



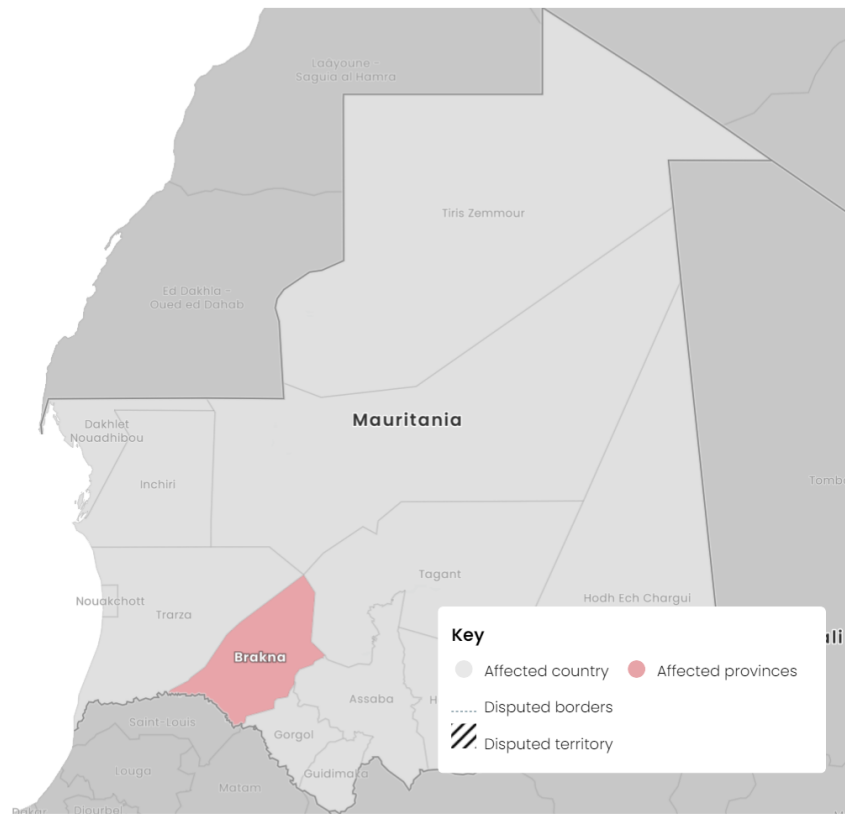
Houses floods up to the roof in Boghe

Appeal: MDRMR015	Country: Mauritania	Hazard: Flood	Type of DREF Response
Crisis Category: Yellow	Event Onset: Sudden	DREF Allocation: CHF 302,956	
Glide Number: FL-2023-000146-MRT	People Affected: 7,200 people	People Targeted: 4,800 people	
Operation Start Date: 2023-08-19	Operation Timeframe: 4 months	Operation End Date: 2023-12-31	DREF Published:
Targeted Areas:	Brakna		

Description of the Event



MRT: Flood - 2023-07 - Flood in Boghé
1 août 2023



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities, Data sources: IFRC, OSM contributors, Map box.
Map Sources: ICRC, UN CODs ⓘ

What happened, where and when?

During the evening of Sunday 30 July 2023 to Monday 31 July 2023, the department of Boghé experienced heavy rain-falls for several hours affecting 26 towns and amounting to 2708mm of water, with some areas experiencing more than 150mm. So far, one death has been registered in the village of Hamdallah. Several items and infrastructures have been damaged in affected areas, including food stocks, roads, seawalls, latrines and electricity infrastructures and services. The collapse of several houses has caused the displacement of several families.

Families that have lost their houses have taken shelter in schools or in relatives or neighbors houses that were not affected by the heavy rain falls.

The flood has been caused by the outpouring rain that came from village of Aari Hara situated in the mountains next to the department of Boghé.

The number of people affected in three most affected communes (Boghé, Ould Birom, Dar El Avia) are provided in the table below (see attached image) by the General population and housing census (RSPH2013).

Boghé was mostly affected, with more than 8,000 affected people out of 42',546, mostly around the water banks of the Senegal river. Other communes like Ould Birom and Dar El Avia have experienced a lower amount of affected people.





	Commune de Boghé						Commune de Dar El Avia/Ould Birom		Total
	Tedoué	Tedouma	Amel	Central 1	Medina	Carafour paris	Commune Dar El Avia	Communes Ould Birom	
SAME									
ménages perdus leur stock alimentaire	120	130	135	123	200	50	165	215	1203
superficie des parcelles submergées	10		1	1					13
habitat endommagé	32		0	42	1300				1374
ménages ayant besoin d'une assistance alimentaire	120		113	190	200				523
ménages ayant perdu leur matériel de travail	120		2	20	200				342
Données collectées lors de l'évaluation rapide dans les zones affectées @CRM									
	Commune de Boghé						Commune de Dar El Avia/Ould Birom		Total
	Tedoué	Tedouma	Amel	Central 1	Medina	Carafour paris	Commune Dar El Avia	Communes Ould Birom	
ABRIS									
habitations affectées	120	130	135	123	200	50	165	215	1203
maisons détruites	4	50	1	180	35	40			310
maisons partiellement endommagées	18	80	85	20	14	30			228
habitations sans abris	120	50	20	60	200	177			527
personnes déplacées	120	100		604	200	177			1101
habitations ayant perdu leur matériel et les matériels de travail	120			20					140
Données collectées lors de l'évaluation rapide dans les zones affectées @CRM									
	Commune de Boghé						Commune de Dar El Avia/Ould Birom		Total
	Tedoué	Tedouma	Amel	Central 1	Medina	Carafour paris	Commune Dar El Avia	Communes Ould Birom	
EAU HYGIENE ET ASSAINISSEMENT / SANITE									
points d'eau détruits	12		2	8		20			42
Familles ayant une difficulté à accéder au eau potable	120	30	40	160	40	177			567
latrines affectées	120		80	185	40	25			450
des des matériels liés à l'eau et au manque d'hygiène	5		2	15		15			37
Données collectées lors de l'évaluation rapide dans les zones affectées @CRM									

Affected houses completely flooded.

Summary table of needs.

Scope and Scale

The heavy rainfall that occurred on 31 July have affected many communities in Boghé, which is one of the most densely populated department in the region of Brakha, found in the South of Mauritania at 320 km away from the capital city Nouakchott. The department is constituted of 4 different communes: Boghé (the capital of the department), Dar El Avia, Ould Birom and Dar El Barka. The most affected commune out of all has been Boghé.

The city of Boghé has been the most affected one in the commune of Boghé. The flow of water has caused several damages, especially in different neighborhoods located in the area of "Moussafrine" and in one area found in Nioly. The area of Boghé Dow and its neighborhood, which has several electricity infrastructures and services, has been severely affected by the floods. Due to this, electricity has been purposefully cut off as measure of security. In Nioly and its surroundings (until Boghé Escale), the heavy rains have caused less damages.

The communes of Dar El Avia and Ould Birom have registered several levels of damage, including material damage, water pollution, agriculture and crop damage around main road of Axe Boghé-Rosso, the loss of livestock particularly ruminants, the loss of food stocks and household items. Telecommunication has also been temporarily affected.

WASH conditions were affected, with access to clean water and sanitation being difficult for most of the affected households. As needs assessment are being conducted, WASH assistance remains a priority to the affected populations.

Floods have affected the livelihood of several households in the area and has increased their vulnerability. The lack of adequate local capacity and response means that rapid and targeted assistance is needed to cover the basic needs of affected populations.

The National Meteorological office has informed that more heavy rains may be expected in the coming days in nine regions, including the Brakna region which includes Boghé department. It has been asked that the population remains alert to any upcoming rains.

Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?

Yes



Did it affect the same population groups?	No
Did the National Society respond?	Yes
Did the National Society request funding from DREF for that event(s)?	Yes
If yes, please specify which operations	MDRMR014

Lessons learned

Over the last three years, Mauritania Red Crescent (MURC) received two DREF grants to respond to the floods in the different affected regions of the country. Previous field reports and operational learnings from these DREFs will be used to inform our upcoming plan of action. However, it is important to note that the targeted population for this operation, which are the flood affected people in Boghé's department (Boghé, Dar El Avia and Ould Birom), were not addressed in previous DREF and Emergency Appeals (EA) for floods in Mauritania.

The main lessons learned from our previous operations are the following:

- MDRMR010 Floods in Guidimakha: MURC technical response capacity needs to be improved. Surge deployments have so far been able to strengthen the capacity of the NS in previous EAs and DREFs.

- MDRMR012 Floods in Bassiknou & MDRMR014 Floods in Tagant, HEG and Assaba : The delayed implementation of DREF activities forced the NS to request for the grant's extension. Funds were received late, which negatively affected and delayed the planning and delivery of activities. Late activity implementation will also impact on the multisectoral assistance, which require on average 4 months to be delivered fully. The time taken to receive funding needs to also take into account the time that will be necessary to transfer funds to the country and the needs of the NS based on available capacity.

Response activities must take into account affected population's culture and religion, so that they can be accepted and welcomed.

In addition, based on previous identified gaps in emergency operations, MURC will need have more information on available IFRC tools, particularly for monitoring, evaluation and funding.

Current National Society Actions

Coordination	Since the start of the heavy rain falls, the MURC activated emergency cell in order to enable RCRC humanitarian response across the country. The coordination of these responses is supported via coordination meetings, discussion fora, information exchange via the GO platform and through situational updates regarding floods.
	With the support of the French Red Cross (CRF), the MURC has run an initial rapid assessment to help them define their plan of action. Information regarding floods have been published on GO platform. Results from the initial rapid assessment conducted by the MURC and the CRF are as follows: - 1 death - 1200 affected households, corresponding to 7200 people - 330 houses completely damaged - 250 houses partially damaged



Assessment	- 527 households with no shelter - 1101 displaced people - 2 sites providing temporary shelter for 26 families - 1200 households lost capital, equipment and food stocks - 42 water points destroyed - 567 families have difficulty accessing clean water - 530 latrines destroyed - 22 cases of sick people reported due to lack of clean water and sanitation - 12 hectares of crops flooded - 1294 cattle taken away by water - 573 households in need of food assistance - 343 households lost their work equipment
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Movement Partners Actions Related To The Current Event

IFRC	IFRC establishes the coordination, enables resource mobilization and implements the planned interventions with the help of technical assistance from deployed surge personnels.
ICRC	ICRC has office in Mauritania based in the capital city, Nouakchott, and supports the MURC in preparedness for response. ICRC is regularly briefed on the plans and activities conducted by the MURC.
Participating National Societies	The French Red Cross is actively present in Mauritania and has supported the MURC with the initial rapid assessment in the affected areas of Boghé. The assessment has been done by both the CRF and MURC.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	No
National authorities	Due to the level of damages caused by the floods, the President of Mauritania has instructed officials of affected states to take the required actions to mitigate impacts and consequences. The Minister of hydraulics and sanitation of Mauritania went to visit Boghé with response team from the National Office of Sanitation (ONAS) to open up flood areas in Moussafrine. The ONAS has mobilized 7 water pump stations along with 6 km of pipes and an important number of water cisterns and engine generator for electricity.
	The ONAS and other state entities such as the military, civil protection and National Society for rural development (SONADER) have collaborated to put in place soil barriers that limit and slow down the flow of water in flooded areas. The ONAS has started to pump out water from flooded areas. Currently, 4 pumps are taking out 300 cubic meters of water per hour, and the remaining 3 pumps are taking out 150 cubic meters of water per hour. A 6 kilometers

UN or other actors

pipe, with a diameter of 315mm, has already been installed. Unfortunately, Boghé city land surface forms a basin which makes the water evacuation more difficult. The ONAS has built an additional seawall to prevent water flow and accumulation toward the city.

Since the start of flooding in Boghé, administrative and communal authorities have been running rescue operations and evacuations of affected families in flooded areas transferring them into safe areas.

In addition, the food security authority (CSA) has provided food assistance for 234 affected families during the first rain falls 2 weeks before the flooding occurred. The food assistance included 1 bag of rice of 50kg, 10kg of sugar and 4 liters of oil for each family.

The CSA has also distributed 40 tent kits to support 40 families.

Are there major coordination mechanisms in place?

The humanitarian response and coordination in Boghé is led by the local authorities in collaboration with local humanitarian partners such as the MURC.



Needs (Gaps) Identified

Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

The high number of destroyed water points and latrines (42 water points and 530 latrines) and the important level of stagnated water makes the access to clean water challenging for at least 567 households, which will increase risks of waterborne diseases, including malaria and diarrheal infection.

Public facilities have been severely damaged and the access to clean water remains a main challenge given the state installed facilities and restricted access.

Shelter Housing And Settlements

The initial assessment reports around 1,200 households with damaged houses due to floods. These houses, which are mostly made of mud, have been fragilized and destroyed by high volume water. Overall, 330 have been completely destroyed/damaged while 250 have been partially damaged, leaving more 527 households without shelter and 1,101 displaced people. Some of these households have found shelter in families or neighboring houses that were not affected by the heavy rain fall. 2 shelter sites have opened providing shelter to 26 families.

Public facilities have been severely impacted. Houses which are still standing or have been little affected by the flood have limited access to electricity.

Livelihoods And Basic Needs

The main source of income for communities living in Boghé is agriculture, farming and trade. The floods have caused the loss of food stocks, livestock and crop damages, with more than 1,200 households unable to meet their daily basic needs. 12 hectares of crops have been flooded, 1,294 cattle have been taken away by the water and 343 households have lost their work equipment. 537 households require immediate food assistance.

In addition, the damaged roads and seawalls have caused and made access to resources and aid more difficult.

Health

With the evaluation report showing that 42 water points had been destroyed and 530 latrines had collapsed, the risk of spreading water borne diseases is high. During the assessment, 22 cases of water-related diseases had been reported and 567 families had difficulty accessing drinking water. This needs to be closely monitored to prevent the surge of cholera or other waterborne diseases.



Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

The high level of water has made it difficult for the evaluation team to access the most affected areas.

The plan of action has been written based on the available information from the initial rapid assessment and from the data collected by local and communal authorities.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

The goal of this operation is to provide aid to 800 households affected by the floods in the Boghé department through:

- 1) A one-time cash assistance to help families cover basic needs.
- 2) The distribution of emergency shelters (tents and kits).
- 3) The distribution health and WASH kits.

Operation strategy rationale

Detailed evaluation of immediate and ongoing basic needs:

Prior to the distribution of aid to affected populations, a multisectoral evaluation is planned to understand the level of assistance required and impact of the floods on shelter and WASH infrastructure. With the situation constantly changing and the rainy season still ongoing, the results from this multisectoral evaluation will be important to identify the type of interventions and roles required, as well as to support the role and actions taken by the MURC and partners. The initial rapid assessment will be used as an input for the multisectoral assessment. Interventions can only be well targeted and effective if the multisectoral assessment is done very soon. Based on its result, planned interventions can be revised accordingly. The multi-sectorial assessment will be conducted by MURC, with the support of the IFRC and local authorities making sure that the identified affected people will be covered.

- 1) Shelter (target: 2,400 people or 400 households):

As indicated in the targeted needs, the MURC will provide 400 households (2,400 people) who had their houses partially or completely destroyed by the floods with shelter assistance (tents and kits) and mattresses. The tents to be distributed are traditional Mauritanian tents (Khaima) of 30m² made of 100% unbleached cotton made of camel or sheep wool. The tent will have a triangular shape and will include: 1 mat of 3m, 4 pegs of 1.5m for each corner of the tent and a cord of 16m. Most Mauritanian households know how to install traditional tents. Volunteers will also know how to install them.

The average household size in Mauritania is of 6 people. In some cases, families may have up to 15 people. During the selection of beneficiaries, the size of households will also be taken into account.

- 2) Cash assistance to support livelihood, food assistance and other necessities (target: 4800 people or 800 households):

The 800 households identified with the help of local and communal authorities will receive 3,000 Mauritanian Ouguiya (MRO) with conditions of use yet to be evaluated. The cash assistance will be provided to support affected households with basic needs. Learnings from previous operations suggest that the Mauritanian population prefers receiving envelop budgeting for conditional cash assistance.

The amount of money that had to be distributed was initially estimated by the food security cluster in Mauritania, which identified the minimum expenditure basket for families (6 people) affected by food insecurity. Unconditional cash transfers is the preferred method of cash assistance as it gives households the freedom to use cash in line with their religious and cultural beliefs and needs.

The NS has experience with providing cash assistance and has an ongoing contract with a financial service provider.



3) Health and WASH kit distribution and awareness (target: 4,800 people or 800 households):

The MURC will focus on providing prevention against malaria and waterborne diseases thanks to community awareness and engagement. The most effective strategies to raise awareness will depend on the community to be addressed. 18 sessions will be offered to promote health and WASH practices, including hand washing practices for which lessons will be provided twice a month for 3 communes over 3 months.

Hene kit will be provided containing 2 15L buckets with lid, bleach and soap. Recipients of those hygiene kits will receive training on personal and family hygiene practices.

A survey will be conducted to evaluate the utilization level of hygiene kits and their impact on households following their distribution.

All material purchases will be done in Mauritania. The handover process will be verified by the logistics team from the Dakar cluster.

The proposed response approach suggests community-based engagement, with local administrative authorities and community leaders involved at each phase of the response. This will involve the participation of vulnerable people taking into account gender, diversity and inclusion of the different groups and needs within the household. The MURC will make sure that the operation addresses the pressing needs through the creation of a committee within villages who oversee the running of the operation and address any complaints that have been received by affected people. Volunteers will undergo CEA and PGI training to equip them with knowledge and skills in those areas. A feedback mechanism will be setup to receive any request or complaint from the community so that they can be addressed.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

Overall, 800 households are targeted based on the assessed needs, specifically the families that have damaged or destroyed houses, water points and food stocks because of the floods. The targeting will be done in collaboration with local authorities.

This DREF operation will target the affected population in 3 communes of Boghé region, namely Boghé, Dar El Avia and Ould Birom.

The following criteria have been identified as the required conditions to have in order to receive support from DREF:

- 400 households that had their houses completely destroyed will have priority on the access to shelter assistance (tents, kits, mats, etc...);
- 800 households that had their water points affected/contaminated will have priority on access to WASH activities;
- 800 households that lost fully or partially their food stocks required to sustain basic needs will have priority on access to unconditional cash, in line with the cash distribution strategy setup in Mauritania.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The targeting takes into account the data obtained from the initial rapid assessment. Adjustments on targeted zones and population for assistance via DREF can be made once the multisectoral analysis has been completed.

The identification of targeted households will be done by local authorities and with the help of the multisectoral analysis. Priorities will be given to vulnerable groups of individuals, specifically children below the age of 5, old people, disabled people, pregnant women and women who are household leaders.



Total Targeted Population

Women:	1,900	Rural %	Urban %
Girls (under 18):	550	80.00 %	20.00 %
Men:	1,800	People with disabilities (estimated %)	
Boys (under 18):	550	%	
Total targeted population:	4,800		

Risk and security considerations

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

Risk	Mitigation action
Restricted road access: access to affected areas is constrained by unpredictable road conditions affected by the rainy season, lack of asphalt in secondary roads and some infrastructures that have been damaged by the rain (e.g. bridges). These factors can temporarily slow down the setup of activities in those different affected areas.	Continuous communication with local authorities regarding the road conditions and possible alternative and safe routes that can be used to access affected areas will be identified through time.
Exposure to dangerous products, including bleach, have been reported in previous operations. During emergency response, the people of Mauritania are use to utilizing sanitizers and other cleaning materials, since many awareness campaigns were provided by MURC and partners. Bleach is often requested by communities. However, it is a corrosive product that potential hazards on humans and the environment if not used cautiously. Better handling comes with better understanding of it.	Awareness campaigns will help share key messages around the use soaps and bleach. The NS will conduct several door-to-door visits and use megaphones to conduct trainings of population on how to use bleach for domestic use, as it is quite accessible in markets. The MURC will monitor and revise their plan accordingly, taking into account the flood status and operational risks, including access constraints to affected populations, availability of first aid products, stocks and response movement from local and international actors in putting in place the DREF operation.

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

The security status in Mauritania remains quite stable. The affected communes are located in the department of Boghé, south of Mauritania. The MURC has a local committee within the department which has trained staff that are ready to act.

In general, the security of the country is quite influenced by the neighboring countries of the sahel region, particularly the border with Mali, which is far from where operations will take place. No threat has been registered in the last few years regarding where DREF operations took place, despite the multiple protests that took place during the municipal, legislative and regional elections in May 2023. To note that the areas that are focused by the DREF are those found on the right side of Senegal river.

Within the scope of the DREF operation, the MURC will strengthen the security system following the rules and protection measures used by their team and partners to conduct the different activities safely.



In line with security measures, risk mitigation measures need to be adopted to reduce risk of MURC personnel of being involved in criminal or acts of violence and danger on the road. An orientation and a security briefing must be provided to all teams in order to make sure they are safe. Standard security protocols with regards to general norms, cultural norms and code of conducts will have to be put in place. The minimum-security requirements will have to be applied. All members from RCRC movement (NS, IFRC) involved in the operation must have followed prior to their deployment the online stay safe courses (level 1 and 2, level 3 for managers). The IFRC security plan will apply to all IFRC staff during their operation. An evaluation of the security risk in given area will be performed for all areas covered by the operation if IFRC staff will be deployed. Risk mitigation measures will be identified and deployed as well.



Planned Intervention

	Health	Budget	CHF 9,952
		Targeted Persons	4800
Indicators		Target	
#of people reached with awareness-raising messages		4800	
Priority Actions:		• Training on health promotion and WASH (1 per commune) for 60 volunteers. • Distribution of 1,600 insecticide-treated mosquito nets.	

	Water, Sanitation And Hygiene	Budget	CHF 40,908
		Targeted Persons	4800
Indicators		Target	
#of people reached with Hygiene and WASH related messages		4800	
#HHs supported with WASH items		800	
%people reported to have increase their WASH practices through the service provided by MRC		70	
Priority Actions:		• Distribution of 1,600 buckets (15L) with lid to stock water in the households. Two buckets to be given per household. • Distribution of 800 hygiene kits containing soap and bleach. • Awareness sessions on health and hygiene, taking place twice a month (18 sessions) through 3 targeted communes based on identified needs. These sessions will focus on treatment of water, stockage, risk mitigation related to open defecation and water-borne diseases and promotion of hand washing. • Deployment of 15 volunteers per commune during 4 days for the program.	

	Protection, Gender And Inclusion	Budget	CHF 0
		Targeted Persons	4800
Indicators		Target	



%of volunteers and personnel briefed on Minimum PGI standards and messages	100
Priority Actions:	• PGI briefing for volunteers. • PSEA messages to be included in awareness sessions. • Mapping of PGI risks during the evaluation.

	Community Engagement And Accountability	Budget	CHF 1,742
		Targeted Persons	4800
Indicators		Target	
% of feedback treated		100	
Priority Actions:		• CEA briefing for volunteers and feedback collection. • Inclusion of communities in decision making process, with main representatives and leaders of each community. • Map on communication path and evaluation on preferred feedback systems. • Setup of information feedback loop using two canals of communication with communities to ensure their participation and collaboration in the different activities. • Setup of "experienced committee" supported by the community who will be monitoring the implementation of activities during the DREF operation. • A team of 2 individuals per commune trained on CEA and complaint management will be responsible for managing and recording complaints via phone. Complaints will managed using the following tools: 1) recording of complaints/feedbacks of beneficiaries/community 2) follow-ups by volunteers from the MURC/CEA focal point/DREF focal point who are suppose to receive complaints through an excel document.	
		Feedback loop mechanism will be put in place before the full evaluation takes place to make sure the process is transparent, confidential and ensures the dignity of all parties who would like to share their information/concerns via the toll-free confidential service. An inclusive approach will used.	

	National Society Strengthening	Budget	CHF 61,997
		Targeted Persons	60
Indicators		Target	
#Of volunteers trained and mobilised.		60	



Priority Actions:		• Cash, WASH, Health, CEA and PGI training for volunteers. • Mobilization and protection of staff and volunteers. • Security briefing including health prevention.	
	Secretariat Services	Budget	CHF 38,660
		Targeted Persons	60
Indicators		Target	
#of monitoring missions		2	
% of volunteers insured		100	
Priority Actions:		• IFRC and NS HQ Monitoring missions on the field to follow up the implementation. • Process volunteers' insurance. • Support security monitoring and technical guidance for any sectors. • Branch supervision and reporting chain set-up.	
	Shelter Housing And Settlements	Budget	CHF 78,929
		Targeted Persons	2400
Indicators		Target	
#HHs assisted with shelter items		400	
Priority Actions:		• Training for 15 volunteers on material distribution and construction techniques. • Deployment of these volunteers for 5 days per geographical zone (3 communes) for the distribution of shelter materials and NFIs. • Distribution of emergency tents to the most affected 400 families. • Purchase and distribution of NFI, particularly mats (800 mats, 2 per households). • Deployment of 15 volunteers for 2 days to conduct a follow up on the emergency shelter kit distribution (2 weeks after the last day of distribution).	
	Multi-purpose Cash	Budget	CHF 70,768
		Targeted Persons	4800
Indicators		Target	
#HHs supported with cash		800	



%HHs declaring their conditions of living were improved with the cash distribution	95
Priority Actions:	• Detailed evaluation used to inform on beneficiaries to select. • Market assessment and validation on minimum expenditure basket (MEB) per family, based on number of people and needs. • Deployment of 15 volunteers for 5 days to assist targeted households and identify feasibility of cash transfer (in all 3 communes) and 5 days to support distribution of cash. • Distribution of unconditional cash. • Setup of experienced committee supported by community who will be following up on activities during the DREF operation. • Develop and ensure the use of tools for information feedback by volunteers, including complaints follow-up. Make sure a briefing on the use of these tools takes place. • Evaluate the feedback received by the cash people. • Deployment of 15 volunteers during 2 days for the distribution of cash (all 3 communes).

About Support Services

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

To make the DREF operation successful, the MURC will engage 60 volunteers who will be trained on the setup of the activities described above.

MURC staff and members present in field include:

- 1 manager for disaster management of MURC.
- 1 national manager for volunteers and 3 supervisors for targeted communes.
- 1 driver.
- 3 stock keepers.

The IFRC operations coordinator and Dakar cluster staff will provide technical support to the MURC during the duration of the operation.

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

1 ops. coordinator (surge) with skills in WASH and Cash will be deployed for a period of 2 months.

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

Logistics and purchase: the MURC has provided budget for the rental and use of a car. The operation takes into consideration the cost of fuel. The procurement process will be based on the administrative and financial procedures of the MURC, which should be in line with the rules and regulations of IFRC.

How will this operation be monitored?

PMER: the NS will ensure that the monitoring and reporting during the different activities involved in the DREF operation. To make sure activities take place smoothly, the MURC will mobilize the following line of technical staff: PMER, communication, logistics, finance, food security and CEA. Field visits for these staff are included in the budget.

The IFRC will perform visits in the field in order to support the kickoff of the response operation, evaluation and reporting of the situation.

At the end of the operation, a workshop on the lessons learned will be organized by the MURC with the support of the IFRC. This workshop will enable better planning of future operations and will enable the MURC to present their



readiness for response. Beneficiaries, partners, local and governmental authorities will participate in this workshop. This activity will be covered by the allocated budget for this operation.

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

Communication support will be developed to keep track of MURC and partners actions at all stages (shirt, hat, vests, logos, pictures, videos, etc...). Social media will also be used to increase visibility reach on the operation taking place and to inform people other than those covered by traditional media.



Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

MDRMR015 - Mauritanian Red Crescent Mauritania Floods

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	202 300
Shelter and Basic Household Items	78 929
Livelihoods	0
Multi-purpose Cash	70 768
Health	9 953
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	40 908
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	0
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	1 742
Community Engagement and Accountability	0
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	100 657
Coordination and Partnerships	38 660
Secretariat Services	0
National Society Strengthening	61 997
TOTAL BUDGET	302 956

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)



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