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Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

Mauritania/Tagant: Hunger crisis

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF Operation n°	MDRMA013	Glide n°:	OT-2022-000240-MRT
DREF; Date of issue:	05 July 2022	Expected timeframe:	04 months
		Expected end date:	31 October 2022
Category allocated to the of the disaster or crisis: Orange			
DREF allocated: CHF 315,798			
Total number of people affected:	878,921 People	Number of people to be assisted:	820 household, 4,920 people
Provinces affected:	Assaba, Brakna, Guidimagha, Gorgol, both Hodhs et Tagant	Provinces/Regions targeted:	Tagant Region / Department of Moudjeria
Host National Society presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches): The Mauritanian Red Crescent (MRC) is among the most ancient humanitarian organizations in Mauritania. Its creation dates back to 1970. The National Society has 56 committees, 20 staff members, and 6,000 volunteers.			
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: IFRC, ICRC, British Red Cross, French Red Cross and the Livelihood Resource Centre.			
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Government agencies (Commissariat for Food Security, Taazour Agency), AAH (Action Against Hunger), World Food Program (WFP), STC, and World Vision (WV)			

A. Analysis of the situation

Disaster description

The food crisis and hunger projection in the Sahel have become increasingly alarming over the past decade in all the countries. Like other countries in the region, Mauritania is currently facing a situation of food and nutritional insecurity caused by poor spatial and temporal distribution and an increased rainfall deficit in most areas of the country during the 2021 winter season. The country, mainly arid, is experiencing highest level of drought compared to its Sahel neighbours. This situation is considered the worst since 2012. It is aggravated by the increase in the price of basic foodstuff. All resulting from the sharp rise in acquisition costs on world markets and the disruption of supplies due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the crisis in Ukraine. There is an important increase in the price of basket food in a population with a decreasing purchasing power.

In terms of geographic areas, 34 of the 48 departments analysed are classified as being in crisis (IPC Phase 3) and the rest of the areas are in the pressure phase. Moreover, 1,400,000 people in a situation of moderate food insecurity (stressed) can easily fall into severe food insecurity during and after the lean season if rapid accompanying measures are not taken to improve their situation. The most affected regions areas are located in the regions in the south (Adrar, Assaba, Brakna, **Tagant**, Gorgol, Guidimakha, Hodh Chargui, Hodh Ech Chargi and Hodh El Gharbi) facing drought increase, transhumance, inflation, etc.

According to the results of the Inter-Agency food security analysis conducted in March 2022, some 878,921 people (20% of the population)¹ will be food insecure during the lean period (June-September 2022). There are 136,254 malnourished children, including 103,514 (6%) in moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and 32,740 (1.9%) in Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM), compared with 116,000 children in 2020. Malnutrition rates are approaching or exceeding

¹ <https://www.food-security.net/datas/mauritania/>

the emergency thresholds set by WHO. More recently, the [Hunger Hotspots from FAO-WFP](#) early warnings and [FEWSNET](#) report published 20 June 2022 forecasted a worsening of the crisis based on the low rainfall over agro-pastoral regions in the south. The acceleration of the observed transhumance, inflation, poverty and refugees fleeing from various locations make expect a lean season worse than last year in most of the south regions. With the current situation, 0,99 million people are projected to be on Phase 3 and more in the post lean season by December 2022.

Summary of the current intervention

Overview of the Host National Society's action

The Mauritanian Red Crescent (MRC) is monitoring the National food crisis situation and participating in the national food and nutrition crisis preparedness and response plan from HQ and various branches. To this end, it is coordinating with the Food Security Commission (CSA²) and the partners (which are members of this mechanism) to contribute to the national response plan (NRP) for the 2022 hunger season.

The Mauritanian government has developed a national response plan (NRP) to food and nutrition insecurity, with the support of its partners, and the various actors involved in the food security and nutrition sector in the country, including the MRC. During the last meeting of the FS & nutrition technical group on 27 May 2022, the government declared a gap in the coverage of the immediate response, mainly due to WFP's withdrawal from some areas due to lack of funding. On the week of 13 June 2022, the MRC received the final positioning table of the partners' response for the NRP. In response to this demand from the government, the National Society (NS) is positioned for an immediate response in Tagant and a monitoring on related nearing regions.

The **Tagant region** is one of the regions most affected by the recurrence of drought, this year all the departments of this region are classified as crisis and borderline emergency phase (phase 3) for the lean period, with **19,142 food insecure people**. This operation targets Moudjeria department that is not covered by any of the NRP actors.

As part of the MRC's 3-year plan of action ("Food security and risk reduction action plan for drought and climate change impacts, 2022-2024") a community-based monitoring mechanism for the FSL³ situation (called "sentinel sites") has been set up in the Assaba region. The MRC's sentinel sites are integrated within the National Early-Warning System (coordinated by the CSA), which is also supported by other CSA's partners such as Action Against Hunger (AAH) and WFP, to cover Gorgol, Guidimagha and Hodh El Chargui regions.

Still within the framework of the MRC's Plan of Action, some food insecurity preparedness activities have already been implemented, such as the development of community contingency plans and the creation of community food reserves (cereal banks) in the Assaba region.

In the last few years, with the support of members of the RC/RC Movement and in particular the IFRC and French Red Cross (FRC), MRC has carried out several operations in response to food and nutrition crises while providing support to the recovery and resilience building in several regions of Mauritania (including Brakhna, Tagant, Assaba, Hodh El Chargui, Gorgol and Guidimagha). The MRC has been an important actor during the 2011-2013, 2015, 2018, and 2020 drought plans, contributing through the launch of emergency food insecurity appeals and DREF floods operations in 2017 and 2019.

Type ⁴	Year	Regions	Target	Response	Main Lessons learnt
MDRMR004 Food Insecurity EA	2012-2013	Brakhna M'Béra camp Hod Chargui	42,000 people 21,000 people (Malian Refugees) 9,000 people	Immediate food assistance Nutrition Livelihoods WASH	Low and late funding cause some obstacles in the implementation. Specific training on screening, targeting, distribution, health and hygiene promotion, demonstrated excellent capacities in delivering humanitarian assistance and the same approach will be used by starting with relevant technical trainings for team
MDRMR007 Food Insecurity EA	2015-2016	Brakhna Hodh El Gharbi	8.400 people 21,000 people	Food assistance Nutrition Livelihoods	Collaboration with technical partners (FAO, UNICEF and the Mauritanian authorities) was key to assuring quality services to the beneficiaries and will continue as a good coordination mechanism is in place.
MDRMR008 Food Insecurity DREF	2017	Brakhna Gorgol	9,750 people	Food assistance through CVA ⁵ Nutrition	Delays in starting of the operation due to funding issues between the IFRC and MRC, impacted in the implementation of the planned activities. Need of activation of Regional or International Support.

² CSA: Commissariat à la Sécurité Alimentaire

³ FSL: food security & livelihoods

⁴ <https://www.ifrc.org/appeals>

⁵ CVA: Cash and Vouchers Assistance

					A targeting option for CVA should be adapted to the local context. In the targeting strategy, MRC is going to use the harmonised process from NSPS (National Protection Social system) which is the most pertinent way to fit on local specificities. the targeting survey will be adapted also to the local context and translated in Arabic.
MDRMR009 Food Insecurity EA	2018- 2019	Brakhna	4,032 people 900 people	Food assistance through CVA Nutrition Livelihoods	Law mobilisation of vehicles and Human resources in contributed to a delay in activities' implementation.
MDRMR010 Floods EA	2019- 2020	Guidimakha	7,122 people	NFI through CVA Shelter Food distribution	MRC capacity needs to be improved so support technical aspect of the response. Indeed, the deployment of Surge has shown an improvement in NS response in various EA and DREFs. Costs for relevant surge profile will be added to the response.
MDRMR011 Food Insecurity EA	2020- 2021	Assaba	2,585 people 5,920 people	Food assistance through CVA Nutrition Livelihoods	Improve CEA mechanism setting up a physical complaint / information desk on the distribution site. MRC will improve the CVA activities based on the Lesson learnt from the last EA Improve CEA mechanism setting up a physical complaint / information desk on the distribution site. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen information mechanisms to beneficiaries (72 hours in advanced) to ensure that information on distribution is disseminated to all beneficiaries. • Increase the number of distribution sites in villages with many beneficiaries. Closer coordination with other response actors is recommended and will be centralised during the whole operation. Support coordination between health structures at regional and departmental level for the aspect of nutrition mechanism A feedback mechanism should be put in place to address gender, protection and inclusion issues

The response given by the MRC in food insecurity, nutrition and livelihoods has been relevant in all cases. The Lesson Learnt above are considered in this planification and will serve to improve the implementation of this DREF.

Although, in the current situation, it is necessary to ensure a timely response, covering the lean season just started (June-beginning of July) and food insecure households begin to use negative coping strategies that will intensify the crisis.

The MRC is represented in all concerned/affected departments through its local committees (56) and its community volunteers (4,000). In its quality as State auxiliary, the NS plays a special role in its work with various government departments and commissions. In addition, as a member of the RC/RC Movement, the Mauritanian Red Crescent (MRC) also benefits from the technical and financial support of IFRC, ICRC, the Livelihood Centre, and participating national societies such as the French RC (FRC) and the British RC (BRC).

During recent operations (including covid-19 response) the Mauritanian Red Crescent has developed its capacities in emergency response, including its capacities in CVA (cash and vouchers assistance) and FSL (food security and livelihoods), now also strengthened thanks to an CVA and FSL capacity building programme supported by the British Red Cross since 2020. The MRC currently has a framework agreement with a financial services provider as a means to streamline CVA response.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Actions in country

IFRC has coordinated actions to support the NS in responding to the food security and nutrition crisis in the country, particularly during the follow-up mission carried out by the head of the Dakar IFRC delegation in Mauritania. Following the visit, it was recommended to harmonize the joint response actions through the development of the DREF for emergency actions and the promotion of the Food Security Plan of Action 2022-2024 within the Movement and towards external partners for long-term interventions.

As part of its 2022-2024 food security action plan, the MRC, with the support of the IFRC and partners (like The Netherland RC and the Livelihoods Center) is implementing activities aimed to preparedness strengthening face food insecurity and malnutrition in the Assaba region, including:

- The establishment of community sentinel sites for monitoring the food and nutrition situation, to cover Assaba region⁶;
- Prevention of malnutrition (and strengthening the resilience of the most vulnerable households) in Barkeol, through the consolidation and support to the 10 Mothers' Clubs created during the 2020/2021 operation. The Mothers' Clubs, among other things, carry out nutrition education activities and collaborate with the follow-up mechanism in coordination with the health centres;
- Creation of community-based cereal banks.

Finally, and in collaboration with different partners (French, British, and Belgium Red Cross Societies, IFRC, the IFRC Livelihoods Center -LRC- and the IFRC Climate Center -CC-), MRC is being supported in different capacity building programmes like Cash Voucher Assistance (CVA training with British Red Cross supporting, SOP development, etc.). Food Security and Livelihood (FSL assessment support, IGA implementation support, sentinel sites, etc.), CEA, IM support or PGI trainings. In 2022 new capacity building activities have been planned for the NS to support MRC in the process of developing the FbF drought protocol for the benefit of food insecure populations in Mauritania.

Overview of other actors in country

The Mauritanian government has developed a 2022 national response plan (NRP) to food and nutrition insecurity, with the support of its partners, as well as the various actors involved in the food security and nutrition sector in the country, including the MRC.

The 2022 NRP targets 878,921 food and nutrition insecure people and is used by all actors for planning their interventions. The government and partners have confirmed their positioning in 29⁷ of the 34 departments in crisis (phase 3). The 5 departments, in Phase 3, where no actor is positioned for immediate response are Moudjeria and Tichitt (in Tagant), Kaedi (in Gorgol), and Tamchekett and Tintane (in Hodh El Gharbi region). Of the 29 departments where actors are present in the emergency response, 27 are 100% covered for immediate needs and 2 are 66% covered (Ould Yenge and Selibaby, in Guidimakha). The number of beneficiaries covered by the funds currently available is estimated at 569,690 out of the 878,912 food insecure people. MRC is positioned (through this DREF) in the department of Moudjéria, which is one of the areas not covered by any of the actors participating in the NRP.

Regions	Phase	Population in Phase 3 to 5	Population covered (NRP)
Adrar	3	10,839	6,418
Assaba	3	106,775	106,774
Brakna	3	90,544	90,544
Tagant	3	19,142	8,146
Department 1 Moudjeria	3	9,749	0
Department 2 Tichitt	3	1,247	0
Department 3 Tidjikja	3	8,146	8,146
Gorgol	3	126,674	84,610
Guidimakha	3	108,428	72,823
Hodh Chargui	3	7,058	7,058
Hodh Ech Chargi	3	137,508	137,508
Hodh El Gharbi	3	89,076	43,573
Tiris-Zemmour	3	12,236	12,236
Dakhlet Nouadhibou	2	12,355	0
Inchiri	2	3,883	0
Nouakchott	2	125,138	0
Trarza	2	29266	0
Total	3	878,921	569,690

In terms of coordination, the Food Security Commission (FSC), which is the state structure in charge of the national food and nutrition crisis preparedness and response mechanism, provides a framework for exchange and sharing between actors to improve the effectiveness of interventions. However, the positioning of partners is affected by the low mobilization of funds due to the economic and humanitarian crisis throughout the world. The National Society (NS) has permanent collaboration ties with all the country's humanitarian actors like UNICEF, WFP, FAO and NGOs such AAH.

⁶ The ongoing activities support and complement those already financed by the BRC/IFRC in the framework of strengthening the community surveillance system (2020-2021)

The national society is part of FSL cluster at National level and regional coordination. The MRC is participating to both coordination meetings. All the plan is also aligned with National response plan on which all the humanitarian assistance in the country refer to. The assistance and positioning are updated regularly during those meeting and/or by the government as the one above.

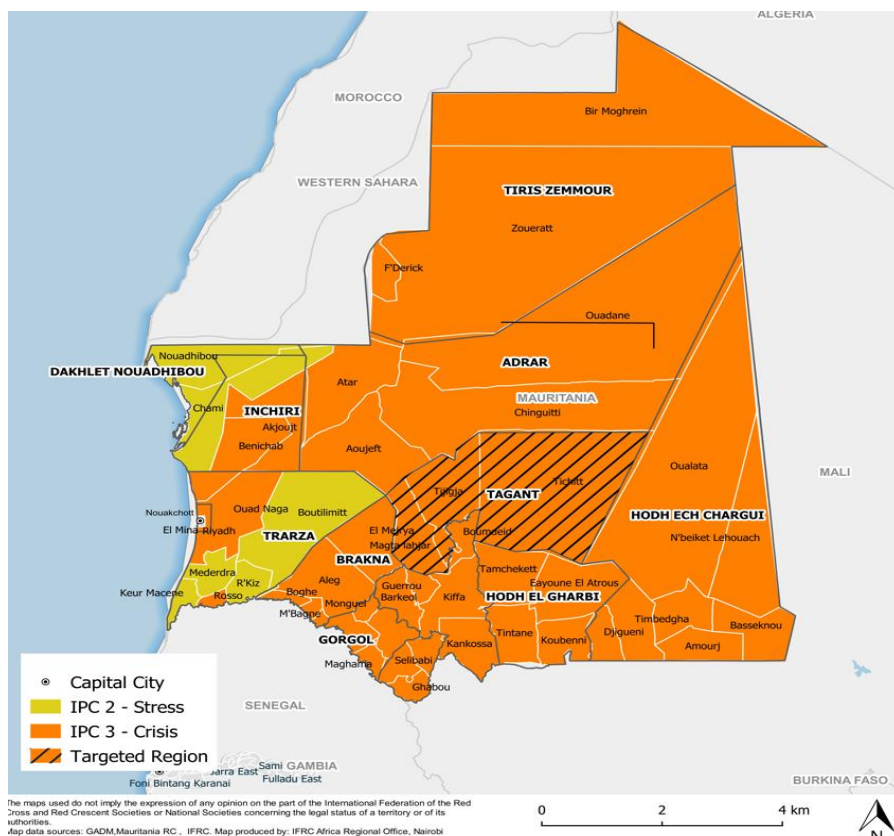
Needs analysis, Beneficiary selection, scenario planning and risk assessment

Needs analysis

General overview

According to the results of the inter-agency food security analysis of March 2022, in the projected situation (June-July-August 2022) the population to be assisted is 878,921 (or about 20% of the population), of which 678,543 are a priority because they are already in crisis. In the country we have:

- 09 areas analysed that are in the pressure phase, namely: Nouakchott-North, Nouakchott-South, Nouakchott-West, Dakhlet Nouadhibou, the moughataas (departments) of Boutlimitt, R'Kiz, Mederdra, Rosso and Keur Macène in Trarza.
- The 39 other areas analysed that are all classified in crisis Phase 4 are located in two departments (moughataas), namely Amourj in Hodh Ech Chargui region, and Kankossa in Assaba region, both 100% covered in the food insecurity NRP.



The distribution of populations according to these results stands as follows:

- Total population in Phase 3 to 5 in March 2022: 678,543 people;
- Total population in Phase 3 to 5 in the 2022 lean period (June-September): 878,921 people;

The normal transhumance circuit has been disrupted by the renewed tension in Mali neighbouring regions, resulting in a high concentration of livestock on the national territory (particularly in the Hod Ech Chargui region). The number of Malian refugees has increased during the last few months, reaching more than 86,000 people⁸.

Food security

In Mauritania, the 2021 rainy season was characterized by a poor spatial and temporal distribution and an increased rainfall deficit in most areas of the country. Cumulative rainfall at the end of the rainy season indicated that 81% of the stations monitored were in deficit compared to the same period previous year (2020). Similarly, compared to the normal (1991-2020), 78% of rainfall stations were in deficit at the end of 2021 rainy season. This poor progress of the rainy season has had a very negative impact on agropastoral conditions in almost all regions of the country.

Rainfed crops (Diéri) are most affected because of delays in the beginning of the rains and repeated interruptions in rainfall during the rainy season, leading to reseeding or crop failure. In all agricultural areas, the situation is more than worrying because of the significant decrease in cultivable areas and the expected level of production, which will be almost non-existent in most areas, except in the south of the country, where it will be low. For flood recession crops, although the rate of filling of water reservoirs is considered average in some areas, crop expectations remain much

⁸ <https://data.unhcr.org/en/country/mrt>

lower than last year. Indeed, the low flooding of the Senegal and Karakoro rivers and the low rate of filling of dams and lowlands in most areas will considerably reduce the flood recession development.

The country's pastoral situation is very poor due to the low levels of pasture observed resulting from Drought in most of the regions and increasing with desert progression with climate change challenges. This situation has precipitated the start of transhumance to the few relatively well supplied areas. As highlighted in the [FEWSNET report of May 2022](#), this has resulted in a rapid depletion of fodder reserves, drought becoming higher each year, leading to early cross-border transhumance and massive recourse to livestock feed. In the first quarter of 2022, IOM release a transhumance report with the most affected areas, the registered flux and the events impacting mainly Tagant, Assaba, Guidimaka, and Gorgol regions. Access to direct food to eat is then becoming the urgent need for most of the population exposed to this lean season.

Tagant region, as per the other agropastoral areas of the South of Mauritania, has been affected by poor and irregular rainy season, impacting on pastures, harvest and water resources, In the past few years, harvests have been very poor, or even non-existent in some cases, and producers' food stocks are practically non-existent (in March 2022 91,2% of the population had no food stocks and 6,9% had only one-month food stock⁹) which means that population recourse to food purchases. In the area, the biomass and therefore the grazing area have been reduced (pockets of grazing land are rare and those that exist are disappearing rapidly because they involve a concentration of herds in search of food)¹⁰.

Food insecurity indicators in Tagant show levels of 23% (19,142 persons) of the population to be food insecure (Phases 3 to 5) in the lean season. The indicators measured by the Food Security Monitoring System in March 2022, in Tagant, show that coping strategy index of population were 22.3% for rCSI¹¹. 22.3% of the population had not enough food or money to purchase food) and for LCS¹² (Livelihoods Coping Strategy score) 43.9% of the population is using crisis (37.7%) and emergency (6.2%) strategies. At the same period (March 2022) Tagant is the third region with the worst Household Hunger score¹³, with 61,5% of the households with moderate hunger, and 0,8% with Severe hunger.

Low income to access food and basic needs and current market context

Most of the population is living from either agriculture and/or pastoral activities. 60 percent of the population living from agriculture products are smallholder farmers and 20 percent seasonal workers on which many are women facing discrimination unpaid work system according to [WFP report](#). Indeed, households whose main source of income are agriculture or livestock have seen their purchasing power decline and have experienced difficulties in accessing markets. Their source of income underlined above being rudely affected by the poor harvests this year and an early pastoral lean season. All the above challenges worsening the household's situation.

The department of Tagant is part of the agropastoral livelihood area, and the activities of the communities are essentially concentrated around agriculture and livestock. These activities occupy almost all households in the area. Their income comes mainly from the sale of livestock, agricultural production, and the sale of their labour force locally or through seasonal migration. Rainfed agriculture is the most common in the area and is not very profitable due to the recurrent droughts. The last agricultural season¹⁴ has been disastrous in Tagant, as in many regions of southern Mauritania, with crop losses of 51% for sorghum compared to the previous year (or 30% compared to the average of the last 5 years), and for wheat with a reduction of 7% and other main agricultural products.

Livestock farming is essentially dominated by sheep and goats and few cattle. The possession of all these species is synonymous with wealth in the area, especially that of cattle.

The markets have also been impacted by the consequences of Covid-19, which has slowed down trade and influenced supplies and therefore on prices.

Shortfalls in agricultural and agropastoral production between 2021/2022 have led to a higher than normal and early dependence on markets for households trying to meet their food and nutritional needs as the lean season approaches when some of the households were in the past supported by subsistence agriculture. This survival trend is raising during the just started lean season. Households are exposed to continuous prices increase both for imported and local staple food products. It will be keeping rising due to poor harvests, strong seasonal demand especially during the lean season June to September, rising world prices for product and services following the COVID and Ukraine crisis consequences. The most significant increases are in the prices of wheat and oil, which have risen by more than 50%

⁹ Source: mVAM – FSMS (Food Security Monitoring Systems), Mauritania February-March 2022.

¹⁰ Source: ACF, Biomass monitoring system. <http://geosahel.info/Choosemap.aspx>

¹¹ The Reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI) is a proxy indicator of household food insecurity. It considers both the frequency and severity of five pre-selected coping strategies that the household used in the seven days prior to the survey.

¹² The Livelihood Coping Strategies (LCSI) is an indicator used to understand medium and longer-term coping capacity of households in response to lack of food or lack of money to buy food and their ability to overcome challenges in the future.

LCSI indicator, measures at least 4 stress strategies, 3 crisis strategies and 3 emergency strategies.

¹³ The indicator measures the scale of households' food deprivation. It focuses on the food quantity dimension of food access and does not measure dietary quality.

¹⁴ Source: Cadre Harmonisé data, March 2022

compared to last year. Those of local rice and sugar also recorded increases during the same period, but of lesser magnitude and are in the order of 20%. Also, cereals, meat, and complementary products are on the same track.

However, there is a good level of market supplies. Food and basic needs are available in the local markets. So, the needs are to find the way/fund to access to basic foodstuffs for vulnerable populations.

Nutrition:

As for the nutritional situation, it was characterized in 2021 by Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) of 11.1 (serious), and Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) of 1.9% (worrying) close to the critical threshold¹⁵. Twenty-two moughataas (departments) are in an emergency nutritional situation, with SAM rates above 2%.

Based on the SMART 2021 survey, the Ministry of Health estimates the number of malnourished children expected in 2022 to be 136,254 (103,514 moderately acutely malnourished children and 32,740 severely malnourished children). These estimates were made in 2021, and do not consider recent aggravating factors such as production deficits and rising food prices. The prevalence of malnutrition could therefore be expected to deteriorate during the 2022 lean season. In Tagant, indicators measured by the Food Security Monitoring System¹⁶ in March 2022, show also a poor nutrition situation for children, 33,3% does not reach the Minimum dietary diversity (MDD)¹⁷,

The department of Moudjeria (target of this operation) represents 52% of the population of Tagant region, it has three communes: Modjéria, Nbeika (Tamourit) and the commune of Soudoud (Achram), more than 152 villages among the poorest and most vulnerable villages in the region. The department of Moudjeria has 1 Health Centre and 9 Health Posts, with which the MRC will coordinate for nutrition assistance.

In view of the food security, livelihoods and nutrition situation described above, which is a direct consequence of the recurrent droughts, and other impacts on commodity prices the essential needs identified by the government and its partners (included MRC) through the National Response Plan in the Tagant region and the other regions of Southern Mauritania are:

- **Basic needs:** Emergency food and basic needs assistance to enable the most affected households to access sufficient quantity and quality of food, and to mitigate their reliance on borrowing, sale of productive assets or other coping strategies
- **Nutrition:** Prevention and management of malnutrition, specifically targeting children aged 6 to 23 months and PLW (pregnant and lactating women), through the distribution of fortified flour and the promotion of good nutrition practices
- **Livelihoods protection actions:** protection of livelihoods most affected by drought specifically: protection of livestock (livestock feed, medicines and vaccines support, etc); and support on household purchasing power (cereal banks, income generating activities, support to traditional crops, support on poultry production, support to cooperatives (distribution of inputs, crop protection, etc.), reconstitution of livestock, preservation of fodder resources, preservation of water sources)
- **Coordination:** Thus, the improvement of coordination mechanisms for a better pooling of resources and to ensure a good synergy of humanitarian activities

Targeting

The operation will be implemented in the department of Moudjéria (Tagant region) which cover almost half of the IPC 3 and plus affected population and **where no other actor has activities within the FS response plan**. More details above in the partners positioning table. This DREF targets **820 vulnerable households (4,920 people¹⁸)** for both food and basic needs assistance and malnutrition prevention activities.

The targeting methodology is harmonised within the framework of the specialised technical group (a national Food Security, Nutrition and Livelihoods cluster, led by CSA), which is an integral part of the national food and nutrition crisis prevention and response mechanism (the National Social Protection System), and therefore of the National Response Plan.

Targeting will include some priority criteria as:

¹⁵ The severe acute malnutrition emergency threshold (MAS) set by the World Health Organization (>2%) is **critical** when the MAG >15% and/or MAS >2%.

¹⁶ Source: mVAM – FSMS (Food Security Monitoring Systems), Mauritania February-March 2022.

¹⁷ Minimum dietary diversity (MDD) indicator assesses the proportion of children 6-23 months of age who have consumed at least five out of eight pre-defined food groups the previous day or night. It is an indicator of a diet's micronutrient adequacy, an important dimension of its quality.

¹⁸ The ratio of members per household in Mauritania is 8 members/household, but in this case, we use the average of the last MRC operations (6 persons/household) which targeted the most vulnerable households (poor and very poor socio-economic groups).

- **Geographic prioritization** (priority regions and departments) based on the results of the IPC-Cadre Harmonisé, inter-agency food security analysis and the results of the CODEP (departmental committee) for the prioritization of targeted communes and villages
- The use of the **Unified Social Register** (from the National Social Protection System) as an initial database with the application of socio-economic criteria (HEA/HES) used and agreed upon by the members of the food assistance technical group
- Additional targeting as needed
- Verification of the list of beneficiaries in collaboration with a targeting committee in each village
- Validation of the list of beneficiaries with the village general assembly

Socio-economic targeting criteria: Through an analysis of the livelihoods and survival strategies of households targeted by the community (HEA/HES methodology), a ranking into four groups will be made (the “Very poor”, the “Poor”, the “Medium” and the “Better off”). Households ranked as “Very poor” will be the target group of this action, by prioritizing, where appropriate, households with children under 23 months old, single-parent households or households with a high dependency ratio (number of active people/between total number of members), and mainly those headed by women, persons with disabilities or older people.

Targeting process (verification, validation, etc.) will include CEA mechanism (creation or targeting committees, use of feedback and complaint channels, etc.) that encourage transparency and community participation. It will consist of food and basic needs assistance accompanied by activities to prevent malnutrition, raise awareness and monitor markets and the food and nutrition situation.

Estimation of disaggregated data for the target population

Category	Estimation in % of target group	% female	% male
Young Children (less than 5 years)	6	52	48
Children (5-17 years)	40	53	47
Adults (18-49 years)	30	51	49
Old persons (>50 years)	24	48	52

Scenario planning

Scenario	Humanitarian consequence	Potential Response
Best scenario: As a result of the current combined action of the government and active partners, vulnerable households have access to food and can cover their food and nutrition needs by July 2022. The 2022 rainy season is good, and good harvests are achieved, enabling communities to recover by their own. Prices of staple products are stabilising, and local production is good.	Food security data improve for June-December 2022 projections, local production improves due to adequate rains and access to nutrition is guaranteed.	MRC implements this DREF according to plan and keep monitoring the situation until September 2022.
Most likely scenario: Late mobilisation of part of the response actors and insufficient resources to cover all immediate needs, limiting the impact of food	Late and insufficient mobilisation limits the impact of food assistance, increasing the vulnerability of part of the affected population and worsening their nutritional status. Lean seasons increase the needs. Transhumance	According to MRC Plan of Action (" <i>Food security and risk reduction action plan for drought and climate change impacts, 2022-2024</i> ") and the Africa Zero Hunger Initiative , MRC together with

Scenario	Humanitarian consequence	Potential Response
<p>assistance, increasing vulnerability and worsening nutritional status.</p> <p>Market prices are increasing but not skyrocketing.</p> <p>The rainy season is erratic, the farming and pastoral communities are able to meet their needs from September onwards, but their resources will run out before the start of the next cropping season.</p>	<p>worsening the pastoral activities among the south regions.</p> <p>Need to support vulnerable communities/households to recover and establish their livelihoods to make them able to cope with market changes on their own.</p> <p>Local production is further reduced by climate effects, which reduces access to arable land and the purchase of inputs for local producers.</p> <p>Inflation continues to reduce the purchasing power of already affected households.</p> <p>Low funding coverage led to retirements of some actors in regions.</p>	<p>its partners works on advocacy to mobilize enough resources to fund its medium-long term response focused on nutrition, strengthening livelihoods face climate-change effects, and anticipatory & preparedness actions.</p>
<p>Worst Case Scenario:</p> <p>Very late mobilization and insufficient resources to cover all needs.</p> <p>Commodity prices shoot up due to Ukraine crisis.</p> <p>The rainy season is catastrophic, causing concentrated flooding, increased aridity in areas already affected in recent years, leading to a critical loss of crops and pasture and further depleting existing natural resources.</p>	<p>Late and insufficient mobilisation limits the impact of food aid in the 2022 lean season, and support on immediate needs persist beyond the lean season (food assistance and nutrition).</p> <p>Natural assets (access to arable land, pasture) on which 80% of the country's population depend are reduced.</p> <p>Local production has been lost and communities are dependent on imported food, the prices of which have risen sharply, making them unable to meet basic needs due to high inflation.</p> <p>Food insecurity and malnutrition factors persist, leading to an acute and cyclical crisis with severe degradation of livelihoods and natural resources.</p>	<p>Continuous mobilisation of resources to respond to immediate needs, and to scale up the action plan in target areas and to other areas in need.</p>

Operation risk assessment

Cash and voucher assistance risk: Regarding CVA response there is the risk of inflation, in this sense cash assistance will be provided quickly to avoid another wave of inflation; MRC follows a harmonize response defined in the National Response Plan that includes the calculation or the CVA amount to be distributes, nevertheless, MRC will monitor food prices and will coordinates in regular basis with CSA (Food Security Commission) for an eventually increase the CVA amount, to ensure access to essential items.

Security risks: With respect to security risks, the situation is stable in the targeted areas of operation which are accessible by road networks. At country level, crime levels are moderate but rising. There is a credible risk of attacks by extremists. Kidnapping is a risk in border areas with Algeria and Mali, where banditry – carjacking – is also a risk. Socio-political protests can descend into violence. Landmines pose a risk along the border with the disputed territory of Western Sahara (Morocco), where a heightened security presence is also typically maintained. Infrastructure is poor, including in the capital city of Nouakchott. Conditions of paved roads in Mauritania are generally poor and overland travel is difficult.

Mitigations measures: To reduce the risk of Red Cross personnel falling victim to crime, violence or road hazards active risk mitigation measures must be adopted. Security orientation and briefing for all teams prior to deployment be undertaken to help ensure safety and security of response teams. Standard security protocols about general norms, cultural sensitivity and an overall code of conduct will be put in place. The minimum-security requirements be strictly maintained. All National Society and IFRC personnel actively involved in the operations must successfully complete prior to deployment the respective IFRC security e-learning courses (i.e., Level 1 Fundamentals, Level 2 Personal and Volunteer Security and Level 3 Security for Managers). The IFRC security plans will apply to all IFRC staff throughout

the operation. Area specific Security Risk Assessment will be conducted for any operational area should any IFRC personnel deploy there; risk mitigation measures will be identified and implemented.

The intervention area is a low-risk area, but the MRC will include security measures to ensure smooth implementation. Road accessibility is determined by the condition of the roads and the “hibernated” period (rainy season). A monitoring mechanism (field calls - HQ) will be put in place to monitor travel. Necessary coordination with ICRC focal point will be ensured.

B. Operation strategy

The overall objective of the intervention is **to respond to the immediate needs of 820 food insecure households (4,920 people) during the lean season due to the adverse effects of the drought** and to strengthen the positioning of the MRC in the framework of the 2022 national hunger response plan in Mauritania.

The **specific objectives** are:

- Provide a humanitarian response to the food insecurity and nutritional situation of 820 households (representing 4,920 people) that belong to the most vulnerable population by covering their food and basic needs for three months, up to the forthcoming harvests.
- Prevent malnutrition for 275 children who are between 6 and 23 months old and 147 PLW (pregnant and lactating women) for most vulnerable households which are affected by the food insecurity situation.

i. Area of focus

Food and basic needs assistance

The MRC will provide food and basic needs assistance to 820 households for three months -during the lean season (June-September)- to alleviate the immediate needs of the food insecure population and avoid the use of negative coping strategies.

The intervention contributes to the NRP, and complements actions carried out by other actors in other parts of the country. Coordination with the actors involved in the response and harmonisation of actions at the national level will be necessary, whether for the selection of beneficiaries, the duration of the assistance or the intervention mechanisms. In this regard, for food and basic needs assistance, the MRC will follow the harmonisation defined in cluster with the use of the cash transfer mechanism. Depending on the size of the household and, the defined amount per household is harmonised on average of 2,700 MRU/household (or 450 MRU/person/month). CVA amount has been calculated by the national FSL cluster and includes food and basic needs costs. The amount is harmonised for all the humanitarian assistance.

CVA will consist of 3 instalments to cover 3 months of food and basic needs, up to the forthcoming harvests. The first instalment will cover for July. To implement CVA assistance on time MRC will use its framework agreement with a financial service provider, **Djikke**, a Microfinance Institution. The FSP will be in charge of the distribution – cash-in-hand in different secure point. During the intervention MRC will extend the agreement to cover the whole operation.

Coordination with the CSA (Food Security Commission), the structure in charge of the national food and nutrition crisis preparedness and response mechanism, and with local authorities (mayors, prefects, etc.) and communities of the departments concerned, will be ensured throughout the intervention.

Market assessment and monitoring: Market assessment will be conducted prior cash distribution and market monitoring integrated all over the implementation period to evaluate the distribution process, adapt it if necessary, and assess the use of cash transfers and their impact on the beneficiaries and markets.

MRC teams will keep monitoring the market and prices for the three-month distribution to ensure that essential needs are covered and to adjust if necessary. MRC coordinates in regular basis with CSA (Food Security Commission) and other partners participating in the response, to keep a harmonized response. Market monitoring information will be shared with other actors for an eventually increase the amount.

Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM)¹⁹ questionnaire will be administered after each distribution to a number of heads of recipient households. These individuals will be randomly selected from a sample of at least 10% of the target group. This evaluation will provide feedback on the use of cash by the beneficiaries, their satisfaction with the

¹⁹ [Tool 7](#) from the CEA Toolkit

distribution, their appreciation of the operation's approach, etc. The surveys will be administered by volunteers using ODK-Kobo Toolbox.

Immediate needs assistance with cash will be accompanied by activities to prevent malnutrition, raise awareness and monitoring on both the use of cash and the nutrition prevention and referring messages. To perform these tasks correctly and on time, volunteers will be trained (refresher training) in targeting, CVA, and nutrition, and in the use of Kobo Collect and post distribution monitoring. Volunteers from Brakhna, with experience in CVA from past operations, will also accompany the Moudjeria volunteers at the start of the operation.

Assistance in Nutrition

In accordance with the national response plan, it is also planned to **distribute enriched flour to all children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW)** from cash beneficiary households who are not malnourished. During the lean season (3 months), 275 children aged 6-23 months and 147 PLWs will receive 6kg per month for children and 3kg per month for PLWs.

Beneficiaries' identification for the fortified flour distribution will be done by screening all children and PLW beneficiaries of the CVA activity. Cases of malnutrition identified during the screening will be referred to the departmental health centres, with whom the activity will be organized and coordinated.

It is foreseen that enriched flour distributions will be carried out after screening, in two distributions, 5 volunteers and two MRC NDRTs will be mobilised for this activity. All nutrition actions will be done in coordination with the national health services (normally with the Health Centres or Health Posts attached to the selected communities).

In parallel to the distribution of flour, **awareness campaigns** on good nutrition practices will be organized and carried out by volunteers with the support of a nutrition technician in all project beneficiary villages.

Strategy to managed access and resources:

The department is large and divided by moughataas, so it is not easy to coordinate all the operation from one site. Indeed, engaged resources (human, material, vehicles, etc.) will be divided in different team to cover simultaneously the targeted areas.

ii. Integrated sectors:

Community Engagement and Accountability

Beneficiaries will be involved throughout the planning, targeting, implementation and monitoring process through the following activities,

- Working with Village committees, providing a free phone number for feedback mechanism (24a: CEA in CVA Checklist)²⁰.
- Conducting awareness sessions for the beneficiaries during the targeting phase to communicate on the project's objectives and implementation methodology
- Setting-up of village targeting committees that together with committees of elders (already set up by the Social Register) with take care of targeting, will collect complaints and give feedback.
- The use of the Unified Social Register (from the National Social Protection System)²¹, which is a mechanism already in place by the Government
- The dissemination / communication of community volunteers' phone numbers to receive complaints, suggestions, comments, etc.
- Equipping volunteers with forms to record the community comments and transmit them to the person in charge of the complaint's mechanism (normally MRC field coordinators) to compile and classify the complaints. According to the classification of the complaints, the analysis will be done by MRC staff in charge at each level, targeting process, distribution, etc., and together with the committees, responses will be submitted to the community
- Communicating the green free number of the Unified Social Register.

MRC volunteers will receive a CVA and nutrition training that will include the CEA component, also MRC will promote the use of CEA recommendations and tools, including tool 24a: CEA in CVA Checklist²².

²⁰ <https://cash-hub.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/3/2022/05/Tool-24-CEA-in-CVA-checklist.docx>

²¹ The Unified Social Register (of the National Social Protection System) is the official register of households according to their level of poverty/vulnerability.

²² <https://cash-hub.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/3/2022/05/Tool-24-CEA-in-CVA-checklist.docx>

Protection, Gender and Inclusion

The NS has recently developed a protection, gender and inclusion action plan, with technical support from the British Red Cross. This operation will be an opportunity to test certain actions in terms of protection, gender and inclusion and to ensure that all aspects of the PGI are taken into consideration during all stages of this emergency operation.

To this end, a training will be organized for local volunteers involved in the operation to ensure ownership of PGI-related aspects. Coaching and sensitization will be provided for all team members involved in this operation to include in their planning measures to address gender-specific vulnerabilities and diversity factors (including people with disabilities) and gender sensitivity²³.

Human Resources:

For the implementation of the DREF activities, a total of 30 volunteers will be mobilized.

- One team of 20 local volunteers will be mobilized and trained together with 10 volunteers coming from Brakhna region (next to Moudjeria), who will support local volunteers at the beginning of the operation. At the early stage of the implementation, to speed up the pace, some volunteers from Brakhna (region rent to Tagant) will support Tagant volunteers, because they are more experienced in targeting and CVA, and to ensure an effective and timely response, an MRC team will be mobilized:
- 01 Food Security and Livelihoods coordinator from NS covering the entire monitoring and implementation of the operation. Ensuring technical quality support to the branch activities and responsible of the reporting.
- 4 NDRT members coming from another branch as the branch has no NDRT member. This is the first FSL assistance from MRC in this department. The NDRT profiles are 2 National Disaster Response Team cash specialists and 2 National Disaster Response Team nutrition specialists. The timeframe is four months, so 58% of implementation timeframe will need the presence of the NDRT's to cover the 4 distributions (3 for cash and 1 for flour). The department has 152 villages, so distributions need 4-5 days even in two groups including preparation period that involves training sessions. Targeting process will take at least 15 days (communication, selection, and verification). Sensitization activities, monitoring (PDM), market monitoring, etc. will follow.
- Two drivers

Support from IFRC will be needed for a smooth implementation of the activities:

- 01 cash specialist surge deployed for 2 months
- 01 finance surge deployed for 2 months
- Technical support from the Dakar office is also expected during this operation. Remote and monitoring mission.

Planning, monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring missions will be conducted by the project team supported by the FSL focal point and the Disaster management of the National Society (NS). Indicators for monitoring the implementation and impact of the project will be used as part of the response. Thus, the MRC has recently recruited, with the support of the FRC, a monitoring and evaluation officer who will support the NS monitoring system.

In addition, PDM surveys will be conducted after each distribution to ensure that activities are carried out, the conditions of distribution and the use of cash transfers. A mission to select and target communities based in the social protection system mechanism will be carried out in the beginning of the operation.

To strengthen the implementation and monitoring capacities of the MRC field teams, a Community Disaster Response Team (CDRT) level training for 20 people (local volunteers) will be organized followed by a National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) level training for 15 people on the different technical themes of the operation, i.e., cash, nutrition, CEA, and PGI.

All the response team will be engaged in the organization of the lessons learnt workshop with sectorial discussions before the workshop. Some will take part of the session at the end of the operation with partners and relevant actors at local committee.

IFRC will keep supporting the MRC and will conduct 3 monitoring missions: one by the disaster manager (program manager); one for finance and one from PMER and/or PM at the end to support closing activities such as PDM and lessons learnt workshop.

iii. Support services

Logistics and Purchasing Procedures: The MRC plans for the maintenance of 2 vehicles to put at the disposition of the 2 teams which will monitor the response. The logistics coordinator of the Sahel cluster will be able to provide support if necessary. The procurement procedures applied will be based on the administrative and financial procedures manual of the MRC and that of the IFRC. The implementation of activities will give priority to the supply of goods and inputs in the intervention areas, subject to their availability in quantity and quality and to market stability. If necessary, part of the purchases will be made in Nouakchott and sent to the intervention areas. Surge personnel with experience in relief and logistics will be deployed to support the NS in the response, and above all to ensure that the supply is done within standards.

²³ https://cash-hub.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/3/2022/06/PGI-sensitive-CVA-checklist_final.docx

Communication: Communication materials will be developed with community's feedback information and data for media diffusion. To ensure the visibility of the action of the MRC and its partners at all stages of the implementation, press release, activities, progress and results from activities will be used to document the communication tools with sharing of images, videos on various platforms. Social media of both MRC and IFRC will be used to disseminate the Hunger crisis response strategy and ongoing activities. National and international media will be engaged in the diffusion strategy to support advocacy for different case scenario.

Administration and Finance: in accordance with the agreement of the DREF appeal between the MRC and the IFRC to be signed for the response, the NS will be accountable of implementing and reporting within the allocation and accurate finance procedure and will be supported by a finance surge. He/She will be deployed from the month 2 to cover until the end of the operation which is the most needed part for finance support in the operation. This lesson learnt from previous operations has supported the analysis to have the finance person support and to push for the staff to cover until the end of the operation. MRC has an accounting and financial service which will facilitate and ensure a rational use of financial resources. Financial management will follow MRC procedures and regulations specified by the DREF.

Exit strategy:

Exit strategy will be based on the mid-term/long term NS Plan of Action which is targeting other regions too. MRC will analyse at a later stage how to revise it or to conduct further assessments in coordination with other partners. MRC will ensure during the activities the basis for sustainable communities-based solutions are set through health and nutrition education to sensitize population on malnutrition management. MRC will be monitoring the scenario with ongoing assistance from Partners and during the post lean season.

C. Detailed plan of operation



Livelihoods and basic needs
Target persons: 4,920 persons
 Male: 2,434
 Female: 2,486
Needs (CHF): 203,334

Need analysis: The **Tagant region** is one of the regions most affected by the recurrence of drought, this year all the departments of this region are classified as crisis and borderline emergency phase (Phase 3) for the lean period, with a number of **19,142 food insecure people**. Households whose main source of income is agriculture or livestock production have seen their purchasing power decline and have experienced difficulties in accessing markets, due to the poor harvests this year and an early pastoral lean season. This access to markets is also impacted by the consequences of COVID-19 and the conflict in Ukraine, which slow down trade and have an effect on supplies and therefore on prices. In the area targeted by this operation, 9,749 people are food insecure for the period (June - September 2022). This population needs food assistance.

Targeted population: **4,920** people through three cash distributions to cover their immediate needs and supporting the MRC in mobilizing resources for its action plan to protect and rebuild the livelihoods of food insecure households.

Humanitarian standards: cluster FSL harmonised assistance and RCRC movement principle

P&B Output Code	Livelihoods and basic needs output 1.5: Households receive unconditional/multisectoral cash grants to meet their basic needs	% of assisted households that report the cash support was relevant and sufficient to meet their basic needs (80%)															
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP081	Prioritization of villages through the departmental committee (CODEP)	■	■														
AP081	Training of volunteers in targeting, cash distribution and CEA mechanism		■														
AP084	Set-up of village targeting committees and awareness rising project's objectives and implementation methodology		■	■													
AP081	Beneficiary targeting (tools and processes)			■	■												
AP081	Elaboration of TOR and distribution plan with the FSP		■	■	■	■											
AP081	Market assessment (prior to distribution) and market monitoring				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■			



Protection, Gender and Inclusion²⁴

Target people: 820 households, 4,920 persons

Male: 2,434

Females: 2,486

Needs (CHF): 857

The MRC has developed an AIP action plan. This operation is an opportunity to put into practice the measures identified and to ensure that the various aspects of the protection of the most vulnerable groups are taken into account, that the various groups are included in this operation and that the gender aspect is taken into consideration throughout the operation cycle.

P&B Output Code	Inclusion and Protection Outcome 1: Communities identify and respond to the distinct needs of the most vulnerable, particularly disadvantaged and marginalized groups, due to inequality, discrimination, and other human rights violations.	#of reporting system established (02)															
	Inclusion and Protection Output 1.1: NS programs improve equitable access to basic services by addressing different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.	#of incident reported															
	Activities planned per week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP031	Support sectoral inclusion teams in their planning to address gender-specific vulnerabilities and diversity factors (including people with disabilities)																
AP031	Conduct a ½ day basic training with IFRC and NS staff and volunteers on the Minimum Standard Commitments (or incorporate into standard/sector trainings a session on the Minimum Standard Commitments).																
AP031	Support sector teams to ensure the collection and analysis of data disaggregated by gender, age and disability																

Implementation strategy

Needs (CHF): 81,955

P&B Output Code	S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated so that National Societies have the legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, skills and capacities to plan and implement activities	# of volunteers insured (target 30)	# of volunteers provided with CEA, PGI and security briefings (target 30)

²⁴this area is a consolidation of what was previously Social Inclusion and the Culture of Nonviolence and Peace. It is under development and therefore represents for the moment the concrete regrouping of three existing relevant products.

Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected																	
Activities planned per week/month		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP040	Ensure that all volunteers have insurance																
AP040	Ensure that volunteers know their rights and responsibilities with s proper briefing on it																
AP040	Ensure that volunteers receive adequate and quality training																
AP040	Procure and distribute visibility items to volunteers																
AP040	Ensuring the safety and protection of volunteers in a COVID-19 context																
P&B Output Code	Output 1.1.7: Strengthened capacities of NS to support disaster risk reduction, response and preparedness at the local level	<i># of volunteers mobilised and trained</i> <i># of NDRT mobilised during the response (04)</i> <i>#of staff engaged and which received proper briefing on CEA, PGI (04 staff, 30 volunteers and 4 NDRT)</i> <i>#of assessment report produced (01)</i>															
	Activities planned par week/Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP042	Establish a support team from the SN headquarters																
AP042	Mobilization of Community Disaster Response Team / National Disaster Response Team at the local level																
AP042	MRC headquarters monitoring mission																
AP042	Organize 2 training sessions for the National Disaster Response Team and Community Disaster Response Team on the project themes (cash transfers, nutrition, CEA, sentinel sites and mothers' clubs)																
AP056	Media coverage of hunger crisis actions in the country																
AP053	Organize a lesson learned workshop																
P P&B Output Code	OutcomeS2.1: Disaster response and risk reduction capacity building activities with the NS	<i>#of surge deployed to support NS (target 02)</i> <i>#of monitoring mission held by operations (target 02)</i>															
	Output S2.1.1: Maintain effective response preparedness and sustain the NS emergency response capability mechanism	<i># monitoring mission held by technical support or support services (02)</i>															
	Activities planned per week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP046	Deployment of a cash / nutrition surge for 2 months																
AP046	Deployment of a finance surge 2 months																
AP049	Monitoring missions by the IFRC regional office in Dakar																

Output Code	Output S2.1.3: Improved compliance of NS with the principles and rules for humanitarian assistance	<i># of village committees set (at least 5) # of feedback mechanism, in place (at least 02) of operational decisions made based on community feedback # and type of methods established to collect feedback from the community</i>															
	Activities planned per week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP084	Establish a feedback system from the community and ensure that this feedback is considered and used to improve the operation																
AP084	Setting up and engage village committees																
AP084	Recording of community feedback																
AP084	Ensure proper campaign is done over the CRM social media and public media																
P&B Output Code	Outcome S2.2: The complementarity and strengths of the Movement are reinforced	<i>#of coordination meeting attended/organised (04 at least) #cluster technical coordination attended (at least 4)</i>															
	Output S2.2.1: In the context of large-scale emergencies, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the ICRC and National Societies increase their operational reach and effectiveness through new means of coordination.																
	Activities planned per week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP051	Maintain continuous coordination between the actors of the international Red Cross and Red Crescent movement (RCF, British RC, ICRC, IFRC) present in the country																
AP051	Establish the meeting of the components of the Red Cross and Red Crescent movement once a month in Nouakchott																
AP051	Motivate ongoing coordination among response actors																
P&B Output Code	Output S4.1.4: Staff safety is a priority in all IFRC activities	<i>#of personnel involved in the operation who received the security briefing (40) #of security briefing to field team and HQ</i>															
	Activities planned per week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP066	Ensure the security of the staff and volunteers in the field with briefings																

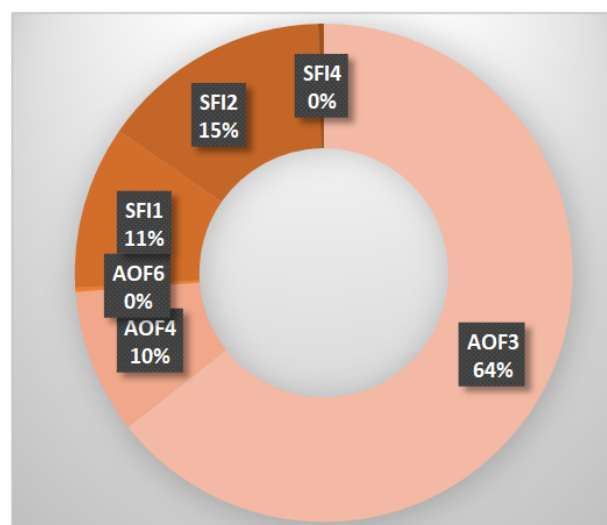
Budget

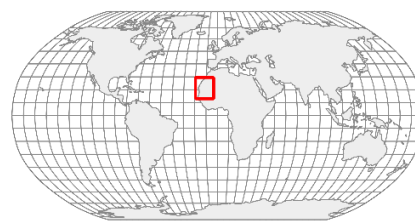
Total budget for this EPoA is CHF 315,798 summarised below

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies		<i>all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)</i>
DREF OPERATION		
MDRMR013 - Hunger Crisis - Mauritania		20/06/2022
<u>Budget by Resource</u>		
Budget Group		Budget
Food		25,252
Medical & First Aid		429
Teaching Materials		268
Cash Disbursement		187,164
Relief items, Construction, Supplies		213,114
Distribution & Monitoring		580
Transport & Vehicles Costs		5,724
Logistics, Transport & Storage		6,304
International Staff		28,000
National Society Staff		14,224
Volunteers		3,372
Personnel		45,595
Professional Fees		1,800
Consultants & Professional Fees		1,800
Workshops & Training		5,367
Workshops & Training		5,367
Travel		13,284
Information & Public Relations		5,367
Office Costs		1,873
Communications		2,744
Financial Charges		1,073
General Expenditure		24,343
DIRECT COSTS		296,524
INDIRECT COSTS		19,274
TOTAL BUDGET		315,798

Budget by Area of Intervention

AOF1 Disaster Risk Reduction	#N/A	
AOF2 Shelter	#N/A	
AOF3 Livelihoods and Basic Needs		203,334
AOF4 Health		29,652
AOF5 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	#N/A	
AOF6 Protection, Gender and Inclusion		857
AOF7 Migration	#N/A	
SFI1 Strengthen National Societies		33,439
SFI2 Effective International Disaster Management		47,373
SFI3 Influence others as leading strategic partners	#N/A	
SFI4 Ensure a strong IFRC		1,143
TOTAL		315,798



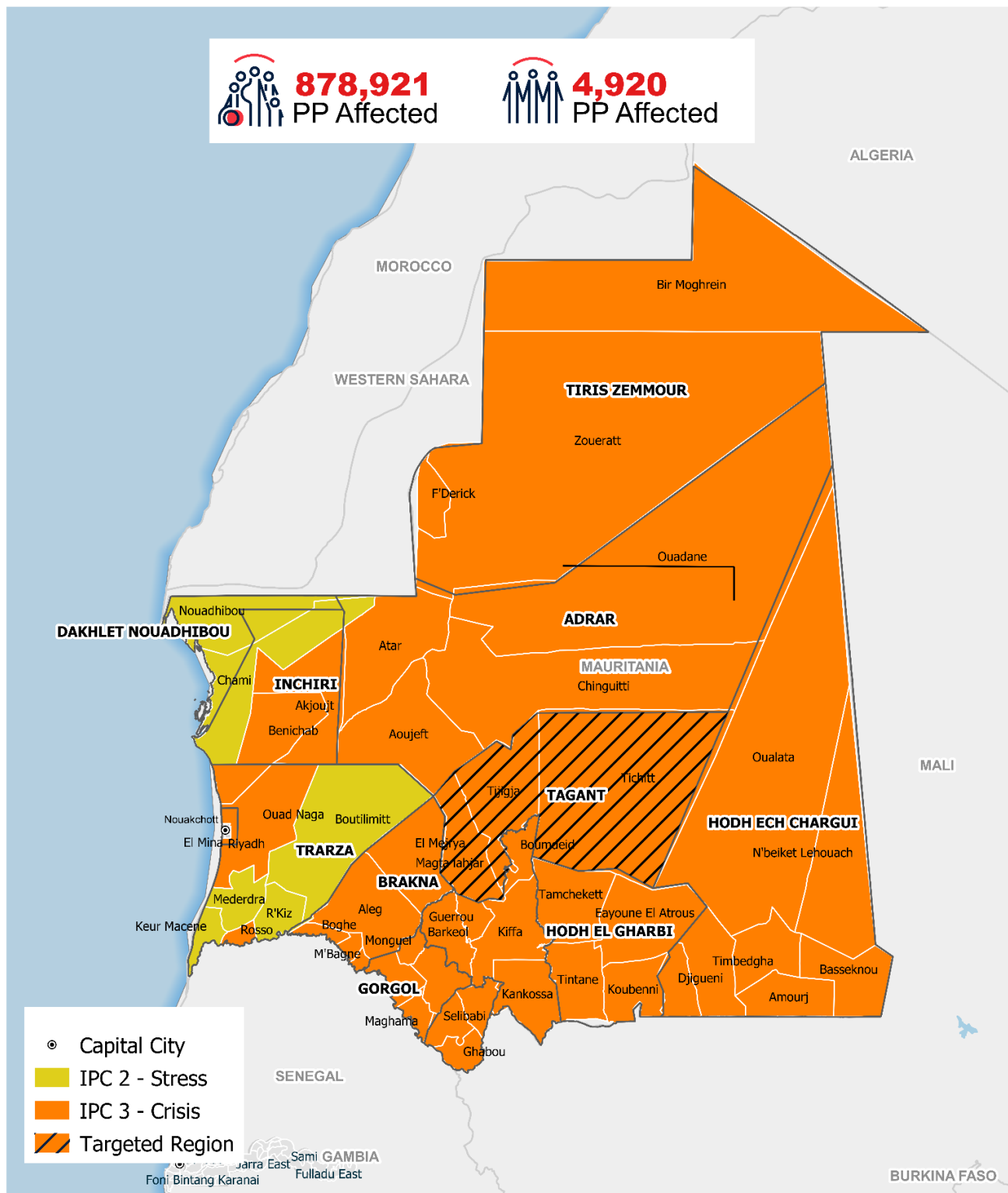


Mauritania : Hunger Crisis

28 June 2022 • OT-2022-000240-MRT

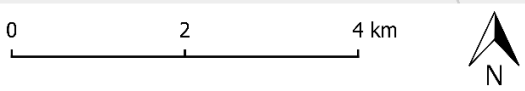

878,921
 PP Affected


4,920
 PP Affected



- Capital City
- IPC 2 - Stress
- IPC 3 - Crisis
- ▨ Targeted Region

The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.
 Map data sources: GADM, Mauritania RC, IFRC. Map produced by: IFRC Africa Regional Office, Nairobi



Contact information

Reference documents



Click here for:

- Operation Update
- Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

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How we work

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

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Saving lives, changing minds.



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

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