



Houses floods up to the roof in Boghe

Appeal: <b>MDRMR015</b>	Total DREF Allocation: <b>CHF 302,956</b>	Crisis Category: <b>Yellow</b>	Hazard: <b>Flood</b>
Glide Number: <b>FL-2023-000146-MRT</b>	People Affected: <b>7,200 people</b>	People Targeted: <b>4,800 people</b>	People Assisted: <b>4,800 people</b>
Event Onset: <b>Sudden</b>	Operation Start Date: <b>19-08-2023</b>	Operational End Date: <b>29-02-2024</b>	Total Operating Timeframe: <b>6 months</b>
Targeted Regions: <b>Brakna</b>			

*The major donors and partners of the IFRC-DREF include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Britain, China, Czech, Canada, Denmark, German, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Liechtenstein, Malta, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, and the Netherlands, as well as DG ECHO, Mondelez Foundation, and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the National Society, would like to extend thanks to all for their generous contributions.*

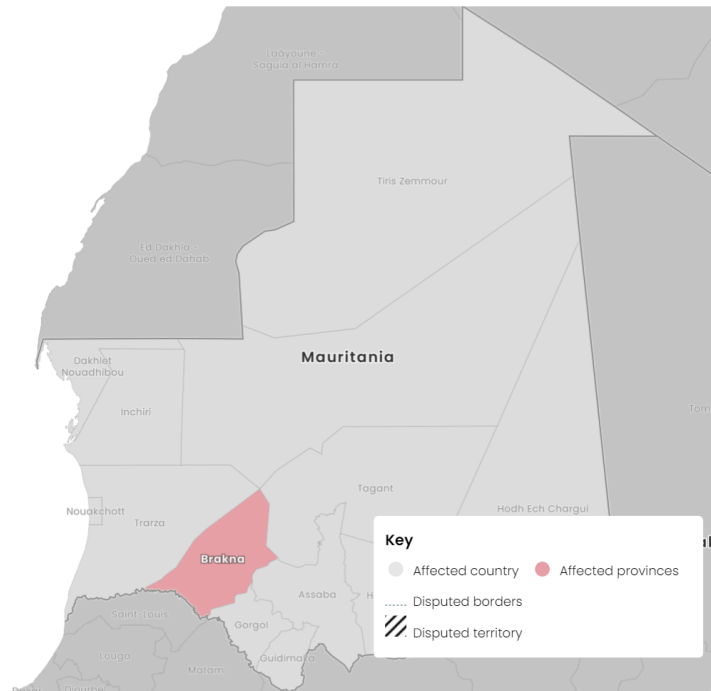
# Description of the Event



+CIFRC

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 ⓘ

## Date of event

31-07-2023

## What happened, where and when?

During the evening of Sunday 30 July 2023 to Monday 31 July 2023, the department of Boghé experienced heavy rainfalls for several hours affecting 26 localities and amounting to 2708mm of water, with some areas experiencing more than 150mm.

This refers to more than 150 mm of rainfall in a single night (July 30 to 31, 2023) in the department of Boghé, not the height of the floodwaters. These intense rains led to flash flooding affecting 26 localities, causing significant damage to infrastructure, homes, and livelihoods.

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 (RSPH 2013).

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 Birem		Total
	Tedoubé	Teidouma	Amel	Central 1	Medina	Carafour paris	Commune Dar El Avia	
<b>SAME</b>								
ménages perdu leur stock alimentaires	120	130	135	123	200	92	165	235
Superficiés des parcelles submergés	10	50	1	1				12
Matériaux emportés	32	0	62	62	1200			1294
ménages ayant besoins d'une assistance alimentaire	120		113	190	150			573
ménages ayant perdu leur matériel de travail	120		3	20	150	50		343

Données collectées lors de l'évaluation rapide dans les zones affectées @CRM

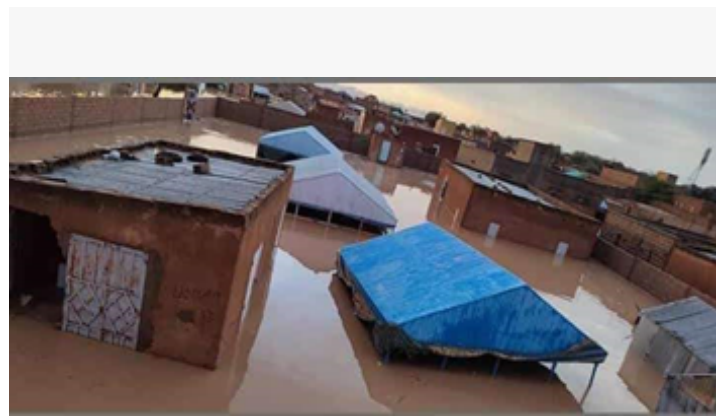
	Commune de Boghé					Commune de Dar El Avia/Ould Birem		Total
	Tedoubé	Teidouma	Amel	Central 1	Medina	Carafour paris	Commune Dar El Avia	
<b>ABRIS</b>								
ménages affectés	120	130	135	123	200	92	165	235
maisons détruites	4	50	1	180	55	40		330
maisons partiellement endommagés	18	80	88	30	14	30		260
ménages sans abris	120	50	20	60	300	177		527
personnes déplacées	120	300		604	300	177		1101
ménages ayant perdu ustensiles 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 Birem		Total
	Tedoubé	Teidouma	Amel	Central 1	Medina	Carafour paris	Commune Dar El Avia	
<b>EAU HYGIENE ET ASSAINISSEMENT / SANTE</b>								
points d'eau détruites	12		2	8		20		42
Familles ayant une difficulté à accéder en eau potable	120	30	40	160	40	177		560
latrines effondrées	120		40	185	40	25		410
cas des maladies liées à l'eau et manque d'hygiène	5		2	15		0		22

Données collectées lors de l'évaluation rapide dans les zones affectées @CRM

Summary table of needs.



Affected houses completely flooded.

## Scope and Scale

During the evening of Sunday 30 July 2023 to Monday 31 July 2023, the department of Boghé experienced heavy rainfalls for several hours affecting 26 towns and amounting to 2708mm of water, with some areas experiencing more than 150mm. 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 lost their houses took shelter in schools or in relatives or neighbors houses that were not affected by the heavy rain falls. The flood 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 (RSPH 2013).
- Boghé was the most 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.

## IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

<b>Secretariat</b>	IFRC Country Cluster Delegation established coordination, enabled resource mobilization and implements the planned interventions with the help of technical assistance from deployed surge personnel.
<b>Participating National Societies</b>	The French Red Cross (CRF) is actively present in Mauritania and has supported the MRC with the initial rapid assessment in the affected areas of Boghé. The assessment has been done by both the CRF and MRC.

## ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

ICRC has a representative in Mauritania based in the capital city, Nouakchott, and supports the MRC in preparedness for response. ICRC is regularly briefed on the plans and activities conducted by the MRC.

## Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

<b>Government has requested international assistance</b>	No
<b>National authorities</b>	Due to the level of damage caused by the floods, the Head of State has instructed officials of affected states to take the required actions to mitigate impacts and consequences.



	<p>The Minister of hydraulics and sanitation visited Boghé with the 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.</p>
<p><b>UN or other actors</b></p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The administrative authorities, with the support of the municipal authorities, have registered the affected people and provided the MRC with an approved official list of beneficiaries.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 per household.</p> <p>The CSA has also distributed 40 tent kits to support 40 families.</p> <p>The MRC has a partnership agreement with a financial service provider (Djikée) as a partner in the implementation of cash operations. Djikée has ensured the distribution of cash to 800 disaster-stricken families in Boghé at a rate of 3,000 MRU per family.</p>

**Are there major coordination mechanism in place?**

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

## Needs (Gaps) Identified



### Shelter Housing And Settlements

The initial assessment reported 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 of water. Overall, 330 have been completely destroyed/damaged while 250 have been partially damaged, leaving more than 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 rainfall. Two shelter sites have been opened providing shelter to 26 families. The detailed assessment further confirmed the shelter needs with at least 45% of the assessed houses which require rehabilitation or full reconstruction. The other 55% needed only minor repairs or were not affected following the floods.

A questionnaire has made it possible to evaluate the preferable shelter assistance by that time which has shown a preference for shelter material in majority. Some 30% of those surveyed said they would like assistance with building materials and tools, 25% for khayma tents, 11% for individual sheds and only 3% for repair materials and tools.

Other needs were for blankets (8%), fabrics (7%), mats (17%) and cooking utensils (19%).

Public facilities have been severely impacted. Houses which are still standing or have been little affected by the flood had limited access to electricity. The services were restored since. Shelter and essential household items (NFI) assistance reached 800 households. Achievements: Distribution of 1,600 blankets and 800 mats; Training of 60 volunteers; post-distribution monitoring (PDM) conducted by 12 volunteers.





## Livelihoods And Basic Needs

The damaged roads and seawalls have caused and made access to resources and aid more difficult. This led to availability in markets but also access and logistic challenges for communities, suppliers and Red Cross. The access challenges have been expressed to become more difficult each rainy season which could also have an impact on the price of staple foods. Indeed, during the consultations, an increase in the price of foodstuffs on the markets were reported.

The above also had consequences on communities' sources of income, both for the one linked to the market stability and the farming related activities which were also impacted by the floods. 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 damage, with more than 1,200 households unable to meet their daily basic needs. Twelve hectares of crops were flooded; 1,294 cattle taken away by the waters; and 343 households have lost their work equipment. A total of 537 households required immediate food assistance.



## 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 was high. During the assessment, 22 cases of water-related diseases were reported and 567 families had difficulty accessing drinking water. These were closely monitored to prevent the surge of cholera or other waterborne diseases.



## 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 made the access to clean water challenging for at least 567 households, which will increase risks of waterborne diseases, including malaria and diarrheal infection. With the Public facilities damaged during the floods and the water access challenges (both in normal period and following the disaster). The communities remain exposed to significant risk linked to hygiene, water related conditions. DREF efforts have enhanced the household level hygiene and access to safe water. However, in January 2024, the communities consultations and rapid assessment revealed that gaps remained in access to safe water sources, sanitation, and hygiene due to the amount of facilities destroyed during the floods. Over 42 water points were destroyed and 530 latrines collapsed, leaving at least 567 families without adequate access to clean water. the MRC assistance and partners support remained limited to meet all needs, especially in remote areas. Additional support remained necessary for more durable /sustainable solutions like to rehabilitation of water points, restore sanitation facilities, or extend them.

As a summary snapshot of the need assessment following the floods revealed the following:

- The communities have several water sources on which they rely on but only 21% had access to the National and 25% had access to public taps. For the others 54%, they rely on wells, lakes or rivers as their water sources.
- The Water access and deterioration of leaving condition for these families has worsen the hygiene conditions and cleanings. In terms of hygiene, only 8% of respondents know the 5 key moments for washing hands. The most common was washing hands before eating (90%), followed by washing hands before making food (60%), after using the toilet (53%), after cleaning infants (14%) and before breastfeeding (9%).

# Operational Strategy

## Overall objective of the operation

The objective of this operation was to provide assistance to 800 households affected by the floods in the Boghé department through a support to access housing solutions as per expressed preferences, WASH kits and services, health emergency services and prevention and ensure minimum protection and engagement standards.

## Operation strategy rationale

Following the reassessment under DREF MDRMR015, the Mauritanian Red Crescent (CRM) effectively adapted its response to the evolving priorities of flood-affected communities in Boghé. Initially focused on distributing shelter kits, the operation was adjusted after participatory consultations revealed that tents were no longer needed, as most households had already rebuilt or received assistance from other actors.



Through discussions with local authorities, women's and youth groups, and community leaders, the CRM identified new urgent needs— notably food, cash, and winter protection. The Society then proposed reprogramming the DREF to provide blankets (two per family) alongside either food kits or cash transfers, ensuring aid remained relevant and impactful.

This shift reflected strong accountability and flexibility, showing that CRM values community feedback and prioritizes dignity and choice in assistance. It also reinforced collaboration with government and partners, ensuring alignment with ongoing recovery efforts.

Institutionally, the process strengthened CRM's capacity for adaptive management and evidence-based decision-making, demonstrating how continuous engagement allows National Societies to stay responsive to changing contexts. Overall, the adaptation safeguarded the operation's effectiveness and enhanced community trust—illustrating best practice in needs-driven humanitarian response within the DREF framework.

The intervention strategy of Mauritanian Red Crescent (MRC), was based on National Society (NS) assessment. Preliminary data collected informed initial design of the intervention, giving priority to shelter, livelihood, WASH and health. A multi-sectoral assessment was conducted in the three communes—Boghé, Dar El Avia, and Ould Birom—covering 404 affected families and 25 community representatives. The assessment confirmed the priorities and supported an evidence based planning. The process was conducted in coordination with IFRC and local authority.

With the initial design, MRC continue to ensure context monitoring, engagement with communities through community meetings and consultations survey but also coordination with local authority to continuously evaluate the relevance of the intervention and the targeting.

The DREF operation aimed to restore the well-being and resilience of 800 flood-affected households (4,800 people) in Boghé, Mauritania, by addressing their most urgent needs through a combination of cash assistance for basic needs, emergency shelter support for 400 households with destroyed or damaged homes, and strengthened Health and WASH services to reduce disease risks and improve overall living conditions. Main outputs were as follows:

- Unconditional one off cash assistance of a value of 3,000 Mauritanian Ouguiya (MRO) provided to 800 households (4,800 people) to help them meet immediate basic needs such as food, essential items, and livelihood recover. Total cash assistance value planned 2.4 million MRO.
- Shelter and NFI Support: 400 households (2,400 people) were to be reached with shelter through the distribution of traditional Khayma tents and essential non-food items (2 mats per family). Ensuring access to minimum shelter protection and essential bedding for displaced families.
- Health and WASH Assistance: 800 households (4,800 people) reached through hygiene promotion sessions and distribution of mosquito nets and hygiene kits.
- National Society planned to mobilize 60 volunteers after relevant trainings on targeted sectors (Cash, WASH, Health) and minimum protection and Community engagement standards.
- Feedback mechanisms, inclusive and participative approached were used in the service delivered.

During the intervention, MRC provided a cash transfer to 800hh. This first installment was delivered as planned and well received by the communities.

As for the shelter component, it was not implemented as initially planned due to a strategic shift following the community re-evaluation, which showed tents were no longer needed. The MRC redirected efforts toward cash and non-food item (NFI) support as preferred by communities. Consequently, 800 households received an additional one-time cash transfers of 3,000 Mauritanian Ouguiya (MRO) each, totaling 2.4 million MRO distributed. By shifting the assistance to two round of cash assistance, the DREF operation achieved significant results in restoring the dignity and meeting the immediate needs of flood-affected households in Boghé. The rapid market assessment confirmed price stability and appropriateness of the transfer value, ensuring that assistance was aligned with the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) and could bring positive impact in local market. The intervention enabled targeted families to independently prioritize their needs, strengthening community resilience and local economic recovery.

For families displaced with losses of homes and belongings, assistance was complemented by NFI family kits composed of Mats, mosquito nets, blankets and hygiene supplies. Distribution coverage was: Boghé (500 families), Ould Birom (200), and Dar El Avia (100). The composition of the essential non-food items was also informed by the communities consultations and preferences before finalizing the procurement process. The blankets for instance were added as an important item based on expressed gaps and preferences with the cold weather threatening the affected families even that were trying to cope with the impact of the crisis.

The Health and WASH interventions were fully completed, reaching 4,800 people through 18 awareness sessions on hygiene, malaria prevention, and safe water practices. Each household received a hygiene kit consisting of two 15L buckets with lids, soap, and bleach, with demonstrations held twice monthly for three months across all communes. The relief assistance deployed, the support to WASH facilities sanitations and messages helped on enhancing health and wash conditions but significant gaps persisted due to the destruction of 42 water points and 530 latrines



A post-distribution monitoring confirmed high utilization of hygiene kits and positive behavioral change and cash relevance for 95% of the assisted families. Main feedback from communities and response team being that while limited road access and price fluctuations occasionally impacted families purchasing power/capacity, overall impact was positive as they could pace their purchase to what was suitable. The collaboration with financial service provider Djikée ensured efficient, secure disbursement, serving as a model for future responses. All materials were procured locally, and the operation was well-coordinated and positively received by communities and authorities. The approach on continuous evaluation and adaptation has showcase MRC's adaptability, responsiveness, and accountability to evolving community needs and preferences, ensuring assistance remained relevant to the context.

## Targeting Strategy

### Who was targeted by this operation?

A total of 800 households was targeted based on the needs assessment, specifically the families whose houses were damaged or destroyed, as well as water points and food stocks washed away by the floods. The targeting has been done in collaboration with local authorities.

This DREF operation has targeted 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 receive support from DREF:

- 800 households that had their water points affected/contaminated had priority access WASH activities;
- 800 households that lost fully or partially their food stocks were prioritized to access unconditional cash, in line with the cash distribution strategy setup in Mauritania.

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 for shelter, the size of households has been taken considered.

### Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The targeting took into account the data obtained from the initial rapid assessment.

The identification of targeted households has been done by local authorities and with the support of the multisectoral analysis. Priority was given to vulnerable groups of individuals, specifically children below the age of 5, elderly, disabled people, pregnant women and women heads of household.

## Total Assisted Population

Assisted Women	1,900	Rural	80%
Assisted Girls (under 18)	550	Urban	20%
Assisted Men	1,800	People with disabilities (estimated)	-
Assisted Boys (under 18)	550		
Total Assisted Population	4,800		
Total Targeted Population	4,800		

## Risk and Security Considerations (including "management")

Please analyse and indicate potential risks for this operation, its root causes and mitigation actions.



Risk	Mitigation action
<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>The MRC will monitor and revise its 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.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>Continous 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.</p>

**Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation:**

The security situation in Mauritania remained quite stable during implementation. The affected communes are located in the department of Boghé, south of Mauritania. The MRC has a local committee within the department which has trained volunteers that are ready to be deployed.

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 took place. No threat has been registered in the last few years regarding where DREF operations were implemented, despite the multiple protests that took place during the municipal, legislative and regional elections in May 2023. To note that the DREF activities were implemented on the right side of the Senegal river.

Within the scope of the DREF operation, the MRC had strengthened 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 needed to be adopted to reduce risk of MRC personnel of being involved in criminal or acts of violence and danger on the road. An orientation and a security briefing have been provided to all teams to make sure they stay safe. The minimum-security requirements have been applied. All members from RCRC Movement (NS, IFRC) involved in the operation have followed prior to their deployment the online stay safe courses (level 1 and 2, level 3 for managers). The IFRC security plan was applied to all IFRC staff during their operation. An evaluation of the security risk in the given area has been performed for all areas covered by the operation. Risk mitigation measures were identified and deployed.

# Implementation



## Shelter Housing And Settlements

**Budget:** CHF 78,929  
**Targeted Persons:** 2,400  
**Assisted Persons:** 1  
**Targeted Male:** -  
**Targeted Female:** -

### Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
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#HHs assisted with shelter items	400	0
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## Narrative description of achievements

- The provision of shelter intervention was not implemented due to the shift in the strategy.
- Essential household items (NFI) assistance reached 800 households.
- Distribution of 1,600 blankets and 800 mats.



## Multi Purpose Cash

**Budget:** CHF 70,768

**Targeted Persons:** 4,800

**Assisted Persons:** 1,200

**Targeted Male:** -

**Targeted Female:** -

## Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
#HHs supported with cash	800	1,200
%HHs declaring their conditions of living were improved with the cash distribution	95	95

## Narrative description of achievements

- A first round of cash transfers to the initial 800 households was completed, followed by a second round of transfers funded by the 'Shelter' budget line for 400 other households completely different from those initially assisted — bringing the total number of households benefiting from the programme to 1,200.
- Detailed evaluation conducted and consultation on shelter preference was also made by that time. This has been updated through a rapid assessment in early January that has been updated on the current vulnerabilities and needs for shelter. It has also helped inform on beneficiaries and partners for an agreed possible revision.
- Training of 60 volunteers on cash interventions. Include unconditional cash approaches, processes, risks, key messages and tools.
- Rapid market assessment completed to evaluate the price and cash risk. This also helped confirmed the available cash installment could support and is still aligned with effective prices for a 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.
- A post distribution monitoring (PDM) of the cash distribution survey has been carried out in the 3 communes by 12 volunteers using the Kobo collect tool.

## Lessons Learnt

- The cash transfer program was highly effective in restoring dignity and meeting immediate needs; however, market access challenges (road conditions, price fluctuations) affected purchasing power.
- Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) confirmed positive outcomes but revealed a need for more follow-up on household utilization and better tracking of market dynamics.
- Collaboration with financial service providers (Djikée) ensured efficiency in disbursement, a model to replicate in future emergencies.
- Early coordination with local traders and market actors could help stabilize prices during cash interventions.

**Budget:** CHF 9,952  
**Targeted Persons:** 4,800  
**Assisted Persons:** 5,200  
**Targeted Male:** 1,800  
**Targeted Female:** 550

### Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
#of people reached with awareness-raising messages	4,800	4,800
#of families that confirmed the mosquito nets received were benefiting their health priorities	800	12

### Narrative description of achievements

- Capacity-building training for community health and wash volunteers has been conducted, as is the deployment of the same volunteers for door-to-door awareness campaigns in November.
- Three training sessions were held in the 03 communes, and 60 volunteers were deployed for door-to-door awareness campaigns.
- Distribution of 1,600 insecticide-treated mosquito nets to 800 families (2 mosquito nets per household).
- 5,200 people were sensitized.
- 800 families received mosquito nets and hygiene kits (15-liter bucket, soap, chlorine).
- 18 awareness-raising sessions were organized.
- 85% of beneficiaries improved their hygiene practices.

### Lessons Learnt

- Community-based awareness campaigns and distribution of mosquito nets were effective in reducing vector-borne disease risks.
- Training 60 volunteers improved community trust and knowledge, but logistical delays in procurement and distribution highlight the need for advance framework agreements with suppliers.
- Health risk monitoring should be systematically integrated with WASH assessments for quicker epidemic alerts.
- Volunteers benefited from capacity-building, strengthening local health response capabilities for future emergencies.

### Challenges

Needs persist due to the destruction of 42 water points and 530 latrines

**Budget:** CHF 40,908  
**Targeted Persons:** 4,800  
**Assisted Persons:** 5,200  
**Targeted Male:** -  
**Targeted Female:** -

### Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
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#of people reached with Hygiene and WASH related messages	4,800	5,200
#HHs supported with WASH items	800	800
%people reported to have increase their WASH practices through the service provided by MRC	70	85

## Narrative description of achievements

- Capacity-building training for wash volunteers is planned.
- Door-to-door awareness campaign has been conducted. The sessions focused on home water treatment and storage, risk mitigation of open defecation and waterborne and vector-borne diseases, while promoting good hand-washing techniques.
- Awareness sessions on health and hygiene were organized twice a month (18 sessions) across 3 municipalities targeted according to the needs identified. The campaigns focus on hygiene promotion and prevention of water-borne diseases and have reached about 5,200 people.
- Distribution of 1,600 buckets (15L) with lid to store water in households (2 buckets per household).
- Distribution of 800 hygiene kits consisting of 250g soap, Maghssel kits, towels, buckets with lids.
- Deployment of 15 volunteers per commune for 4 days for the PDM.

## Lessons Learnt

- 18 awareness sessions improved hygiene practices — 85% of people reported better habits, demonstrating strong behavior change potential.
- Door-to-door campaigns were essential for personal engagement, confirming that community-led hygiene promotion is more impactful than mass campaigns alone.
- The destruction of 42 water points and 530 latrines revealed the need for flood-resilient infrastructure and prepositioned WASH materials.
- The effective deployment of volunteers showed that continuous community mobilization and refresher training are vital for sustainability.



## Protection, Gender And Inclusion

**Budget:** CHF 0

**Targeted Persons:** 4,800

**Assisted Persons:** 100

**Targeted Male:** -

**Targeted Female:** -

## Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
%of volunteers and personnel briefed on Minimum PGI standards and messages	100	100

## Narrative description of achievements

A PGI mapping exercise highlighted the vulnerabilities of women, children, the elderly, and people with disabilities. A total of 100 volunteers were briefed on minimum PGI standards. PSEA messages were incorporated into awareness-raising activities.

## Lessons Learnt

- 100 volunteers trained on PGI standards contributed to improved sensitivity toward vulnerable groups, including women, children, and the elderly.
- Conducting a risk mapping exercise early in the operation helped tailor interventions to the needs of marginalized people.



- Inclusion of PEAS (Protection from Exploitation, Abuse, and Sexual Harassment) messages promoted accountability and community confidence.
- More structured gender-disaggregated data collection is needed in future operations to refine targeting and impact analysis.



## Community Engagement And Accountability

**Budget:** CHF 1,742  
**Targeted Persons:** 4,800  
**Assisted Persons:** 4,800  
**Targeted Male:** -  
**Targeted Female:** -

### Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
% of feedback treated	100	100
#OF Volunteers and staffed briefed on minimum CEA standards and feedback system	100	100

### Narrative description of achievements

- 100 volunteers involved in the intervention have received briefing in CEA approach.
- Engagement and inclusion of the communities to the assessment through an inclusive selection of the surveyed families and the set-up of consultative group to gather and confirm preferences.
- Communities were involved in decision making process, with main representatives and leaders of each community. This mainly was mainly done through the village chiefs and religious leaders, designated as the main community authorities. A total of 25 village chiefs/local authorities were conveyed to the assessment and consultations during the intervention.
- Implementation of an information feedback loop using two communication channels with the communities to ensure their participation and collaboration in the various activities.
- A "committee of wise men" supported by the community was established to monitor the implementation of activities during the DREF operation.
- The feedback mechanism put in place ensured a transparent process and committed to ensuring the confidentiality and dignity of communities.
- The CEA reached 4,800 beneficiaries.
- Two-channel feedback system (committees of elders + direct communication).
- 100% of feedback was processed.
- Feedback concerned the speed of assistance and shelter preferences.

### Lessons Learnt

- Establishing two-way communication channels and a "committee of wise men" ensured transparency and strengthened community ownership.
- Feedback mechanisms worked well, but systematic documentation of feedback and response actions should be improved.
- Involving local chiefs and religious leaders enhanced acceptance and participation in the operation.
- Early inclusion of communities in decision-making improved targeting accuracy and trust in the Red Crescent.



## Secretariat Services

**Budget:** CHF 38,660  
**Targeted Persons:** 60  
**Assisted Persons:** 60  
**Targeted Male:** -  
**Targeted Female:** -



## Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
#of monitoring missions	2	2
% of volunteers insured	100	100

## Narrative description of achievements

An IFRC mission to monitor field activities took place in Boghé from 22 to 24 October 2023, in the DREF intervention zone.

A mission to monitor and officially launch the DREF took place on 12 October 2023. The mission consisted of the President and Secretary General of the MRC.

Follow-up missions of the IFRC and the NS headquarters were conducted in the field to monitor implementation.

A total of 60 CRM volunteers that were deployed as part of the DREF have been insured.

Safety compliance support and technical advice were provided in all sectors.

## Lessons Learnt

- Volunteer training increased operational readiness.
- Early logistical planning prevented bottlenecks.
- Documentation and reporting capacity improved significantly.



## National Society Strengthening

**Budget:** CHF 61,997

**Targeted Persons:** 60

**Assisted Persons:** 60

**Targeted Male:** -

**Targeted Female:** -

## Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
#Of volunteers trained and mobilised.	60	60

## Narrative description of achievements

- Cash, CEA/PGI training was given to volunteers in the Boghé department, and the trained volunteers helped to distribute the cash in October.
- Another series of training sessions in community health and washing and in NFI distribution techniques was held in mid-November.
- During the various training sessions, volunteers received refresher on safety of Red Cross Movement's Code of Conduct.
- All capacity-building training activities for volunteers and staff have been completed.
- Mobilization and protection of staff and volunteers.
- Security briefing including health prevention.
- Implementation of branch supervision and reporting chain.
- Conduct monitoring activities.

## Lessons Learnt

- Training on cash, CEA, PGI, health, and WASH significantly improved volunteer capacity and operational readiness.
- Conducting the Lessons Learned Workshop helped identify inconsistencies in volunteer numbers and beneficiary data, emphasizing the need for better data management systems.



- The operation highlighted the value of safety briefings and volunteer insurance, ensuring staff protection remains a top priority.
- Improved internal coordination and reporting structures should be maintained as standard practice for future DREF operations.



# Financial Report

## DREF Operation

### FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

#### MDRMR015 - Mauritania - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 19 Aug 2023 to 29 Feb 2024

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2023-2025/6	Operation	MDRMR015
Budget Timeframe	2023-2025	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 16/Jul/2025

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### I. Summary

<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Funds &amp; Other Income</b>	<b>302,956</b>
DREF Response Pillar	302,956
<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>-302,956</b>
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>0</b>

### II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	1,742	354	1,387
AOF2 - Shelter	78,929	32,766	46,163
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	70,270	287,206	-216,936
AOF4 - Health	9,953		9,953
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	40,908		40,908
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion			0
AOF7 - Migration			0
<b>Area of focus Total</b>	<b>201,802</b>	<b>320,326</b>	<b>-118,525</b>
SF11 - Strengthen National Societies	62,495	-24,306	86,801
SF12 - Effective international disaster management	38,659	6,936	31,724
SF13 - Influence others as leading strategic partners			0
SF14 - Ensure a strong IFRC			0
<b>Strategy for implementation Total</b>	<b>101,154</b>	<b>-17,370</b>	<b>118,525</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>302,956</b>	<b>302,956</b>	<b>0</b>

[Click here for the complete financial report](#)

## Please explain variances (if any)

The variances observed across budget lines primarily stem from three main factors:

1. Delays in shelter procurement and subsequent strategic adaptation with a shift from shelter construction assistance to cash assistance with the shelter only accounting for the 1600 blankets and 800 mats distributed.
2. Reallocation to strengthen Health and WASH components, expanding the number of sessions and kits distributed.
3. Technical coding adjustments were made to align with the IFRC ERP system, which separates budgets and expenditures according to the implementing entity (National Society and IFRC). This reflects the ongoing transition toward localization and improved financial monitoring, ensuring clearer visibility and accountability for fund utilization at both implementation levels.



- The main impact being under Shelter – Relief / Clothing & Textiles / Other Supplies & Services variances that is the result of this system shift. While expenses occurred as detailed under strategy rationale, with relief support totalizing at least 60% of the budget, the budget lines for that were coded under 8,421 (“NS Vouched”) following IFRC ERP migration to reflect that these lines were implemented by NS.

4. Coding discrepancies occurred between the budgeting and expense-recording phases, resulting in apparent variances not linked to actual spending gaps. These stemmed from different coding levels—budgets structured at the output/activity level versus expenses captured at the input/item level. This created technical variances due to coding realignments rather than true over- or underspending. That is the case for:

- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene expenditures recorded under “Clothing & Textile”;
- Teaching Materials & Utensils/Tools budget all recorded under “Workshops & Training as used at the end for behaviour changes demonstrations and awareness materials.

5. The National Society achieved lower final costs than budgeted by maximizing in-house capacities and resources but also implementing cost efficient approach that have minimized service expenses. For instance:

- Transport & Vehicle Costs: Reduced costs achieved as the National Society used its own vehicles instead of contracted logistics providers.
- International Staff: Lower expenditure due to shorter deployment duration than initially planned.
- National Staff / National Society Staff / Volunteers: Reduced costs resulting from lower-than-planned per diem and indemnity expenses; some coding discrepancies also noted between budget and expense categories.
- Professional Fees: Lower costs as translation and related services were covered by IFRC staff rather than external providers.
- Information & Public Relations: No additional costs incurred, as visibility materials from previous operations were sufficient.
- Office Costs & Communications: Covered by the concurrent Hunger Crisis operation; no additional charges under this DREF.

As the above cost-efficient measures were prioritized, very few lines have over-budget expenses. And the few that had it were to ensure effective monitoring and learning.

- Workshops & Training: Variance reflects actual workshop costs differing from the initial estimate; revisions were made but not uploaded into the ERP.
- Travel: Higher-than-planned expenditure to ensure completion of field activities; budget adjustments made but not interfaced.
- Financial Charges: Slightly higher due to transaction fees, forex fluctuations, and end-of-project financial closure costs.



# Contact Information

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

**National Society contact:** Mohamedou Raby, Secetaire General, m.raby014@gmail.com, +229 96 42 48 58

**IFRC Appeal Manager:**

Alexandre Claudon de Vernisy, Head of Country Cluster Delegation, alexandre.claudon@ifrc.org, +221 77 111 34 50

**IFRC Project Manager:** Hubert Ferdinand Rémy Dedegbe, Operations Manager, rropsmgr.mrt@ifrc.org, +229 66 00 83 36

**IFRC focal point for the emergency:** Sadrack Matanda, Operations Manager, sadrack.matanda@ifrc.org, +221 77 208 18 87

**Media Contact:** Mohamedou Raby, Secetaire General, m.raby014@gmail.com, +222 43 42 41 01

[Click here for reference](#)

