



Volunteers discussing with community leaders during initial assessment. Source: Mauritania Red Crescent

Appeal: <b>MDRMR017</b>	Country: <b>Mauritania</b>	Hazard: <b>Population Movement</b>	Type of DREF: <b>Response</b>
Crisis Category: <b>Yellow</b>	Event Onset: <b>Slow</b>	DREF Allocation: <b>CHF 492,750</b>	
Glide Number: -	People Affected: <b>92,100 people</b>	People Targeted: <b>9,000 people</b>	
Operation Start Date: <b>2024-05-09</b>	Operation Timeframe: <b>5 months</b>	Operation End Date: <b>31-10-2024</b>	DREF Published: <b>13-05-2024</b>

Targeted Areas: **Hodh Ech Chargui**

# Description of the Event

## Date when the trigger was met

2024-04-23

## What happened, where and when?

Starting from December 2023, several blockades imposed by non-state armed groups, the counter-offensive by the Malian armed forces and the withdrawal of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) have led to a situation of insecurity resulting in a new wave of forced displacements from Mali into Mauritania. According to reports from UN partners presented on 16 April 2024, this new influx of refugees in the Hodh El Chargui region has drastically increased in the last few months with 92,100 newcomers, including 82,262 squatting outside the camp. This number almost equals the overall number of refugees that arrived in the region over 10 years.

Alarmed by this situation, the Mauritanian Red Crescent (CRM) with support from its Movement partners, IFRC and the French Red Cross, decided to carry out a rapid needs assessment of these new refugees. On 23 April 2024, the assessment results were released by the National Society, highlighting that the Malian refugees are living mainly in the open or in inadequate shelters; they have no access to social or health infrastructure, livelihoods and are exposed to various risks due to lack of proper drinking water, intense heat, sandstorms in the desert, etc.

Following this alarming report, the CRM is launching this DREF operation to support local authorities to assist the most vulnerable of these 92,100 displaced persons who have settled in empty spaces across Bassiknou and Adel Bagrou departments.

The instability and violence in Mali continue, the influx of refugees increases daily, which will undoubtedly lead to a long-lasting humanitarian crisis is not addressed now. To note, this situation is compounded by the humanitarian crisis affecting Mali since 2012 which has generated massive population displacements, with significant repercussions on neighboring countries, notably Mauritania, Burkina Faso and Niger. Mauritania has welcomed tens of thousands of Malians seeking safety due to instability and violence in their country. The Mauritanian government created a 90,000-place camp for them in the Bassiknou department (Hodh El Chargui region). These refugees were regularly registered and have benefited from the assistance of partners on the ground.



NS staff visiting a well in Abdel Bagrou during the rapid needs assessment. Source: Mauritanian Red Crescent

## Scope and Scale

The new refugees that started arriving from December 2023 to the present day are estimated at over 92,100 people, including 82,262 outside the camp, with no assistance so far. With the Mauritanian government decision to not set up camps outside the Mbera camp, the



newcomers have occupied empty spaces. The newcomers are made up of 56% children, 40% adults and 4% elderly people. A total of 9,965 people with special needs were registered among them, 4140 of whom are women. All sectors of intervention are suffering because, at the partners' coordination meeting, there were still no resources available to provide assistance to people outside the camp.

According to the results of the targeting carried out by the World Food Programme in February 2024, 75% of the refugees outside the camps are in need of food assistance.

The Mauritanian Red Crescent needs assessment reported the following:

- More than 50% of the displaced are pastoralists and most have moved with their livestock (over 1,392,000 heads), adding on more pressure on natural resources, especially water and pastures. Before the arrival of the refugees, the populations of the Hodh El Chargui region already faced a number of problems, including food security, insufficient drinking water, education and other climatic issues.
- 70% of displaced populations without adequate shelter have settled in empty spaces; medical-socio-health infrastructure is non-existent, leading to open defecation and exposing them to the risk of disease. Many water sources are already inadequate and are not safe to drink. The majority of displaced people outside the camp face food insecurity.
- More than 90% of those interviewed said that there was a huge need for non-food items, pointing out that when they left their country, they did not carry anything with them.

This situation poses several risks:

- Health risk: poor access to water and hygiene items followed by large-scale open defecation is an epidemic risk. There is also promiscuity linked to the precariousness of the shelters.
- Risk of famine: the results of the Cadre Harmonisé for March 2024 show that the area is already in phase 3 at this time of year, which means that the projected lean season will be at least a humanitarian emergency. The gradual arrival of displaced people and the pressure on local markets are also aggravating factors.
- Risk of conflict with local population: displaced people from Mali have free access to Mauritanian territory. However, the pressure exerted by displaced people and their animals on limited natural resources and on basic infrastructure and social services is increasingly creating competition for livelihoods. The allocation of humanitarian aid to refugees has caused tensions between the two communities in the past, which seem to be worsening with the continued presence of Malian refugees in Bassikounou.

## Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	No
Did it affect the same population group?	-
Did the National Society respond?	-
Did the National Society request funding form DREF for that event(s)	-
If yes, please specify which operation	-

**If you have answered yes to all questions above, justify why the use of DREF for a recurrent event, or how this event should not be considered recurrent:**

-

### Lessons learned:

The main lessons learned from the DREF 2012 and 2021 response operations (population movement and flooding) in Bassikounou, Amourj and Adel Bagrou have been taken into account and have guided the strategic planning of this DREF.

The lessons learned mainly focused on the approach to planning, strengthening the monitoring and reporting system, and sharing internal and external information:

- Roles and responsibilities need to be clarified and monitoring mechanisms strengthened to keep the operation on track and avoid delays.
- Due to the late arrival of aid, beneficiaries had moved to other locations in search of a living conditions when the assistance arrived. Hence the necessity for the National Society (NS) to be more reactive in providing the assistance.
- To avoid delays in assistance, it is recommended that the IFRC Cluster Delegation and Mauritania Red Crescent (CRM) anticipate processes with logistics and financial services.
- Strengthen communication with partners on activities carried out by the CRM, in particular through participation in the coordination meeting of sectoral meetings in the intervention zone.



# Current National Society Actions

## Start date of National Society actions

2024-04-13

<b>Health</b>	A total of 60 volunteers and 02 CRM focal points spread over two areas (Fassala and Adel Bagrou) took part in health activities through mobile clinics (screening, awareness-raising, distribution of medicines, support for monitoring and care of patients) in Fassala and Adel Bagrou for the benefit of refugees, returnees and host communities in collaboration with local health centres as part of the Mauritanian Red Crescent/French Red Cross project funded by CDCS.
<b>Water, Sanitation And Hygiene</b>	Through the GRC and Health projects implemented by the Mauritanian Red Crescent with the support of the French Red Cross and the UNHCR in the Hodh El Chargui region, particularly Bassikounou, Fassala and Adel Bagrou, 90 volunteers have received training in several areas including WASH, first aid, disaster management and community-based health. These volunteers conducted awareness-raising sessions on home water treatment, good hygiene practices and other topics for refugees and host populations.
<b>Coordination</b>	Exchange meetings are organized at various levels (local, regional and national) where the Mauritanian Red Crescent (CRM) is actively represented. The NS took part in a coordination meeting with United Nations partners in the Malian refugee camp at Mbéra in Mauritania, which enabled all the players present to present the current situation of displaced persons and developments to improve interventions in favor of displaced persons. Exchanges and coordination between the CRM and Movement partners are continuing at both strategic and operational levels.
<b>National Society Readiness</b>	The NS has taken steps to prepare for this crisis by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Activating a national emergency cell at the CRM operations management centre to monitor developments in the situation of displaced persons in the Hodh El Chargui region.</li><li>• Updating the database of volunteers in the Hodh El Chargui region.</li><li>• Mobilizing volunteers in border areas with Mali.</li><li>• Carrying out an assessment of the operational capacities of local committees in the departments of Bassikounou and Adel Bagrou.</li><li>• Sharing data collection and information sharing tools with field teams in Néma, Bassikounou, Fassala, Adel Bagrou and Amourj.</li><li>• Carrying out a multi-sector rapid assessment mission of the needs of displaced people in the Hodh El Chargui region with the technical and financial support of its partners in the CR/CR Movement.</li></ul> In terms of human resources available in the field, the CRM has 4 Disaster Risk Management supervisors in Bassikounou and 4 volunteer focal points in Néma, Bassikounou, Fassala, Adel Bagrou and Amourj.
<b>Assessment</b>	The NS, with the financial and technical support of its partners (the French Red Cross (FRC) and IFRC) carried out a rapid multi-sectoral assessment of the needs of the displaced, identifying needs in the following areas: water, hygiene and sanitation, shelter, food security and livelihoods, health and protection.

## IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

<b>Secretariat</b>	IFRC provided technical and financial support through its Dakar Delegation and regional office to conduct the rapid multi-sectoral assessment and the mobilization of funds via the DREF.
<b>Participating National Societies</b>	The French Red Cross is present in the country and provided technical support to conduct the assessment.



# ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

ICRC left Mauritania in December 2023 but still covers the country from their Delegation in Dakar. IFRC Delegation in Dakar has been discussing with them about possible support.

## Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

<b>Government has requested international assistance</b>	No
<b>National authorities</b>	The authorities have been present in the field since the beginning of the crisis to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ensure the safety of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs).</li><li>• Supervise the registration of displaced persons in the different locations.</li><li>• Raise awareness among host communities about the acceptance of newcomers.</li><li>• Coordinating the regional and departmental coordination units they set up.</li></ul>
<b>UN or other actors</b>	UN organizations have been responding to this crisis with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Developing of a contingency plan in October 2023 with its activation in January 2024. Plan including 23 partners with a budget of 12.3 million USD. (Out-of-camp multi-sectoral response).</li><li>• Declaring Level 1 emergency for UNHCR from February to 4 August 2024 (6 months non-renewable). A peculiarity of the Hodh El Chargui region is that 70% of the population suffers from multidimensional poverty.</li><li>• Working on a Refugee Response Plan</li></ul>

### Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

A mechanism for coordinating humanitarian partners was set up several years ago. This coordination is ongoing and has been strengthened with the involvement of other partners and the political and administrative authorities. The actors meet once a week to present the results of their activities, gaps and difficulties.

## Needs (Gaps) Identified



### Shelter Housing And Settlements

Shelter is one of the priority needs that is poorly covered. Some 75% of displaced people are forced to take refuge in makeshift shelters such as tents or abandoned buildings, or sleep out in the open, exposed to the elements and environmental hazards. They often have little or no access to basic social services and face stigmatization and marginalization in the communities where they find themselves. The refugees are exposed to various types of weather and to the risk of being bitten by vermin, particularly snakes. The areas sheltering the displaced are located in zones with very high cumulative rainfall, which increases the vulnerability of the displaced, who are already fragile. The problem of shelter can also have a direct impact on the increased risk of protection, especially gender-based sexual violence.

Some of the displaced have taken refuge with host families in the villages, which does not encourage community balance. Most of these host communities are made up of very small dwellings, creating a cramped living environment. This situation has created a need to support host communities in the development of reception sites.

More than 90% of the people interviewed said that there was a huge need for non-food items, stressing that when they left their country, they took nothing with them.

The Mauritanian authorities and humanitarian actors are endeavoring to provide assistance to homeless displaced persons by offering them access to temporary shelters. However, demand is outstripping available resources, leaving many people in extremely precarious situations.



### Livelihoods And Basic Needs

According to the results of the targeting carried out by the WFP in February 2024, some 62,338 displaced persons outside the camp are in need of food assistance. The arrival of newcomers will undoubtedly put more pressure on household stocks and the availability of basic



foodstuffs in local markets. This situation will have a drastic impact on local coping strategies. Another aggravating factor to be taken into account here is that agricultural and pastoral production in the previous season was in deficit.

According to the results of the Cadre Harmonisé of March 2024, around 91,808 people will be affected by the food and nutrition crisis, i.e. 25% of the population of the Hodh El Chargui region:

- Current situation (March-April-May 2024): the Moughataa of Bassikounou has been classified in crisis phase.
- Projected situation (June-July-August 2024): all four (04) Moughataas (Néma, Bassikounou, Adel Bagrou and Amourj) are classified in crisis phase. The situation on the food markets, despite good supplies, is characterized by continued inflation on the markets, with sharp price rises for the main commodities compared with the five-year average for 2018-2022: sugar (+54%), wheat (+22%), milk powder (+21%), cowpeas (+29%), pasta (+44%) and beef (+24%).

On the other hand, the 1,391,929 head of livestock brought in by new arrivals are putting pressure on the grazing land, which has become scarce with the onset of the early pastoral lean season. Livestock feed prices are also currently on the rise, despite the moderate-price sales operations carried out by the authorities.



## Health

In discussions with local health officials, it emerged that the illnesses most reported by new arrivals are malaria, gastric disorders and diarrhoea, respiratory infections, injuries, etc.

In terms of health safety, health authorities and partners are currently in the midst of a response to measles, which has appeared in several parts of the Hodh El Chargui region. The last months have also been devoted to the fight against diphtheria, particularly in the Bassikounou Moughataa. With their precarious living conditions, refugees are exposed to these afflictions.

In terms of mental health, a number of patients are suffering from sleep disorders linked to post-traumatic symptoms caused by attacks by state and non-state armed groups.

The host area is experiencing a rise in malnutrition rates, and although there are no recent figures, the precarious living conditions and food insecurity will have an impact on the nutritional status of women and children.



## Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Among the needs identified, access to water in terms of collection, treatment and conservation is a challenge in the reception sites for newcomers. The secondary and primary data collected by this multi-sector rapid assessment shows that water is a priority need in all the Moughataas visited. The 82,262 new displaced people have put additional pressure on the water infrastructure in the host area. According to ANSADE data, the Hodh El Chargui region has 48.4% access to drinking water in rural areas. In addition to this shortage of water resources, there is also a need for 1,391,929 head of livestock (large and small ruminants). The refugees live with the host communities and use the basic services available. Under these conditions, the refugees and their animals have access to water, but the agricultural and pastoral shortage, which is now well established, is having an impact on the capacity and flow rate of functional water infrastructures.

In this respect, it is also important to highlight the early drying up of ponds in the area hosting displaced people this year, linked to the low rainfall recorded last year. This is increasing the pressure on the precarious water infrastructure to meet household needs and water the animals of local communities, refugees and Mauritanian returnees, most of whom are livestock breeders. During discussions with the local authorities, it emerged that some water points are broken down due to overuse, although no figures are available.

Most of the displaced have no safe means of storing water, exposing them to the spread of water-borne diseases. The region hosting the displaced persons is currently facing a measles epidemic, which could rapidly intensify.

Open defecation caused by the lack of family and community latrines increases the risk of diseases with epidemic potential linked to poor hygiene. Given this situation, the displaced people need adequate emergency latrines and awareness-raising to personal and domestic hygiene.



## Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Given the precarious shelters and poor living conditions of newcomers, women and girls (54% of the displaced population) are exposed to gender-based and sexual violence, as well as early marriage as coping mechanism for families.

The existence of certain unaccompanied and separated children requires particular attention.

Another factor to be taken into account is the number of people with special needs given by the UNHCR, which is 9,965, including 4,140



elderly people at risk. Along with children, pregnant women and people with reduced mobility those people need a specific support for their protection.



## Migration And Displacement

Displaced population often face difficulties fulfilling their basic needs and accessing essential services as they journey. They are susceptible to numerous risks such as violence, exploitation, and abuse. In these circumstances, individuals on the move typically rely on humanitarian organizations for support in accessing critical services.

Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs) are needed along relevant migration and displacement routes so that people can access services such as emergency health and first aid, food, water, Psychosocial Support Services (PSS) communication, and safe referrals, regardless of their status. The increasing number of displaced is also bringing negative impacts to host communities, as access to services becomes more difficult but also as Mauritanian host population is showing great solidarity in welcoming refugees and IDPs into their communities and families. In such a crisis situation, protection risks are exacerbated.

Humanitarian Service Points can be fixed or mobile. There is no one-size-fits-all model of operation, allowing sufficient flexibility to reach the diverse and evolving needs of people on the move, while safeguarding their dignity and protection.

### [Assessment Report](#)

## Operational Strategy

### Overall objective of the operation

This DREF operation aims to help improve the living conditions of 1,500 displaced families (refugees, returnees) and host communities, i.e. 9,000 people directly and 30,000 people with indirect assistance in the Bassikounou and Adel Bagrou departments, by providing them with humanitarian assistance in the WASH, Shelter, Cash, Migration and Protection for a period of 05 months.

### Operation strategy rationale

To achieve its objective, The Mauritanian Red Crescent will provide the most vulnerable displaced populations assistance following the below strategy:

1. WASH: Enhancing access to hygiene and drinking water through the rehabilitation and construction of water and sanitation facilities. Community capacity-building is planned for the repair of water works, to make water distribution more sustainable. Selected households will receive hygiene kits, and cleaning activities will be carried out on the sites. Animals will be taken into account with the construction of cattle troughs. The NS will deploy a WASH specialist to supervise these activities.

2. Shelter: The shelter part will aim at enhancing the shelter conditions of 500 households by distributing locally manufactured tents and mats. Volunteers will be trained to distribution techniques. The NS will deploy 2 DM that will supervise this activity.

3. Multipurpose cash: Given the wide range of needs including livelihoods and health that are not specifically addressed in this operation, cash will be distributed to 1,000 households to allow them buying what they need the most. The amount set by the Technical Committee of the Mauritanian Food Security Commission for basic needs is 500 MRU per person per month. Although the average number of people per household is 6, the targeting of beneficiaries will make it possible to adjust the amounts according to household size to ensure equity. According to the "Cash Readiness" framework, the CRM is at level 2.4, i.e. it is able to set up cash transfer programmes with external support. The NS has a cash transfer focal point who will work with the support of the Logistics Surge who will be recruited for this operation.

4. Migration: Migration activities will confine to psychological first aid, distribution of first aid and dignity kits. But the team in place, in its in-depth evaluation, will have a duty to emphasize migration activities. One NS staff will be trained to migration and work closely with the regional migration specialist to assist in this sector.

5. PGI and CEA: As PGI and CEA activities cut across other sectors of activity, capacity-building for volunteers is planned so that they can take full account of the implementation of these activities. Beneficiaries will be identified in collaboration with representatives of displaced populations and local authorities, based on clearly defined criteria. This list of beneficiaries, validated by all stakeholders, will be used to implement other activities. The identification of unaccompanied and separated children will be carried out with the support of leaders of displaced groups, indigenous communities and local authorities.

An in-depth evaluation will enable us to assess how the situation is evolving, so that we can decide whether to intervene on a larger scale. Stakeholder involvement will be observed throughout the implementation process. At the end of the project, a lessons-learned workshop





will be organized to identify mistakes and good practices to inform further operations.

The NS will deploy the national operations coordinator on the field for the duration of the operation to supervise all these activities and produce reports. He will work closely with The IFRC operations coordinator that will be recruited for this operation. They will all benefit from the remote support of Dakar Delegation staff who cover the country.

**Exit strategy:** Given the alarming assessment report and based on experience from several previous population movement influx from Mali, Mauritania Red Crescent will continue to monitor the situation while providing response through this DREF Operation. As the situation is unlikely to be resolved within a few months, the National Society will use the opportunity of this operation to showcase its capacities of response, while raising awareness on the potential continued arrival to ease advocacy for better support of the refugees by the Government and its humanitarian partners.

The advocacy will be extended to communities to reflect together on best ways of addressing the needs of the newcomers and their host communities, while highlighting the time-bound nature of this DREF operation. While engaging both affected communities (refugees and their hosts), the NS will continue to seek long-term funding to support the response to this crisis. As a starting point, the IFRC Delegation in Dakar is already assisting the National Society with various fundraising alternatives to scale up this response. Any new developments on this will be highlighted in subsequent operational reports.

To sum up, the transition, exit and sustainability strategy will be based on the following four components:

- Community participation and leadership (internally displaced persons and host communities): ensuring the active and informed participation of beneficiaries and local authorities will be an ongoing approach.
- Integration of activities into the 2024-2025 Unified Plan of the Mauritanian Red Crescent: the objectives of the Mauritanian Red Crescent with regard to migration are, among other things, (i) to provide humanitarian assistance to migrant populations in transit and ensure mitigation measures to populations in transit and departure areas are taken, (ii) to ensure the provision of humanitarian assistance and protection services to people on the move and at all stages of their journey, regardless of their status and (iii) to strengthen the capacity of the NS to better respond to the needs and vulnerabilities of migrants and to address the challenges they face (Unified Plan 2024-2025 of the CRM). The planned activities will be fully integrated into this plan and will take on a more long-term scope.
- Mobilization of additional resources: this response is part of a broader humanitarian response implemented by the Mauritanian Red Crescent and supported by a two-year plan (2024-2025). To this end, a resource mobilization plan taking into account its priority sectors of intervention (including migration) will be developed for the mobilization of additional resources with a view to meeting the increasingly growing needs of refugees and host communities. The Mauritanian Red Crescent and the IFRC will use this response to engage partners and donors for the mobilization of resources to guarantee the financial sustainability of interventions.
- The DREF at its end could be shifted into a Mauritania country-level appeal under the label of complex crisis, which will cover the continuation of resilience activities for host populations receiving displaced persons, populations affected by food insecurity during the 2024 lean season, and targeted populations within the framework of the food security action plan (2024-2029).

## Targeting Strategy

### Who will be targeted through this operation?

This DREF operation will focus on the departments of Bassikounou and Adel Begrou and the Arrondissement of Fassala in the Hodh Chargui region.

Some 1,500 most vulnerable identified refugees and host community households (9,000 people) will be targeted by this intervention divided as follows:

- 500 refugees HHs will be reached with Shelter distributions
- 1,000 refugees HHs, including the above 500 will receive cash assistance
- 1,500 HHs (1,000 refugees and 500 hosts) will receive WASH kits.
- These households will be selected from displaced households living outside the camps and host communities.

### Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The following criteria have been identified as prerequisites for receiving support through this DREF:

1. Most vulnerable newcomers without shelter are a priority for shelter activities.
2. Most vulnerable households with elderly people, people living with disabilities, pregnant and breastfeeding women, children, women-headed families and families who have lost relatives due to displacement.

The operation will involve community leaders to identify the most vulnerable families.

## Total Targeted Population





Women	4,770	Rural	-
Girls (under 18)	-	Urban	-
Men	4,230	People with disabilities (estimated)	8%
Boys (under 18)	-		
Total targeted population	9,000		

## Risk and Security Considerations

Please indicate about potential operation risk for this operations and mitigation actions

Risk	Mitigation action
Access to target areas may be impacted by fickle road conditions expected throughout the rainy season, unsealed roads, and some infrastructure (bridges, etc.) may deteriorate due to rainfall.	The Mauritanian Red Crescent, an auxiliary of the public authorities, and thanks to its network of well-connected volunteers present throughout the country, will be able to find the best access routes.
The security situation in the border areas of Mali and Mauritania could affect national security and the overall development of the operation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Mauritanian Red Crescent will keep the teams constantly informed about security information and what to do.</li> <li>• The Mauritanian Red Crescent maintains good relations with the country's security services. The Mauritanian Red Crescent maintains good relations with the country's security services and will receive regular information on security from the regional and camp security coordinators so that the appropriate measures can be taken.</li> </ul>
Continuity of flows into or out of the country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Mauritania Red Crescent emergency operations management centre regularly monitors developments in the situation of displaced populations.</li> <li>• Information from partners on the situation of displaced people will be compiled.</li> <li>• The International Federation will be called upon to provide support in assessing any significant situation.</li> <li>• Information on the security situation in Mali, which could change the dynamic of the situation as it is currently described.</li> </ul>
Operational capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The tools made available will strengthen the capacity of intervention team members in line with IFRC standards, guidelines, regulations and policies.</li> <li>• The required technical support would be provided by national headquarters and field monitoring would be strengthened with a clear reporting channel.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Abuses linked to the distribution of cash in resettlement sites</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community awareness-raising.</li> <li>• Involvement of authorities, community leaders, communities and stakeholders.</li> <li>• Include vulnerable members of the host community as DREF beneficiaries.</li> </ul>
Discontent of non-beneficiary host communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Raise awareness of the CRM action and selection criteria among host communities.</li> <li>• Discuss selection criteria with stakeholders and the community.</li> </ul>

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

The Hodh El Chargui region in particular, on the border with Mali, has received particular attention in recent years because of the deteriorating security situation in neighbouring Mali, the prolonged presence of refugees in the Mbéra camp, their continuous influx and their impact on the host communities and their fragile environment in this area, which is highly vulnerable to shocks.



As part of the implementation of the DREF activities, the CRM will strengthen the security system by complying with the rules and measures to protect their implementation teams and partners to carry out planned activities on time and in safe conditions.

**Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?**

No

## Planned Intervention



### Shelter Housing And Settlements

**Budget:** CHF 79,438

**Targeted Persons:** 3,000

#### Indicators

Title	Target
# of HH reached with emergency shelter kits	500
# of volunteers trained on emergency shelter assembly techniques	60

#### Priority Actions

- Providing 500 emergency shelter kits (tents and accessories) to the most vulnerable homeless displaced households to strengthen the capacity of the host environment in which the new arrivals are living.
- Providing 1,000 mats.
- Training 60 volunteers in Bassikounou, Fassala and Adel Bagrou on emergency shelter assembly techniques.
- Raising awareness-raising on shelter for displaced people and host communities.
- Carrying out a post-distribution monitoring to assess the use and pertinence of the distributed items.



### Multi Purpose Cash

**Budget:** CHF 67,569

**Targeted Persons:** 6,000

#### Indicators

Title	Target
# of households reached with multipurpose cash	1,000

#### Priority Actions

- A feasibility study on cash transfers
- Cash distribution (one-off) to 1,000 families
- 03 training sessions for 60 volunteers (20 per zone) on the feasibility study and Cash
- Carrying out a post-distribution monitoring to assess the use and pertinence of the activity.



### Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

**Budget:** CHF 145,333

**Targeted Persons:** 9,000

#### Indicators

Title	Target
# of families reached with buckets and water treatment products	1,500
# of water points equipped with solar panels	6



# of emergency latrines built	60
% of people reporting an enhancement of their WASH conditions after the distribution and awareness-raising	90

## Priority Actions

- Rehabilitation of 6 water points equipped with solar panels
- Deepening 10 wells
- Building 20 cattle troughs
- Equipping 05 low-flow water points with electric generators to boost water production capacity.
- Distribute 300 water storage containers of various sizes
- Contribute to the supply of drinking water to displaced sites by distributing water from mobile tankers
- Setting up water point management committees to ensure the sustainability of water and sanitation facilities
- Training of repairers and refresher courses for members of the water point supervision and maintenance committee
- Distribution of home water treatment products (bleach) to 1,500 families
- Supply and distribution of means of transporting and storing water at home for 1,500 families (15-litre buckets with lids and 20-litre jerrycans) to ensure adequate water
- Organizing 03 Wash emergency training sessions for 60 CRM volunteers in Bassikounou, Fassala and Adel Bagrou;
- Organization of awareness-raising sessions on water, hygiene and sanitation in the displaced sites and host communities (with demonstrations).
- Distribution of 1,500 hygiene kits (soap, bleach, personal hygiene kits)
- Construction of 60 emergency latrines
- Installing 200 household waste collection packs in densely populated IDP sites
- Setting up household waste management committees
- Providing the management committee with the necessary sanitation equipment
- Organizing sanitation campaigns for waste management in densely populated areas
- Designing and producing of IEC awareness-raising materials
- Providing local CRM committees with water evacuation equipment in the event of flooding (motor-driven pumps)
- Carrying out a post-distribution monitoring to assess the use and pertinence of the distributed items.



## Protection, Gender And Inclusion

**Budget:** CHF 6,999

**Targeted Persons:** 9,000

### Indicators

Title	Target
# of people reached with PGI awareness	9,000
% services provided applying PGI minimum standards	100
# of staff and volunteers trained on PGI	30

## Priority Actions

- Training volunteers and staff on PGI
- Organize 03 awareness-raising sessions on the various protection issues
- Set up a mechanism for activities (RFL) in the target areas
- Providing psychosocial support to displaced people
- Conduct a PGI self-assessment
- Conduct the child protection risk analysis
- Identify people in need of protection services



## Migration And Displacement

**Budget:** CHF 31,568

**Targeted Persons:** 9,000

### Indicators





Title	Target
# of dignity kits distributed	1,000
# of people reached with first aid	500
#of people reached with first Aid boxes	100

### Priority Actions

- Procurement and distribution of 1,000 dignity kits
- Procurement and distribution of 100 first Aid boxes
- Organization of 2 training sessions for volunteers on life-saving techniques (physical and mental first aid)
- Trained volunteers would provide psychological support and first aid treatment to the new arrivals
- Procurement and distribution of 1,000 impregnated mosquito nets



## Community Engagement And Accountability

**Budget:** CHF 5,384

**Targeted Persons:** 9,000

### Indicators

Title	Target
% of feedbacks collected and treated throughout the operation	75
Number of people trained in CEA	30
# feedback mechanism installed	2

### Priority Actions

- 03 training sessions for volunteers on CEA and complaints management
- Setting up a feedback mechanism in the three target zones via a semi-free line for receiving complaints
- Setting up village committees proposed by the communities to monitor activities and share complaints throughout the operation.



## Secretariat Services

**Budget:** CHF 52,185

**Targeted Persons:** 0

### Indicators

Title	Target
# of surges deployed	2
# of IFRC missions	4

### Priority Actions

- Deployment of 2 surges
- Conducting 4 IFRC missions from various sectors to ensure monitoring



## National Society Strengthening

**Budget:** CHF 104,276

**Targeted Persons:** 60

### Indicators



Title	Target
Percentage of volunteers insured	100

## Priority Actions

- Volunteers and staff training to the various sectors of the operation
- Insurance for volunteers
- Visibility equipment for volunteers
- Lessons learned workshop

## About Support Services

### How many staff and volunteers will be involved in this operation. Briefly describe their role.

To support implementation of this DREF operation, the National Society will deploy a total of 60 volunteers who will help implement activities in the various sectors.

In addition, the National Society will dedicate 9 of its staff to this response to ensure proper implementation and monitoring of activities. To note, the department of Bassikounou, where the implementation will take place is located 1,400 km away from Nouakchott, the capital city and base of the National Society Headquarters. As such, it is essential to establish a base with all the technical, material, and financial support on site. The deployed staff will need to stay on the field for the duration of the activities, as frequent missions would be more costly if they are to be regularly travelling. Thus, the full cost of the following NS staff engagement will be included to this operation:

- 1 national field operations coordinator
  - 1 volunteer department staff
  - National Staff DM Department
- 2 drivers  
 1 regional Admin/log referent (Néma)  
 2 DM departmental referents  
 1 WASH technician

### Will surge personnel be deployed? Please provide the role profile needed.

2 surge personnel will be deployed:

- An operations manager will be deployed for four months on this operation to support the DREF coordinator in his role. This Ops manager must have the qualities of an emergency wash or generalist.
- A logistic surge to assist in the numerous procurement

### If there is procurement, will it be done by National Society or IFRC?

Procurement will be carried out by the Mauritanian Red Crescent with support from the IFRC.

### How will this operation be monitored?

This operation will be monitored both by the Red Crescent and by the IFRC through field visits. The PMER officer will go into the field to monitor the operation and support in drafting the operations update and carry out an in-depth assessment if the refugee situation worsens, with a view to proposing an emergency appeal.

### Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation

The IFRC, to increase the visibility of the National Society and the role of the Movement in this operation, will deploy its communication officer in collaboration with the NS communication officer for publications.



# Budget Overview



## DREF OPERATION

### - CROISSANT-ROUGE MAURITANIEN Mouvement de Populations

#### Operating Budget

<b>Planned Operations</b>	<b>336 289</b>
Shelter and Basic Household Items	79 438
Livelihoods	0
Multi-purpose Cash	67 569
Health	0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	145 333
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	6 999
Education	0
Migration	31 568
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	5 384
Environmental Sustainability	0
<b>Enabling Approaches</b>	<b>156 461</b>
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	52 185
National Society Strengthening	104 276
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>492 750</b>

*all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)*

Internal

08/05/2024

#V2022.01

[Click here to download the budget file](#)





# Contact Information

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

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