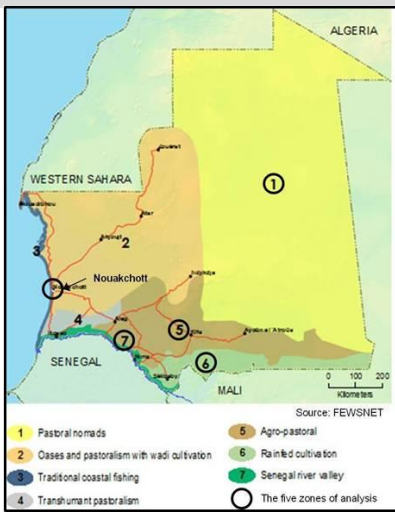


# Mauritania outcome analysis - synthesis report – April 2012

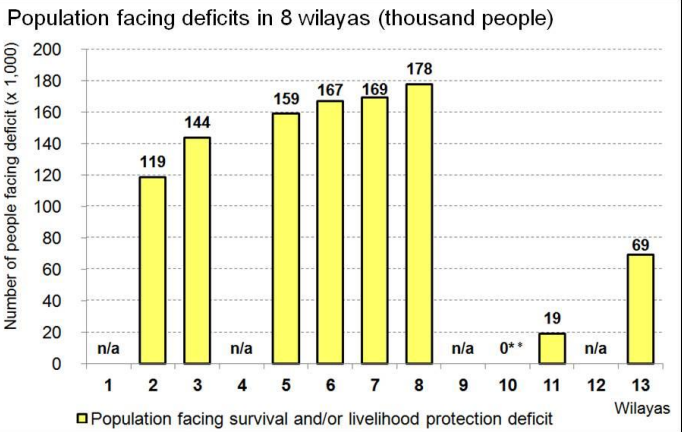
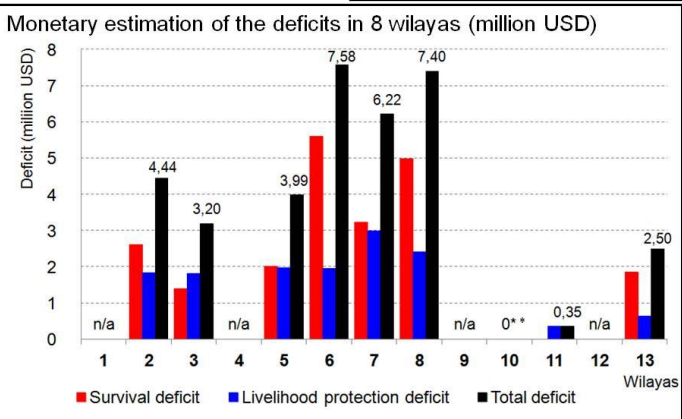
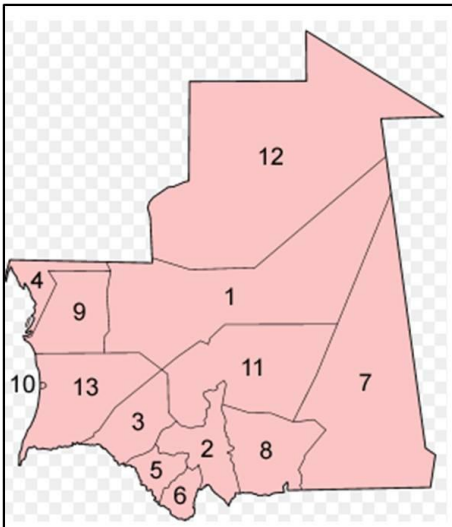
## Estimated food security needs for the 8 most populated wilayas:

- It is estimated **1,024,000 individuals** (belonging to 146,000 households) will be food insecure and present an income deficit between June and September 2012, and peaking after July (see breakdown by wilaya below);
- Up to 10.3 billion Mauritanian Ouguiya (equivalent to **US\$ 35.7 million**) would ensure that these households are able to stay above the livelihood protection threshold;
- The *wilayas* of Guidimakha, Hodh Gharby and Hodh El Charghy have the highest needs this year.



## Livelihood zones and wealth groups facing deficits in 2012

| Group      | Zone 1 – Pastoral nomads | 5 – Agro Pastoral     | 6 – Rain fed cultivation       | 7 – Senegal river valley       | Nouakchott peri urban |
|------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Very poor  | No deficit               | Livelihood protection | Livelihood protection Survival | Livelihood protection Survival | No deficit            |
| Poor       | No deficit               | No deficit            | Livelihood protection Survival | Livelihood protection Survival | No deficit            |
| Middle     | No deficit               | No deficit            | Livelihood protection Survival | No deficit                     | No deficit            |
| Better off | No deficit               | No deficit            | No deficit                     | No deficit                     | No deficit            |



This analysis was carried out in Nouakchott on February 19-23, 2012 for five livelihood zones by a technical committee including members of the National Food Security Committee (CSA), FEWSNET, National Statistics Office (ONS), Ministry of Agriculture, and NGO with the financial and technical support of the Humanitarian Aid Office of the European Union (ECHO).

The analysis presented covers the following rural and urban livelihood zones (see map above), which represent all the HEA baselines available in Mauritania:

- Pastoral nomads (1);
- Agro pastoral (5);
- Rain fed cultivation (6);
- Senegal river valley (7);
- Nouakchott peri urban livelihood zone.

Livelihood zones are ranked according to their deficit level and the intensity of the food insecurity as follows (see table above):

- Most affected:** Rain Fed Cultivation (6), Senegal river valley (7)
- Least affected:** Agro pastoral (5)
- Not affected:** Pastoral nomads (1), Nouakchott peri urban

As much as possible, official monitoring data on crop production and prices was used for the definition of the current year problem. Some of the crop production data is subject to revision by the Ministry of Agriculture.

**Wilayas of Mauritania**

|                          |                      |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 : Adrar *              | 8 : Hodh Gharby      |
| 2 : Assaba               | 9 : Inchiri *        |
| 3 : Brakna               | 10 : Nouakchott **   |
| 4 : Dakhlet Nouadhibou * | 11 : Tagant          |
| 5 : Gorgol               | 12 : Tiris Zemmour * |
| 6 : Guidimakha           | 13 : Trarza          |
| 7 : Hodh El Charghy      |                      |

\* Not surveyed  
 \*\* Based on the analysis of the peri-urban livelihood zone

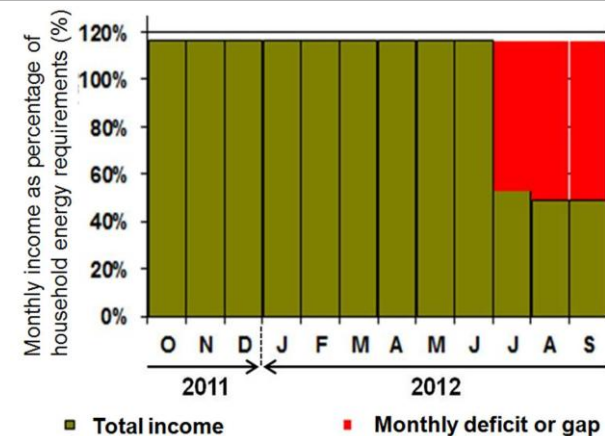
# Mauritania outcome analysis

## Seasonality of deficit

The timing at which the deficits will occur depends on the seasonal consumption and expenditures of households in each wealth groups and livelihood zones. The monthly deficit presented in red was generated by combining information on total income with seasonal calendar data. It takes into account the different times when the different sources of food and income are available.

The results presented here take the example of the very poor households in the Agro pastoral livelihood zone (5) and show that the deficits are likely to occur between July and September 2012.

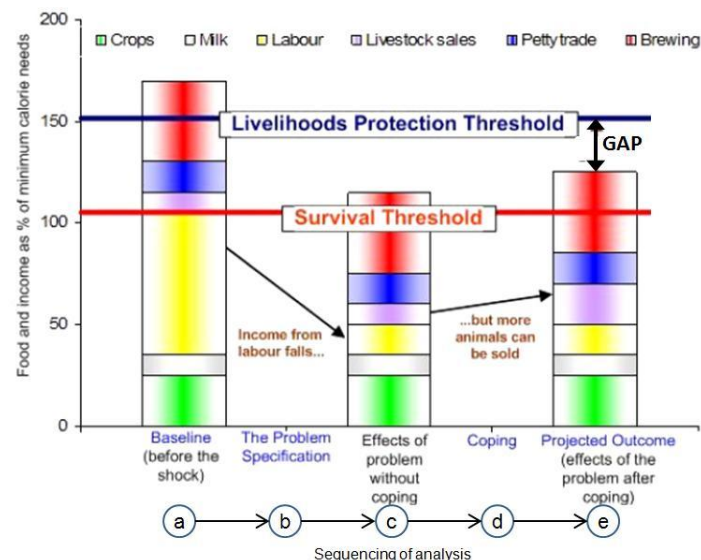
The same type of analysis is available for each wealth group and for each livelihood zone, and all show more severe deficits during an extended 3-to-6 month hunger season at the end of the consumption year peaking in July to September. The full report is available online on [www.hea-sahel.org](http://www.hea-sahel.org).



## The principles of HEA

The HEA provides an adequate and quantified framework of analysis of households' livelihoods and how they access their food, earn their income and spend it during a normal or baseline year. It allows modelling of scenarios using the present year characteristics of key parameters (i.e. food prices, agriculture production) allowing to mathematically link the change (positive or negative) to each relevant livelihood strategy. The gap identified for a single household can be extrapolated to a livelihood zone and to its population allowing the anticipation of needs in food or in cash of households in each wealth group and livelihood zone.

For each livelihood zone, the HEA-based outcome analysis is done in five steps (a to e):



- shows the total income of households in the reference year
- details the current year's situation for key parameters that are known to significantly impact on households' ability to react to the situation.
- shows the effect of problem without analysis households' own capacity to react to the situation
- integrates the household's own capacity to react to the current year situation
- presents the final projected outcome

The projected outcome (e) is compared to:

- The **Survival Threshold** is the minimum income for a household to access and prepare food meeting 100% of the members' energy needs. It is set slightly above 100% of the minimum food needs to allow for expenditure on survival non-food items associated with food preparation (i.e. salt, soap, cooking fuel) and water for human consumption, as paid for during the reference year.
- The **Livelihood Protection Threshold** adds on to the survival threshold the expenditure on productive inputs for crop and livestock production, health and education costs. Some few other items related to standard of living have been included.

Here, households would have an income **deficit** or **gap** of about 25% of their total annual income. It describes a stress or crisis situation, in which households would require external assistance. A survival deficit describes a more severe situation dominated by hunger and child malnutrition.