**FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT**

- Timely start of 2019 planting season
- Record cereal harvest gathered in 2018
- Food insecurity rises in agro-pastoral zones

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**Favourable moisture conditions allow timely planting of 2019 crops**

Rains started between late June and early July allowing for a timely start of the 2019 cropping season. Abundant rains benefitted planting activities and germination as well as the establishment of long-cycle crops, including maize, sorghum and millet, to be harvested from October. Planting operations are expected to be completed by the end of August. Land preparation and planting of the flood recession “Walo” crops low lying area crops and off-season rice, to be harvested from March 2020, are expected to start in October 2019.

Seasonal rains increased water and pasture availability, improving livestock body conditions and enhancing animal market value in most parts of the country. Despite the favourable rainfall, the situation remained precarious in the districts of Assaba, Brakna, Gorgol, Inchiri and Tagant due to the residual effects of an early start of the pastoral lean season in February-March caused by a poor performance of rains during July and August 2018 and a faster-than-normal depletion of rangeland resources. This is worsening animal-to-cereal terms of trade for pastoralists, limiting their food access. However, the situation is expected to improve in September with the complete regeneration of natural pasture.

**Record cereal harvest gathered in 2018**

In southern cereal producing areas, rainfall amounts were average during the 2018 cropping season, benefitting crop growth and development. In addition, the Government continuing support to farmers through subsidized and timely delivery of inputs contributed to enhance the 2018 crop production that is estimated at record of 409 000 tonnes, over 20 percent above the average of the last five years. Major year-on-year production increases were registered for maize and sorghum.

Imports account for two-thirds of the national cereal utilization in the country. Import requirements for the 2018/19 (November/October) marketing year, mainly wheat, are forecast at near-average of 570 000 tonnes.
Food insecurity rises in agro-pastoral zones

Food insecurity rises among agro-pastoral households whose livelihoods were affected by recurrent shocks during last years, with significant deterioration of terms of trade (cereals/livestock). According to the March 2019 “Cadre Harmonisé” analysis, about 610 000 people (7 percent of the total population) were estimated to be food insecure between June and August 2019 compared to 540 000 people in June-August 2018.

As of June 2019, according to the UNHCR, over 58 000 refugees are present in the country, mostly from northern Mali due to the persisting civil conflict. Most of the refugees are heavily dependent on humanitarian assistance following the severe disruption of their livelihoods.

Mauritania

Cereal Production

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013-2017 average</th>
<th>2017 estimate</th>
<th>change 2016/2017 percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rice (paddy)</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>301</td>
<td>302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorghum</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maize</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>337</td>
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<td>409</td>
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Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.

Mauritania

Cereals Imports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Average 2013/14-2017/18</th>
<th>2017/18</th>
<th>2018/19 forecast</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rice (milled)</td>
<td>600</td>
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<td>700</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maize</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years (for rice, calendar year of second year shown).

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GIEWS Country Brief
Mauritania

Reference Date: 18-January-2019

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT
- Above average cereal harvest gathered in 2018
- Import requirements similar to average levels
- Food prices largely stable, following seasonal trends
- Humanitarian assistance needed for vulnerable people

Above average cereal harvest gathered in 2018
Harvesting activities for irrigated rice, maize, millet and sorghum crops have almost finalized, while harvesting of low lying area crops will start in late January and will be completed by end-February. Due to favourable rainfall conditions and timely provision of inputs by the Government, the 2018 national cereal production is estimated at about 338 000 tonnes, about 13 percent above the previous year’s output and 5 percent above the average of the last five years.

Pasture development conditions are generally good in the agro-pastoral zone. However, the overall fodder balance gives a supply of 3 million tonnes of dry matter against the 8 million tonnes estimated for the theoretical total needs of the resident livestock, leaving an overall forage deficit of about 5 million tonnes. The pastoral lean season is expected to be harsh and it is likely to start in February-March, about two months earlier than usual. This may affect animal’s body conditions, worsening animal-to-cereals terms of trade for pastoralists. Currently, the animal health situation is generally stable, with no major disease outbreaks reported.

Imports account for two-thirds of the total domestic cereal requirements of the country. Wheat import requirements (for human consumption) for the 2018/19 (November/October) marketing year are set at about average 400 000 tonnes, accounting for about 80 percent of the total imports, followed by moderate quantities of millet and sorghum.

Food prices generally stable following seasonal trends
Markets are generally well supplied with items imported either from the subregion (mainly millet, maize, sorghum, cowpeas, peanuts and animal feed from Mali) or from international markets (wheat, rice, oil, sugar and flour). In most markets, prices of millet and sorghum declined in October 2018 compared to previous months, with the expectation of a good 2018 harvest, and reached levels similar to those of a year earlier. Prices of

Mauritania

Crop Calendar (*major foodcrop)
- Irrigated Rice
- Low lying area crops
- Maize & Millet
- Off-season Rice
- Sorghum
- Wheat crops

Lean period
- Sowing
- Growing
- Harvesting

Source: FAO/GIEWS.

Mauritania

Cereal Production

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<tr>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
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<td>Sorghum</td>
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<td>Maize</td>
<td>12</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>18.8</td>
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<td>Others</td>
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<td>Total</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>297</td>
<td>338</td>
<td>13.9</td>
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</table>

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
imported rice remained broadly stable in November 2018 compared to October 2018 due to satisfactory supply. Off-season local rice harvests between March and April 2019 are expected to insure satisfactory market availability in most producing areas.

**Humanitarian assistance needed for most vulnerable people**

According to the Economic Intelligence Unit (EIU), the economy is expected to grow at about 2.6 percent in 2019, up from an estimated 2.2 percent in 2018, driven mostly by investments in mining, construction, agriculture and services. The average consumer price inflation rate is forecast at 2.9 percent in 2019, down from 3.3 percent reported in 2018, mostly reflecting stable food prices.

According to the November 2018 “Cadre Harmonisé” analysis, about 227 000 people were estimated to be food insecure between October and December 2018 compared to 379 000 people in October-December 2017. However, this number is projected to increase to 576 000 people during the peak of the lean season (June-August 2019), if mitigation measures are not taken.

As of December 2018, according to the UNHCR, over 57 000 refugees are present in the country, mostly from northern Mali due to the persisting civil conflict. Most of the refugees are heavily dependent on humanitarian assistance following the severe disruption of their livelihoods.

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GIEWS Country Brief
Mauritania

Reference Date: 02-August-2018

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT
- Favourable moisture conditions allow timely planting of 2018 crops
- Below-average cereal harvest gathered in 2017
- Food prices largely stable, reflecting adequate supplies
- Humanitarian assistance needed for vulnerable people

Timely start of 2018 planting season
Rains started on time in late June and early July allowing for a normal start of the 2018 cropping season. Planting of maize, millet and sorghum, to be harvested from October, is expected to be completed by end-August. Planting operations for irrigated rice, to be harvested from October, was completed in July. Land preparation and planting operations for off-season rice, to be harvested from March 2019, are expected to be start in October 2018.

The favourable rainfall amounts recorded since late June also improved general pastoral conditions. However, the lingering effects of an early and harsher lean season in 2017, due to pasture and water shortages, will continue to negatively affect pastoralists in the districts of Trarza, Brakna, Gorgol, Tagant and northern parts of the country (eastern Adrar, Inchiri and southern Dakhlet Nouadhibou districts) until the complete establishment of the rainy season in August.

Below-average cereal harvest gathered in 2017
The 2017 agricultural season was characterized by a timely onset of the rains across most regions. However, yields were adversely affected by a series of prolonged dry spells in July, followed by an early cessation of the rainy season at the end of September. As a result, the 2017 national cereal production was estimated at about 299 000 tonnes, about 5 percent lower than the previous year’s output and 10 percent below the average of the last five years.

Imports account for two-thirds of the total domestic cereal requirements of the country. Wheat imports (for human consumption) are set at about 400 000 tonnes, accounting for about 80 percent of the total imports, followed by smaller quantities of millet and sorghum. On average, the domestic cereal production covers about 30 percent of the national utilization requirement in a given year. Despite the above-
average 2017 production, import requirements for the 2017/18 (November/October) marketing year are expected to remain similar to average levels.

**Food prices generally stable reflecting adequate supplies**

Prices of coarse grains and mostly imported rice remained broadly stable in June compared to May due to satisfactory supply and normal demand. In addition, off-season local rice harvests between March and April have strengthened market availability in most producing areas. However, occasional price increases were recorded for couscous in June compared to May following seasonal trends.

**Humanitarian assistance needed for most vulnerable people**

According to the Economic Intelligence Unit (EIU), the economy grew at about 3.4 percent in 2017, driven mostly by investments in mining, construction, agriculture and services. However, the growth is expected to slow down at 2.2 percent in 2018 due to persisting tensions over the international maritime border with Senegal and extreme weather events in 2017. The average consumer price inflation rate was estimated at 2.6 percent in 2018, up from 2.3 percent reported in 2017 due to higher global oil and food prices.

According to the March 2018 “Cadre Harmonisé” analysis, about 350 000 people were estimated to be food insecure between March and May 2018 compared to 379 000 people in October-December 2017. However, this number is projected to increase to 538 000 during the June to August period, if mitigation measures are not taken.

As of June 2018, UNHCR identified over 56 940 people from Northern Mali displaced into Mauritania due to the ongoing conflict. Most of the displaced households are heavily dependent on humanitarian assistance following the severe disruption of their livelihoods.

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GIEWS Country Brief
Mauritania

Reference Date: 07-February-2018

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT
- Below-average cereal harvest gathered in 2017
- Food prices largely stable reflecting adequate supplies
- Poor harvest leading to deterioration in food security

Below-average cereal harvest gathered in 2017
Harvesting of the irrigated rice, maize and millet crops was completed in November and that of sorghum in December 2017. Currently, walo crops (also called flood recession crops) low-lying area crops and off-season rice are in the vegetative stage. The 2017 cropping season began with a timely onset of the rains across most regions. However, a series of prolonged dry spells in July led to re-sowing of crops in some areas. An early cessation of the rainy season at the end of September 2017 negatively impacted yields. An increase in the harvested rice area, the primary grain grown in the country, partially offset the impact of the rain deficit on the aggregate production figure. As a result, the 2017 cereal production is estimated at about 291,000 tonnes, about 13 percent below the last five-year average.

The below-average and poorly-distributed precipitation in 2017 negatively affected grazing resources. Large pastoral reserves, with still a good supply of pasture (southeast of Hodh el Charghi and Hodh el Gharbi, south of l’Assaba, Guidimakha, southeast of Gorgol and south of Brakna), are increasingly under pressure due to the high concentration of animals. Pasture conditions are expected to deteriorate in ensuing months as the next rains are not expected before July.

Food prices generally stable reflecting adequate supplies
The domestic cereal production covers about 30 percent of the national utilization requirement in a given year. On average, the country imports two-thirds of its total domestic cereal requirements. Wheat imports (for human consumption) are set at about 400,000 tonnes, accounting for about 80 percent of the total imports, followed by smaller quantities of millet and sorghum.

Despite moderate increases in some markets in recent months, prices of grains have been largely stable. By contrast, prices of livestock recently exhibited a declining trend as forced sales of animals have increased in response to the shortage of pasture, decreasing the purchasing power of pastoralists.
Poor harvest aggravates food insecurity, highlighting need for continued assistance, especially for vulnerable people

A large share of the population relies on traditional agriculture and livestock-related activities to maintain their livelihoods and, therefore, remain in a state of chronic vulnerability due to unpredictable seasonal rains and climatic conditions. Moreover, the high import dependency rate for food exposes the population to fluctuations of the global market. In addition, the armed conflict in Northern Mali has forced thousands of Malians to cross the border into Mauritania. According to UNHCR, as of September 2017, about 52,000 Malian refugees were still living in the Mbera Camp in the country. Reflecting the below-average harvest outlook in 2017, the food security situation in the country is expected to deteriorate. According to the latest “Cadre Harmonisé” (Harmonized Framework) analysis, between October and December 2017, about 379,000 people were estimated to be in Phase 3: “Crisis” and above. Although this figure accounts for less than 1 percent of the total population, it reflects a substantial increase from the caseload of about 119,000 people a year earlier.

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GIEWS Country Brief
Mauritania

Reference Date: 23-March-2017

Below-average cereal harvest gathered in 2016
Harvesting of the 2016 rainfed cereal crops was completed in December, while harvesting of recession and off-season crops will be completed in April.

Above normal rainfall increased soil moisture in most regions from the beginning of the cropping season in June, although precipitation deficits were recorded in a few localized areas in Trarza, Brakna and Hodh El Charghi Assaba. However, due to a decline in irrigated cropped area and the failure of recession crops, preliminary estimates put the 2016 aggregate cereal production at some 280 000 tonnes, about 18 percent below the 2015 above-average crop and 10 percent below the average of the previous five years. A 19 percent drop in the production of rice, the largest produced cereal, drove the decline in aggregate cereal output (compared to 2015). Production of sorghum and maize declined by 15 percent and 14 percent, respectively. The pastoral situation was good with adequate availability of green pastures throughout most of the agro-pastoral zone.

Food prices mostly stable reflecting adequate supplies
Mauritania’s domestic cereal production only covers one-third of the national utilization requirement in a normal year. The country is highly dependent on imports of coarse grains (millet and sorghum) from its neighbours, Senegal and Mali, as well as from wheat purchased on the international market.

Food prices have been generally stable in recent months, reflecting good supplies of imported staple foods from Mali, Senegal and Morocco and low wheat prices on the international market.

Crop calendar

Mauritania

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Sowing</th>
<th>Growing</th>
<th>Harvesting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low lying area crops</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irrigated Rice</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maize</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Off season Rice</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorghum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walo crops</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key:
- Sowing
- Growing
- Harvesting

Source: FAO/GIEWS

Crop calendar data

Mauritania

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rice (paddy)</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorghum</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maize</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>311</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>280</td>
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</table>

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data. Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets
Food situation improved but continued assistance needed, especially for vulnerable people

A large segment of the Mauritanian population relies on traditional agriculture and livestock-related activities to maintain their livelihoods and, therefore, remain in a state of chronic vulnerability due to unpredictable seasonal rains and climatic conditions. Moreover, the high import dependency rate for food exposes the population to fluctuations of the global market. In addition, the armed conflict in Northern Mali has forced thousands of Malians to cross the border into Mauritania. According to UNHCR, as of July 2016, about 42 000 Malian refugees were still living in Mauritania, in the Mberra Camp. The results of the last “Cadre Harmonisé” analysis in the country indicates that about 119 000 people were in Phase 3: “Crisis” and above between October and December 2016.

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GIEWS Country Brief
Mauritania

Reference Date: 16-March-2017

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT
- Below average 2016 cereal harvest
- Cereal prices mostly stable, reflecting adequate supplies including from imported staple foods
- Humanitarian assistance continues to be needed, including for Malian refugees

Below average cereal harvest gathered in 2016
Harvesting of the 2016 rainfed cereal crops was completed in December, while harvesting of recession and off-season crops will be completed in April.

Above normal rainfall increased soil moisture in most regions from the beginning of the cropping season in June, although precipitation deficits were recorded in a few localized areas in Trarza, Brakna and Hodh El Charghi Assaba. However, due to a decline in irrigated cropped area and the failure of recession crops, preliminary estimates put the 2016 aggregate cereal production at some 280 000 tonnes, about 18 percent below the 2015 above-average crop and 10 percent below the average of the previous five years. A 19 percent drop in the production of rice, the largest produced cereal, drove the decline in aggregate cereal output (compared to 2015). Production of sorghum and maize declined by 15 percent and 14 percent, respectively. The pastoral situation was good with adequate availability of green pastures throughout most of the agro-pastoral zone.

Food prices mostly stable reflecting adequate supplies
Mauritania’s domestic cereal production only covers one-third of the national utilization requirement in a normal year. The country is highly dependent on imports of coarse grains (millet and sorghum) from its neighbours, Senegal and Mali, as well as from wheat purchased on the international market.

Food prices have been generally stable in recent months, reflecting good supplies of imported staple foods from Mali, Senegal and Morocco and low wheat prices on the international market.

Crop calendar
Mauritania

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop types</th>
<th>January</th>
<th>February</th>
<th>March</th>
<th>April</th>
<th>May</th>
<th>June</th>
<th>July</th>
<th>August</th>
<th>September</th>
<th>October</th>
<th>November</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low lying area crops</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irrigated Rice</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maize</td>
<td>Green</td>
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<td>Green</td>
<td>Green</td>
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<td>Green</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millet</td>
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<td>Green</td>
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<td>Green</td>
<td>Green</td>
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<td>Green</td>
<td>Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Off-season Rice</td>
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<td>Green</td>
<td>Green</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorghum</td>
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<td>Green</td>
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<td>Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walo crops</td>
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</table>

Key
Sowing
Growing
Harvesting

Source: FAO/GIEWS

Mauritania
Cereal production

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rice (paddy)</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>-19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorghum</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maize</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>-22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>311</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>-18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets
Food situation improved but continued assistance needed, especially for vulnerable people

A large segment of the Mauritanian population relies on traditional agriculture and livestock-related activities to maintain their livelihoods, and, therefore, remain in a state of chronic vulnerability due to unpredictable seasonal rains and climatic conditions. Moreover, the high import dependency rate for food exposes the population to fluctuations of the global market. In addition, the armed conflict in Northern Mali has forced thousands of Malians to cross the border into Mauritania. According to UNHCR, as of July 2016, about 42 000 Malian refugees were still living in Mauritania, in the Mberra Camp. The results of the last “Cadre Harmonisé” analysis in the country indicate that about 119 000 people were in Phase 3: “Crisis” and above between October and December 2016.
GIEWS Country Brief
Mauritania

Reference Date: 17-November-2016

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT
- Overall harvest prospects favourable
- Cereal prices have been mostly stable, reflecting adequate supplies
- Humanitarian assistance continues to be needed, including for Malian refugees

Average to above-average cereal harvest expected this year

Harvesting of the 2016 cereal crops is underway in the agricultural and agro-pastoral zones of the country. Above normal rainfall was received in most regions from the beginning of the cropping season in June. Although rainfall deficits were recorded in a few localized areas in Trarza, Brakna and Hodh El Charghi Assaba, overall harvest prospects are favourable. Moreover, the pastoral situation is reported to be good with adequate availability of green pastures throughout most of the agro-pastoral zone.

Cereal production in 2015 was around 308 000 tonnes, about 18 percent below the 2014 bumper crop but similar to the average of the previous five years. A 24 percent drop in rice production drove the decline in aggregate cereal output (compared to 2014). Production of sorghum and maize increased by 63 percent and 38 percent, respectively.

Food prices mostly stable reflecting adequate supplies

Mauritania’s domestic cereal production only covers one-third of the national utilization requirement in a normal year. The country is highly dependent on imports of coarse grains (millet and sorghum) from its neighbours Senegal and Mali, as well as wheat purchased on the international market.

Food prices have been generally stable in recent months, reflecting good supplies of imported staple foods and stocks from the above-average cereal harvest gathered. In August, prices of wheat and rice were 15 and 10 percent below their year earlier levels, respectively.

Food situation improved but continued assistance needed, especially for vulnerable people

A large segment of the Mauritanian population relies on traditional agriculture and livestock-related activities to maintain...
their livelihoods, and, therefore, remain in a state of chronic vulnerability due to unpredictable seasonal rains and climatic conditions. Moreover, the high import dependency rate for food exposes the population to fluctuations of the global market. In addition, the armed conflict in Northern Mali has forced thousands of Malians to cross the border into Mauritania. According to UNHCR as of July 2016, about 42,000 Malian refugees were still living in Mauritania, in the Mberra Camp. The results of the last “Cadre Harmonisé” analysis in the country indicate that about 525,000 people were in Phase 3: “Crisis” and above between June and August.
Despite irregular rains in parts of the country, above-average 2015 cereal harvest was gathered
The slow start of the rainfall during the 2015 cropping season has initially delayed plantings of rice and coarse grains in several parts of the country. However, precipitation increased significantly from July, improving soil water reserves and crop prospects across the country. Despite the late start of the rains, dieri (rainfed) crop production improved significantly compared to the previous year and the five-year average. Similarly, the irrigated coarse grains crops developed normally as the water need satisfaction index has generally remained adequate for these crops. By contrast, the rice planted area and production have been negatively affected.

A joint CILSS/FAO/FEWSNet/WFP Crop Assessment Mission that visited the country in November estimated the 2015 aggregate cereals production at some 342 000 tonnes (including off-season crop harvest forecasts), about 8 percent lower than the 2014 bumper crop but 15 percent above the average of the previous five years. The decline in aggregate cereal output (compared to 2014) was driven by a 24 percent drop in rice production. Production of sorghum and maize increased by 63 percent and 38 percent, respectively. The filling levels of most water points were adequate, pastures regenerated well and animals are reported to be in good condition.

A bumper crop was gathered last year. The aggregate 2014 cereal production was estimated at about 373 000 tonnes, 20 percent above the previous year’s reduced crop and 45 percent above average.

Food prices stable reflecting adequate supplies
Mauritania’s domestic cereal production only covers one-third of the national utilization requirement in a normal year. The country is highly dependent on imports of coarse grains (millet and sorghum) from its neighbours Senegal and Mali, as well as wheat purchased on the international market.

Food prices have been generally stable in recent months, reflecting good supplies of imported staple foods and stocks from the above-average cereal harvest gathered.

Food situation improved but continued assistance needed, especially for vulnerable people
A large segment of the Mauritanian population relies on traditional agriculture and livestock-related activities to maintain their livelihoods, and, therefore, remain in a state of chronic vulnerability due to unpredictable seasonal rains and climatic conditions. Moreover, the
high import dependency rate for food exposes the population to fluctuations of the global market. In addition, the armed conflict in Northern Mali has forced thousands of Malians to cross the border into Mauritania. According to UNHCR as of early February 2016, more than 52,154 Malian refugees were still living in Mauritania, mostly in the Mberra Camp. Results of the last “Cadre Harmonisé” analysis in the country indicate that about 149,000 people are in Phase 3: “Crisis” and above and require urgent assistance for food.
FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Despite slow onset of seasonal rains, overall crop prospects remain favourable
- Food prices stable or declining, reflecting adequate supplies
- Humanitarian assistance continues to be needed, including for Malian refugees

Above-average cereal harvest expected this year

The slow start of rainfall has initially delayed plantings of rice and coarse grains in several parts of the country. However, precipitation increased significantly from July, improving soil water reserves and crop prospects across the country. Despite the late start of the rain, dieri (rainfed) crop production is expected to increase compared to last year and the five-year average. Similarly, the irrigated crops have also been reported to be developing normally as the water need satisfaction index has generally remained adequate for most crops. Hence, the outlook for the harvest to start from October is generally favourable despite the need for continued rains in the following weeks to allow crops to reach full maturity.

A good crop was already gathered last year. The aggregate 2014 cereal production was estimated at about 373 000 tonnes, 20 percent above the previous year’s reduced crop and 45 percent above average.

Food prices stable or declining reflecting adequate supplies

Mauritania’s domestic cereal production only covers one-third of the national utilization requirement in a normal year. The country is highly dependent on imports of coarse grains (millet and sorghum) from its neighbours Senegal and Mali, as well as wheat purchased on the international market.

Coarse grain prices were on the decline in recent months, while prices of local rice remained mostly stable, reflecting last year’s good production in Mauritania and Mali. Similarly, wheat prices were below their year-earlier levels in line with trends in the international market. By contrast, strong demand for livestock due to the Tabaski holidays has caused livestock prices to increase.

Continued assistance needed, especially for vulnerable people

A large segment of the Mauritanian population relies on traditional agriculture and livestock-related activities to maintain their livelihoods, and, therefore, remain in a state of chronic vulnerability due to unpredictable seasonal rains and climatic conditions. Moreover, the high import dependency rate for food exposes the population to fluctuations of the global market. In addition, the armed conflict in Northern Mali has forced thousands of Malians to cross the border into Mauritania. As of end-August 2015, more than 50 102 Malian refugees were still living in Mauritania. Results of the last “Cadre Harmonisé”
analysis in the country indicate that about 465 000 people were estimated to be in Phase 3: “Crisis” between June and August. Households in need of food assistance are mostly located in Gorgol, Brakna, Assaba, Tagant, Hodh el Gharbi and Hodh el Chargui.
GIEWS Country Brief
Mauritania

Reference Date: 22-January-2015

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Irregular rains affected crops and pasture in 2014
- Humanitarian assistance continues to be needed, including for Malian refugees

Cereal production affected by irregular rains

Growing conditions for rain-fed crops and pastures have been poor in several parts of the country, due to irregular rains at the beginning of the cropping season in June/July which delayed plantings and subsequent erratic precipitation through August. Dieri (rain-fed) production, which represents about one-fourth of total cereal production in a normal year, is most affected. However, the drop in Dieri (rain-fed) production has been offset by an increased output of irrigated crops. As a result, a joint CILSS/FAO/WFP Crop Assessment Mission, which visited the country recently, estimated 2014 aggregate cereal production at some 301 000 tonnes, slightly below last year’s harvest but 17 percent above average. However, the erratic rains affected pasture regeneration and water points’ level in several pastoral areas of the country, notably in Hodh El Chargui, Hodh El Ghrabi, Brakna and Tagant regions.

Continued assistance is needed, especially for vulnerable people

A large segment of the Mauritanian population relies on traditional agriculture and livestock-related activities to maintain their livelihoods, and, therefore, remain in a state of chronic vulnerability due to unpredictable seasonal rains and climatic conditions. Moreover, the high import dependency rate for food exposes the population to fluctuations of the global market. In addition, the armed conflict in Northern Mali has forced thousands of Malians to cross the border into Mauritania. As of November 2014, more than 54 700 Malian refugees were still living in Mauritania, mostly in southeastern Hodh Ech Chargui region. These refugees represent an additional burden to a region that was affected by a serious food and nutrition crisis in 2012. Moreover, the sharp decline in 2014 Dieri and pasture production will have a negative impact on farmers’ incomes and access to food. Preliminary results of the recent “Cadre Harmonisé” analysis in the country indicate that about 247 859 people are currently in Phase 3: “Crisis” and need urgent assistance. The number of people in need of assistance is projected to increase to 424 372 by March 2015.

Crop calendar

Mauritania

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crops</th>
<th>January</th>
<th>February</th>
<th>March</th>
<th>April</th>
<th>May</th>
<th>June</th>
<th>July</th>
<th>August</th>
<th>September</th>
<th>October</th>
<th>November</th>
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<tr>
<td>Low lying area crops</td>
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<tr>
<td>Irrigated Rice</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Millet</td>
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<tr>
<td>Off-season Rice</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sorghum</td>
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<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>

Source: FAO/GIEWS

Mauritania

Cereal production

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rice (paddy)</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sorghum</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>-25</td>
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<td>Maize</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>-40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>309</td>
<td>301</td>
<td>-3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets
2014 cereal production forecast to decline due to rainfall deficits

Growing conditions for cereal crops and pastures have been poor in several parts of the country, due to irregular rains at the beginning of the cropping season in June/July which delayed plantings and subsequent erratic precipitation through August. Dieri (rainfed) production, which represents almost two-thirds of total cereal production in a normal year, is most affected. As a result, the National Agricultural Statistics Service has forecasted a below-average 2014 cereal harvest. Moreover, the erratic rains affected pasture regeneration and water points' level in several pastoral areas of the country, notably in Hodh El Chargui, Hodh El Ghrabi, Brakna and Tagant regions.

In 2013, an above-average harvest was gathered for the second consecutive year owing to favourable climatic conditions in the main cereal growing regions. The 2013 cereal output was estimated at about 301,000 tonnes, 29 percent above the average of the previous five years.

Access to food constrained by high food prices

In spite of last year’s above-average harvest, access to food has remained difficult for several segments of the population due mostly to high prices of coarse grains. Mauritania’s domestic cereals production only covers one-third of the national utilization requirement in a normal year. The country is highly dependent on imports of coarse grains (millet and sorghum) from its neighbours Senegal and Mali, as well as wheat purchased on the international market. International wheat prices are on the decline, but coarse grains market has remained relatively tight in neighbouring Senegal (one of Mauritania’s main sources of supply) due to a reduced 2013 cereal harvest. As a result, sorghum prices increased by 57 percent between February and August 2014 in Nouakchott.

Continued assistance is needed, especially for vulnerable people

A large segment of the Mauritanian population relies on traditional agriculture and livestock related activities to maintain their livelihoods, and, therefore, remain in a state of chronic vulnerability due to unpredictable seasonal rains and climatic conditions. Moreover, the high import dependency rate for food exposes the population to fluctuations of the global market. In addition, the armed conflict in Northern Mali has forced thousands of Malians to cross the border into Mauritania. As of September 2014, more than 54,700 Malian refugees...
were still living in Mauritania, mostly in southeastern Hodh Ech Chargui region. These refugees represent an additional burden to a region that was affected by a serious food and nutrition crisis in 2012.
GIEWS Country Brief
Mauritania

Reference Date: 28-January-2014

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT
- Estimates for the 2013 harvest point to an above-average cereal production
- Pastures have been affected by irregular rains in parts
- The food security outlook remains uncertain, reflecting reduced crop in neighbouring countries
- Humanitarian assistance continues to be needed including for Malian refugees

An above-average crop gathered in 2013
Harvesting of the 2013 cereal crops was completed in December. In spite of irregular rains in parts, an above-average cereal harvest was gathered for the second year in a row. The 2013 cereal output was estimated by a joint CILSS/FAO/FEWSNet Crop Assessment Mission at some 297 000 tonnes, similar to last year’s bumper crop and 33 percent above the previous five years average. By contrast, pastures have been affected by insufficient rains in several regions, notably in Brakna, Gorgol and Guidimaka.

In 2012, an above-average harvest was already gathered owing to favourable climatic conditions in the main cereal growing regions. The 2012 cereal output was estimated at a record 304 000 tonnes, about 68 percent higher than the 2011 drought-affected output and 53 percent above the average of the previous five years.

The food security outlook remains uncertain
In spite of last year’s above-average harvest, the overall food security outlook remains uncertain. Mauritania’s domestic cereals production only covers one-third of the national utilisation requirement in a normal year. The country is highly dependent on imports of coarse grains (millet and sorghum) from its neighbours Senegal and Mali, as well as wheat purchased on the international market. International wheat prices are on the decline, but a relatively tight coarse grain market is anticipated in neighbouring Senegal and Mali due to a reduced cereal harvest in these countries.

Continued assistance is still needed, especially for vulnerable people
Mauritania has been struck by successive severe food crises in recent years that resulted in depletion of household assets and high level of indebtedness. The food security situation remains difficult in parts, due to the lingering effects of previous crises and the impact of last year’s erratic rains on crops and pastures in some regions. Moreover, the armed conflict in Northern Mali has forced thousands of Malians to cross the border into Mauritania. As of November 2013, more than 67 000 Malian refugees were still living in Mauritania, mostly in southeastern Hodh Ech Chargui region. These refugees represent an additional burden to a region that was affected by a serious food and nutrition crisis in 2012.

The Government has continued to implement emergency interventions to support vulnerable populations. Moreover, a regional Emergency
Operation (EMOP) was implemented by WFP to assist refugees through December 2013.
Food Security Snapshot

- Prospects for the 2013 cereal crops are uncertain.
- The food supply situation has improved significantly in 2012/13 compared to the previous year.
- Humanitarian assistance continues to be needed including for Malian refugees.

Harvest prospects are uncertain due to irregular rainfall

Harvesting of the 2013 cereal crops has started in parts of the country. Overall prospects remain uncertain due to the dry spell which severely affected “dieri” (rainfed) crops in August. “Dieri” crops represent about one third of total cereal production in a normal year. Although rainfall resumed in September, allowing replanting in affected areas, yield potential and planted areas have been reduced in parts of Guidimakha, Gorgol and Brakna regions. Pastures also have been affected. Prospects for production in low-lying areas, below dams and for recession crops, although more favourable, are still uncertain, and will depend on rainfall pattern in October.

In 2012, an above-average harvest was gathered owing to favourable climatic conditions in the main cereal growing regions. According to the final estimates, the 2012 cereal output was estimated at a record 304,000 tonnes, about 68 percent higher than the 2011 drought-affected output and 53 percent above the average of the past five years.

Food supply improved in 2012/13

The 2012 good harvests coupled with adequate supply in most neighbouring countries and declining wheat prices on the international market, have led to much improved food availability during the 2012/13 marketing year (November-October). Mauritania’s domestic cereals production only covers one-third of the national utilisation requirement in a normal year. The country is highly dependent on imports of coarse grains (millet and sorghum) from its neighbours Senegal and Mali, as well as wheat purchased on the international market. Sorghum prices in Adel Bagrou (Hodh Ech Chargui region is south-eastern Mauritania) in August 2013 were 32 percent lower than a year earlier, reflecting the good cereal harvests gathered across the subregion. Moreover, wheat prices have been declining in recent months, in line with trends in international markets. Overall, food prices are likely to continue to follow normal patterns, in view of the relatively high supply levels in the whole western Sahel region and the declining international wheat prices.

Continued assistance is still needed, especially for vulnerable people

Mauritania has been struck by successive severe food crises in recent years that resulted in depletion of household assets and high level of indebtedness. In spite of last year’s good harvests and adequate food supplies, the food security situation remains difficult in parts, due to the lingering effects of previous crises. Moreover, the armed conflict in
Northern Mali has forced thousands of Malians to cross the border into Mauritania. As of October 2013, more than 60,000 Malian refugees were still living in Mauritania, mostly in south-eastern Hodh Ech Chargui region. These refugees represent an additional burden to a region that was affected by a serious food and nutrition crisis in 2012.

The Government has continued to implement emergency interventions to support vulnerable populations. These include cash transfers, targeted distribution, sales at subsidized prices and improving access to nutritional recuperation centres. Moreover, a regional Emergency Operation (EMOP) is being implemented by WFP to assist refugees through December 2013.
FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- A record crop was gathered in 2012 and rangelands have recovered well
- The food supply situation has improved significantly in 2012/13 compared to the previous year
- Humanitarian assistance continues to be needed due to the lingering effects of last year food crisis
- Civil strife in northern Mali also had a serious impact on food security in parts

Seasonably dry conditions prevail across the country and the 2013 cropping season is expected to start in July.

A bumper cereal harvest estimated following improved weather

Harvesting of the 2012 rainfed cereal crops was completed in December 2012, while harvesting of recession and off-season crops was completed last April.

Despite flooding in parts, adequate rainfall during the main cropping season has resulted in a bumper cereal harvest. According to the final estimates, the 2012 cereal output was estimated at a record 304 000 tonnes, about 68 percent higher than the 2011 drought-affected output and 53 percent above the average of the past five years.

In 2011, dry spells and poor rainfall distribution during the growing period (July to October) resulted in a 30 percent decline in cereal production compared to the previous year.

Improved food availability expected in 2012/13

The improved harvest position, coupled with adequate supply in most neighbouring countries and declining wheat prices on the international market, is expected to lead to much improved food availability during the 2012/13 marketing year (November-October). Mauritania’s domestic cereals production only covers one-third of the national utilisation requirement in a normal year. The country is highly dependent on imports of coarse grains (millet and sorghum) from its neighbours Senegal and Mali, as well as wheat purchased on the international market. Sorghum prices in Nouakchott in March 2013 were 33 percent lower than a year earlier, reflecting the good cereal harvests gathered across the subregion. Moreover, wheat prices have been mostly stable in recent months, in line with trends in international markets. Overall, food prices are likely to continue to follow normal patterns, in view of the relatively high supply levels in the whole western Sahel region and the declining international prices.

Continued assistance is still needed, especially for vulnerable people

In spite of the generally favourable food supply outlook, some 560 000 people will continue to be food insecure mostly as a result of the lingering effects of the 2011 food crisis.
Moreover, the armed conflict in Northern Mali has forced thousands of Malians to cross the border into Mauritania. As of early May 2013, more than 74 000 people have fled the conflict and crossed the border to seek refuge mostly in south-eastern Hodh Ech Chargui region. These refugees represent an additional burden to a region that was affected by a serious food and nutrition crisis in 2012. As a result, vulnerability to food insecurity of both refugees and host communities is highly aggravated.
FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT
- A record crop was gathered in 2012 and rangelands have recovered well
- The food supply situation has improved significantly in 2012/13 compared to the previous year
- Humanitarian assistance continues to be needed due to the lingering effects of last year food crisis
- Civil strife in northern Mali is also having a serious impact on food security in parts

A bumper cereal harvest estimated following improved weather
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Despite flooding in parts, adequate rainfall during the main cropping season has resulted in a bumper cereal harvest. According to the final estimates, the 2012 cereal output was estimated at a record 304 000 tonnes, about 68 percent higher than the 2011 drought-affected output and 53 percent above the average of the past five years.

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Continued assistance is still needed, especially for vulnerable people
In spite of the generally favourable food supply outlook, some 560 000 people will continue to be food insecure mostly as a result of the lingering effects of the 2011 food crisis.

Moreover, the ongoing armed conflict in Northern Mali has forced thousands of Malians to cross the border into Mauritania. As of early
February, more than 64 000 people have fled the conflict and crossed the border to seek refuge mostly in south-eastern Hodh Ech Chargui region. These refugees represent an additional burden to a region that was affected by a serious food and nutrition crisis in 2011. As a result, vulnerability to food insecurity of both refugees and host communities is highly aggravated.
Unsure of the 2012 cereal crops are uncertain
Sorghum prices have doubled
Civil strife in northern Mali is having a serious impact on food security in parts
Humanitarian assistance need to be continued and strengthened to prevent further deterioration in the food situation

Overall prospects for the 2012 cereal crops remain uncertain in spite of improved rains in August
The start of the rainy season was somewhat erratic with below average precipitation recorded in several areas through mid-July, notably in South-western parts of the country. Precipitation improved in late July and remained widespread through mid-August, thus replenishing soil water reserves and improving crop and pasture conditions. However, the prevalence of favourable conditions for the breeding and spread of Desert Locust continues to pose a serious threat to crops and pasture. Scattered mature adults were reported in the South east (Hodh Ech Chargui), in parts of southern Hodh El Gharbi, northern Gorgol and south west Tagant.

2011 coarse grains production severely reduced by irregular and insufficient rains
Last year, dry spells and poor rainfall distribution during the growing period (July to October) resulted in a sharp decline in cereal production. The 2011 cereal output was estimated at some 181 000 tonnes, about 30 percent below last year and 6 percent below the previous five-year average. The most affected areas are the rainfed agriculture zones in Guidimaka and in the South of Assaba, Hodh El Gharbi and Hodh Ech Chargui regions, and the pastoral and agropastoral zones (especially Trarza and Tagant regions), where the prolonged dryness negatively impacted pasture conditions and lowered the level of water points.

High cereal prices affect access to food
Mauritania is a food-deficit country where domestic cereals production only covers one third of the national utilisation requirement in a normal year. The country is highly dependent on imports of coarse grains (millet and sorghum) from its neighbours Senegal and Mali, as well as wheat purchased on the international market. Food prices are therefore a key factor to access food by the majority of the Mauritanian people. Prices of sorghum have been rising since October 2011 due to the poor harvest and high prices in neighbouring exporting countries. In June 2012, prices were 100 percent higher than in June 2011 in Nouakchott. Sorghum prices have increased more steeply in the south-eastern Hodh Ech Chargui region. Although wheat prices have been mostly stable in recent months, overall food prices are likely to remain under upward pressure, in view of the low supply levels in the whole western Sahel region and the rising international prices.

Food insecurity exacerbated by large numbers of
refugees from neighbouring Mali

According to Government sources, about 700 000 people, almost one fourth of the households in rural areas, have been affected by food insecurity as a result of last year drop in production. The highest malnutrition rates have been recorded in Hodh Ech Chargui, Guidimaka, Gorgol and Assaba regions in the South-East of the country, where approximately one third of households are food insecure.

Generally, a large segment of the Mauritanian population relies on traditional agriculture and livestock related activities to maintain their livelihoods, and is in a state of chronic vulnerability due to unpredictable seasonal rains and climatic conditions. The high import dependency rate for food also exposes the population to fluctuations of the global market, keeping poor households in cycles of indebtedness and poverty.

Moreover, the ongoing armed conflict in Northern Mali has forced thousands of Malians to cross the border to Mauritania. As of mid-July, more than 90 000 people have fled the conflict and crossed the border to seek refuge in south-eastern Hodh Ech Chargui region. These refugees represent an additional burden to a region that is already facing a serious food and nutrition crisis. As a result, vulnerability of both refugees and host communities is highly aggravated.

In view of the current difficult food security situation, a new poor harvest due to Desert Locust attacks would have very serious humanitarian implications.
FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Estimates for the 2011 harvest point to a sharp decline in coarse grains production.
- Cereal prices are, unseasonably, on the increase across the country.
- As of December 2011, about 600 000 people were estimated to be food insecure.
- Civil strife in northern Mali is having a serious impact on food security in parts.
- Urgent actions are needed to prevent a further deterioration of the food security situation.

2011 coarse grains production severely reduced by irregular and insufficient rains

Harvesting of the 2011 cereal crops was completed in December. Dry spells and poor rainfall distribution during the growing period (July to October) resulted in a sharp decline in cereal production. Following release of the final 2011 cereal production figures, the 2011 cereal output was estimated at some 181 000 tonnes, about 30 percent below last year and 6 percent below the previous five years average. The most affected areas are the rainfed agriculture zones in Guidimaka and in the South of Assaba, Hodh El Gharbi and Hodh Ech Chargui regions, and the pastoral and agropastoral zones (especially Trarza and Tagant regions), where the prolonged dryness negatively impacted pasture conditions and lowered the level of water points.

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Food and agricultural assistance needed as the food security situation is likely to deteriorate further

A large segment of the Mauritanian population relies on traditional agriculture and livestock related activities to maintain their livelihoods, and is in a state of chronic vulnerability due to unpredictable seasonal rains and climatic conditions. Moreover, the high import dependency rate for food exposes the population to fluctuations of the global market, keeping poor households in cycles of indebtedness and poverty.
According to a joint WFP/OSA (Observatoire de la Sécurité Alimentaire) survey, in December 2011, 600,000 people, almost one fourth of the households in rural areas, were affected by food insecurity. More than half of them (12.9 percent) have been classified as “severely food insecure”. The percentage of households affected by food insecurity is almost three times higher than in December 2010. The highest malnutrition rates have been recorded in Hodh Ech Chargui, Guidimaka, Gorgol and Assaba regions in the South-East of the country, where approximately one third of households are food insecure.

Moreover, the ongoing armed conflict in Northern Mali has forced thousands of Malians to cross the border to Mauritania. As of mid-March, more than 37,000 people have fled the conflict and crossed the border to seek refuge in and around the commune of Fassala, located in the south-eastern Hodh Ech Chargui region. These refugees represent an additional burden to a region that is already facing a serious food and nutrition crisis (the percentage and the absolute number of food insecure people are the highest in the country); as a result, vulnerability of both refugees and host communities is highly aggravated.

In order to respond to the likely food and nutrition crisis, the Government launched on 10 November 2011 the Plan EMEL (Hope) for ouguiyas 31.9 billion (USD 115 million) and has requested for assistance from the international community. Specific measures include targeted distribution of food and subsidized sales of cereals and fodder to people affected by food insecurity.

To support the Government efforts, WFP planned an Emergency Operation (EMOP) for USD 29 million aiming to assist more than 450,000 people through food distribution, cash transfers, feeding centres and food for work activities.
2011 coarse grains production severely reduced by irregular and insufficient rains

Harvesting of the 2011 cereal crops was completed in December. Dry spells and poor rainfall distribution during the growing period (July to October) resulted in a sharp decline in cereal production. The 2011 cereal output was estimated by a joint CILSS/FAO/FEWSNet Crop Assessment Mission at some 117 000 tonnes, about 53 percent below last year and 39 percent below the previous five years average. The most affected areas are the rainfed agriculture zones, where the cereal production recorded a 78 percent decrease compared to last year, and the pastoral and agropastoral zones (especially Trarza and Tagant regions), where the prolonged dryness negatively impacted pasture conditions and lowered the level of water points.

High cereal prices affect access to food

Mauritania is a food-deficit country where domestic cereals production only covers one third of the national utilisation requirement in a normal year. The country is highly dependent on imports of coarse grains (millet and sorghum) from its neighbours Senegal and Mali, as well as wheat purchased on the international market. Food prices are therefore a key factor to access food by the majority of the Mauritanian people. Prices of sorghum, which had been stable since the beginning of 2011, recorded sharp unseasonal increases in the last months (+50 percent from August to November) due to the poor harvest and high prices in neighbouring exporting countries, following reduced 2011 availabilities. Wheat prices are stable and close to the levels of the same month last year; however, in November, they were still 50 percent higher than in June 2010, when they started to increase following trends in international markets.

Food and agricultural assistance needed as the food security situation is likely to deteriorate further

A large segment of the Mauritanian population relies on traditional agriculture and livestock related activities to maintain their livelihoods, and is in a state of chronic vulnerability due to unpredictable seasonal rains and climatic conditions. Moreover, the high import dependency rate for food exposes the population to fluctuations of the global market, keeping poor households in cycles of indebtedness and poverty.
According to a joint WFP/OSA (Observatoire de la Sécurité Alimentaire) survey, in July 2011, 428,000 people, almost one fourth of the households in rural areas, were food insecure. In November, the estimated number increased to 838,000, and given the poor harvest this year it is anticipated that this could increase to 1.2 million by January 2012 if urgent actions are not taken.

The moderate acute malnutrition rate (MAM) of children under five years of age is increasing, and will likely deteriorate further to severe acute malnutrition (SAM) unless early action is taken. The highest malnutrition rates have been recorded in Brakna and Gorgol regions, in the south of the country.

In order to respond to the likely food and nutrition crisis, the Government launched the Plan EMEL (Hope) on 10 November 2011 and has requested for assistance from the international community. Through this plan the Government is planning to provide subsidized cereal sales through government shops and livestock fodder to people affected by food insecurity.
FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- The 2011 cropping season is expected to start with the onset of rains, normally in July
- Cereal production increased by 52 percent in 2010
- High international food prices have generated inflationary pressure on the domestic food markets

Seasonably dry conditions prevail

The seasonal rains have not yet started and farmers are currently preparing their fields. Planting of the 2011 cereal crops is scheduled to start in July with the onset of the rains.

Cereal production recovered in 2010

Favourable weather conditions throughout the cropping season resulted in a good cereal crop last year. Pastures have regenerated countrywide. The official estimate puts the 2010 aggregate cereal production at about 259,000 tonnes, an increase of 52 percent over the drought affected crop of 2009. This, in addition to favourable crop prospects in neighbouring countries, particularly in Senegal and Mali, lead to a generally satisfactory food availability so far in the 2010/11 marketing year (November/October).

High wheat prices affect access to food

Mauritania is a food-deficit country where agricultural production fluctuates markedly from year to year due to weather variations. Domestic cereals production only covers one third of the national utilisation requirement in a normal year. The country is highly dependent on imports of coarse grains (millet and sorghum) from its neighbours, Senegal and Mali, as well as wheat purchased on the international market. Food prices are therefore a key factor to access to food by the majority of the Mauritanian people. Prices of millet and sorghum have been mostly stable following good harvests in neighbouring countries. Wheat and rice prices also remained stable throughout July 2010. However, the recent sharp rise in international food prices, notably of wheat, maize, sugar and oils, has led to high inflationist pressure on the domestic food market eroding the purchasing power of urban and rural consumers. Average wheat prices in Nouakchott are reported to have increased by 38 percent year-on-year to March 2011.
Cereal production recovered in 2010

Favourable weather conditions throughout the cropping season resulted in a good cereal crop last year. Pastures have regenerated countrywide. A recent CILSS/FAO/Government mission provisionally estimated 2010 cereal production at 242,710 tonnes, an increase of 42 percent over the drought affected crop of 2009. This, in addition to favourable crop prospects in neighbouring countries, particularly in Senegal and Mali, should result in improved food supply situation in 2010/11.

High wheat prices affect access to food

Mauritania is a food-deficit country where agricultural production fluctuates markedly from year to year due to weather variations. Domestic cereals production only covers one third of the national utilisation requirement in a normal year. The country is highly dependent on imports of coarse grains (millet and sorghum) from its neighbours, Senegal and Mali, as well as wheat purchased on the international market. Food prices are therefore a key factor to access to food by the majority of the Mauritanian people. Prices of millet and sorghum remained mostly stable in 2010 following good harvests in neighbouring countries. Wheat and rice prices also remained stable throughout July 2010 reflecting trends on the international market. However, the recent sharp rise in international food prices, notably of wheat, maize, sugar and oils, is likely to lead to high inflationist pressure on the domestic food market and erode the purchasing power of urban and rural consumers. Average wheat prices in Nouakchott are reported to have increased by 38 percent between May and October 2010.
GIEWS Country Brief
Mauritania

Reference Date: 17-October-2010

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT
- Harvest prospects are favourable, following satisfactory growing conditions since July
- High international wheat prices are likely to generate inflationist pressure on the domestic food market.

Harvest prospects are favourable
Following the first showers in June, good rains fell from July through September over most of southern and central Mauritania. As a result, soil moisture has been generally adequate to meet crops’ water requirement since the beginning of the growing season, allowing satisfactory crop development in main producing zones. Harvesting of millet and sorghum has started. Pastures have regenerated countrywide, improving livestock conditions.

Last year, cereal output declined by about 24 percent compared to 2008, following irregular rains that limited areas planted in the irrigated sector and affected yields of diéri (rainfed) crops.

High wheat prices will affect access to food
Mauritania is a food-deficit country where agricultural production fluctuates markedly from year to year due to weather variations. Domestic cereals production only covers one third of the national utilisation requirement in a normal year. The country is highly dependent on imports of coarse grains (millet and sorghum) from its neighbours, Senegal and Mali, as well as wheat purchased on the international market. Food prices are therefore a key factor to access to food by the majority of the Mauritanian people. Prices of millet and sorghum remained mostly stable this year following good harvests in neighbouring countries. Wheat and rice prices also remained stable throughout July reflecting trends on the international market. However, the recent sharp rise in international wheat prices is likely to lead to high inflationist pressure on the domestic food market and erode the purchasing power of urban and rural consumers. Retail wheat prices in Nouakchott are reported to have increased by 21 percent between July and September.
Irregular rains caused a decline in cereal production

Seasonably dry conditions prevail. Plantings of coarse grains will start following the onset of rains, which normally begin in July.

The food outlook for 2010 is uncertain due to below average harvest in 2009. The 2009 cereal output was estimated by a joint CILSS/FEWSNet Crop Assessment Mission at some 164 000 tonnes, about 24 percent below last year and 3 percent below the previous five years average. This was the result of irregular rains that limited areas planted in the irrigated sector and affected yields of diéri (rainfed) crops. However, pastures situation is reported to be adequate.

Low coarse grain prices in response to a more plentiful supply

Mauritania is a food-deficit country where agricultural production fluctuates markedly from year to year due to weather variations. Domestic cereals production only covers one third of the national utilisation requirement in a normal year. The country is highly dependent on imports of coarse grains (millet and sorghum) from its neighbours, Senegal and Mali, as well as wheat purchased on the international market. Food prices are therefore a key factor to access to food by the majority of the Mauritanian people. Prices of millet and sorghum dropped in October 2009 in Nouakchott and remained mostly stable following good harvests in neighbouring countries. Wheat and rice prices also stabilised in recent months reflecting trends on the international market.

The food situation during the 2009/10 marketing year will depend to a large extent on the evolution of international food prices and actions the Government may take to mitigate their impact on consumers’ purchasing power.
GIEWS Country Brief
Mauritania

Reference Date: 29-January-2010

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT
- Cereal production dropped steeply in 2009 due to unfavourable weather conditions
- However, the food situation in 2010 will depend to a large extent on the evolution of international food prices and actions the Government may take to mitigate their impact on consumers’ purchasing power

Irregular rains caused a decline in cereal production
The food outlook for 2010 is uncertain due to below average harvest in 2009. A CILSS/FewsNet Crop Assessment Mission that visited the country in October 2009, estimated 2009 cereal output at some 164,000 tonnes, about 24 percent below last year and 3 percent below the previous five years average. This was the result of irregular rains that limited areas planted in the irrigated sector and affected yields of diéri (rainfed) crops.

Low coarse grain prices in response to a more plentiful supply
Mauritania is a food-deficit country where agricultural production fluctuates markedly from year to year due to weather variations. Domestic cereals production only covers one third of the national utilisation requirement in a normal year. The country is highly dependent on imports of coarse grains (millet and sorghum) from its neighbours, Senegal and Mali, as well as wheat purchased on the international market. Food prices are therefore a key factor to access to food by the majority of the Mauritanian people. Prices of millet and sorghum dropped in October in Nouakchott following good harvests in neighbouring countries, while wheat and rice prices remain relatively high reflecting trends on the international market.

The food situation during the 2009/10 marketing year will depend on the evolution of international food prices and actions the Government may take to mitigate their impact on consumers’ purchasing power.
GIEWS Country Brief
Mauritania

Reference Date: 24-September-2009

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT
- Overall unfavourable harvest prospects for current cereal crops
- Floods and lack of inputs and credit will affect production
- Access to food improved this year compared to 2007 and 2008

Harvest prospects are uncertain
In August, there was widespread and abundant rainfall following the irregular and under-average precipitations in July, which delayed sowing in some places. Nevertheless the replenishment rate of the dams is above 60 percent in the Wilaya of l’Adrar, Gorgol, Brakna, Guidimaka and in the two Hodhs. The agriculture season also suffered from a lack of credit and farm inputs; violent storms caused flooding in several regions, moreover, causing localised damage to agriculture. Early forecasts suggest that cereal production in 2009 will be below the levels of 2008.

Low inflation in response to a more plentiful food supply
Cereals production improved in 2008/09 after a very difficult year from the point of food supplies for both the urban and the rural populations. Cereals production in 2008-09 has been estimated at about 207 000 tonnes, which is about 15 percent above the average harvest of the year before and 29 percent above average.

However, Mauritania is a food-deficit country and domestic cereals production only covers one third of the national utilisation requirement. It is highly dependent on imports of secondary grains (millet and sorghum) from its neighbours, Senegal and Mali, as well as wheat purchased on the international market. Food prices are therefore a key factor to access to food by the majority of the Mauritanian people. The prices of secondary grains and wheat were already quite high in 2007, due to poor harvests in Senegal and higher international wheat market prices. Despite the suspension of import duty on cereals in force since 2007, food prices reached record levels in 2008 because of another poor harvest in Senegal (in 2007) and unchanged world prices. Thanks to good harvests in 2008 in Mauritania and its neighbours, food supplies improved. In June 2009 local couscous prices at Nouakchott were 8 percent below the prior year’s level.
Mauritania
Selected food prices

Ouguyu price

Source: Office National de Statistique