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## Revised emergency appeal Mauritania: complex emergency (formerly food insecurity)

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

**Emergency appeal n° MDRMR004  
GLIDE n° OT-2011-000205-MRT  
26 November 2012**

This Revised Emergency Appeal now seeks CHF 1,009,507 in cash, kind, or services to support the Mauritanian Red Crescent (MRC) to assist 12,000 households (72,000 beneficiaries) for 12 months, and will be completed by end of February 2013. The final report will be made available in May 2013, three months after the end of the operation.

**Appeal coverage:** 41% against the previous emergency appeal budget, corresponding to 74 % of the revised appeal budget.

#### Appeal history:

- A **Preliminary Emergency Appeal** was launched on 22 December 2011 for a total of CHF 2,131,749 to deliver assistance to 10,000 households (60,000 persons).
- CHF 200,000 was allocated from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC) **Disaster Relief Emergency Fund** (DREF) in December 2011 to support this operation.
- The **Emergency Appeal** was launched on 25 April 2012 for CHF 1,794,192 to deliver assistance to 7,000 households (42,000 persons).
- An **Operation update** was issued on 28 May 2012.
- The current Revised Emergency Appeal decreases the budget from CHF 1,794,192 to CHF 1,009,507. Some food security activities of the operation have had to be cut out, scaled down or revised due to low funding. At the same time, activities to respond to the Malian refugee situation have been revised or added. In the process, the revised operation will actually reach more households. The revision also provides a summary update on the operation.



Dikes rehabilitation through cash for work in Maghta Lahjar / Photo IFRC/MRC 2012

[<click here to view the interim financial report; here to view the revised emergency appeal budget; or here for the detailed contact information>](#)

## Summary:

This emergency appeal is being revised to take into account low funding coverage and respond to the evolving situation. The key elements of the appeal revision include a reduction of the appeal budget from CHF 1,794,192 to CHF 1,009,507, an increase in beneficiaries from 7,000 households to 12,000 households. Additional activities are focused on community health, PHAST and water, while certain distribution activities in the food distribution elements of the revised appeal have been removed due to the fact that the agreements with WFP and UNICEF were unable to be finalised to cover the 18 villages in the department of Maghta Lahjar.

Earlier this year, armed conflict in the northern part of Mali forced Malian refugees to flee into neighbouring countries, leaving behind their homes and livelihoods. Approximately 100,000 took refuge in Mauritania, in the commune of Fassala, Hodh Chargui region, which had already been facing an alarming nutrition crisis. The refugees constituted an additional burden on the few resources, increasing the vulnerability of both refugees and host communities and causing a general deterioration of hygiene conditions.

On 23 February 2012, a DREF operation for the population movement crisis was launched to support the National Society in delivering immediate assistance to some 3,600 beneficiaries (600 families). The DREF emergency operation focused essentially on relief distributions, health promotion and also sanitation.

To carry out the planned activities 125 volunteers were involved and trained in relief, health in emergency and water and sanitation PHAST<sup>1</sup> related activities. The volunteers have been assisting the authorities in the sensitization campaign for Polio and Vitamin A supplementation including delivery of water, sanitation and hygiene messages.

Pertinently, other achievements since the onset of the operation include the establishment of monitoring and early warning system providing weekly price monitoring. Also, 120 thematic discussions were undertaken under the health and nutrition sector, targeting households with GAM, pregnant and breastfeeding women, while a mobile screening unit was established so far reaching 76% of households. In addition medical assistance was provided to 1,093 malnourished children as well as to 204 breastfeeding and pregnant mothers.

A Delagua water analysis kit and other hardware were purchased and 64 trained community volunteers involved in testing and treating the quality of drinking water in households. Seeds and agricultural inputs distributions also took place in 16 villages with 234 people involved in cash for work activities.

Considering the limited funding and logistics challenges in the country, the National Society decided to focus its efforts on 18 targeted villages in the region of Brakna, department of Maghta Laghar, with a total of 42,000 beneficiaries. The activities planned are in the food security, health and nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion, and livelihoods sectors, and are based on the agricultural calendar and build on the work done during the rainy season. The revised Appeal also incorporates assistance to refugees and host communities around the refugee camp of MBera, in the commune of Fassala, providing community health care and water, sanitation and hygiene promotion to a further 30,000 additional beneficiaries. This revised Appeal is now focused on livelihoods and the medium to longer term needs and planning for the next season.

According to the August 2012 Fewsnet report, there is a steady improvement in food security conditions in the Sahel countries. With the rains in August, a positive impact on families and livestock was noted, with livestock being able to graze and produce milk supplementing families that were also able to add wild vegetables to supplement their meals. The most likely outcome of the food security situation in Mauritania from October to December 2012 shows that there will be some limited stress in the regions of Brakna and in Hodh Chargui, where the Malian refugees are located.

## The situation

A SMART (standardized monitoring and assessment of relief and transition) nutrition survey was carried out in July 2012 nationwide by the Ministry of Health (MoH) with support from UNICEF. Preliminary results indicate that Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate is 12.1% and Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) rate stands at 1.8%

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<sup>1</sup>Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST)

for children under five years of age. According to the survey, 74,630 children were still affected by GAM of which 11,102 suffer from SAM. It has shown that malnutrition was then still rising with critical levels in some regions especially Hodh Chargui, Assaba, Brakna and Tagant with GAM rates exceeding the emergency threshold of 15 per cent and in the regions of Guidimagha, Gorgol and Hodh Gharbi which was at alert level (above 10%). In recent months, and in response to the nutrition crisis, UNICEF and its partners have bolstered and expanded their interventions to provide life-saving interventions and to strengthen the resilience of communities.

Since the rains, improvements can be noted particularly with cattle and families supplementing their food with milk and wild vegetables. Although it is too early to predict the overall effects on the 2012 harvest, signs show steady improvement in food security during the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 2012.<sup>2</sup>

Since January refugees began fleeing Mali to Mauritania and other neighbouring country. With the entry of a total 100,000 Malian refugees, the vulnerability has increased for both the host families and the refugees in and around the camp of Mbera situated in the southeast of the country, in the communities of Fassala; a region difficult to access and with security concerns. The government has been supported by UNICEF, UNHCR, other UN agencies and NGOs to respond to the needs of refugee children and women, providing them with essential humanitarian assistance. There is, however, a need to improve community health, hygiene and sanitation through PHAST which the MRC plans to contribute to.

## Coordination and partnerships

**Movement coordination:** Monthly coordination meetings between all components of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement present in-country<sup>3</sup> are held at MRC headquarters, chaired by the National Society. Participants include the IFRC, the ICRC, and French RC representatives. The main Movement partner in-country remains the French Red Cross. CRF is experienced and coordination within the plans of the food security emergency appeal and related programming is going well.

**Coordination with authorities an inter-agency coordination:** IFRC and MRC also attend national and sector-wide coordination meetings with other humanitarian actors, including the United Nations agencies and the Mauritania Humanitarian Forum, which gathers once a month in the presence of the Government Representative (the Prime Minister's Adviser) who co-chairs the session along with the UN Humanitarian Coordinator. In addition to this forum, MRC and IFRC attend the bi-weekly food security working group, the bi-weekly coordination meeting on population movement under the joint leadership of UNHCR and the Ministry of the Interior. Regular attendance to WASH in Nutrition and Logistics clusters meetings organized by UNICEF at the National level.

## Red Cross and Red Crescent action

### Overview

The operation was based on a twin track approach that provides emergency, life-saving interventions and also focuses on long term resilience building solutions that underpin the proposed activities. These interventions run at the same time to ensure long term work is given equal priority to short term methods from the outset. It is our humanitarian imperative not only to save lives and livelihoods, but to do all we can to prevent communities succumbing to these events year after year.

### The needs

Thanks to the general contribution of the humanitarian work involved in Mauritania involved in the earlier food crisis, the general level of food insecurity has been addressed. In addition food is now available on the market place and families and livestock have also benefitted from the rains which have provided wild vegetable supplement, grazing and milk from cows.

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<sup>2</sup> [http://www.fews.net/docs/Publications/WEST\\_OL\\_2012\\_08\\_en.pdf](http://www.fews.net/docs/Publications/WEST_OL_2012_08_en.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> The Movement partners present in-country include the ICRC, IFRC and the French Red Cross (CRF)

**Immediate needs**

The Mali refugees and host communities of Fassala are planned to target 21,000 refugees (3,500 households) in Mbera camp and 9,000 beneficiaries (1,500 households) in the communities around the camps in the commune of Fassala are in need hygiene and sanitation using the PHAST approach.

**Mid-term needs to longer-term needs:**

To address food security needs in the medium-term, the response will look to enhance farmers' sustainable capacity through the distribution of agricultural inputs (seeds, tools) to support planting, harvesting and the improvement of agricultural production during the 2012-13 crop years, with particular support to market gardens from women in the communities.

It is also important to support the livelihoods of these communities to help them get back on their feet and help themselves. The most affected families will be detected through the screenings carried out by the mobile units and the National Society has and will continue to provide food for work activities in the targeted villages (e.g. dyke building) and support for livelihoods. The latter includes the provision of seeds, tools and fertilizers, plus support for irrigation and solar power systems. The provision of small numbers of livestock (1,800 small livestock will be provided to 900 families with children that have suffered from malnutrition, instead of the originally planned 4,000 small livestock to 2,000 households,) and fodder to help recovery. The National Society will also seek to train farmers in improved farming techniques and animal husbandry.

As is clear from assessments of the situation, the food insecurity is mainly due to structural reasons deeply rooted in cultural habits and practices. For this reason, this revised emergency appeal intends to use a longer-term approach to address the causes of this recurrent problem. The operation's activities will focus on building the adaptation and resilience capacities of mainly agro pastoralist communities affected by the crisis, through activities such as increasing water supply, cattle restocking, and improvement of the agricultural production of the agro pastoralist households vulnerable to food and nutritional insecurity.

In addition, and to address the challenges in a sustainable way, this operation also intends to conduct a long-term nutritional research project to analyse the root causes of the problem within the local context of the Brakna region and to try to recommend more sustainable solutions. In this the MRC will partner with an academic institution and this will feed into the DRR work of the National Society. The National Society will seek further technical support to build sustainable DRR projects to help communities map hazards, reinforce their climate change adaptation, and diversify their agricultural approaches and production.

**Beneficiary selection:**

The activities in MRC's overall intervention have been selected to respond to malnutrition in children under five years of age in the Brakna and Gorgol regions, where malnutrition rates remain the highest. As MRC/CRF are already operating in Gorgol and working health, nutrition and food security activities, the additional MRC/IFRC Health and Nutrition activities have been launched in Brakna, in the Maghta Lahjar department and have targeted 18 food insecure villages identified in that area. It should be noted that in this department, the MRC local committee is the only intervening actor and has experience in conducting child malnutrition control activities.

The beneficiaries for food security and refugee interventions have been defined according to the following criteria:

1. Children in families that exclusively or largely depend upon rain fed crops to support their livelihoods.
2. Remote villages which do not have access to public services.
3. Communities which do not have access to water in sufficient quantity and quality for human and animal consumption.
4. Communities living at a distance of at least 10 km from a health centre.
5. Communities whose poverty level is highlighted by inadequate sanitation, poor hygiene and lack of access to healthcare.
6. The most affected Malian refugees and the host communities have been selected for water and sanitation activities.

**Gender focus:**

The number of beneficiaries of this appeal is estimated at 7,000 households in Brakna region, with on average six persons per household (women and men), making a total of 42,000 beneficiaries, over half of whom are women. The appeal criteria focuses on vulnerable female headed households and

on children under five years of age suffering from malnutrition as well as pregnant and breast-feeding mothers; all is done to ensure that the needs of women and children are covered. With the support to livelihoods through farming activities such as market-gardening, the appeal also targets the male and female members of the community, ensuring that there is support for their areas of farming and production, to ensure maximum sustainability to families and communities.

#### Finance:

As of today, funding received is CHF 735,267 and the total expenditure is about CHF 430,182 with an implementation rate of 58.5 per cent. However, activities have been picking up quite considerably during August, September and October with a recent seeds distribution (sorghum, cowpea and watermelon) to 16 out of the originally planned 18 villages with provision of market gardens seeds and tools.

## The proposed ongoing operation

Activities will now focus in the region of Brakna mainly on livelihoods and the market-gardens, water, hygiene and sanitation planned during the original emergency appeal and to be provided in addition to the Mali refugees and the host communities in the new region of Hodh Chargui. All training and activities uses Sphere standards.

This emergency appeal is being revised to take into account low funding coverage and the changing agricultural season on the ground. As a result, the emergency appeal is being revised and the appeal budget and objectives changed and reduced to reflect the current situation. The key elements of the appeal revision are outlined below:

1. A reduction of the appeal budget from CHF 1,794,192 to CHF 1,009,507.
2. An increase in beneficiaries from (7,000 households) 42,000 beneficiaries to (12,000 households) 72,000 beneficiaries. This new figure includes 30,000 Malian refugees and their host communities in the commune of Fassala.
3. Additional activities focused on community health, PHAST and water sanitation to take into account the complexities of the deterioration of the health and hygiene conditions of both the refugee population living in or around Mbera camp and the host communities in Fassala. Additional activities planned for 30,000 beneficiaries in community health, water and sanitation and hygiene promotion for the Malian refugees and host communities targeting 21,000 refugees (3,500 households) in Mbera camp and 9,000 beneficiaries (1,500 households) in the communities.
4. Removal of distribution activities in the food insecurity element of the appeal revision since due to the fact that the agreements with WFP and UNICEF were unable to be finalised to cover the 18 villages in the department of Maghta Lahjar resulting in the reassignment of some of the trained volunteers to work on health and nutrition activities.
5. Livelihoods programming to concentrate on 1,752 household cooperative members (instead of 7,000) a total of 12,000 beneficiaries in the Brakna region, providing support in irrigation, solar energy and seeds and tools to 18 market gardens (instead of 10), seeds and farming training to 1,988 agro pastoralist families, and livestock assistance to 900 agro pastoralist families. Plans to replenish 10 cereal banks are on hold dependent on funding.
6. Additional activities planned for 30,000 beneficiaries in community health, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion for Mali refugees and host communities i.e. 21,000 refugees (3,500 households) in Mbera camp and 9,000 beneficiaries (1,500 households) in the communities around the camps.

#### Progress towards outcome

Food distribution – modified (revised)	
<b>Outcome:</b> The immediate food needs of the affected populations in the Brakna region (up to 7,000 households or 42,000 beneficiaries) are covered during the peak of the 2012 lean season.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Appropriate support for food distribution is provided to the vulnerable households during the lean season and monitoring of the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish a monitoring and early warning system (information on the evolution of prices, the situation, etc).</li> <li>• Develop partnership with national and local food security stakeholders, especially with WFP and UNICEF (to cover food provision)</li> </ul>

situation is set up and maintained in the target communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Train 80 volunteers and 20 distribution supervisors to be mobilized for</li> <li>• emergency food distributions in the area of intervention</li> </ul>
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**Progress:** The monitoring and warning system (information on the evolution of prices and of the situation, etc.) is providing a weekly price monitoring tool used to capture the market price fluctuation in the area of the intervention. Regular data is shared with the National Society's headquarters, the IFRC and to the food security working group led by the FAO at national level.

So far 12 out of the 80 volunteers and 4 out of the 20 supervisors, trained in food distribution for intervention in Maghta Lehjar, have been engaged under Health/Nutrition. The reason for this reduced number of people trained was to rapidly prioritize and start distribution during the peak of the lean season and rapidly deploy a small operational team and focused on the emergency nutritional activities (see below Health/Nutrition) of the mobile unit in the 18 villages.

**Gaps:** Contact with WFP and UNICEF has been established and discussions are taking place for possible future partnership; however, the expected collaboration on this operation has been postponed. WFP is working mainly with the Mauritanian Food Security Commissioner (commissariat à la sécurité alimentaire) country wide.

### Health / Nutrition – Modified (revised)

**Outcomes 1:** Excess morbidity and mortality from diseases related to malnutrition are prevented by providing targeted nutrition interventions (children aged 0-5 years), health and hygiene promotion to 60,000 beneficiaries, or 12,000 households in the department of Maghta Lahjar (Brakna) and in and around the MBera camps in commune the of Fassala (Hodh Chargui) .

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
The health status of the population is improved through early detection and treatment of malnutrition.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Train 80 volunteers and community health workers on health and nutrition promotion for conducting health education campaigns (CBHFA), as well as screening and referral (this includes volunteers working in Gorgol with CRF).</li> <li>• Support the logistics and material support for the 80 volunteers (transport, IEC material, etc) to enable them to conduct a minimum of two interventions per volunteer per week for health promotion.</li> <li>• Organize 240 thematic discussions per month with pregnant and breastfeeding mothers, on reproduction health, breastfeeding (promotion of exclusive breastfeeding of the child aged 0-6 months), infant nutrition (good nutritional practice based on local products for children from 6 to 59 months old), and social mobilization for immunization.</li> <li>• Establish one mobile screening unit to screen and manage moderate to severe malnutrition cases without medical complications (this is run in cooperation with the MoH, which provides medical staff).</li> <li>• Equip one mobile unit with materials and working tools.</li> <li>• Establish five <i>foyers nutritionnels</i> and identify the <i>Mamans Lumières</i> in the remote villages to help set up, run and monitor the community-based management of the malnourished.</li> <li>• Conduct a long-term nutritional research project.</li> </ul>

**Progress:** One mobile unit team has been concentrating on screening activities and on the distribution of rations. The same 12 volunteers and four supervisors, originally selected for food distribution have been trained to carry out the distribution of protective rations. The production of IEC materials was postponed since focus was concentrated on the emergency phase in food distribution as a priority.

From the 240 thematic discussions planned, 120 have taken place, targeting households with GAM, pregnant and breastfeeding women (promotion of exclusive breastfeeding of infants from 0 to 6 months) have been organized by the technical team, focusing on good nutritional practices based on local products (for children from 6 to 59 months old).

One mobile unit has been established and screening has reached 76 per cent of the target 3.500 households with 2,660 households (15,960 individuals) reached. To date, 3,574 children under five have been screened in the 18 villages. The screening results revealed that 1,036 malnourished children under five (660 MAM and 376 SAM) have been identified and integrated in the programme. The first results show that 219 children have recovered from malnutrition. A comprehensive impact of the nutritional activities of the mobile units will be analysed following a scheduled impact assessment mission. A mobile unit is equipped with a land cruiser, medicine and tools. It is always accompanied by a nurse, a nutritional officer and two volunteers.

Up to end of August, 7.770kg of enriched flour, 621.6kg of sugar and 777 litres of cooking oil had been distributed by trained volunteers to the identified malnourished children under 5 years old in 2,660 household throughout the 18 targeted villages. Five children with severe acute malnutrition accompanied with complicated pathologies have been referred to different health posts. Medical assistance has been provided to 1,093 malnourished children under five years old as well as to 204 breastfeeding and pregnant mothers. In addition 21 emergency cases have been treated by the mobile units in the targeted villages. According to the partnership with MSF another five children suffering from severe acute malnutrition with complications (pathologies) have been referred to Maghta Lahjar health CRENI managed by MSF.

To ensure proper use of the therapeutic food distribution to malnourished children under five, 23 *Mamans Lumières* have been trained to promote behaviour change in improved health, nutrition and hygiene. The communities have started demonstrating positive change.

**Gaps:** The training of all the 80 volunteers on health and nutrition campaign and the material support (IEC material and transportation) was postponed until further funding or future needs allow this to take place. Despite the reduced training, the Mamans Lumières have benefited from training through activities led by UNICEF and links with these influential mothers will be maintained as focal points for community work. They will continue to conduct health education and sensitization campaigns and monitor how mothers care for their children. The lack of funding has not allowed for the planned refurbishment of the health posts.

#### Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion – (revised)

**Outcome:** Improved availability and quality of water, hygiene and sanitation for 60,000 beneficiaries, or 12,000 households distributed in 18 localities in the Department of Maghta Lahjar (Brakna) for nine months.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Access to drinking water for the 7,000 households as well as water for the cattle in the Maghta Lahjar Department is improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refurbish and protect five water points in the selected villages.</li> <li>• Install five solar systems on the refurbished or new water points put in place and train five water point management committees.</li> <li>• Train and equip five pump repair technicians.</li> <li>• Procure a Delagua kit to support water provision at local level.</li> <li>• Check water quality in the target households.</li> <li>• Monitor, evaluate and prepare activity reports.</li> </ul>
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
The health conditions of the 7,000 households are improved through activities targeting behaviour change and hygiene promotion in the Maghta Lahjar Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Train 64 (instead of 60) volunteers and community health workers on WASH and PHAST to act as hygiene promotion and behaviour change agents.</li> <li>• Make 300 copies of the existing awareness raising materials.</li> <li>• Organize one awareness-raising campaign per month in each department and one campaign per month in each target village for 3 months, to promote health, hygiene, and water treatment.</li> </ul>

**Progress:** The Delagua kit and other hardware have been purchased and the water quality testing of households has taken place with regular monitoring. A water point of Zemmour village has been extended with two reservoirs and equipped with a solar panel system. It is currently operational to serve 220 households. In the locality of Legleibatt, a water point had been deepened by 2 meters before being flooded in late July 2012. Rehabilitation and equipment activities are at the final step with a solar panel systems being installed. Legleibatt water point will regularly serve 300 households. The water quality of the targeted households has been tested.

Training of 64 community volunteers on water, hygiene and sanitation has taken place and these volunteers were involved in testing and treating the quality of drinking water in households. They organised PHAST mobilizing sessions in the community to promote good hygiene and sanitation behaviour. Since July 2012,

awareness campaigns and demonstrations on the chlorination of water have been conducted in 636 households in 10 out of 18 targeted villages (55 per cent). During these campaigns, 9,770 litres of water have been treated and 15,295 chlorine tablets distributed to chlorinate 152,950 litres. Among the 3,816 beneficiaries, 1,867 are women, 874 men and 1,075 children under 5.

Water and sanitation materials purchased for the implementation of the planned activities consist of: five solar pumps and accessories, one water bladder (5m<sup>3</sup>), water storage ramp, water testing kit, pool tester, chlorine tablets and chlorine HTH 70%.

300 copies of awareness materials were produced and awareness raising campaigns have taken place in each of the departments promoting health, hygiene and water treatment.

**Gaps:** Many planned hardware water and sanitation activities during the first phase of implementation were put on hold as well as the motor-pumps with solar panel installations. Due to funding, only five latrines and 10 out of the 20 water points could be refurbished, and only two out of the 10 solar systems installed. Three more will be refurbished in the health centres (CRENAM). The training of pump repair technicians and the equipment of 10 pumps will not take place. The installation of solar pumps will require additional financial and technical resources. Follow up on these activities will depend on funding and the needs evaluated in the coming weeks.

The wells in Leglaybatt and Tishoten villages were flooded in late July 2012 and work there is still suspended. In Tadreissa work on the well is suspended until a solution is found to solve the conflict between the two communities who are sharing that well.

The rainy season had also slowed the awareness campaign activities while community hygiene, sanitation and water treatment needs have become higher. Volunteers will be given all the necessary tools to conduct several sensitization sessions in the communities to make up for this gap.

Under this revised Appeal, as highlighted above, additional water and sanitation activities will be carried out to support the refugees from Mali settled in the Mbera camp and for host communities in the surrounding districts of Fassala, in Hodh Chargui

#### Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion (new)

**Outcome:** Improve sanitation and hygiene promotion for 21,000 refugees (3,500 households) in Mbera camp and 9,000 beneficiaries (1,500 households) in communities in the commune of Fassala (Hodh Chargui).

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
The risk of waterborne and water related diseases are reduced through sanitation and hygiene promotion.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide 120 sessions on hygiene promotion and sanitation services using PHAST approach</li> <li>Increase knowledge on good hygiene practice and maintaining a clean and healthy environment in the camp as well as in the surrounding villages in the commune of Fassala.</li> </ul>
Knowledge and skills of the 120 MRC volunteers (trained during the DREF operation) in water, sanitation and hygiene promotion services are improved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct 4 trainings / refresher courses on PHAST, water supply, sanitation, for 120 volunteers, coaches and staff in the affected branches of Hodh Chargui within 3 months</li> </ul>

#### Livelihoods (revised)

**Outcome:** Secure and increase livelihoods and prevent the negative coping strategies of 1,752 (instead of 7,000) affected households in the Brakna region for nine months.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Targeted support to 10 affected villages (1,752 households) in Brakna to assist most vulnerable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify beneficiaries</li> <li>Establish / train 10 management committees.</li> <li>Support 18 (instead of 10) operational market-gardens by establishing irrigation schemes, equipping them with solar energy, and providing</li> </ul>

households to food insecurity, through community-based activities (market-gardening, non-farm income generation activities, training (IGA))	quality seeds, plant protection products and tools
<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
Build the capacity of 1,988 (instead of 4,000) hardest hit agro pastoralists in 2011 (with no harvest or with <20% harvest) to prepare for the next crop year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify beneficiaries among the families with malnourished children under the age of five</li> <li>• Distribute quality seeds and tools to 1,988 (instead of 4,000) agro pastoralist households. Organize 10 training sessions on improved farming techniques</li> <li>• Monitor and assess the training and distribution</li> <li>• Elaborate and implement an exit strategy</li> </ul>
<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
The safety net and the agro pastoralist system are enhanced to increase the resilience capacity of 900 (instead of 2,000) households of vulnerable agro pastoralists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make emergency assessment of needs and capacities</li> <li>• Develop a system of identification and registration of beneficiaries in order to provide the planned assistance</li> <li>• Identify beneficiaries among the families with malnourished children under the age of five</li> <li>• Identify small livestock traders and fodder providers</li> <li>• Transport and store the fodder/feeds</li> <li>• Distribute 1,800 (instead of 4,000) small livestock to 900 vulnerable households through the organization of animal fairs</li> <li>• Distribute fodder and feeds to 1,800 small livestock</li> <li>• Organize four (instead of six training) sessions on best cattle feeding and care practices.</li> <li>• Develop and implement an exit strategy</li> </ul>
<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
900 (instead of 2,000) households with structural vulnerability have access to additional source of income to support their livelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash for work / food for work within the most vulnerable communities:</li> <li>• Community projects (dykes, small dykes, community boutiques, market-gardening)</li> <li>• Installation of 4,000 metres of protection fence around fields threatened by stray animals</li> </ul> <p><b>This activity will no longer take place.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment or replenishment of 10 cereal banks in areas with high agricultural production with initial cereal contribution</li> </ul>

**Progress:** The assessment of needs and capacities has taken place with a system to identify and register beneficiaries including families with malnourished children.

The identification of beneficiaries to be assisted with seeds and inputs has been finalised with full collaboration of local authorities and community leaders who drafted the list of vulnerable people for each village. These lists, validated by the community leaders, were handed over to MRC and IFRC assessment team. The beneficiaries of seeds and tools were selected based on the following criteria: 1) to be a community farmer, 2) a resident of the village, 3) have farming land, 4) have not received the same assistance from another actor. 19 management committees have been identified and trained. After the training, a plan of action has been established and participants have committed to share their knowledge within their villagers. Seeds and inputs distributions have taken place in 16 villages. Instead of the 10 planned, 18 market-gardens (from 14 villages) have been identified for training and then benefited from seeds and additional agricultural tools and fertilizer. Thanks to the solar panel pump installed in Zemmour village, the communities have started their market-gardening activities.

The identification of beneficiary families with malnourished children-under five years has been completed. The seed distributions (see the distribution table below, consists of: sorghum, cowpeas (niébé) and watermelon) took place between 17 September and 2 October 2012 in 16 out of the 18 agro pastoralist villages and farmers have started their activities on time. Three training sessions have been organized for 74 farmers; seven more training sessions will take place as scheduled.

So far 234 persons are involved in cash for work activities. According to the health and nutrition report, the number of malnourished children in the targeted village has reduced thanks to this activity. For example, Mechrou village families are now able to buy food and other basic needs. In addition the following agricultural tools have been distributed: 80 shovels, 60 wheelbarrows, 80 picks, gloves, 1,200 masks, 10 ribbons of 5 meters, 30 bars, 10 coils of rope, 30 hammers of 5kg have been supplied and distributed to the community of Mechrou village. These tools are used in agricultural activities mainly focused on rehabilitation of dykes. One hectare-garden has been identified in Maghta Lahjar to serve as model demonstration gardens with protection fences; this will allow other cooperatives to learn from this model.



Technical support is provided for the vegetable gardens  
Photo IFRC August 2012

Figure 1: Seed and fertilizer distribution to 16 out of the 18 villages, department of Maghta Lahjar, in the region of Brakna, (17 September to 2 October 2012)

Village name	Households	Quantities			Total seeds	Pesticide
		Sorghum	Cowpea	Watermelon		
Laweja department of Brakna region						
Idenbiya	100	270	270	200	740	17
Laweija	600	810	810	600	2,220	51
Chelkhet Rihe	200	810	810	600	2,220	51
Wad Rkaiz	150	270	270	200	740	17
Gwelwai	450	540	540	400	1,480	34
Mechrou department of Brakna region						
Legleibat	260	608	608	450	1,665	38
Barelet Ideynib	120	540	540	400	1,480	34
Mechrou Agweinita	450	540	540	400	1,480	34
Diout	100	270	270	200	740	17
Maghta Lahjar department of Brakna region						
Aguerj Lekbir	150	540	540	400	1,480	34
Tachot	400	608	608	450	1,665	38
Lehneikatt	55	270	270	200	740	17
El Adle	15	540	540	400	1,480	34
N'Dalaye	98	338	338	250	925	21
Imat Silayene	200	270	270	200	740	17
Tichoten department of Brakna region						
Tichoutene	130	675	675	500	1,850	42
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,478</b>	<b>7,898</b>	<b>7,898</b>	<b>5,850</b>	<b>21,645</b>	<b>497</b>

**Gaps:** Two out of the 18 villages were not selected: one because of disagreements over land and due to the fact it was not ready for the agricultural campaign, the second because the dyke protecting the dam was totally destroyed by the heavy rains and its repair still needs to be provided by the Government.

The identification of traders for the purchase of small livestock and fodder provision is in progress; during the April to July period there was no funding to undertake those activities. Since the provision of those safety nets are considered important, the budget revision will now include those important activities. The training sessions on best cattle feeding and practices will then take place and an exit strategy will be finalized.

The cereal banks planned for the pre-harvest period in November will no longer be set up with the support of this revised appeal.

In order to diversify income generating activities, MRC must identify the most suitable activities to support affected households who are dependent on agriculture to look at other income generating possibilities.

<b>Disaster risk reduction (DRR)</b>	
<b>Outcome:</b> Build the resilience of target communities in order to enable them to better resist future shocks and disasters, through specific, targeted DRR activities in the Brakna region.	
<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Planned activities</b>
Food insecurity preparedness and DRR strategies are improved in the vulnerable communes of the Brakna and Bassikounou	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Train ten (10) food security supervisors on early warning, assessment and data collection on food security as well as malnutrition, among the 80 volunteers to be trained on health and nutrition (joint trainings)</li> <li>• Promote fodder crops in the agro pastoralist localities where water is permanently available (Tichotoune and Foun Gleita), on the occasion of the monthly awareness-raising campaigns</li> <li>• Develop and test disaster response community plans for the communities most frequently affected by hazards in the intervention region.</li> </ul>
<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
The DRR approaches are integrated in all recovery activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refurbish three community earthen dykes and three small dykes for agriculture in the communes of Foun Gleita and Maghta Lahjar</li> <li>• Organize three training sessions on processing agricultural products and nutrition education</li> <li>• Create in Maghta Lahjar an experimental garden of 400 m<sup>2</sup> of vetiver to serve as a protective hedge for the dykes and small dykes in areas at risk of erosion in Brakna</li> <li>• Plant 120 lines of “never die” (<i>Moringa oleifera</i>) on the 10 target community plots for market-gardening</li> <li>• Initiate university-based research to be conducted jointly by a student/researcher at a specialized university and a Mauritanian student on the recurrence of the issue of malnutrition</li> </ul>

**Progress:** The activities around fodder crops are planned for after the planting season and the DRR community based plans are planned in the recovery phase, from now through to the end of this revised Appeal.

The dykes’ refurbishment work in progress in Mechrou village where a dyke of 500m length and 2.50m height has been refurbished, and the training sessions are being carried out in conjunction with the other nutritional training. The national seeds and tree nursery centre located in the neighbouring Kaedi region has been identified as a supplier of fruits trees (mangoes and lemon trees) and shrubs (“never die” and vetiver) to serve as protective hedge for the dykes and small dykes in areas at risk of erosion. The MRC/IFRC team is creating a demonstration market-garden in Maghta Lahjar municipality to enable selected market gardening cooperatives to learn in practice improved gardening techniques. Vulnerability and capacity mapping of Maghta Lahjar department has been achieved by volunteers and a community disaster response plan is under development.

**Gaps:** The lack of availability of technical human resources to run twin track approach is challenging because of the lack of background experience of the implementing partners and of the volunteers.

National Society capacity building – Modified	
<b>Outcome :</b> The emergency intervention capacities of the MRC local committees in the target regions are strengthened	
Output (expected results)	Activities planned
The emergency intervention capacities of the local committees in the intervention area are strengthened.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop IGAs for the local committees in order for them to have minimum income for covering the daily operational costs and other fixed charges (<i>these income generating activities will consist in the running of small shops, tailors and other small business activities</i>).</li> <li>• Train 80 volunteers of the four local committees in the intervention area of community health workers on Community-Based Health First Aid (CBHFA).</li> <li>• Develop and test the disaster preparedness and response contingency plan for each local committee.</li> </ul>

**Progress:** The capacity in emergency response of 64 volunteers has been improved through training in WASH and PHAST. Another group of 4 volunteers have been trained in improved agricultural techniques as well distribution (seeds distribution). In Bassiknou, 125 volunteers have been trained in relief, health in emergency and water and sanitation.

The national water and sanitation officer benefited from technical coaching provided by IFRC Sahel regional water and sanitation senior officer who was deployed to the field for two months period to support the food crisis emergency phase response. He also benefited from training on the use of water and sanitation equipment bought through the operation for the national society's water and sanitation department (pool tester, solar pumps etc).

**Gaps:** The activities in IGA, CBHFA training and development and testing of DRR plans have not yet been achieved. They are planned for the coming weeks (November).

The municipality of Maghta Lahjar put an office free of charge at the disposal of the MRC local committee for five years. However, its refurbishment and operational costs support were stopped according to recommendations of the IFRC Sahel security team to avoid an office located within the municipality building, which could bring possible confusion regarding the National Society's role and mandate. There will be a need to rent an office for Bassiknou local committee.

The capacity optimization of the National Society's headquarters and local committee, within a context of institutional transition (revision of statutes, recruitment human resource process of senior officers, etc.), has been a challenge.

## Human Resources

**Progress:** At the local level, the MRC committee in Maghta Lahjar currently has a committee manager, a nurse, a nutritionist and an office staff. For the implementation of this operation, the following human resources have been recruited:

- 3 field officers (water sanitation, livelihoods and logistics)
- 1 supervisor with NDRT<sup>4</sup> training
- 2 office support staff (cleaner and guard)

At headquarters level, MRC currently has senior officers in charge of water and sanitation, youth and first aid, logistics, finance and communications. In addition, the recruitment process of food security, health, disaster management and reporting officers is ongoing through a long term program supported by IFRC.

<sup>4</sup> As much as possible, the NDRT and CDRT will be selected among the teams trained in November 2011 by the Federation in Nouakchott and Kaédi

The IFRC has a permanent office located within MRC headquarters. An operations manager (with livelihood expertise), programme coordinator and program assistant are fully supporting the operation. In addition, the IFRC Sahel regional office in Dakar provides regular technical support to the operation.

### Logistics / Administration

**Progress:** IFRC in Mauritania and Sahel regional office are providing logistics support to the MRC in implementing the operation, including with administration and finance. The regional senior logistics officer has been deployed for two months to support the MRC in establishing the supply chain and monitoring stock movements, from the starting point to final distribution point. The senior officer has also trained the MRC logistics assistant in proper logistic management and processes; in addition she has supported the IFRC's programme assistant and National Society finance officer in monitoring the logistics and the financial procedures as well as support to administration tasks and procedures. The IFRC is supporting the National Society in fleet management of the vehicles needed during operation whilst the Dubai Regional Logistics Unit has supported the operation for international procurement of goods and vehicles as needed.

**Gaps:** The delay in the recruitment of a permanent administration and logistics delegate as planned in the revised Emergency Appeal remains a challenge.

### IT & Telecom

**Progress:** The MRC IT system is poor. To facilitate communications, all staff (National Society and IFRC) involved in the operation, have received telephones with group calling. This system is effective and can be used while radios are not yet installed in the vehicle. Apart from GFU phones, the field team has also received computers and internet modems.

**Gaps:** Install a VHF radio system in the operational vehicle for security reason and procure Thuraya for emergency purposes.

### Communications

**Progress:** An information officer has been sent to Mauritania to develop and produce communication products that highlight the operation's achievements and specifically to communicate and document the distribution by MRC / IFRC of seeds for community agriculture, which took place in 16 villages in September 2012.

The partners will also receive information and communication materials which they can use to promote the operation. Relevant information as well as promotional materials, including audio-visual products, is posted on [www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org). These include so far:

Press releases, news items and case studies on the beneficiaries.

Audiovisual material is available for large distribution to PNS, donors and to the media.

**Gaps:** There is still a need to reinforce IFRC communication coverage of some of the significant achievements obtained through this operation.

### 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 Regional Representation 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 to all countries involved in the food security crisis. A Programme Coordinator will also support the long term food security programmes.

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 be supported through short-term deployments (RDRT, PNSs or IFRC staff). The operation will be monitored and assisted by an Emergency Operation Manager based in Nouakchott and supported by a Programme Coordinator and Programme Assistant in country. Logistics support has been provided by the 2 month deployment of a logistics specialist from Dakar to support procurement and supply chain management and the training of MRC staff and volunteers. A finance delegate was not recruited but finance support was provided from Dakar. .

DREF has been approved to support the Mauritanian Red Crescent to start the implementation of this emergency appeal.

### **Budget summary**

See attached budget for details.

Jagan Chapagain  
Acting Under Secretary General  
Programme Services Division

Bekele Geleta  
Secretary General

## Contact information

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

- **Mauritanian Red Crescent:** Mohamed Lemine Ould Mohamed Vall, President; phone +222 43 42 41 00; email: [medleminr@yahoo.fr](mailto:medleminr@yahoo.fr)
- **IFRC Regional Representation:** Momodou Lamin Fye, Regional Representative for Sahel; Dakar; phone: +221 33 869 36 41 or +221 77 332 56 72; email: [momodoulamin.fye@ifrc.org](mailto:momodoulamin.fye@ifrc.org)
- **IFRC DMU:** Daniel Bolaños, Disaster Management Coordinator for Africa; Nairobi; phone: +254 (0)731 067 489; email: [daniel.bolanos@ifrc.org](mailto:daniel.bolanos@ifrc.org)
- **IFRC Geneva:** Christine South, Operations Quality Assurance Senior Officer; phone: +41.22.730.45 29; email: [christine.south@ifrc.org](mailto:christine.south@ifrc.org)
- **IFRC Logistics:** Rishi Ramrakha, Head of Zone Logistics Unit, Nairobi; phone +254 (0)731 067 489; email: [rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org](mailto:rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org)

**For Resource Mobilization and Pledges:**

- **IFRC Africa Zone:** Loïc de Bastier, Resource Mobilization Coordinator for Africa; Addis Ababa; phone: +251-93-003 4013; fax: +251-11-557 0799; email: [loic.debastier@ifrc.org](mailto:loic.debastier@ifrc.org)

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

- **IFRC Africa Zone:** Robert Ondrusek, PMER/QA Delegate for Africa; Nairobi; phone: +254 731 067277; email: [robert.ondrusek@ifrc.org](mailto:robert.ondrusek@ifrc.org)

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## How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) 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.

[www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)  
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.
-

**MDRMR004 - Mauritania - Food Insecurity**

Appeal Launch Date: 22 dec 11

Appeal Timeframe: 22 dec 11 to 31 dec 12

**Interim Report**

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/12-2012/10
Budget Timeframe	2011/12-2012/12
Appeal	MDRMR004
Budget	APPROVED

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

**I. Funding**

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	Deferred Income
<b>A. Budget</b>	1,794,192					1,794,192	
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	0					0	
<b>Income</b>							
<u>Cash contributions</u>							
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>	70,300					70,300	
<i>On Line donations</i>	11,098					11,098	
<i>Red Cross of Monaco</i>	36,132					36,132	
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>	600,978					600,978	
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society</i>	15,932					15,932	
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>	<b>734,439</b>					<b>734,439</b>	
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>	<b>734,439</b>					<b>734,439</b>	
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>	<b>734,439</b>					<b>734,439</b>	
<b>Coverage = D/A</b>	<b>41%</b>					<b>41%</b>	

**II. Movement of Funds**

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	Deferred Income
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	0					0	
<b>C. Income</b>	734,439					734,439	
<b>E. Expenditure</b>	-430,182					-430,182	
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>	<b>304,257</b>					<b>304,257</b>	



Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/12-2012/10
Budget Timeframe	2011/12-2012/12
Appeal	MDRMR004
Budget	APPROVED

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>1,794,192</b>					<b>1,794,192</b>	
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>								
Construction - Facilities	157,188						157,188	
Food	154,125	14,599				14,599	139,526	
Seeds & Plants	489,647	67,968				67,968	421,678	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	45,006	15,985				15,985	29,021	
Medical & First Aid	163,187	18,467				18,467	144,720	
Teaching Materials	9,334						9,334	
Utensils & Tools		66				66	-66	
Other Supplies & Services	32,250	974				974	31,276	
Cash Disbursement	31,250	12,548				12,548	18,702	
<b>Total Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>	<b>1,081,987</b>	<b>130,608</b>				<b>130,608</b>	<b>951,380</b>	
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Computers & Telecom	13,406	3,323				3,323	10,083	
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>13,406</b>	<b>3,323</b>				<b>3,323</b>	<b>10,083</b>	
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	4,375	234				234	4,141	
Distribution & Monitoring	8,438	766				766	7,672	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	100,168	41,353				41,353	58,815	
Logistics Services		671				671	-671	
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>112,981</b>	<b>43,024</b>				<b>43,024</b>	<b>69,956</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	199,969	113,160				113,160	86,809	
National Staff		2,638				2,638	-2,638	
National Society Staff	69,750	41,564				41,564	28,186	
Volunteers	55,935	7,912				7,912	48,024	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>325,654</b>	<b>165,273</b>				<b>165,273</b>	<b>160,381</b>	
<b>Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>								
Consultants	938						938	
<b>Total Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>	<b>938</b>						<b>938</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	83,225	7,773				7,773	75,452	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>83,225</b>	<b>7,773</b>				<b>7,773</b>	<b>75,452</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	8,438	9,599				9,599	-1,161	
Information & Public Relations	14,084	5,517				5,517	8,568	
Office Costs	14,272	11,891				11,891	2,381	
Communications	14,578	5,133				5,133	9,445	
Financial Charges	15,125	2,767				2,767	12,358	
Shared Office and Services Costs		9,811				9,811	-9,811	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>66,497</b>	<b>44,718</b>				<b>44,718</b>	<b>21,779</b>	
<b>Operational Provisions</b>								
Operational Provisions		8,695				8,695	-8,695	
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>		<b>8,695</b>				<b>8,695</b>	<b>-8,695</b>	
<b>Indirect Costs</b>								
Programme & Services Support Recov	109,505	26,222				26,222	83,283	
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	<b>109,505</b>	<b>26,222</b>				<b>26,222</b>	<b>83,283</b>	
<b>Pledge Specific Costs</b>								
Pledge Earmarking Fee		146				146	-146	

**MDRMR004 - Mauritania - Food Insecurity**

Appeal Launch Date: 22 dec 11

Appeal Timeframe: 22 dec 11 to 31 dec 12

**Interim Report**

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/12-2012/10
Budget Timeframe	2011/12-2012/12
Appeal	MDRMR004
Budget	APPROVED

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

**III. Expenditure**

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>1,794,192</b>					<b>1,794,192</b>	
Pledge Reporting Fees		400					400	-400
<b>Total Pledge Specific Costs</b>		<b>546</b>					<b>546</b>	<b>-546</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>1,794,192</b>	<b>430,182</b>					<b>430,182</b>	<b>1,364,010</b>
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>		<b>1,364,010</b>					<b>1,364,010</b>	

# EMERGENCY APPEAL

26.11.12

MDRMR004

Mauritania: Complex Emergency

Budget Group	Multilateral Response	Inter-Agency Shelter Coord.	Bilateral Response	Appeal Budget CHF
Construction - Facilities	50,781			50,781
Food	28,125			28,125
Seeds & Plants	107,243			107,243
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	20,781			20,781
Medical & First Aid	26,250			26,250
Teaching Materials	80,781			80,781
Ustensils & Tools	2,881			2,881
Other Supplies & Services	180,428			180,428
<b>Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES</b>	<b>497,271</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>497,271</b>
Computer & Telecom Equipment	14,968			14,968
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	313			313
<b>Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>15,281</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15,281</b>
Storage, Warehousing	938			938
Dsitribution & Monitoring	11,563			11,563
Transport & Vehicle Costs	58,563			58,563
<b>Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE</b>	<b>71,063</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>71,063</b>
International Staff	169,844			169,844
National Staff	15,000			15,000
National Society Staff	50,750			50,750
Volunteers	11,055			11,055
<b>Total PERSONNEL</b>	<b>246,649</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>246,649</b>
Consultants	313			313
<b>Total CONSULTANTS &amp; PROFESSIONAL FEES</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>313</b>
Workshops & Training	47,500			47,500
<b>Total WORKSHOP &amp; TRAINING</b>	<b>47,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>47,500</b>
Travel	14,000			14,000
Information & Public Relations	15,459			15,459
Office Costs	13,966			13,966
Communications	14,831			14,831
Financial Charges	11,563			11,563
<b>Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>69,819</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>69,819</b>
Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	61,613			61,613
<b>Total INDIRECT COSTS</b>	<b>61,613</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>61,613</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>1,009,507</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,009,507</b>
<b>Available Resources</b>				
Multilateral Contributions	736,460			736,460
<b>TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES</b>	<b>736,460</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>736,460</b>
<b>NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS</b>	<b>273,047</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>273,047</b>