

# Emergency Plan of Action Mid-term Report

## Mauritania: Hunger crisis

<b>DREF Operation N° MDRMR013</b>	<b>GLIDE No.:</b> <a href="#">OT-2022-000240-MRT</a>
<b>Operation update N° 1</b> <b>Date of issue</b> 31 <sup>st</sup> October 2022	<b>Timeframe covered by this mid-term report:</b> 5 July to 31 October 2022
<b>Operation start date:</b> 05 July 2022	<b>Overall operation timeframe:</b> 6 months. <b>New end date:</b> 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2022
<b>Operation budget:</b> CHF 315,798	
<b>Number of people assisted:</b> 5,740 including 821 households	
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation:</b> International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)	
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> Government of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania through the CSA (Almaouna Programme) and WFP.	

### Summary of adjustments made to the emergency plan of action:

This update is issued to inform partners and stakeholders on the progress of implementation since the start of the operation in early July 2022.

The Mauritanian Red Crescent (MRC) also informs its partners of the following changes:

- The extension of the intervention period by 2 months due to the effects of the floods, which impacted on the implementation of field activities, the DREF's geographical coverage (45 villages), and the isolation of the intervention zone with very difficult access, especially during the rainy period (hibernage). All these challenges contributed to delaying the implementation of some activities that could not be carried out in the period initially planned in the DREF plan of action (PoA).
- The objectives remain as set out in the DREF PoA, except for the MRC's interest in conducting an assessment of the impact of floods on household's livelihoods and food insecurity in the DREF intervention area. The assessment is needed following the severe impact of floods in the country, with a view of scaling up of the current hunger crisis DREF within the framework of the Hunger Crisis.
- The target details are changing from 820 households (4,920 people) to 821 households (5,740 people) to be assisted. The number of households benefiting from immediate assistance has



Nutrition awareness session.

slightly changed as a result of adjustments made to the verification process. The verification was made according to a process of community engagement and verification of the Unified Social Register lists including the difference in household size as compared to the initial data.

- However, at the level of nutrition beneficiaries, there has been a slightly greater change in the number of beneficiaries PLW<sup>1</sup> and children which rose from 422 to 488 compared to the initial planning.
- In the PoA, an assessment of the impact of floods on households' livelihoods in the area has been added. This will be used to develop a medium-term plan for food security response and livelihood recovery in the DREF area with a view to requesting the scaling up of the DREF within the framework of Hunger Crisis;
- A strengthening of planned activities in the strategic sectors of nutrition, CEA and PGI, in line with the recommendations of the National Response Plan.

The operational strategy outlined in the DREF action plan<sup>2</sup> launched in July 2022 remains unchanged. The DREF amount of CHF 315,798 allocated to the MRC will continue to cover the assistance until the end of the extension. Budget lines have been revised to make savings to cover the planned assessments. The intervention area remains unchanged.

The extension will enable the MRC to carry out the remaining activities. These include:

- Nutrition awareness campaign
- Post cash distribution monitoring
- Lessons learned workshop
- Monitoring and closing of activities

From 05 July to 31 October 2022, the NS has been coordinating the DREF activities with its partners, by participating in regular meetings and with the Food Security Commission (CSA<sup>3</sup>). The intervention area for the emergency response (cash distribution) has been divided between the MRC and the CSA to cover the entire department and avoid duplication. The training modules on nutrition, CEA and improved PGI have been carried out. Beneficiaries were selected and basic needs assistance (BNA) was distributed to 821 households. Nutritional screenings of children aged 6-23 months and PLW<sup>4</sup> identified 237 malnourished children aged 6-23 months and 251 PLW. During the screenings, a large quantity of enriched flour (6,525 Kg) was distributed; this was preceded by awareness campaigns and cooking demonstrations in the 45 targeted sites. The nature of the change is therefore focused on the implementation schedule.

## A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

### Description of the disaster

The food crisis and hunger projection in the Sahel have become increasingly alarming over the past decade in all the countries (more detail in the Emergency Action Plan document DREF MDRMR013<sup>5</sup>). Like other countries in the region, Mauritania is currently facing a situation of food and nutritional insecurity, despite good spatial and temporal distribution and excess rainfall in most areas of the country during the 2022 rainy season. This good rainfall has caused huge floods which have affected crops and will have an impact on agricultural production in these areas which are predominantly arid, with higher level of drought compared to its Sahel neighbours. The situation is compounded by the increase in the price of basic foodstuffs. All this results from the sharp rise in acquisition costs on world markets, as well as the disruption of supplies due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the crisis in Ukraine. There is a significant increase in the price of food baskets facing a population with 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 pressure phase. Moreover, 1,400,000 people in a situation of moderate food insecurity(stressed) can still fall into food insecurity during and after the lean season if rapid accompanying measures are not taken to improve or strengthen their livelihoods. The most affected areas are located in the southern regions (Adrar, Assaba, Brakna, **Tagant**, Gorgol, Guidimakha, Hodh Chargui, Hodh Ech Chargi and Hodh El Gharbi) which are facing drought increase, transhumance, inflation, etc.

According to the latest information provided by the Mauritanian Ministry of Agriculture, the agro-pastoral situation is characterised by the following elements:

- Good spatial and temporal distribution of rainfall in all the country's wilayas, with cumulative rainfall in excess of last year's and the normal (1991-2020)

<sup>1</sup> PLW: pregnant and lactating women

<sup>2</sup> <https://adore.ifrc.org/Download.aspx?FileId=547041>

<sup>3</sup> CSA: Commissariat à la Sécurité Alimentaire

<sup>4</sup> PLW: pregnant and lactating women

<sup>5</sup> <https://adore.ifrc.org/Download.aspx?FileId=547041>

- Very good filling rate of dams and basins
- Good prospects for agricultural production and a good pastoral situation in almost the entire country
- High prices for basic foodstuffs
- Food situation still fragile for a large part of the population.

However, the **food and nutrition security situation remains fragile and worrying**, according to the Mauritanian government's statement in October 2022<sup>6</sup>.

## Summary of the current response

### Overview of the Host National Society's action

The Mauritanian Red Crescent has been responding to this food and nutrition crisis since July 2022, with support from the IFRC. At the time of writing this report, the MRC was carrying out the following actions:

- Holding of coordination meetings to start-up activities
- Mobilisation and training of 30 volunteers and NDRT team members in Nouakchott to support the implementation of DREF activities in the department of Moudjéria
- Briefings and trainings were conducted for all teams on the different themes of cash transfer, CEA, PGI and Nutrition, etc.
- Logistical processes to expand the agreement with the financial service provider (FSP) and the purchase of enriched flour
- Distribution of basic needs assistance to 821 households (for three months)
- Community screenings of children aged 6-23 months and PLW<sup>7</sup> using the mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC), and referral of the malnourished to health centres for treatment
- Distribution of enriched flour to children and PBFW
- Cooking demonstration;
- Regular follow-up and coordination with partners

In addition to the DREF operation, the MRC is planning to support 500 households in the department of Barkeol affected by food insecurity aggravated by the 2022 floods, through the distribution of food kits in partnership with the Kuwaiti Red Crescent.

Furthermore, other food insecurity prevention and risk reduction activities have been implemented as part of the *MRC's FSL (Food Security & Livelihoods) action plan for 2021 - 2024* in the Assaba region, namely the continued monitoring of the situation through the community-based monitoring mechanism with the support of the IFRC (Dutch RC preparedness pledge) and the British RC.

In addition to the prepositioning of contingency stocks and the establishment of Cereal Banks in the same area, the Mauritania Red Crescent (MRC) monitors the situation and participates in the national **Early Warning System** for preparing (and responding) to food and nutritional crises. To this end, the MRC coordinates with the Food Security Commission (CSA<sup>8</sup>) and the partners who are members of this system to contribute to the national response plan definition and monitoring.

Furthermore, as part of the MRC's 3-year plan of action (*Food Security and Drought Risk and Climate Change Effects Reduction Action Plan 2022-2024*) and to contribute to food security and the reduction climate change risks, a community monitoring mechanism for the FSL (food security & livelihoods) situation was set up in the Assaba region (risk zone) in coordination with the AAH (Action Against Hunger), the WFP and the Food Security Commission (CSA), which ensure the institutionalization of the early warning action.

Still within the framework of the MRC's medium-term Plan of Action, some preparedness activities have already been implemented, such as the development of community contingency plans and the creation of community food reserves in the Assaba region, a border area with the Tagant region targeted by this operation.

### 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 Cluster in Mauritania.

The MRC and IFRC Dakar cluster team maintained this technical and financial support coordination that allowed the implementation of the activities of this PoA. The IFRC transferred funds and deployed a CVA & Nut Surge to Mauritania

<sup>6</sup> Statement by the Minister of Economic Affairs during a visit to Riyadh for the mobilisation of financing: [https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story\\_fbid=pfbid02jNv9jFzVU7nSZiLL35p2uDzw8re221BKp4YDrTnMiGhCTDrv3MbLmBWN91P5LWSI&id=100067335217621](https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=pfbid02jNv9jFzVU7nSZiLL35p2uDzw8re221BKp4YDrTnMiGhCTDrv3MbLmBWN91P5LWSI&id=100067335217621)

<sup>7</sup> PLW: pregnant and lactating women

<sup>8</sup> CSA: Commissariat à la Sécurité Alimentaire

and a finance surge to Dakar for remote support. The latter carried out a field mission to support the National Society in budget monitoring and financial reporting.

The ICRC provided cash assistance to 4,200 households affected by the pastoral crisis for the Malian highland and refugee community. Also, a joint mission to assess the humanitarian situation of returnees from Mali was planned; however, with the evolution of the security situation in the border area with Mali, this mission has been postponed.

As part of its *2022-2024 Food Security Action Plan (Food security and risk reduction action plan for drought and climate change impact)*, the MRC, with the support of the IFRC-Dakar Cluster (USAID, The Netherland Red Cross pledge, etc.) and the Livelihoods Centre (LRC) is implementing activities aimed at enhancing food and nutrition security in the Assaba region, including:

- continued establishment of and support to community sentinel sites for monitoring the food and nutrition situation. Actions aimed at preventing malnutrition and strengthening the resilience of the most vulnerable households in Barkeol, through the consolidation of the activities of 10 Mothers' Clubs created during the 2020/2021 operation. The Mothers' Clubs carry out nutrition education activities, flour distribution, and will form part of the monitoring mechanism.
- Actions to strengthen the smallholder agricultural production systems through fodder production, support to women's cooperatives and the management of school fields for the practical application of climate-smart techniques.

Finally, in partnership with the CRF, the CRB and the IFRC's Climate Centre (CC), capacity building activities for the NS are planned for 2022 to support the MRC in the development of the FbF drought protocol for food insecure populations in Mauritania.

### **Overview of non-RCRC action in country**

In the department of Moudjéria, the MRC works closely with the Food Security Commission (CSA), in particular the Maouna programme, which covers 50% of the food-insecure people in this department, while the MRC covers the rest. Coordination at the national level is ensured through technical coordination committees, including a specialised Specialized Technical Committee for Food Assistance (CTS AA<sup>9</sup>), this committee is part of the national food and nutrition crisis preparedness and response mechanism (DCAN<sup>10</sup>).

The Mauritanian government has developed a 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 29 of the 39 departments in crisis. The number of beneficiaries covered by the funds currently available, mainly through cash transfers, is estimated at 569,690 out of the 878,912 who are food insecure.

In terms of coordination, the *Food Security Commission (CSA)*, 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 mobilisation of funds due to the worldwide economic and humanitarian crisis.

## **Needs analysis and scenario planning**

### **Needs analysis**

According to the findings of the inter-agency food security analysis of March 2022, in the projected situation (June- July-August 2022): 09 areas analysed are in pressure phase, namely: Nouakchott-North, Nouakchott-South, Nouakchott-West, Dakhlet Nouadhibou, the moughataa (departments) of Boutilimitt, R'Kiz, Mederdra, Rosso and Keur Macène in Tarza. The 39 other areas analysed are all classified in Crisis phase.

The population distribution according to these findings stands as follows:

- Total population in Phase 3 to 5 currently: 678,543 people;

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<sup>9</sup> CTA- AA : *Comité technique spécialisé pour l'assistance alimentaire*

<sup>10</sup> DCAN : *Dispositif National de préparation et de réponse aux Crises Alimentaires et Nutritionnelles*

- Total population in Phase 3 to 5 according to projections: 878,921 people (*For the June-September 2022 lean period*).

These estimates are the highest since the implementation of the Harmonised Framework in Mauritania (*More details in the need section DREF Plan of Action MDRMR013<sup>11</sup>*)

The food and nutrition situation in Mauritania, like in other Sahelian countries, deteriorated during the period (July, August and September 2022) due to several factors, among which the economic consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic, the war in Ukraine and the deterioration of the security situation in some Sahelian countries, and consequently low food availability, as well as the upward trend in commodity prices, particularly for local products and wheat.

Based on the rainy period, the food and nutrition situation could improve with the agricultural production prospects. The vegetation front progressed more than the normal during July and August, which improved fodder availability. Similarly, the filling of ponds for watering livestock in the agro-pastoral and pastoral areas remained satisfactory during the period.

However, given the threats (the effects of floods, the cases of livestock diseases, inflation and the depreciation of local currencies, etc. and their effects on consumer purchasing power), it is not clear that the likely good agricultural season will significantly reverse food and nutrition trends.

Au vu de In view of the above, the basic needs of the population during this period are essentially: access to food; access to drinking water; and access to agricultural inputs to strengthen and protect their livelihoods.

In Mauritania, the 2021 rainy season was characterized by good spatial and temporal distribution with large surplus rain in most areas of the country. Cumulative rainfall at the end of the rainy season indicated that over 80% of the stations monitored showed a surplus from the same period of the previous year. Similarly, compared to the normal (1991-2020), 78% of rainfall stations were in deficit that year. Nevertheless, this year's rainfall caused huge flooding in the area, which have had a very negative impact with damage to crops in almost all regions of the country. Rainfed crops (Diéri) are most affected because of the floods, which will result in a significant shortfall in crop harvest. In all agricultural areas, the situation is more than worrying due to the significant drop in surface areas and the expected level of production, which will be in deficit in most areas except those in the southern part of the country where it will be average. For flood recession crops, the filling rate of water reservoirs is considered to be very good or average in some areas, and crop expectations remain average compared to last year.

This situation hastened the transhumance to the few relatively well supplied areas. This has resulted in rapid depletion of fodder reserves, leading to early cross-border transhumance and massive recourse to livestock feed.

The high impact of 2022 rainy season in the country could be another factor of worsening of the above situation.

Households whose main source of income is agriculture or livestock are experiencing declining purchasing power and difficulties in accessing markets, due to poor harvests this year and an early pastoral lean season. This access to markets is also impacted by the consequences of Covid-19, which slow down trade and have an impact on supply and therefore on prices.

Despite a good level of market supply, the difficulties of access to basic foodstuffs for vulnerable populations have persisted since the beginning of the year due to the increase in the price of cereals, meat and complementary products. The most significant increases are in the prices of wheat and oil, which rose by more than 50% from last year. The prices of local rice and sugar also rose during the same period, but to a lesser extent, by around 20%.

The needs of the population assisted under the DREF, during the lean season and until harvest, remain the same as described in the DREF action plan MDRMR013 (see link in note page).

- Emergency food assistance to enable the most affected households to access sufficient quantity and quality of food, and become less reliant on borrowing, sale of productive assets or other coping strategies.
- Prevention and management of **malnutrition cases**, specifically targeting children aged 6 to 23 months and PLW (pregnant and lactating women), through the distribution of enriched flour and the promotion of good nutrition practices.

However, the impact of the floods on the 45 assisted communities, and their ability to recover their livelihoods and ensure food and nutrition security, is not known in detail. Indeed, a specific impact assessment is needed to evaluate the incidence of the rainy season on livelihood activity, food insecurity in community, livelihood and nutrition needs resulting from floods impact and vulnerabilities etc.

<sup>11</sup> <https://adore.ifrc.org/Download.aspx?FileId=547041>

## Operation risk assessment

With respect to security risks, the situation in Mauritania remains stable, notably in the targeted areas of operation which are accessible by road networks. At country level, crime levels are moderate but rising steadily. Infrastructure is poor, including in the capital city of Nouakchott. Conditions of paved roads in Mauritania are generally poor and road travels are difficult.

The intervention area is a low-risk area in terms of security, but the MRC will include security measures to ensure smooth implementation. Accessibility of roads is determined by their very condition and by the rainy season. Travels between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. will be limited and a monitoring mechanism (field - HQ calls) will be implemented to monitor travels.

During the implementation of the DREF activities, it was noted that the intervention area is very difficult in terms of access, particularly roads, access to the telephone network and isolation during the rainy season, which characterises all the villages concerned by the operation. This has challenged the logistical capacities of the MRC to ensure the implementation of activities in good conditions as well as the protection of the volunteer teams and staff deployed.

The current DREF operation and the related operational strategy take into account the risks related to food and nutrition insecurity and propose to support the MRC in pursuing its actions to assist populations affected or at risk of being affected by food and nutrition insecurity. All the other risks highlighted in the reference document (Emergency Plan of Action - EPoA<sup>12</sup>) remain relevant.

On the other hand, it should also be noted that there are new risks not mentioned in the DREF PoA; concerning the lack of access to certain villages as a result of the floods, which has greatly delayed the implementation of DREF activities.

## B. OPERATION STRATEGY

### Proposed strategy

The objectives and strategy of the operation remain the same as those defined in the initial plan approved, with an increase in the number of people targeted (*see point C. Detailed Operation Plan*).

The objective remains to contribute to guaranteeing the food and nutritional security of 821 households (5,740 people) affected by 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.

Implementation is drawing to a close in accordance with the planned strategy, namely to:

- Provide humanitarian response to the food and nutrition insecurity situation of 821 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 480 children who are between 6 and 23 months old and PLW from the most vulnerable and food insecure households.

The DREF operation's strategy remains largely as described in the Emergency Plan of Action<sup>13</sup>. However, based on continuous monitoring of the situation on the ground by the MRC in the intervention areas, and taking into account the flooding situations that will have an adverse effect on production, notably in the Tagant region in general and in the commune of M'beika more particularly. The following modifications are introduced through this mid-term report:

1. 2-month extension of the implementation period of the operation;
2. Conduct of an assessment of the impact of flooding on household livelihoods in the area in order to develop a medium-term PoA for livelihoods restoration in the DREF area, with a view to requesting the scaling up of the DREF within the framework of Hunger Crisis
3. Strengthening of planned activities in the strategic sectors of nutrition, CEA and PGI, in line with the recommendations from the National Response Plan.

<sup>12</sup> <https://adore.ifrc.org/Download.aspx?FileId=547041>

<sup>13</sup> <https://adore.ifrc.org/Download.aspx?FileId=547041>



Cash distribution activity

## C. DETAILED PLAN OF OPERATION



### Livelihoods and basic needs

**Beneficiaries: 5,740 people; 821 households**

Male: 2,927

Female: 2,813

**Budget (CHF): 203,334**

#### **Outcome 1: Communities, particularly in areas affected by the food crisis, restore and strengthen their livelihoods**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of affected households receiving cash support in intervention sites (Target: 100% or 821 households)	100	100
% of households who received cash and find it appropriate and useful to meet their needs (Target: at least 100% or 821 households)	100	100

#### **Output 1.1: Livelihoods and basic needs output 1.5: Households receive unconditional/multisectoral cash grants to meet their basic needs**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of people reached by the cash approach (Target: 4,920 people)	820 households 4920	821 households 5740
Number of follow-up visits to households that received cash (Target: 3 visits)	3	1
Number of volunteers participating in cash transfer activities (Target: 30 volunteers)	30	30
PDM	02	01

#### **Progress on the achievement of outcomes**

Capital replenishment assistance is important to enable these vulnerable households to meet at least their basic needs during the lean season. Therefore, the needs analysis specifically recommended the following:

- 1- To support households in restoring and rehabilitating their livelihoods
- 2- To support households in the development of small income-generating activities.

The implementation of the recommendations made it possible to carry out the following activities:

- Prioritisation of villages according to the results of the departmental committee's classification
- Briefing of volunteers on targeting and monitoring of cash transfers;
- Targeting of beneficiaries on the basis of the social register lists in 45 villages selected according to geographical prioritisation;
- Sensitisation of beneficiary households on the use of cash (sensitisation planned from list validation session to cash assistance);
- First cash distribution to 821 households (two rations together);
- Finalisation of the distribution mechanism with the FSP;
- Coordination meetings with stakeholders (Government, beneficiary representatives, etc.)
- Training of MRC volunteers on the introduction of cash and nutrition;
- Continuous monitoring of markets and sensitisation of traders;
- Establishment of conflict management and feedback mechanisms with MRC managers and volunteers trained on CEA and PGI;
- First post-distribution monitoring mission on the use of cash
- Second cash distribution to 821 households targeted by the operation
- Demographic survey
- Monitoring of activities

However, implementation of some important activities has been delayed, which justifies the MRC's request for an extension of the PoA to continue the operation and to ensure effective completion of all planned activities.

Activities that have been delayed are the following:

- Second PDM for cash
- Lessons learned workshop



## Health

**Beneficiaries: 488 people**

Male: 237 people

Female: 251 people

**Budget (CHF): 29,652**

**Outcome 1: Prevention for children aged 6 - 23 months and PLW in the department of Moudjéria is ensured.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of children aged 6 - 23 months and PLW detected for malnutrition	422	488
Number of children and PLW detected for moderate malnutrition	NA	15
Number of children and PLW detected for acute malnutrition	NA	3

**Output 1.1: Severe acute malnutrition is treated in the target population**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of children and PLW receiving enriched flour	422	488
Number of awareness-raising campaigns on good nutritional practices and cooking demonstrations organised	45	45
Number of volunteers trained on awareness-raising techniques for malnutrition screening	30	22

### Progress on the achievement of outcomes

The department of Moudjéria is classified as one of the areas most affected by malnutrition, with a rate of global acute malnutrition (GAM) of 13%. The needs are the prevention of malnutrition in children and PLW, through the distribution of enriched flour during the hunger gap, with community support through awareness raising activities; nutrition education; PFEs and referrals of malnourished children and PLW to health centres for treatment.

**Activities already carried out:**

- Briefing of volunteers on awareness-raising and screening techniques for malnutrition
- Community screening of children aged 6 - 23 months and PLW using MUAC
- Referrals of the malnourished to health centres for treatment
- Distribution of 6525 kg of enriched flour to children and PLW
- Organisation of awareness campaigns on good nutritional practices (PFE) and cooking demonstrations;
- Distribution of enriched flour to 237 children and 251 PLW from cash beneficiaries' households;
- Cooking demonstrations;
- Monitoring of children referred by volunteers.



Distribution of enriched flour

Twenty-two (22) volunteers were trained on nutrition, including proper nutritional behaviour, awareness raising techniques and screening of malnourished children and PLW. The trained volunteers conducted sensitisation, screening and referral of malnourished people throughout the intervention area, through home visits, focus group discussions and in public spaces.

Forty-five (45) awareness sessions, discussions and cooking demonstrations were organised with an average of more than 20 participants per session. Volunteers used toolkits to explain essential good practices, appropriate nutritional behaviour aimed at accelerating behavioural change in the community.

Volunteers screened 237 malnourished children aged 6 to 23 months and 251 PLW for malnutrition, using MUAC. The volunteers referred the children to health centres and followed up their treatment with households. The unmet need for nutrition remains as great in the department of Moudjéria (the area targeted by this DREF operation). Unfortunately, the funds available do not allow the MRC to reach all children and PLW. However, the NS authorities are engaged in advocacy to draw the attention of other partners/donors to these uncovered needs.



**Protection, Gender and Inclusion**

**Beneficiaries: 5740 people; 820 households**

Male: 2927

Female: 2813

**Budget (CHF): 857**

**Outcome 1: Communities identify and respond to the distinct needs of the most vulnerable, particularly disadvantaged and marginalised groups, due to inequality, discrimination, and other human rights violations.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of volunteers and communities trained on PGI	30	22
Number of mechanisms needed to ensure that minimum PGI standards are set by the MRC	45	45
Demographic survey for the classification of cash beneficiaries by gender and age groups	01	01

**Output 1.1: NS programmes improve equitable access to basic services by addressing different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Average access % provided by different vulnerable groups on their access to targeted services	100	70
% of vulnerable target group communities aware of their rights	100	65

## Progress on the achievement of outcomes

The MRC has developed a PGI action plan. This emergency operation has been an opportunity to put into practice the measures identified and to ensure that the various aspects of 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.

Activities already carried out:

- Basic training of community volunteers and MRC executives involved in the PGI operation;
- Establishment of a mechanism in each target village to ensure the PGI
- Establishment of village complaint committees
- Setting up a telephone number for beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries to collect information
- Awareness raising sessions on the objectives of the operation, the cash amount and other PoA activities.

## National Society Capacity building

**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 required to plan and implement activities.**

**Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
30 volunteers are aware of their roles, their rights within the NS and the risks they face	30	30
30 volunteers insured	30	30

**Output S1.1.7: Strengthened capacities of NS to support disaster risk reduction, response and preparedness at the local level**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
30 volunteers are mobilised and trained	30	22
4 NDRT mobilised	4	4
4 NS staffs are mobilised	4	3
Follow-up missions of the MRC headquarters	2	2
Lesson learned workshops	1	0

## Progress on the achievement of outcomes

The DREF operation was implemented in an area that is often the most difficult and landlocked, especially during the rainy season. The MRC did not have active volunteers or a committee in this area. However, since the beginning, the NS has been able to mobilise 30 volunteers at community level, 4 NDRTs and 3 NS staff to support the implementation of activities.

The following activities have been carried out:

- Insurance for 30 volunteers
- Basic training for 22 volunteers on the different themes proposed in the DREF PoA
- 2 follow-up missions from the MRC headquarters
- Development of the necessary tools for implementing the activities
- Acquisition of the equipment and materials needed to implement the activities

The NS was also able to organise three coordination meetings with the Food Security Commission of the Ministry of Agriculture to exchange and coordinate for the smooth running of our interventions in this area. Thus, during these coordination meetings, the CSA and the MRC shared the intervention areas with the aim of covering the entire department of Moudjeria.

## International Emergency Response

### Output S2.1.1: Maintain effective response preparedness and sustain the NS emergency response capability mechanism

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Deployment of a cash / nutrition surge	1	1
Deployment of a finance surge	1	1
Monitoring missions by the IFRC regional office in Dakar	2	1

### Output S2.2.1: In the context of large-scale emergencies, the International Federation of Red Cross Red Crescent Societies, the ICRC and National Societies increase their operational reach and effectiveness through new means of coordination.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Coordination meetings with members of the RC/RC movement	2	1

### Output S4.1.4: Staff safety is a priority in all IFRC activities

30 volunteers insured in the field	30	30
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### Progress on the achievement of outcomes

Activities already carried out  
 All the challenges that the NS may have faced and what it is doing to meet these challenges.  
 The NS has few human resources at the national level, especially in terms of logistics and finance. To address this issue, the IFRC Dakar regional office has been able to provide continuous technical support through the Livelihoods Center - FSL delegate based in Dakar, and the deployment of surges (CVA / Nut and finance), with technical support from remote logistics.

## D. Rapport financier

The budget and allocation remain unchanged at **CHF 315,798**.

There have been no major changes to the budget, only the reallocation of budget lines associated with missions, distribution or training costs, which have been underspent, to allow for the assessment funding (265,000 MRU, about 7,656 CHF)

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies		all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)		ss Francs (CHF)		
<b>DREF OPERATION</b>						
MDRMR013 - Hunger Crisis - Mauritania				20/06/2022	20/06/2022	
<b><u>Budget by Resource</u></b>						
<b>Budget Group</b>				<b>Revised Budget</b>	<b>Initial Budget</b>	<b>Summary of changes</b>
Food				25,252	25,252	0
Medical & First Aid				429	429	0
Teaching Materials				268	268	0
Cash Disbursement				187,164	187,164	0
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>				<b>213,114</b>	<b>213,114</b>	<b>0</b>
Distribution & Monitoring				290	580	-290
Transport & Vehicles Costs				5,724	5,724	0
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>				<b>6,014</b>	<b>6,304</b>	<b>-290</b>
International Staff				28,000	28,000	0
National Society Staff				12,801	14,224	-1,422
Volunteers				2,124	3,372	-1,248
<b>Personnel</b>				<b>42,925</b>	<b>45,595</b>	<b>-2,670</b>
Professional Fees				1,800	1,800	0
<b>Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>				<b>1,800</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>0</b>
Workshops & Training				4,831	5,367	-537
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>				<b>4,831</b>	<b>5,367</b>	<b>-537</b>
Travel				18,123	13,284	4,839
Information & Public Relations				4,026	5,367	-1,342
Office Costs				1,873	1,873	0
Communications				2,744	2,744	0
Financial Charges				1,073	1,073	0
<b>General Expenditure</b>				<b>27,840</b>	<b>24,343</b>	<b>3,497</b>
						0
DIRECT COSTS				296,524	296,524	0
INDIRECT COSTS				19,274	19,274	0
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>				<b>315,798</b>	<b>315,798</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Budget by Area of Intervention</b>						
		<b>Revised budget</b>	<b>Initial budget</b>	<b>Summary of changes</b>		
AOF3	Livelihoods and Basic Needs	201,868	203,334	-1,466		
AOF4	Health	29,052	29,652	-600		
AOF6	Protection, Gender and Inclusion	715	857	-143		
SFI1	Strengthen National Societies	28,065	33,439	-5,373		
SFI2	Effective International Disaster Response	56,099	47,373	8,726		
SFI4	Ensure a strong IFRC		1,143	0		
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>315,798</b>	<b>315,798</b>	<b>0</b>		



Click here for:

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

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

**In the Mauritanian Red Crescent**

- Secretary General: Mohamedou Raby, Secretary General, Mauritania Red Crescent, phone: (+222) 43 42 41 01 / (+222) 22 49 12 49; e-mail: [m.raby14@gmail.com](mailto:m.raby14@gmail.com)

**IFRC Dakar Cluster:** Daniel Bolaños, Head of Sahel Country Cluster; e-mail: [daniel.bolanos@ifrc.org](mailto:daniel.bolanos@ifrc.org);

**IFRC office for Africa Region:**

- Pierre Kremer, Head of Disaster Crisis Prevention, Response and Recovery Department a.i, Nairobi, Kenya; email: [pierre.kremer@ifrc.org](mailto:pierre.kremer@ifrc.org)

**In IFRC Geneva**

- Operation manager, Richard Casagrande, Senior Officer, DCPRR unit Geneva; email: [richard.casagrande@ifrc.org](mailto:richard.casagrande@ifrc.org)
- **DREF:** Nicolas Boyrie, DREF Lead, email: [nicolas.boyrie@ifrc.org](mailto:nicolas.boyrie@ifrc.org)
- **DREF:** Eszter Matyeka, DREF Senior Officer, DCPRR Unit Geneva; email: [eszter.matyeka@ifrc.org](mailto:eszter.matyeka@ifrc.org)

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

- IFRC Africa Regional Office for Resource Mobilization and Pledge: Louise Daintrey, Head of Unit, Partnership and Resource Development, Nairobi, email: [louise.daintrey@ifrc.org](mailto:louise.daintrey@ifrc.org);

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

- **IFRC Africa Regional Office for Logistics Unit:** Rishi Ramrakha, Head of Africa Regional Logistics Unit, email: [rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org](mailto:rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org); phone: +254 733 888 022

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

- IFRC Africa Regional Office: Philip Komo Kahuho, Regional Head of PMER & QA; email: [philip.kahuho@ifrc.org](mailto:philip.kahuho@ifrc.org); phone: +254 732 203 081

## 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.

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



**Save lives,**  
protect livelihoods,  
and strengthen recovery  
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**  
and **safe** living.



Promote **social inclusion**  
and a culture of  
**non-violence** and **peace**.