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## Emergency appeal Mauritania: food insecurity

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

### Emergency appeal n° MDRMR004 22 December, 2011

This Preliminary Emergency Appeal seeks CHF 2,131,749 in cash, kind, or services to support the Mauritanian Red Crescent to assist 10,000 beneficiary households for one year, and will be completed by the end of 2012. A Final Report will be made available by March 2013 (three months after the end of the operation).

CHF 200,000 was allocated from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC) Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support this operation. Unearmarked funds to replenish DREF are encouraged.

Poor rains in the 2011 growing season have resulted in crop failures and weak harvests, leading to serious shortfalls of cereals and fodder for livestock. This will exacerbate the chronic vulnerability to food insecurity and malnutrition of many households, which will run out of food stocks earlier than usual.

Based on the situation, this Preliminary Emergency Appeal responds to a request from the Mauritanian Red Crescent (MRC), and supports MRC to take an appropriate and timely response in the following sectors: relief, health (including nutrition), relief food distribution, water and sanitation, hygiene promotion, disaster risk reduction and livelihoods.

[<click here to view the attached Emergency Appeal Budget; here to link to a map of the affected area; or here to view contact details>](#)

## The situation

Mauritania has an estimated population of 3.5 million according to figures from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) State of World Population 2011. It remains one of the poorest countries in Western Africa and has been in a chronic state of food insecurity and malnutrition for decades. The fact that the majority of the population relies heavily on traditional agriculture and livestock related activities to maintain their livelihoods leaves the rural population in a state of chronic vulnerability due to unpredictable seasonal rains and climatic conditions. Increased desertification and the consequent competition for resources further complicate the situation, leaving the communities in a perpetual state of food insecurity and poverty.

The seasonal rains in 2010 were reported to be above average but the 2011 rains have been well below average. This has stimulated drought conditions which have resulted in crop failures and reduced the production of sufficient pastures for livestock, putting the country on the edge of a food crisis. In Mauritania, 2011 cereal production records noted a decrease of 38% compared to a five year average, and 52%



One of the children suffering from moderate acute malnutrition, detected during the food security assessment undertaken by the IFRC/Mauritanian Red Crescent/French Red Cross in October 2011. photo/IFRC

compared to the previous season. Moreover, Mauritania generally is unable to produce sufficient food to feed its population and depends greatly on the importation of food and other essential household commodities, the prices of which are influenced by global markets and rising fuel costs which seriously impact on the economic security of poorer families, keeping them in cycles of indebtedness and poverty.

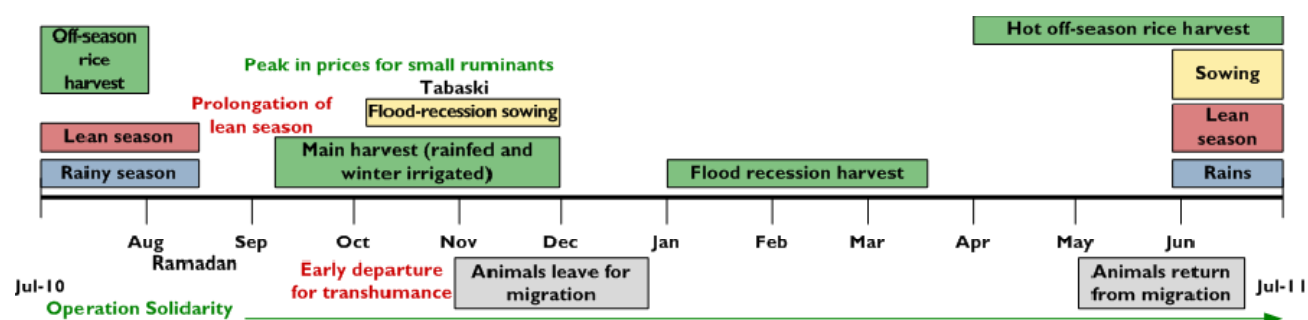
Malnutrition rates are generally high in the Sahel, particularly affecting children under two. The moderate acute malnutrition rate (MAM) of children under five years of age is increasing, and will likely deteriorate further to severe acute malnutrition (SAM) unless early action is taken. In Brakna and Gorgol, where global acute malnutrition rates (GAM) are the highest in the country, the last SMART (Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions) study is showing malnutrition rates at 18% in Brakna and 15.7% in Gorgol, 15.3% in Assaba, 15% in Guidimaka and 14.8% in Hodh el Chargui. The looming food crisis will lead to further peaks in malnutrition and associated mortality if correct and timely mitigation measures are not taken.

In July 2011, almost one fourth of the households in rural areas (21 %), e.g. 428,000 people, were considered food insecure. In November, the estimated number increased to 838,000, and given the poor harvest this year it is anticipated that this could increase to 1.2 million in January 2012, ahead of the hunger season, if urgent actions are not taken.

In order to respond to the likely food and nutrition crisis, the Government launched the Plan EMEL (Hope) on 10 November and has requested for assistance from the humanitarian community. Through the Plan EMEL, the Government is planning to provide livestock fodder and subsidized cereal sales through government shops to people affected by food insecurity, for an initial amount of 45 million Ouguiya (CHF150,000).

### Seasonal calendar and critical events

Source: Few's Net



### Coordination and partnerships

The IASC Regional Working Group on Food Security and Nutrition has launched a strategy paper on "Preparedness for a Food and Nutrition Crisis in the Sahel and the affected neighbouring countries" on 15 December. A response framework has been developed to reduce excessive mortality and morbidity and strengthen vulnerable household's livelihoods in the areas affected by the food and nutrition crisis. The IFRC Regional Office in Dakar participates in the IASC Regional Working Group on Food Security and Nutrition, and its analysis and recommendations have been considered in the development of this appeal.

The World Food Programme (WFP) has made preparations to scale up preparedness by implementing a food security and market assessment, and is currently conducting a logistics capacity assessment. WFP is also in the process of developing an emergency operation to support the implementation of the Plan EMEL launched by the Government in November, and is planning to hold a partner consultation workshop early January 2012.

Both the French Red Cross and the Spanish Red Cross have a strong presence in Mauritania. The French Red Cross is involved in health, nutrition and food security, while the Spanish Red Cross is concentrating its activities on food security. The IFRC is also supporting the Mauritanian Red Crescent to reinforce its institutional development, and is starting to jointly implement long-term food security programs.

The French Red Cross is working with cooperative societies and supporting them to establish larger scale irrigation systems on the banks of the Senegal River to establish vegetable gardens, rice paddy fields

(consumption and the production of certified seeds) and sorghum/millet cultivation. These projects have not only been supported with materials (seeds, fertilizers, agricultural tools etc.) but also specific trainings to further advance the skills of farmers. These trainings have focused on improved agricultural techniques, vector control and crop diversification (including a wide range of vegetable and fruit trees). This project has also been strengthened through the provision of productive assets such as harvesting and threshing machines to enable farmers to further process their cereal crops.

The French Red Cross / Mauritanian Red Crescent are also supporting smaller cooperative societies around the region of M'bout with similar agricultural programmes but on a smaller scale. These projects rely on a more varied range of irrigation systems adapted to the specific sources of water (river fed, man-made dams and wells). This programme has been closed in October.

The Spanish Red Cross / Mauritanian Red Crescent have also initiated similar smaller scale projects in the rural areas surrounding Bogue. Again these projects were initiated two years ago and have closed in October 2011.

The French Red Cross working jointly with the Mauritanian Red Crescent, based in Kaedi, Gorgol region has been supporting 27 rural health centres to provide nutritional services to care for moderately malnourished children through supplementary feeding. Affected children were provided with a corn soya blend (CSB) which is mixed with sugar and oil to make a broth that is easily ingested by the children. The services also include field monitoring and screening, awareness campaigning and specialized training of staff.

As the French Red Cross is exiting from this programme, 21 centres have already been handed over to the Mauritanian Red Crescent and another 6 remain to complete the transfer. Each centre is operated by 4 well trained Mauritanian Red Crescent volunteers and experienced supervisors. It is clear that rural villages surrounding these established and functioning health centres have easier access to basic health services but those villages in more remote locations are certainly disadvantaged.

The IFRC intervention should have some flexibility whereby projects can adapt to the changing local context e.g. evolving from emergency to longer-term food security interventions. Learning from previous food security operations in Africa, the IFRC plans to support the following areas:

- Surge capacity: assist National Societies to access qualified surge capacity, RDRT deployments, assessment support, support in proposal writing and submission, support in reporting and communication strategies.
- Technical support, monitoring, evaluation and learning: providing technical support in thematic areas (health, nutrition, etc.) according to needs, supporting the National Society in evaluations and learning opportunities, as well as in information sharing.
- Resource Mobilization: support to access in country, regional and global funds, including access to DREF, appeals and partnership with donors.
- Representation: representing National Societies with major back donors of the food security crisis; representing National Societies with the international diplomatic community, in media and forums.
- Coordination: ensuring senior level ownership of IFRC support to the Sahel food security crisis; ensuring IFRC support to National Societies enhances reach and capacity rather than builds parallel structures, ensuring effective communication, participation in regional and country humanitarian networks and coordination with international agencies.
- Communications/advocacy: maintain international interest in the food security crisis through creative, innovative and technologically supported work with media, national and international events.

## Red Cross and Red Crescent action

This preliminary emergency appeal is based on the existing data and analysis available and is the result of a coordinated approach between the Mauritanian Red Crescent and the International Federation. The French Red Cross and the Spanish Red Cross have been involved in the food security assessments conducted in November that constitute the basis for launching this appeal. The implementation of the planned activities under this appeal will be done in coordination with Partner National Societies and ICRC. The Mauritanian Red

Crescent, supported by the IFRC, the French Red Cross and the Spanish Red Cross, has already conducted a food security assessment in the following regions: Trarza, Brakna, Gorgol, Guidi Magha, Taghant, Assaba, Hodh Ech Chargui, Hodh El Gharbi, Adrar, Tiris Zemmour and Inchiri.

The recommendations for Mauritanian Red Crescent (MRC)/IFRC intervention by the assessment team are, for the short-term:

1. Establishment of a mobile clinic to extend existing MRC nutritional support programmes into more remote communities.
2. Deployment of trained personnel to promote awareness and educate mothers on improved nutritional and dietary habits to better nourish their children.
3. Deployment of trained teams to promote WASH and PHAST with the aim of changing behaviours to improve health and sanitation within remote communities.
4. An integrated, holistic programming approach that combines WatSan, Health and Livelihoods is most effective. Therefore short-term livelihood protection activities, such as livestock support and distribution of seeds should also be considered.

For the mid and long-term, support should concentrate on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) activities to build resilience and on developing and diversifying livelihoods, for instance through women cooperatives to initiate village level micro-projects.

The IFRC Sahel Regional Office, including the Head of Regional Office, have met earlier this month with the Mauritanian Red Crescent to discuss the revision of their plan of action, including food security and nutrition programming. They also agreed to launch an appeal for the incoming food crisis. An IFRC Food Security field officer for Mauritania is about to be recruited. The Sahel Regional Office is also supporting the Mauritanian Red Crescent to recruit a Programme Coordinator and technical staff.

## The needs

Overall there are about 900,000 people who are in need of emergency food intervention from January 2012 to December 2012, although this number could increase up to 1.2 million people.

### Beneficiary selection:

Target beneficiaries for initial interventions will be selected based on the estimations provided by the different assessments undertaken by the actors, including one undertaken by the IFRC/Mauritanian Red Crescent/French Red Cross. Nutrition intervention will focus on six regions where the malnutrition rates are the highest, e.g. Brakna, Gorgol, Assaba, Guidimaka, Hodh Chargui and Hodh Elgharbui. Malnutrition rates are likely to increase with the incoming food crisis and might affect other parts of the country. Beneficiaries for food security interventions will be defined according to the following criteria:

1. Population solely dependent on livelihoods which rely heavily on seasonal rainfall.
2. Rural remote villages without access to public services.
3. Communities without access to viable water points.
4. Level of poverty, compounded by poor sanitation, poor hygiene, open defecation, absence of health worker.

### Immediate needs:

Malnutrition rates are increasing beyond the emergency threshold in Brakna, Gorgol, Assaba and Guidimaka. Food insecurity is becoming an issue throughout the South of Mauritania, across the different regions from Brakna to Hodh. The most urgent needs for communities are to address the malnutrition issues through nutrition education, screening and referral, as well as treatment. An initial short-term food distribution could address the needs of the most affected households. Seeds and tools will be needed to help farmers prepare for the next harvest. Cash for work to rehabilitate some land is also needed.

Malnutrition increases vulnerability to disease, particularly among children. With malaria endemic in Southern Mauritania, households in target areas could benefit from distributions of long-lasting insecticidal bed nets (LLINs).

**Longer-term needs:**

The assessment teams highlighted the need to address the root causes of food insecurity, hence the need for longer term programming. Supporting women's cooperatives to initiate village level micro-projects that focus on developing livelihoods activities that are not solely dependent on climatic condition is one possibility. Vegetable gardening would be one of the initiatives.

**Gender focus:**

Both nutrition activities as well as communal gardening will have a special focus on women. Nutrition interventions are targeting children from 6 to 59 months as well as pregnant and lactating women.

**The proposed operation**

The proposed operation is based on the results of the food security assessment, and will be further refined once detailed needs assessment have been conducted.

**Emergency health and care**

<b>Outcome: Excess morbidity and mortality from diseases related to malnutrition are prevented and reduced by providing targeted nutrition interventions in Brakna, Gorgol, Assaba and Guidimaka over a period of 12 months</b>	
<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
The health status of the population is improved through early detection and treatment of malnutrition.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Train Mauritanian Red Cross volunteers from Brakna, Gorgo, Assabal and Brakna on nutrition activities, to enable them conduct nutrition education as well as nutrition screening and referral.</li> <li>• Enable volunteers logistically (transport, IEC material, etc.) to conduct interventions in nutrition promotion, promotion of exclusive breast feeding for children 0 to 6 months, nutritional screening, active case finding and nutrition referral.</li> <li>• Provide vehicles to set up three mobile units to handle malnutrition cases in both targeted areas, including the provision of a mobile refrigerator for the vehicles.</li> <li>• Train volunteers to manage the mobile unit (nurses and nutritionists)</li> <li>• Enable the mobile unit with human resources, petrol, supplementary feeding and therapeutic feeding, vaccines etc. to be able to cover 2-3 villages per day per vehicle.</li> <li>• Support 10 medical centres with nutritional support</li> <li>• Distribute 2 LLINs per household to 3,000 households</li> </ul>

**Relief food distribution**

<b>Outcome: Immediate food needs of the disaster affected population are met</b>	
<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
Appropriate food rations are distributed to vulnerable households.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distribute supplementary feeding (cereal, rice, oil) to 3,000 households for one month</li> </ul>

This is an initial food distribution to address the most critical needs of affected households. Further assessments and coordination with WFP will inform the adjustment of the food distribution component in a revised appeal.

**Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion**

<b>Outcome: Increase appropriate access to water through repairing of water points and conducting hygiene promotion in Brakna and Gorgol, as well as in the peri-urban areas of Nouakchott and Kiffa.</b>
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<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
The health status of the population is improved through behaviour change and hygiene promotion activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100 community volunteers trained in WASH and PHAST to act as hygiene and behaviour change agents by facilitating community dialogues with their respective communities.</li> </ul>
Access to water for both households and livestock increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitate 20 water points.</li> <li>• Install solar panels systems in the water points.</li> <li>• Creation of five community water management committees in each targeted region.</li> </ul>

### Disaster Risk Reduction

<b>Outcome: Build the resilience of targeted communities to enable them to better withstand any future food insecurity shocks, through specific DRR activities.</b>	
<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
Enhanced preparedness for food insecurity through increased awareness and analysis of hazard risk and increase volunteer engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish and/or strengthen community committees to implement DRR activities.</li> <li>• Undertake awareness sessions on famine early warning systems to support communities understanding what and when to plant (or not to plant), when to de-stock, etc.</li> <li>• Conduct awareness raising sessions in villages, to promote good nutrition practices (including breastfeeding) and hygiene promotion.</li> <li>• Conduct awareness raising at school level to ensure food safety through information sessions on good nutrition practices and hygiene promotion.</li> </ul>
DRR approaches have been incorporated in all recovery sectors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote better use of irrigation systems to improve harvesting, and hence have a greater impact on food security.</li> <li>• Integrate drought risk reduction and climate change adaptation into development plans and frameworks.</li> </ul>

### Livelihoods

<b>Outcome: Livelihoods are protected and negative coping strategies reduced among affected populations/households in the six targeted regions (Brakna, Gorgol, Assaba, Guidimaka, Hodh Chargui and Hodh Elgharbui)</b>	
<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
Livestock fodder is distributed to 3,000 agro-pastoralists households to mitigate animal losses and therefore improving their livelihoods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct emergency needs and capacity assessments.</li> <li>• Develop beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system to deliver intended assistance.</li> <li>• Transport and warehousing of fodder</li> <li>• Distribute fodder supplies and control supply movements from point of dispatch to end user.</li> <li>• Monitor and evaluate the relief activities and provide reporting on relief distributions.</li> <li>• Develop an exit strategy.</li> </ul>
Mitigate the impact of the crisis by providing 3,000 households with seeds and tools.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify beneficiaries.</li> <li>• Distribute seeds and tools to 3,000 households.</li> <li>• Monitor the use of seeds and tools in the selected communities.</li> </ul>
Targeted support in 10 affected villages in Brakna and Gorgol to assist the most vulnerable through the support for communal projects, which may include communal gardens, vocational training, community livelihood projects, and savings and loans groups for women,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of beneficiaries.</li> <li>• Community mobilisation and training on community projects and selection process.</li> <li>• Capacity assessment of local financial providers for potential cash delivery mechanism and to map available micro-finance (potential exit strategy).</li> <li>• Provision of grants to communities for livelihoods projects that have a communal impact.</li> </ul>

among others.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training and establishment of community maintenance committees.</li> <li>• Establishment of 10 community irrigated gardens with water system and solar panels.</li> </ul>
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### Logistics

The IFRC will provide support to the Mauritanian Red Crescent in implementing the emergency operation including logistics. A logistics delegate will be deployed to support the Mauritanian Red Crescent to support setting-up of necessary supply chains and controlling and monitoring supply movements to the final distribution points. A logistics and procurement plan for the operation will be developed by the delegate to support the National Society to deliver in a timely manner the support to the beneficiaries. Support for the provision of fleet services will be provided by the International Federation Dakar Regional Office. Mauritanian Red Crescent has a warehouse in Kiffa that will be used as a Logistics base for the targeted regions in the South of the country.

### IT & Telecom

The Mauritanian Red Crescent IT system is weak, communications and connectivity are challenging in Mauritania. The IFRC will deploy an IT and Telecom Delegate for one month to implement a well functioning IT system to support the whole operation through enhanced Internet connectivity, radio communication or satellites links where needed in remote places to facilitate communication, coordination and maintain field staff security.

### Communications – Advocacy and Public information

The International Federation Sahel Regional Office, with the support of the Zone communications manager has developed a regional communication plan. For this operation, the communications team will look to raise the Movement's profile with both local and international audiences on both the crisis and what the Red Cross/Red Crescent is doing in the Sahel to prevent a major food disaster and respond to existing humanitarian needs.

Communications will support the objectives of this appeal, to increase the profile, funding and other support for MRC and IFRC, and provide a platform on which to advocate in the interests of vulnerable people. Partners will receive information and materials they can use to promote the operation. Relevant information and publicity materials, including audio-visual products, will be channelled through IFRC's public website - [www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org).

Activities will include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Producing press releases, news stories and beneficiary case studies.
- Proactive engagement with media (national, international based in Mauritania and international based around the world) to highlight the needs of the refugees and to profile the response of the Mauritanian Red Crescent. This will include the use of established IFRC social media tools.
- Developing media packages, including facts and figures, questions and answers, key messages and audiovisual products for distribution to partner National Societies and media.
- Developing and producing communications products that highlight achievements of the operation.
- Supporting field visits by communications colleagues, media, partner National Societies and donor agencies.
- Supporting programme teams to ensure consistent and two-way engagement with beneficiaries as part of the IFRC's commitment to greater accountability to affected communities.

### Capacity of the National Society

The Mauritanian Red Crescent has extensive experience in responding to food security crises and other disasters (such as floods). The National Society has managed food security and drought interventions over

the last 14 years: 1997, 1998, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2006 and 2007. A number of DREF and appeals were launched during this time to reach the vulnerable population affected by drought and food insecurity.

At the National Society Headquarter level, the Mauritanian Red Crescent has the following departments: Watsan, Youth & volunteers, Health, Logistics, Communications and Disaster Management. A food security department is being created with the International Federation support. The appeal will be managed by the Disaster Management Department and coordinated by the Secretary General. The MRCS branches, their staff and volunteers are the main implementing units on the ground. Branches will be supported by the National HQ by mobilising the necessary resources to ensure the implementation in the targeted areas.

Core programme areas will be supported by the Sahel Regional Representation including Disaster Risk Reduction, response preparedness, health in emergencies, water and sanitation, communications, logistics and organizational development. During the implementation of the operation, emphasis will be placed on enhancing the National Society's capacity in terms of planning, communications, budgeting and reporting, as well as disaster management and food security. Strong emphasis has been placed on food security, where the Federation is recruiting a food security officer for the Mauritanian Red Crescent.

### Capacity of the IFRC

This Food Security intervention does not intend to create a parallel structure, but to reinforce existing capacities. All of the Sahel RO human resources are available to assist the National Society in planning and organizing the emergency response. For this operation, the International Federation's Sahel Regional Representation will be supported by the Zone Office and through the recruitment of an Operations Coordinator based in Dakar to ensure proper coordination and support. A Program Coordinator will also support the long term food security programs.

The National Society will have the operational lead of the interventions and in-country capacities will also be reinforced with the deployment of food security specialists. The country team will also be supported through short-term deployments (RDRT, PNSs or IFRC staff). DREF has been approved to support the Mauritanian Red Crescent to start the implementation of this emergency appeal. The operation will be monitored and assisted by an emergency operation manager based in Nouakchott and supported by the Sahel Regional Office, as well as the Zone Office and the Regional food security, nutrition and livelihoods delegate. Logistics and finance delegates will also be recruited to provide support at the country-level provided there is sufficient funding for this appeal.

### Budget summary

See attached budget (Annex 1) for details.

Matthias Schmale  
Under Secretary General  
Programme Services Division

Bekele Geleta  
Secretary General

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## Contact information

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Click here

1. Emergency Appeal budget and map [below](#)
2. Click [here](#) to return to the title page

## 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 (NGOs) in Disaster Relief and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster 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.

# EMERGENCY APPEAL

22-12-11

Mauritania: Food Insecurity (MDRMR004)

Budget Group	Multilateral Response	Inter-Agency Shelter Coord.	Bilateral Response	Appeal Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief				0
Shelter - Transitional				0
Construction - Housing				0
Construction - Facilities				0
Construction - Materials				0
Clothing & Textiles	36,000			36,000
Food	121,000			121,000
Seeds & Plants	811,770			811,770
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	61,690			61,690
Medical & First Aid	81,169			81,169
Teaching Materials				0
Utensils & Tools	18,018			18,018
Other Supplies & Services				0
Emergency Response Units				0
Cash Disbursements				0
<b>Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES</b>	<b>1,129,647</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,129,647</b>
Land & Buildings				
Vehicles Purchase				
Computer & Telecom Equipment	34,022			34,022
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment				
Medical Equipment				
Other Machinery & Equipment				
<b>Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>34,022</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>34,022</b>
Storage, Warehousing	23,688			23,688
Distribution & Monitoring	82,005			82,005
Transport & Vehicle Costs	28,934			28,934
Logistics Services				0
<b>Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE</b>	<b>134,627</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>134,627</b>
International Staff	479,850			479,850
National Staff	36,000			36,000
National Society Staff	31,820			31,820
Volunteers	26,822			26,822
<b>Total PERSONNEL</b>	<b>574,492</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>574,492</b>
Consultants				0
Professional Fees				0
<b>Total CONSULTANTS &amp; PROFESSIONAL FEES</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Workshops & Training	33,506			33,506
<b>Total WORKSHOP &amp; TRAINING</b>	<b>33,506</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>33,506</b>
Travel	5,000			5,000
Information & Public Relations	25,050			25,050
Office Costs	23,409			23,409
Communications	31,378			31,378
Financial Charges	6,400			6,400
Other General Expenses	4,111			4,111
Shared Support Services				0
<b>Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>95,348</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>95,348</b>
Partner National Societies				0
Other Partners (NGOs, UN, other)				0
<b>Total TRANSFER TO PARTNERS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	130,107	0	0	130,107
<b>Total INDIRECT COSTS</b>	<b>130,107</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>130,107</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>2,131,749</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,131,749</b>
<b>Available Resources</b>				
Multilateral Contributions				0
Bilateral Contributions				0
<b>TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS</b>	<b>2,131,749</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,131,749</b>



# Mauritania: Food insecurity

