local and governmental authorities about the idea facilitated the success of the next steps. Members of the sentinel sites are from the communities and are chosen by their community fellows.</p> <p>Internet access is difficult in some sites due to poor network coverage. This prevented data from being sent to the server once it had been collected. Thus, the teams make a regular follow-up by visiting each site and take advantage of this to recover the data not yet sent.</p> <p>Finally, the difficulty in the process of analysing and cleaning the data. In this respect, the MRC also called on the support of the IFRC and its partners.</p>
Lessons Learned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sentinel sites project was a success for the NS and its Movement partners. It demonstrated the capacity to collect FSL surveillance information through local volunteers. • Members of the harmonized framework (IPC Analysis) in Mauritania appreciated the quality of the information bulletins produced by this mechanism, and used it in the IPC analyses. • To ensure a certain representativeness of the data at regional level, a scaling up is recommended to cover other departments of the Assaba region. • It is necessary to sign a partnership agreement with the national EWS to ensure the integration of this mechanism into the national EWS centralized by the Commissioner for Food Security (CSA).

ENABLING ACTIONS

Strengthening National Societies		
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, competencies and capacities to plan and perform.		
Output S1.1.4: National Societies have efficient and motivated volunteers who are protected		
Indicators	Target	Actual
MRC's capacity and coordination are strengthened and reinforced to conduct the operation	N/A	N/A
# of Volunteers are aware of their roles, their rights within the NS and of the risks to which they are exposed	100	100
Output S1.1.6: National Societies have the necessary corporate infrastructure and systems in place		
Indicators	Target	Actual
MRC has the required resources to conduct the response	N/A	N/A
Output S1.1.7: National Societies capacity to support community-based disaster risk reduction, response and preparedness is strengthened		
Indicators	Target	Actual
MRC's capacity is improved to assist in disaster risk reduction, response and preparedness	N/A	N/A
Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured		

Indicators	Target	Actual
Operation is conducted following the recommendations and principles of effectiveness and coordination.		
Output S2.1.1: Effective and respected surge capacity mechanism is maintained		
Indicators	Target	Actual
Technical support is in place to support MRC to conduct the operation	N/A	N/A
Output S2.1.3: National Society compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved		
Indicators	Target	Actual
MRC conduct the operation according to the Humanitarian Assistance's Principles and Rules	N/A	N/A
Output S2.1.4: Supply chain and fleet services meet recognized quality and accountability standards		
Indicators	Target	Actual
Supply chain and logistic support is provided to MRC	N/A	N/A
Outcome S2.2: The complementarity and strengths of the Movement are enhanced		
Indicators	Target	Actual
Coordination, complementarity and collaboration among Movement partners is strengthened	N/A	N/A
Output S2.2.1: In the context of large-scale emergencies the IFRC, ICRC and National Society enhance their operational reach and effectiveness through new means of coordination.		
Indicators	Target	Actual
MRC enhances the cooperation with IFRC and ICRC	N/A	N/A
Output S2.2.5: Shared services in areas such as IT, logistics and information management are provided		
Indicators	Target	Actual
Support from IFRC and other Movement partners are provided to MRC to efficiently conduct the operation	N/A	N/A
Outcome S4.1: The IFRC enhances its effectiveness, credibility and accountability		
Output S4.1.3: Financial resources are safeguarded; quality financial and administrative support is provided contributing to efficient operations and ensuring effective use of assets; timely quality financial reporting to stakeholders		
Indicators	Target	Actual
Audit conducted	N/A	N/A
Narrative description of achievements		
MRC's capacity and coordination are strengthened and reinforced to conduct the operation		
Through the Food Security operation, capacity building was effective for MRC staff and its network of volunteers based in Barkéol on targeting techniques, cash distribution and market monitoring. Themes and topics related to screening, awareness-raising techniques on good health and hygiene practices, the Mothers' Clubs' approach, and community-based surveillance. They also benefited from basic training on the PGI community-based first aid,		

COVID-19 prevention and had their capacities strengthened in disaster management. This capacity building component for the NS is an integral part of its plan of action to respond to food and nutrition insecurity.

Number of volunteers that are aware of their roles, their rights within the NS and of the risks to which they are exposed

The NS deployed its volunteers in this operation. At the local committee level in Barkéol, volunteers were mobilised and trained to ensure that they knew their roles and responsibilities and signed the Code of Conduct. They were also briefed on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse. This process was conducted with the support of the MRC volunteers' manager.

MRC has the required resources to conduct the response

Activities carried out during the reporting period were successful, as the targeted beneficiaries in the emergency phase were reached and the MRC capacity was strengthened. This was possible thanks to a good level of funding reached, thanks to the extensive upstream communication work with partners conducted by both the MRC and the IFRC. Unlike previous operations, the challenge of low funding for emergency appeals was overcome. The operation was successful even though it was launched in the mid of the Covid-19 health crisis. Detailed information regarding contributions is available [here](#)

MRC's capacity is improved to assist in disaster risk reduction, response and preparedness

During the reporting period, training sessions conducted were mainly "refresher" trainings in the main areas of intervention: targeting, CVA distribution, nutrition screening and awareness-raising among others, in addition to specific training for the implementation/creation of new approaches such as sentinel sites (EWS) and Mothers' Clubs. These trainings, in addition to the MRC and IFRC staff, were supported by internal partners (French Red Cross) and external partners (Action Against Hunger, Commissioner for Food Security (CSA), etc.).

A CDRT/NDRT training were conducted at the end of the operation, in which the MRC team and volunteers were trained in the main axes of food security, livelihoods and nutrition response, including VCA and other cross-cutting subjects such as PGI, CEA, etc.

Technical support is in place to support MRC to conduct the operation

MRC proposed adequate structures at both national and branch levels to ensure effective delivery of planned activities. This included a Programme Coordinator based in Nouakchott, one field team (for Barkéol department) composed of one field coordinator/supervisor, three technical assistants (Cash Voucher Assistant and Food Security, Livelihoods and Nutrition, and Community mobilization), one finance/logistics assistant and two drivers; and an Headquarter-based support team which included: Food Security, Livelihoods, WASH & volunteers' focal points and finance and logistic assistants.

To complement available skills, technical support was delivered by IFRC (finance, logistics, PMER, Food Security and Livelihood, etc.). IFRC recruited an Operations manager for 7 months who was based in Nouakchott and deployed two Regional Disaster Response Team members RDRT, one specialized in Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) and the second specialized in FSL and nutrition. Surge members supported the operation for 1 and 4 months, respectively. PNSs and the Livelihoods Resource Centre also supported technically in CVA, Mothers' Club, nutrition or Disaster Risk Reduction.

MRC conduct the operation according to the Humanitarian Assistance's Principles and Rules

The NS ensured that the CEA tools already developed (during the 2018 food security EA) were adopted and used throughout the response (needs assessment, targeting, inclusion/exclusion mechanism, community information gathering, community feedback, etc.). Among other actions, for the launch of the operation and immediate assistance activities, the MRC set up a feedback and complaints mechanism through the use of "semi-free" phone numbers (posters with the feedback mechanism were distributed in each village to inform the population) and two volunteers were deployed to register and respond to these complaints to improve participation and "community engagement". CEA mechanisms were implemented since the launching of the EA and stayed functional during the entire operation. These CEA mechanisms improved communication with communities especially in passing on key messages about EA activities. The community participated actively in the various stages of the

operation, in CVA targeting -as already mentioned-, but also conducting nutrition awareness activities and monitoring the food and nutrition situation through the sentinel sites and Mothers' Clubs. Through these approaches (sentinel sites and mothers' clubs), MRC ensures a continuous presence and activity in the communities, and improves its acceptance, already strengthened by the operation, in the Barkéol province and in the region (Kiffa).

Supply chain and logistics support is provided to MRC

IFRC support to the NS also included providing supply chain and fleet services. Dakar Cluster Delegation also provided assistance in logistics procedures (contract with FSP, purchase of enriched flour, etc.),

MRC enhances the cooperation with IFRC and ICRC

Since the beginning of the operation MRC and IFRC led the coordination with other Movement actors in country and in the region.

ICRC, in cooperation with the NS, has been working in the Mauritanian border with Mali, with Malian refugees and host communities. The NS coordinated with ICRC regarding the sharing of security information with the project teams. The MRC used to inform Mauritanian authorities of the presence of its staff in the field and of the presence of IFRC delegates and staff on mission in Mauritania to make arrangements if necessary.

Support from IFRC and other Movement partners is provided to MRC to efficiently conduct the operation

Collective Movement response played a vital role in providing bilateral and multilateral support to the NS meeting the critical needs.

The Red Cross Movement added an immense value in a coordinated response which respected clear roles and responsibilities, promoting a principled humanitarian approach. The EA promoted, influenced, and capitalized on the Movement's unique position, leveraging relations with the government and NS to ensure that beneficiaries' needs were addressed in an efficient manner.

Challenges

The health crisis, including restrictions of movement and curfew, made it difficult to deploy teams in the field, but the MRC was able to overcome this situation thanks to its status as an auxiliary to the public authorities, and by adapting the planning of its activities to the changing situation.

Lessons Learned

The main lesson learned is associated with the existing coordination of Movement members (British, French and French Red Cross Societies, Livelihoods Centre, etc.) and between the existing operations and programmes (the synergies among the FSL and COVID-19 in aspects like FSP agreement, IM, etc.). This coordination has been effective at all levels, mainly at the technical/operational level, and has allowed the operation to have a good technical level in the implementation of CVA, Mothers' Clubs, and sentinel sites, among others.

D. Financial Report

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRMR011 - Mauritania - Food Insecurity

Operating Timeframe: 17 Jul 2020 to 14 Jun 2021; appeal launch date: 24 Jul 2020

I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

Thematic Area Code	Requirements CHF
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	20,000
AOF2 - Shelter	0
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	316,000
AOF4 - Health	142,000
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	0
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	0
AOF7 - Migration	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	169,000
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	214,000
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	14,000
Total Funding Requirements	875,000
Donor Response* as per 16 Mar 2022	802,412
Appeal Coverage	91.70%

II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Thematic Area Code	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	8,035	7,189	845
AOF2 - Shelter	0	0	0
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	329,978	295,886	34,092
AOF4 - Health	95,552	86,261	9,292
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	0	0	0
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	0	0	0
AOF7 - Migration	0	0	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	180,381	162,202	18,179
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	173,610	162,154	11,456
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	0	0	0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	13,793	0	13,793
Grand Total	801,349	713,692	87,657

Description	Budget (CHF)	Expenditure (CHF)	Variance (CHF)	Variance Explanation
AOF1, Disaster risk reduction	8,035	7,189	845	Positive variance 10.5% due to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Favourable exchange rate for local currency (MRU); - One monitoring mission funded by British RC through direct support to the NS.
AOF3. Livelihoods and basic needs	329,978	295,556	34,092	Positive variance: 10.3% due to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Favourable exchange rate for local currency (MRU); - time constraints for which certain activities (e.g., Mothers' clubs training and Income Generation Activities) were carried out, but with a shorter duration and in parallel with reduced costs.
AOF4. Health	95,552	86,251	9,292	Positive variance 9.6% due to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Favourable exchange rate for local currency (MRU); - The cost of enriched flours (the main expense under this AOF) was lower than what were budgeted for.
SFI1. Strengthening National Societies	180,361	162,202	18,179	Positive variance 10% due to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Favourable exchange rate for local currency (MRU) - Reduce timeframe and scope of some activities (e.g., RDRT training, Lesson and learnt workshop); - NS Food Security Long Term Plan of action workshop conducted in Dakar, Senegal with the participation of Movement Partners VS the initial plan of conducting it in Nouakchott, Mauritania which reduced participation costs.
SFI2. Effective international disaster management	173,610	162,154	11,456	Positive variance 6.5% due to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduced number of missions from Dakar CCD
SFI4. Ensure a strong IFRC	13,793	0	13,793	An Internal Audit was budgeted for, but not conducted. This because the Appeal Operating Budget was below CHF 1M. As such, it was not compulsory according to the IFRC Office of Internal Audit and Investigation procedures.

Contact information

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

In Mauritania Red Crescent

- Mohamedou Raby, Secretary General, Mauritania Red Crescent phone: (+222) 525 12 49/659 24 10/525 12 49; e-mail: m.raby14@gmail.com

In the IFRC Dakar Cluster

- Daniel Bolaños, Head of Senegal Country Cluster Delegation, daniel.bolanos@ifrc.org; +221 77 740 46 61
- Anna Cerutti, Africa Region Operations Coordinator, anna.cerutti@ifrc.org, (+221) 778 197 402

For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

- **IFRC Regional Office for Africa** Louise Daintrey-Hall, Head of Partnerships and Resource Development Regional Office for Africa, Email: louise.daintrey@ifrc.org phone: +254 110 843978

For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

- **Logistics Coordinator** Rishi Ramrakha, Head of Africa Regional Logistics Unit, email: rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org; phone: +254 733 888 022

For Performance and Accountability support (planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting enquiries)

- **IFRC Regional Office for Africa** Philip Kahuho, PMER Manager, philip.kahuho@ifrc.org, phone: +254 732 203081

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)
- [Mauritania Operational Plan 2022](#)

Request for:

- National Society mid-long term Food Security and Livelihood Plan of actions

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.

Emergency Appeal

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2020/7-2022/2	Operation	MDRMR011
Budget Timeframe	2020/7-2022/2	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 25 Mar 2022

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRMR011 - Mauritania - Food Insecurity

Operating Timeframe: 17 Jul 2020 to 14 Jun 2021; appeal launch date: 24 Jul 2020

I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

Thematic Area Code	Requirements CHF
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	20,000
AOF2 - Shelter	0
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AOF4 - Health	142,000
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	0
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	0
AOF7 - Migration	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	169,000
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	214,000
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	14,000
Total Funding Requirements	875,000
Donor Response* as per 25 Mar 2022	802,412
Appeal Coverage	91.70%

II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Thematic Area Code	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	8,035	7,189	845
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SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	173,610	162,154	11,456
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	0	0	0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	13,793	0	13,793
Grand Total	801,349	713,692	87,657

III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2022/02

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	802,412
Expenditure	-713,692
Closing Balance	88,720
Deferred Income	0
Funds Available	88,720

IV. DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan :	200,000	Reimbursed :	200,000	Outstanding :	0
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Emergency Appeal

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2020/7-2022/2	Operation	MDRMR011
Budget Timeframe	2020/7-2022/2	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 25 Mar 2022

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRMR011 - Mauritania - Food Insecurity

Operating Timeframe: 17 Jul 2020 to 14 Jun 2021; appeal launch date: 24 Jul 2020

V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Opening Balance							0
Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income	
American Red Cross	136,809				136,809		
British Red Cross	101,594				101,594		
CDC Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	328,157				328,157		
Japanese Red Cross Society	36,300				36,300		
Other	186				186		
Swedish Red Cross	158,153				158,153		
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Gov	41,213				41,213		
Total Contributions and Other Income	802,412	0	0	0	802,412	0	
Total Income and Deferred Income					802,412	0	