

## BUDGET INCREASE No. 1 TO MAURITANIA EMERGENCY OPERATION 200333

### Mitigation measures and emergency response to people affected by the food crisis in Mauritania

Start date: July 2012 End date: December 2012

	Cost (United States dollars)		Revised budget
	Current budget	Increase	
Food cost <sup>1</sup>	12,691,554	6,255,275	18,946,829
External transport	2,053,446	2,011,178	4,064,624
LTSH	4,352,934	3,193,962	7,546,896
ODOC	4,131,910	3,426,507	7,558,417
DSC	4,495,517	1,175,887	5,671,404
ISC (7.0 percent)	1,940,775	1,124,397	3,065,172
<b>Total cost to WFP</b>	<b>29,666,136</b>	<b>17,187,206</b>	<b>46,853,342</b>

### NATURE OF THE INCREASE

1. A budget revision to the Mauritania emergency operation (EMOP) 200333 “Mitigation measures and emergency response to people affected by the food crisis in Mauritania” is proposed to adjust and scale up WFP’s response in line with the findings of recent food security assessments as well as the WFP regional response framework. This will allow WFP to reach an additional 193,200 vulnerable people, bringing the total number of targeted beneficiaries under this EMOP to 574,000.
2. The increased requirements are due to i) a deepening of the food security and nutrition crisis as a result of the drought as shown by the latest food security monitoring system (FSMS) results and recent assessments; and ii) a decrease in the Government’s response capacity.
3. More specifically, this budget revision entails:
  - additional 12,590 mt of food valued at US\$4 million;
  - additional US\$2.2 million of cash transfers;
  - additional US\$9.8 million for external transport, landside transport, storage and handling (LTSH), direct support costs (DSC) and other direct operational costs (ODOC); and
  - additional US\$1.1 million in indirect support costs (ISC).

<sup>1</sup> Food costs comprise both commodities and cash transfers.

---

## JUSTIFICATION FOR BUDGET INCREASE

### Summary of Existing Project Activities

4. WFP's initial response to the current food crisis was ensured through this EMOP 200333 approved in February 2012. It planned to address 48 percent of the overall identified affected people while the Government and other partners were expected to address the needs of the remaining 52 percent.
5. In line with WFP Strategic Objective 1, the overall goal of this EMOP is to save lives and protect livelihoods in emergency situations. The specific objectives are to: i) reduce the prevalence of acute malnutrition among children 6-59 months through the treatment and prevention of moderate acute malnutrition; and ii) improve food consumption and strengthen self-sufficiency by protecting the livelihoods of targeted groups through general food distributions, food for assets, support to cereal banks (*stocks alimentaires villageois de sécurité* - SAVS) and unconditional cash transfers.
6. After an initial delay in establishing the contractual arrangements with partners, cash transfers were initiated in rural areas in May and will continue until July to reach a total of 75,000 people. WFP started supporting more than 400 cereal banks in May. Agreement from local committees (*Comité départemental CODEP*) on eligible cereal banks has taken longer than expected with consequent delay in the start of this activity. The preventive blanket feeding, targeting 27,600 children aged 6-23 months, was launched in early June coinciding with the peak of the lean season and will last until September. WFP has been supporting 32,000 children 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women suffering from moderate acute malnutrition. Following recent active screening, the number of ambulatory nutritional recovery centres for people with moderate malnutrition (*Centres de récupération nutritionnelle ambulatoire pour les personnes atteintes de malnutrition modérée* - CRENAM) will increase from 533 to 657.
7. WFP is also implementing a country programme (CP) 200251 covering the period 2012-2016, which is aligned with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) cycle and priorities. The country programme's main components are: 1) Support to primary education through school feeding; 2) address acute malnutrition through supplementary feeding and awareness activities; and 3) reduce risks and building resilience among vulnerable groups. There are no duplication of activities between those foreseen in the country programme and the current EMOP 200334.
8. Following insecurity in northern Mali, WFP has been providing general food distributions (GFD) since March 2012 to 61,000 Malian refugees under this EMOP. As of June, WFP supports the refugees through a regional emergency operation (EMOP 200438), while the host community will continue to receive assistance under this operation.

## Conclusion and Recommendations of the Re-Assessment

9. In response to the drought and high food price crisis in Mauritania, the Government issued an emergency response plan “EMEL” in November 2011 and requested international assistance.<sup>2</sup> The plan intended to reach 800,000 vulnerable persons through: i) general food distributions (GFDs); ii) support to cereal banks; iii) solidarity shops; and iv) livestock assistance through feeding and vaccinations.
10. The Government has made some progress in implementing the EMEL plan in the most affected areas. However, due to budget constraints, the Government has recently reduced its support to the EMEL plan, eliminating the SAVS component and cutting the livestock assistance by half. As a result, WFP was requested to expand its interventions in support of the EMEL plan.

### *Impact of the Drought on the Food Security and Nutrition Situation*

11. The EMOP was originally designed on the basis of the July 2011 FSMS results. Since then, food insecurity has increased significantly. According to the latest FSMS report conducted by WFP and the Food Security Commission (*Commissaire à la Sécurité Alimentaire - CSA*), 25 percent of the population is food-insecure, almost three times more than in the previous year.<sup>3</sup> In addition, a large proportion of households identified as moderately food-insecure in July 2011 have now fallen into severe food insecurity (see Table 1). The percentage of the population estimated to be severely food-insecure (13 percent) is the highest level ever recorded in Mauritania.

<b>TABLE 1 : PREVALENCE OF FOOD INSECURITY – NATIONAL AVERAGE (%)</b>			
	<b>Severe</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Global</b>
<b>Lean season (July)</b>			
July 2010	9.9	14.8	24.7
July 2011	8.0	13.1	21.1
<b>Post-harvest (December)</b>			
December 2010	2.9	5.8	8.7
December 2011	12.9	11.7	24.6

Source: FSMS 2010-2011

12. Over 75 percent of the food-insecure households are located in the agro-pastoral and rain cultivation zones.<sup>3</sup> The south and eastern regions, including Hodh El Chargui, Guidhimakha, Gorgol and Assaba, were found to be the most affected. Furthermore, a recent household economy analysis indicated that 1,042,000 persons will be affected by the food crisis from

<sup>2</sup> EMEL means “hope” in Hassania local language.

<sup>3</sup> CSA/WFP, Impact du déficit pluviométrique et de la hausse des prix des produits alimentaires sur la sécurité alimentaire des ménages, FSMS, November/December 2011.

June to September in the 8 regions. About one-third of them are in Hodh El Gharbi and Hodh El Chargui.<sup>4</sup>

13. Field missions and the Zones at Risk (ZAR) assessment conducted by the CSA in January-February 2012 have also confirmed a deteriorating food security, particularly in the Aftout region and along the rain fed area of the country. In particular, the Brakna region has seen a rapid deterioration as households exhausted their coping strategies.
14. Food insecurity in urban areas is also a concern. In December 2011, an estimated 5 percent of the population in Nouakchott was food-insecure, against 1.4 percent the previous year. Although the rate of food insecurity is lower in urban areas compared to rural zones, deterioration over one year was stronger in urban areas. Since one-third of the population lives in Nouakchott, this represents a large number of people in need of assistance.
15. Food and income deficits are expected to impact the nutrition situation. According to the national nutrition survey conducted in December 2011, the prevalence of global acute malnutrition (GAM) at the national level is 7 percent.<sup>5</sup> With a GAM rate of 12 percent in the regions of Gorgol and Brakna, the nutrition situation is serious according to the World Health Organization (WHO) threshold. Those rates are expected to increase in the coming months, and could lead to a nutrition crisis. Food security and nutrition interventions will be necessary to prevent an increase in acute malnutrition.

**TABLE 2: PREVALENCE OF FOOD INSECURITY AND ACUTE MALNUTRITION  
BY REGION (%)**

Region	Food Insecurity			Global acute malnutrition
	Severe	Moderate	Global	
Trarza	5.9	4.9	10.8	2.9
Brakna	3.9	3.0	6.9	12.5
Gorgol	18.1	11.3	29.4	11.7
Guidhimakha	19.1	13.7	32.8	7.9
Assaba	11.3	15.7	27	7.6
Tagant	6.4	15.7	22.1	8.8
Hodh El Gharbi	12.9	10.4	23.4	6.1
Hodh Chargui	20.2	16.7	36.9	6.7
Nouakchott	1.2	3.2	4.3	3.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>6.8</b>

Source: December 2011 FSMS (post-harvest)/ December 2011 SMART survey

<sup>4</sup> Save the Children, Household Economy Analysis (HEA), February 2012.

<sup>5</sup> Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) survey, Ministry of Health/ United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), December 2011.

### *Impact of High Food Prices*

16. Mauritania is 70 percent dependent on importation for its food consumption needs. Hence, cereals prices in the international market are a determinant of food security throughout the country, especially in urban areas and areas with agricultural production deficits. Since November 2011, the prices of imported cereals (particularly wheat and rice) have stabilized at a high level. Markets continue to be functional and importation of food is consistent. There continues to be sufficient availability in markets in Nouakchott and the central rural regions. However, in the Hodh El Chargui region, markets are less functional due to isolation, cross border trade reduction, and insecurity. The rapid assessment confirmed that food prices were extremely high on the markets in Hodh El Chargui region and that isolation hampers the normal market flows.<sup>6</sup>

### *Host Communities*

17. The influx of 95,000 Malian refugees in Hodh El Chargui has put additional pressure on local communities and is likely to adversely affect their already fragile food security situation. Food insecurity and minimal water resources of the region present serious risks that need to be mitigated.
18. A rapid nutrition screening found that out of 212 total children screened, 66 were acutely malnourished. While these results are based on a limited population sample and do not provide representative data, they suggest a worrying nutrition situation. WFP and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) will jointly ensure that both an appropriate analysis and response are provided. A Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) survey is currently being carried out and results are expected to be available in early August.

---

<sup>6</sup> UNDP/UNFPA/UNICEF/WFP/WHO, Mission conjointe d'évaluation rapide des besoins des populations d'accueil de la Mughataa de Bassiknou, affectées par l'afflux de réfugiés maliens (Région de Hodh el-Charghi/Mauritanie), Avril 2012.

## Purpose of Budget Increase

19. In order to meet the increased needs, the Government has requested WFP and partners to expand their response to the EMEL plan and adjust the timeline of some activities. Hence, the budget revision proposes to reach an additional 193,000 beneficiaries through the scale up of on-going activities. Targeted groups will include both drought-affected households and host communities further impacted by the influx of Malian refugees.

20. The below table summarize the changes in the beneficiary numbers:

<b>TABLE 3: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY</b>			
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Current</b>	<b>Increase/ decrease</b>	<b>Revised</b>
CRENAM – children 6-59 months	40,100	2,578	42,678
CRENAM – pregnant and lactating women	14,100	1,031	15,131
CRENAM – support staff	1,300	120	1,420
Prevention of acute malnutrition - children 6-23 months	12,000	15,596	27,596
SAVS	214,000	0	214,000
Cash transfers – urban	40,000	15,000	55,000
Cash transfers – rural	55,000	20,000	75,000
GFD - rural	55,000	20,000	75,000
GFD - host communities	0	150,000	150,000
Food for assets	25,000	-11,160	13,840
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>456,500</b>	<b>213,165</b>	<b>669,665</b>
<b>Adjusted total<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>381,343</b>	<b>193,165</b>	<b>574,508</b>

### *General Food/Cash Distributions in rural areas*

21. In line with the latest FSMS findings, the number of beneficiaries receiving unconditional cash/food transfers in rural areas will increase from 55,000 to 75,000, with the same geographical coverage (Gorgol, Brakna, Assaba, Guidhimakha regions). The latest FSMS found a total of 143,000 severely food-insecure persons in those four regions. WFP aims to reach 52 percent of those identified as severely food-insecure (75,000 people), as the needs of the remaining communities will be addressed by various non-governmental organizations (NGOs), including amongst others *Action Contre la Faim* (ACF), OXFAM, *Groupe de recherche et d'échanges technologiques* (Group research and technological exchanges) and World Vision International.

<sup>7</sup> The adjusted total avoids double counting of beneficiaries targeted through more than one activity.

22. The prevalence of food insecurity and acute malnutrition has guided the geographic targeting at the regional level. Departments, communes and villages were then prioritized through the ZAR method. Household targeting is done along a community-based approach. Lessons learnt from past experience have shown that communities can effectively identify the most vulnerable households within the village on the basis of socio-economic vulnerability criteria. Female-headed households, persons with handicaps or chronic diseases and vulnerable households with young children are given priority. To ensure that WFP assistance benefit all family members, WFP issues ration cards in the name of women and aims to deliver food and cash transfers directly to female beneficiaries.
23. Beneficiaries will receive cash transfers until July and in-kind food between August and October when access to markets is limited. However, wherever possible, the continuation of cash transfers will be sought. Assistance is planned until the end of the lean season in October.
24. The original EMOP was not targeting Hodh El Gharbi and Hodh El Chargui regions despite their high level of food insecurity as the Government was implementing food distributions (as part of its EMEL response) for the March-June period. In view of the Government's limited resources, and the additional pressure on the fragile food security situation resulting from the presence of the Malian refugees, WFP will expand its general food distributions to cover these areas until the end of the lean season in October, targeting 77,000 people in Hodh El Gharbi, and 73,000 in Hodh El Chargui. Given the significant reduction in cross-border trade flows, market conditions are not conducive for a cash-based programme in these areas. Hence, WFP will provide in-kind food transfers. Food distributions will be implemented in collaboration with the CSA.

#### *Cash Transfers in urban areas*

25. The timeframe of the urban cash transfers has been reviewed from the initial 6 months (March to August) to 6 months (from July to December). In order to build a strong urban targeting system, which will offer a solid foundation for future programmes beyond the emergency response, WFP together with the Government, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) completed an extensive process to identify the highest vulnerable zones of Nouakchott.<sup>8</sup>
26. Assistance to the most vulnerable urban households through cash transfers is planned to be extended until December as the various factors affecting their purchasing power and thus their capacity to access food on local markets are likely to persist beyond September:
  - High food prices are expected to continue to affect the purchasing power of the most vulnerable households in urban areas beyond the harvest period, resulting in a high level of indebtedness.

---

<sup>8</sup> The census was conducted in Nouakchott under the leadership of the Ministry of Economic and Development Affairs, and the coordination of a Steering Committee composed of the Nouakchott Governor, CSA, National Office of Statistics, IMF and WFP. Households were classified based on socio-economic vulnerability criteria. The targeting process divided the entire city into 45 zones with a theoretical estimation of the number of poor households based on poverty data from the National Office of Statistics. A local committee made up of local representatives, a township representative, civil society representatives, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the CSA and WFP, listed the vulnerable households within each zone. The CSA, the National Office of Statistics (*Office National de la Statistique*) and WFP conducted a verification mission to determine the extent that the households are vulnerable; interviewers verified through a survey of both food and non-food vulnerability criteria.

- The flow of migrants from rural to urban areas has risen as a result of the drought, putting an additional strain on the already vulnerable urban households which host them, competing on the casual labour market and eroding the already fragile coping mechanisms of these families.<sup>9</sup>
- The production from the upcoming harvest is likely to be consumed by rural communities or used to repay debts. Even in the event of a positive harvest, locally produced cereals (sorghum, millet) are unlikely to reach urban markets before the end of the year forcing vulnerable urban households to purchase costly imported commodities.

27. Therefore, WFP plans to extend its support to the most vulnerable urban households until December. This will also aim at bridging with the start of a social protection programme in early 2013, targeting the ultra-poor in Nouakchott and supported by the IMF, UNICEF and WFP.

28. According to the census, 55,000 urban people require assistance as opposed to the 40,000 beneficiaries originally estimated. The latest FSMS confirms these figures, with a prevalence of food insecurity of 5 percent, corresponding to approximately 52,000 beneficiaries. Hence, the urban cash transfer component will be scaled up to reach an additional 15,000 beneficiaries in Nouakchott.

#### *Cereal Banks (SAVS)*

29. The SAVS were put in place by the Government as a safety net system to respond to the needs of vulnerable communities in rural areas. Cereal banks sell food to villagers at a below-market price throughout the lean season when food insecurity peaks. The funds generated by the sales are utilized either to replenish the banks' stocks or to support micro-projects at community level.

30. As part of the Government's EMEL plan, WFP has been supporting the SAVS since May and will continue to do so until October to ensure that vulnerable communities have continued access to affordable food through the entire lean season. By restocking the banks, WFP will help communities meeting their food needs during the lean season, and prevent the use of negative coping strategies, such as sale of animals. A total of 214,000 people are expected to benefit from this intervention as per the original plan.

31. In collaboration with the Government, WFP intends to develop the capacity of the existing SAVS network, a strategy which is fully supported by the World Bank and the IMF. Based on the recommendations of the SAVS analysis undertaken by WFP and the CSA in December 2011, a dynamic network of 1,100 SAVS will be established so that best practices and lessons learnt can be shared between communities. WFP will support a capacity gap analysis for two key counterparts, the Food Security Observatory of the CSA and the Ministry of Health Nutrition Department. Workshops will be held to identify strengths and gaps and estimate resources required to address those.

---

<sup>9</sup> The December 2011 FSMS found that 5-9 percent of vulnerable rural households intended to migrate with their entire families to urban centers, particularly Nouakchott due to the drought.



### *Blanket Supplementary Feeding*

32. The blanket supplementary feeding programme initially planned in Gorgol region will be expanded to also cover the Brakna region, which has seen a rapid deterioration of the nutrition situation. According to the latest SMART survey conducted by the Ministry of Health and UNICEF in December 2011, the GAM rate is 12.5 percent, above the at-risk WHO threshold. The other areas of the country will be covered by various partners such as UNICEF and ACF-Spain. This geographic expansion will result in an additional 15,600 children 6-23 months being targeted. In accordance to the WFP regional response framework, the blanket supplementary feeding programme will be extended from three to four months (until September) in order to more effectively stabilize the incidence of malnutrition in the targeted areas.

### *Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition*

33. The deterioration of the food security situation has resulted in an increase of malnutrition prevalence among children and pregnant and lactating women. Therefore, additional 2,600 malnourished children 6-59 months and 1,000 pregnant and lactating women will be assisted from August to November. This expansion will require the opening of new CRENAMs.

### *Food for assets*

34. Food-for-assets plans have been reviewed and limited to two months (October-November) as farmers will be engaged in agricultural activities such as preparation of soil and planting during the upcoming rainy season. WFP will specifically support gardening activities, which will contribute to a diversified diet.

35. The below timeline summarizes the timing adjustments made through this budget revision.

<b>TABLE 4 : ACTIVITY TIMELINE – 2012 Current versus Revised</b>												
<b>Modality</b>	<b>Feb</b>	<b>Mar</b>	<b>April</b>	<b>May</b>	<b>June</b>	<b>July</b>	<b>Aug</b>	<b>Sept</b>	<b>Oct</b>	<b>Nov</b>	<b>Dec</b>	
<b>Current Timeline</b>												
CRENAM – children 6-59 months and pregnant or lactating women												
Prevention of acute malnutrition among children 6-23 months												
SAVS												
Cash transfer – urban												
Cash transfer – rural												
GFD - rural												
Food for assets												
<b>Revised Timeline</b>												
CRENAM – children 6-59 months and pregnant or lactating women												
Prevention of acute malnutrition among children 6-23 months												
SAVS												
Cash transfer – urban												
Cash transfer – rural												
GFD - rural												
Food for assets												
GFD - host communities												

36. The table below outlines the revised food rations:

<b>TABLE 5: REVISED FOOD RATIONS</b>		
<b>Commodity</b>	<b>GFD - host community</b>	<b>Prevention of acute malnutrition - children 6-23 months</b>
	<b>Revised</b>	<b>Revised</b>
Cereal	500	-
Pulses	40	-
Vegetable oil	20	-
RUSF	-	46
Iodized salt	5	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>Total kcal/day</b>	<b>2 131</b>	<b>250</b>
% Kcal from protein	<b>11.3%</b>	<b>10%</b>
% Kcal from fat	<b>17,7%</b>	<b>56%</b>
Number of feeding days per year	<b>120</b>	<b>120</b>

37. WFP will continue to closely consult with the Government and NGO partners to ensure optimal implementation and complementarity between their respective activities and areas of intervention. Setting up regular coordination meetings at the national level under the Government's lead will contribute to the effectiveness of the different interventions. At the decentralized level, all agencies will work in partnership with the Governorates (*Wali*).

## **Risk Analysis**

38. *Contextual risks:* The political and security situation in Mauritania could deteriorate depending on the evolution of the crisis in Mali and the internal political demonstrations. This could affect the implementation of the operation. The country office will monitor the situation and adjust its operational plan accordingly.

39. *Programmatic risks:* An upcoming poor agricultural season and possible locust invasion could further deteriorate the food security situation of the poorest segment of the society and require a larger response. Consequently, close food security monitoring will be ensured and, if required, response plans will be adapted. The setup of an effective targeting system and other implementation arrangements represent some challenges. Systems will be strengthened to reduce these risks at minimal level.

40. *Institutional risks:* Coordination among partners, particularly in the areas hosting refugees, will be crucial to ensure that adequate complementary services (WASH - Water, sanitation and hygiene) are provided to populations. Adequate and timely funding is critical to the success of this operation. The lack of resources may result in delayed assistance and affect the credibility of the organization.

## FOOD REQUIREMENTS

41. The additional food requirements are provided in the table below.

<b>TABLE 6: FOOD REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY (mt/US \$)</b>				
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Commodity Cash</b>	<b>Current</b>	<b>Increase</b>	<b>Revised total</b>
CRENAM – children 6-59 and pregnant and lactating women months	Commodities	4 799	121	4,920
CRENAM – support staff	Commodities	72	20	92
Prevention of acute malnutrition among children 6-23 months	Commodities	216	-102	114
SAVS	Commodities	10,275	5,137	15,412
Cash transfer – urban	Cash	US\$2,571,429	US\$2,142,857	US\$4,714,286
Cash transfer – rural	Cash	US\$2,357,143	US\$53,571	US\$2,410,714
GFD – rural	Commodities	3,729	85	3,814
Food for assets	Commodities	1, 272	-807	465
GFD - Host communities & neighbours	Commodities	0	8,136	8,136
<b>Total food requirements (mt)</b>		<b>20,363</b>	<b>12,590</b>	<b>32,953</b>
<b>Total cash requirements (US\$)</b>		<b>US\$4,928,571</b>	<b>US\$2,196,429</b>	<b>US\$7,125,000</b>

---

## RECOMMENDATION

42. The proposed budget revision for an additional commitment of food and associated costs, resulting in the revised budget for Mauritania EMOP 200333 is recommended for approval by the Executive Director of WFP and the Director-General of FAO.

---

## APPROVAL

---

Ertharin Cousin  
Executive Director  
United Nations World Food Programme

---

José Graziano da Silva  
Director-General  
Food and Agriculture Organization of  
the United Nations

Date: .....

Date: .....

## ANNEX I-A

BUDGET INCREASE COST BREAKDOWN			
Food <sup>10</sup>	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
Cereals	11,523	US\$ 3,249,240	
Pulses	578	US\$ 294,202	
Oil and fats	300	US\$ 433,500	
CSB	108	US\$67,462	
Sugar	9	US\$ 5,444	
Salt	72	US\$ 8,998	
<b>Total food</b>	<b>12,590</b>	<b>US\$ 4,058,846</b>	
Cash transfers		US\$2,196,429	
Subtotal food and transfers			6,255,275
External transport			2,011,178
Landside transport, storage and handling			3,193,962
Other direct operational costs			3,426,507
Direct support costs <sup>11</sup> (see Annex I-B)			1,175,887
Total WFP direct costs			<b>16,062,809</b>
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent) <sup>12</sup>			1,124,397
<b>TOTAL WFP COSTS</b>			<b>17,187,206</b>

<sup>10</sup> This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

<sup>11</sup> Indicative figure for information purposes. The DSC allotment is reviewed annually.

<sup>12</sup> The ISC rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

## ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	
<b>Staff and staff-related costs</b>	
International professional staff	
International general service staff	00 000
Local staff - national officers	00 000
Local staff - general service	27,667
Local staff - temporary assistance	178,911
Local staff - overtime	28,000
Hazard pay and hardship allowance	00 000
International consultants	215,800
Local consultants	00 000
United Nations volunteers	00 000
Commercial consultancy services	00 000
Staff duty travel	253,788
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>704,166</b>
<b>Recurring expenses</b>	
Rental of facility	16,552
Utilities	26,320
Office supplies and other consumables	15,130
Communications services	65,220
Equipment repair and maintenance	32,000
Vehicle running costs and maintenance	93,000
Office set-up and repairs	44,000
United Nations organization services	12,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>304,222</b>
<b>Equipment and capital costs</b>	
Vehicle leasing	0
Communications equipment	117,000
Local security costs	50,500
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>167,500</b>
<b>TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS</b>	<b>1,175,887</b>





## ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

### STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: Save Lives and Protect Livelihoods in Emergencies

Outcome	Indicators	Assumptions and risks
<p><b>Outcome 1.1</b> Improved food consumption over assistance period for target households</p> <p><b>Outcome 1.2</b> stabilized acute malnutrition in target groups of children under 5 in the targeted zones</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <i>Household food consumption score</i> (Baseline : 24%, Target: to limit percentage of beneficiary households with poor consumption score (21) under 10%)</li> <li>➤ Prevalence of acute malnutrition among children under 5 (target: &lt; 10% prevalence)</li> <li>➤ Prevalence of low mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) among children under 5 (&lt;125 mm among children 6-23 months benefiting from blanket feeding in the Gorgol and Brakna)</li> <li>➤ Recovery rate of children benefiting from CRENAM (target : 90%)</li> <li>➤ Defaulter rate of children benefiting from CRENAM (target : 10%)</li> <li>➤ Death rate of children benefiting from CRENAM (target : &lt; 3%)</li> <li>➤ Non-responsive rate of children benefiting from CRENAM (target : 10%)</li> </ul>	<p>Level of inter-ethnic confrontation remains low and does not prevent access to beneficiaries</p> <p>Adequate and timely resources throughout the operation – No pipeline breaks</p> <p>Adequate complementary services (WASH - Water, sanitation and hygiene) are provided to populations</p> <p>Government partners assume their duties and responsibilities</p>
<p><b>Output 1.1. and 1.2</b> Food and non-food items distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to target groups of women, men, girls and boys under secure conditions</p> <p><b>Output 1.3</b> Cash transfers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted groups of women, men, girls and boys under secure conditions</p> <p><b>Output 1.4</b> Increased responsibility of women in distribution committees</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of women, men, girls and boys receiving food by category, activity, as % of planned (target: 100%)</li> <li>➤ Tonnage of food distributed, by type, as % of planned distribution (target: 100%)</li> <li>➤ Number of SAVS reinforced (target: 1100)</li> <li>➤ Number of security incidents during distributions (cash and food) (target: 0)</li> <li>➤ Number of CRENAMs assisted versus planned (target: 64)</li> <li>➤ Number of FFA sites assisted versus planned (target : 100)</li> <li>➤ Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries, as % of planned (target: 100%)</li> <li>➤ Number of beneficiaries receiving cash transfer, by sex, versus planned (target: 60% female)</li> <li>➤ Percentage of females as head of household receiving household ration at the distribution point (target: 50%)</li> <li>➤ Percentage of females in leadership positions in management committees (target: 50%)</li> </ul>	

## ANNEX III - LIST OF ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

ACF	<i>Action contre la faim</i> (Action Against Hunger)
CSA	<i>Commissaire à la Sécurité Alimentaire</i> (Food Security Commission)
CRENAM	<i>Centres de récupération nutritionnelle ambulatoire pour les personnes atteintes de malnutrition modérée</i> (Ambulatory nutritional recovery centres for people with moderate malnutrition)
DSC	direct support costs
EMEL	Government emergency response plan
EMOP	emergency operation
FEWS-NET	Famine Early-Warning System Network
FSMS	food security monitoring system
GAM	global acute malnutrition
GFD	general food distribution
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ISC	indirect support costs
NGO	non-governmental organization
SAVS	<i>Stocks Alimentaire Villageois de Sécurité</i> (cereal banks)
SMART	Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
ZAR	Zones at Risk
WHO	World Health Organization

## ANNEX IV – MAP OF MAURITANIA

