

# THE FAO COMPONENT OF THE CONSOLIDATED APPEALS

2013

MAURITANIA





The Appeal for Mauritania was launched globally on the 14th December 2012 as part of the Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP).  
For a complete overview of FAO's component of the 2013 CAP, please go to [www.fao.org/emergencies](http://www.fao.org/emergencies).

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Information for this brochure mostly originates from OCHA's '2013 Humanitarian Appeals' documentation.

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# FOREWORD

This year's Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) draws attention to acute humanitarian needs in 16 countries, calling for financial support to help save the lives and livelihoods of some of the world's poorest and most vulnerable people.

The 2013 CAP shows that conflict, natural disasters, climate change and volatile food prices continue to undermine food and nutrition security around the world – hitting hard those who rely on farming, fishing, herding or forest resources for their food and income.

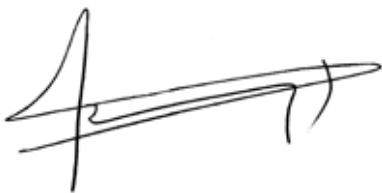
The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) works with partners to prepare for and respond more effectively to food and agricultural threats and emergencies across the globe.

FAO's first priority is to help crisis-affected farming families – many of whom have lost all of their productive assets such as seeds, fishing gear and livestock – produce their own food and rebuild their lives and livelihoods as quickly as possible. At the same time, FAO's emergency assistance increasingly supports and feeds into longer-term efforts to reduce risks due to multiple hazards.

The frequency, complexity and scale of crises affecting food and agriculture make it increasingly difficult for smallholder producers to cope and recover each time. That is why disaster risk reduction and resilience – from protecting and strengthening sustainable livelihood systems to bolstering monitoring and early warning to developing institutional capacity to manage risks – figure so prominently in FAO's strategies and programmes. To build a world without hunger, we need to ensure that vulnerable farmers, fishers, foresters and other at-risk groups are better able to withstand and bounce back from these shocks so they can provide for themselves and their families.

FAO's close collaboration with international and local partners and counterparts responds to the ever increasing challenges faced by poor farming households affected by crises. Accordingly, we have substantially increased our focus on gender and accountability to affected populations. In co-leading the global Food Security Cluster, FAO, along with the World Food Programme (WFP), is also working with partners to ensure that the humanitarian response is well-coordinated, timely, efficient and effective. The FAO Component of the 2013 CAP is mainly the result of this coordination at country level.

Humanitarian assistance – from prevention and preparedness to response and rehabilitation – is more pressing than ever before. Natural disasters, food price volatility, conflict and displacement continue to prevent many from meeting their most basic needs. Together, we can meet these challenges head-on. With your support, we can help save lives today and build more resilient and food-secure communities for tomorrow.



Dominique Burgeon  
Director  
Emergency and Rehabilitation Division



# 2012 IN REVIEW

As of 30 November, FAO had received USD 222 million in contributions for emergency response programming under Humanitarian Appeals launched in 2012, representing a USD 22 million increase from 2011. However, the overall coverage ratio of FAO requirements has slightly decreased from just over 50 percent in 2011 to 47 percent in 2012, still far below the average coverage ratio of 59 percent for all agencies.

Agriculture and food security funding requirements submitted by FAO as part of the Consolidated Appeals were well covered for the Philippines and the Sudan (82 percent), as well as for Côte d'Ivoire (71 percent) and Kenya (67 percent) and to a lesser extent for Somalia (59 percent) and the West Bank and Gaza Strip (56 percent).

The 2012 Consolidated Appeal for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and for Zimbabwe presented funding requirements at the cluster level, rather than including agency-specific targets. Both appeals were well funded, including requirements of the Food Security Cluster in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (75 percent) and the Agriculture Cluster in Zimbabwe (65 percent).

Altogether, these eight countries accounted for almost 80 percent of the total funding received by FAO under the 2012 Appeals.

However, food security and agricultural needs were again critically underfunded within some appeals. FAO received no funding under the Yemen appeal in 2012 and very little under the Liberia (11 percent), Central African Republic (14 percent) and Syria (16 percent) appeals, even though FAO requirements represented only a small portion of the overall requirements (from 2 to 8 percent). It is important to note that these appeals are otherwise relatively well funded considering all sectors'/clusters' requirements at 56 percent for Yemen, 62 percent for the Central African Republic, 50 percent for Syria and 38 percent for Liberia.

Somalia was the largest FAO emergency and rehabilitation programme again this year. The 2012 FAO component of the Consolidated Appeal for Somalia was also FAO's largest appeal ever, with original requirements of over USD 180 million.

As of 30 November, total funding for FAO's emergency and rehabilitation programmes in 2012 amounted to over USD 337 million, including funding both within and outside of the Humanitarian Appeal system.

## FAO Emergency and Rehabilitation Programme

*from 1 January to 30 November 2012*

TOP PROGRAMMES	(USD million)
Somalia	108.5
Zimbabwe	21.5
DR Congo	21.0
Regional Africa	16.1
Afghanistan	13.3
Sudan	11.7
Global/Interregional	10.7
West Bank and Gaza Strip	10.3
Pakistan	10.0
Burkina Faso	9.4
Niger	6.5
Chad	6.2
South Sudan	6.1
Indonesia	6.1
Cambodia	5.5
DPR Korea	4.7
Regional Asia	4.7
Côte d'Ivoire	4.6
Ethiopia	4.5
Syria	4.4

MAJOR CONTRIBUTORS	(USD million)
United States of America	87.7
European Union	52.8
OCHA/CERF	40.1
United Kingdom	36.9
Japan	16.6
Canada	10.7
Sweden	8.9
Care	7.5
Belgium	6.0
Switzerland	5.7
Australia	5.0
UN Trust Fund - DR Congo	4.8
Italy	4.5
UN Trust Fund - Sudan	4.2
Brazil	4.2
UN Trust Fund - Somalia	3.6
Finland	3.0
Unilateral Trust Fund	2.4
UN Trust Fund - South Sudan	2.0
Saudi Arabia	2.0

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# MAURITANIA

**Mauritania has been seriously affected by the 2012 Sahel food and nutrition crisis, straining the resources and resilience of the rural poor.** A rapid increase in food prices has drastically weakened the purchasing power of most families, deepening poverty. Furthermore, thousands of families have found refuge in Mauritania since fighting erupted in northern Mali in January 2012. They are living in harsh conditions with limited resources and means to sustain themselves.

## Challenges facing food security and livelihoods

**Today, one million people in Mauritania are food insecure, and more than 105 000 children under five suffer from global acute malnutrition, compared to 90 000 in 2011.**

The lack of rain in the past years has left many wells dry, making water scarce for human and livestock consumption. As a consequence, pastoral families have lost between 30 and 60 percent of their livestock, and are struggling to re-establish their livelihoods. They have adopted negative coping mechanisms, such as reducing the number of meals, consuming poor quality food or selling key productive assets, such as livestock, further compromising their resilience to future shocks.

Animal diseases, such as *peste des petits ruminants*, Rift Valley fever and pasteurellosis, in addition to higher mortality rates and decreased animal reproduction, have led to a sharp decrease in milk production. This has contributed to higher rates of malnutrition among children in pastoral and agropastoral communities.

Many families in the southern and south-west regions of Mauritania have exhausted their food stocks, and are no longer able to feed themselves. Due to the 2011/2012 drought, households have been unable to produce sufficient food to cover their daily food requirements and have had to rely on commercial imports or food aid.

The rise in food prices since July 2012 is predicted to worsen the food security situation in the country in 2013. High food prices have already led to a decrease in the purchasing capacity of Mauritanian families, reducing their access to food and essential agricultural inputs. Many of them are now trapped in a downward spiral of weak production capacity and chronic food insecurity.

More than 80 000 Malian refugees fleeing hostilities in their country have settled in the eastern region of Hodh Ech Chargui. This large-scale and sudden displacement has rapidly depleted already scarce resources and degraded the environment. The resulting increase in population has generated a higher demand for food and goods, contributing to price increases which could lead to conflicts between local communities and refugees.

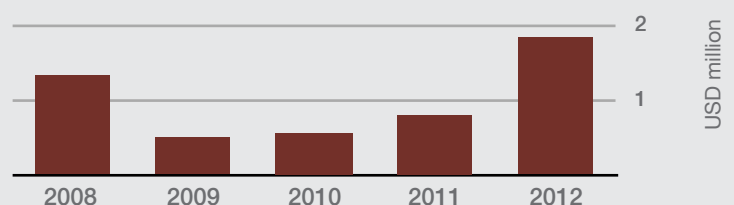
## KEY FACTS

- Population: 3 541 540
- Human Development Index Rank: 159/187
- Workforce in agriculture: 50%
- Recent emergencies: Sahel Crisis and locust.

Source: FAO, UNDP, World Bank

## FAO EMERGENCY PROGRAMME

(including December 2012 projected expenditures)



## FAO response

**As part of the 2013 CAP, FAO aims to strengthen and diversify the livelihoods of Mauritania's farming households affected by recurrent drought, especially helping the most vulnerable to cope better with ongoing and future shocks.**

The timely provision of agricultural inputs will help prevent the food and nutrition crisis from worsening, while also decreasing dependence on food aid and promoting self-reliance. FAO will help vulnerable farming families produce nutritious food within a few months by distributing vegetable seeds - more tolerant to climatic changes - fertilizers, tools, drainage and fencing material.

To help strengthen the resilience of pastoral communities, FAO seeks to establish pastoral field schools and support the management of local cooperatives. Additionally, efforts will be made to prevent and control the spread of animal diseases by strengthening animal disease monitoring systems and providing vaccines and other veterinary supplies to herders. FAO also aims to strengthen the national livestock services through training on the Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards.

To assist Malian pastoral refugees to rebuild their herds and alleviate the burden on host communities, FAO will distribute animal feed and mineral and vitamin supplements, and train beneficiaries on the use of crop residues as animal feed.

FAO will continue to co-lead the activities of the Food Security Cluster with WFP, in close collaboration with the Government. The Cluster will collect and analyse food security data, participate in national and regional meetings and contribute to the development of food security strategies, programmes and projects with experts from local governments and international NGOs. These activities aim to improve the transition between emergency and development and ensure that the response of humanitarian partners is efficient and reaches the communities most in need.



## PROPOSALS - FAO emergency and rehabilitation assistance

Total funding requested: USD 4 730 381

### Restore and strengthen the food security of pastoral households in Mauritania

Objectives:	To increase the resilience of households engaged in small-scale livestock production by contributing to the development of diversified and sustainable livelihoods.
Activities:	Support the management of farmer cooperatives and train them on gardening techniques and the use of food supplements; establish vegetable gardens and distribute fodder production material; produce animal feed blocks with locally available materials; create, organize and manage pastoral field schools and provide support through training and coaching; strengthen and support the national livestock services through training on the Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards; initiate crop residue treatments for enriched animal feed; set up a mechanism to make fodder stems and seeds regularly available; and support the research centre for the production and distribution of high quality seeds and plants.
Beneficiaries:	500 000 people (including 186 000 women and 167 000 children).
Gender marker:	2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality.
Funds requested:	<b>USD 2 048 141</b>

### Developing the capacities of vulnerable households to withstand shocks by strengthening and diversifying their livelihoods

Objectives:	To develop the capacities of the most vulnerable Mauritanian farming households to cope better with shocks by strengthening and diversifying their livelihoods.
Activities:	Distribute vegetable seeds, rice seeds, cuttings, fertilizers and tools; supply fencing and drainage material; provide technical support to farmers to improve their production; train women's groups on nutrition education; rehabilitate dams and train beneficiaries on dam maintenance; and support the processing of products that have good marketability.
Beneficiaries:	126 000 people (including 63 000 women and 42 000 children).
Gender marker:	2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality.
Funds requested:	<b>USD 1 651 072</b>



## Livestock protection assistance to Malian refugees and host populations in eastern Mauritania

Objectives:	To reduce the dependence of refugee households in targeted areas by contributing to the development of sustainable and diversified livelihoods linked to livestock.
Activities:	Distribute vaccines, antibiotics, pesticides, vitamins and mineral supplements and raise awareness on their proper use; provide briefings on commercial destocking; support and facilitate the sale of animals; teach farmers on the production and use of crop residues for enriched animal feed; and strengthen and support government livestock services through training, including on the Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards.
Beneficiaries:	80 000 refugees and people in host communities (including 24 000 women and 27 000 children).
Gender marker:	1 - The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality.
Funds requested:	<b>USD 595 816</b>

## Consolidate coordination of the food security and agriculture response and strengthen the information and analysis system

Objectives:	To coordinate work among all actors in the food security and agriculture sectors, improve data analysis on agriculture and food security, facilitate the transition from emergency to development through a consolidated disaster risk management approach and strengthen the resilience of the targeted populations.
Activities:	Collect baseline information on food security for analysis; participate in national and regional meetings on food security; contribute to the development of strategies, programmes and projects on food security; strengthen collaboration with food security experts and advisors from regional offices, governments and other international organizations; promote assessment and analysis tools such as Integrated Food Security Phase Classification and Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards; and strengthen collaboration with the Government.
Beneficiaries:	1 000 000 people (including 520 000 women and 480 000 children).
Gender marker:	0 – No signs that gender issues were considered in the project design.
Funds requested:	<b>USD 435 352</b>

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