Mauritania - Resilience Index Measurement and Analysis 2017

Resilience Analysis and Policy (RAP) Team

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Identification

SURVEY ID NUMBER
MRT_2017_RIMA_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS

TITLE
Resilience Index Measurement and Analysis 2017

COUNTRY

Name	Country code
Mauritania	MRT

STUDY TYPE
Other Household Survey [hh/oth]

SERIES INFORMATION
Following the two Resilience Index Measurement and Analysis (RIMA) surveys carried out in 2015 and 2016 during the lean season and the post-harvest period, this survey was carried out in 2017 to determine the resilience index in all regions of the country.

ABSTRACT
Mauritania, like many countries in the Sahel, regularly face recurrent plagues such as droughts, floods, bird invasions, off-season rains, as well as, regional security issues. Drought, for example, is a common phenomenon in the south of Mauritania, which favors food insecurity and malnutrition, and significantly reduces household resilience while increasing their vulnerability to future shocks. Apart from the fact that only 0.5 percent of the land is suitable for agriculture, Mauritania consists of reliefs and very large, fragile agroecological complexes which are also faced with the effects of climate change.

In recent years, food crises and nutritional factors have been regularly observed due to structural causes which has poverty as its common denominator. These crises, as well as, climatic factors have a negative consequence on natural resources and reduce the resilience of livelihoods, thereby generating a loss in productivity and poor governance of natural resources. The concept of resilience generally defines the capacity of individuals, households, communities and countries to absorb shocks and adapt to a changing environment, while transforming the institutional environment in the long term. Thus, it is necessary to set up interventions that will have an impact on adaptability and risk management over time, in order to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable households.

For more than 10 years, FAO has measured the household resilience index in different countries, using a tool developed for this purpose; Resilience Index Measure and Analysis (RIMA). RIMA analysis requires household data, covering the different aspects of livelihood; activities (productive and non-productive), social safety nets, income, access to basic services (such as schools, markets, transportation etc.) and adaptive capacity. Following the two RIMA surveys carried out in 2015 and 2016 during the lean season and the post-harvest period, this survey was carried out in 2017 to determine the resilience index in all regions of the country.

KIND OF DATA
Sample survey data [ssd]

UNIT OF ANALYSIS
Households

Scope

NOTES
The scope for the survey includes:
1. Household characteristics and demography
2. Main employment and work activities of household
3. Other occasional work activities of household
4. Housing, Infrastructure and other household assets
5. Food insecurity evaluation and food consumption patterns
6. Food consumption score

7. Non-food consumption
8. Family enterprises
9. Credit and loans
10. Received and issued cash transfers
11. Agricultural production in the last 12 months
12. Agricultural inputs and productive assets
13. Livestock and fishing
14. Animal products
15. Adaptation strategies
16. Social networks and shocks
17. Perception on Government and public instiitution performance

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE
National Coverage

Producers and sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATORS

Name	Affiliation
Resilience Analysis and Policy (RAP) Team	Food and Agriculture Organization

PRODUCERS

Name	Affiliation
National Statistical Office	Government of Mauritania

Sampling

SAMPLING PROCEDURE
The sampling size used in the household survey was determined by the FAO - ESA statistical team based on the results of the General Census of Population and Housing (RGPH) 2013, Permanent Survey on Household Living Conditions (EPCV) 2014 and the results of Resilience Index Measurement and Analysis (RIMA) surveys conducted in 2015 and 2016. A total sample of 3,560 households was selected. A 2 stage, simple random sampling method was employed to select the sampled households, distributed among the different rural and urban areas of the country.

The first stage sampling frame consists of an exhaustive list of Census Districts (CD) from the mapping of the RGPH carried out in 2013. An average CD has a population of about 1,000 people (approximately 200 households). The frame has been reorganized into 25 strata, corresponding to the total number of districts in the country, each subdivided into two environments, except Nouakchott which constitutes the 25th stratum. Drawing units called primary units are made up of census districts in the sampling frame at the level of each stratum.

The second stage sampling frame consists of the list of households in each CD sampled. This database was updated after a preliminary count which takes place shortly before the actual data collection in order to reduce the risks linked to the mobility of households. A total of 20 households were drawn from each CD counted.

Out of the 3,560 sampled households, 2,826 were interviewed.

DEVIATIONS FROM THE SAMPLE DESIGN
Some teams encountered several difficulties related mainly to access, due to the collection period (winter). Also, the methodology used i.e carrying out census of districts before drawing sample households caused a delay in data collection and therefore the time provided was not sufficient to ensure collection at all level of the sampled census districts.

RESPONSE RATE
The response rate was 79.4%.

Data Collection

DATES OF DATA COLLECTION

Start	End	Cycle
2017-07	2017-08	Data Collection

DATA COLLECTION MODE
Computer Assisted Personal Interview [capi]

Data Processing

DATA EDITING
The data collection operation was performed using tablets. The program entered, designed by the statistical office has been tested and all constraints/controls necessary to ensure data quality have been integrated into the program.This program has been shared and tested before training. Also, consistency procedures have been incorporated into the program to minimize collection errors and ensure harmonization and consistency between different sections of the questionnaire.

In addition to regular checks carried out by supervisors, a mission to supervise progress and quality of data collected as part of the RIMA-National project was organized during the period from 11 to 22 August 2017. This 10-day mission allowed to visit all the deployed teams in the field. It was organized just after the departure of the teams, on August 8, 2017, in order to better supervise the start of the data collection phase in the field. This mission had several objectives:
1. Identify problems and provide solutions
2. Examine the quality of work by verifying the data collected
3. Recover all the data already collected and corrected in the field to serve as a backup.

Data Appraisal

DATA APPRAISAL
A 5-day training was provided by the FAO team in collaboration with the team from the national statistical office on the RIMA-national questionnaire. This training was done to examine the questionnaire and explain to the different participants the meaning of all the questions asked. During this training, a practical session on the tablets was provided by the statistical team in order to allow the data collection agents understand the handling and testing of the questionnaire. At the end of this training, a pilot survey was organized in some districts of Nouakchott. This survey revealed errors in the collection program which were corrected before field teams were deployed for data collection.

The data collection in the field lasted 1 month and 10 days. In addition to regular checks carried out by supervisors, a mission to supervise progress and quality of data collected as part of the RIMA-National project was organized during the period from 11 to 22 August 2017. This 10-day mission allowed to visit all the deployed teams in the field. It was organized just after the departure of the teams, on August 8, 2017, in order to better supervise the start of the data collection phase in the field. This mission had several objectives:
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Access policy

CONTACTS

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CITATION REQUIREMENTS

FAO. 2018. Analyse de la resilience en Mauritanie. Rome. 60 pp. Licence: CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO

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Metadata production

DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI_MRT_2017_RIMA_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS_FAO

PRODUCERS

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Office of Chief Statistician	OCS	Food and Agriculture Organization	Metadata Producer

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

MRT_2017_RIMA_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS_v01

Data Description

Data file	Cases	Variables
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anon_module_c	2826	36
anon_module_d	18448	7
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anon_module_l	2826	5
anon_module_m1	1080	4
anon_module_o	2826	3
anon_module_w	2826	3
anon_module_y	2826	10
anon_module_z	2359	4