

Mauritania

Update on the context and situation of children

During 2022, Mauritania has maintained its efforts to prevent and manage cases of COVID-19. Thus, out of 2,902,865 people to be vaccinated, 2,099,188 have received a dose of vaccine (72.31 % of the target) and 1,537,370 have been fully vaccinated (59.96 % of the target) since the beginning of the pandemic. In December, the country had a COVID-19 prevalence rate of 1,584 per 100,000, a case fatality rate of 1.57 % and the cure rate at 98.43 %. **COVID-19 negative impacts on the economy continued to have repercussions on the labour market, and on the living conditions and well-being of the population.**

According to the Study on multidimensional poverty in Mauritania (2022) conducted by the National Agency for Statistics, Demographic and Economic Analysis (ANSADE), in partnership with Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative (OPHI) and UNICEF, about six out of ten people (56.9%) are multidimensionally poor. Rural areas are pockets of poverty that require specific attention, as nearly eight out of ten (77.1%) people live in poverty. Children aged 0-17, who represent 50.7% of the population, are the poorest age group, with an incidence of poverty (61.9%) and a MPI (0.352) much higher than the general population (56% and 0.320 respectively). Almost one in four people (24.0%) are poor by both monetary and multidimensional measures. **According to Mauritania's Human Capital Index (HCI), a child born today will only achieve 38% of his/her productivity in adulthood.** Expected years of school adjusted for effective learning are 4.2 years per child on average, when ten years of quality education is the only guarantee of a demographic dividend. 23% of children are stunted, in a context of low public budget allocation on health (4%) and education (7%). Social assistance spending (7.5% of GDP) is one of the highest in the region and the safety nets programmes reach 47% of the poorest quintile of the population.

Mauritania is in its third year of its political cycle, which should end by mid-2024. According to the calendar published by the electoral commission, the municipal elections will take place in May 2023. The President Mohamed Ould Ghazouani's "Programme Prioritaire Élargi du Président (PROPEP)" integrates the response plan to the COVID-19 pandemic and focuses on resilient recovery, social services and preschool education. After a rebound of 2.4% in 2021, fuelled by increased private consumption, investment, and improved performance in the services sector, the economy is expected to confirm this positive trajectory and grow by 5.3% in 2022, supported by increased production of extractive products and improved activity in services. However, the country remains vulnerable to shocks such as a longer COVID-19 pandemic, security risks in the Sahel region, protracted conflict in Ukraine, and climate-related risks that could lead to lower economic activity and an increase in poverty, with a sizable increase in the inflation that should stabilize at 11% (IMF).

According to the Permanent survey on the living conditions of households (EPCV 2019-2020), 42% of children aged 6-11 are out of school, exceeding 50% in rural areas and in the east of the country. Less than 1% of pupils enrolled in the first year of basic education attended pre-school last year and 26% of them are over the official age.

The proportion of children aged 0-5 years registered at birth has declined from 65% (MICS 2015) to 44.85% in 2020 (DHS). Detrimental practices such as female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) are slowly declining, affecting 41% of girls aged 0-14 and 62% of women aged 15-49, while child marriage remains unchanged, with 16% of girls aged 20-24 married before 15 and 37% before 18.

The population is very young, with about 52% under the age of 19, 75% under 35. 34.8% aged 14-19 are neither in school nor in the job market (EPCV 2020). An estimated 16.2% of children aged 5-17

live with at least one disability.

Despite a good level of market supply, vulnerable populations have difficulties to access basic food since 2021, mainly due to the increase in prices. According to the *Cadre Harmonisé* (March 2022), 878,921 individuals and 36 departments have faced crisis conditions (phase 3+) during the peak of the lean season (June-August 2022). This corresponds to 20 % of the population, one of the highest rates in the Sahel region, and reflects an increase of 64% compared to 2021. Based on the SMART survey of 2021, the Nutrition Technical Group estimated the burden of acute malnutrition in 2022 at 135,250 cases, of which 32,740 SAM (severe acute malnutrition) cases. In addition, the situation in Ukraine has had significant impacts on food prices in Mauritania as well as on pastoralism. Infant and child mortality is estimated at 41 deaths per 1000 live births, a slight decrease of 4% since 2000 (45 deaths per 1000 live births). Neonatal mortality is estimated at 22 per 1000 live births, stable since 2000, and represents 44% of infant and child deaths due to prematurity (38.6%), intrapartum (21.9%), sepsis (19%), pneumonia (6.4%) and congenital malformations (5.9%).

Coverage of basic services remains at 72% for drinking water and 50% for sanitation, and the proportion of the population practicing open defecation is still at 31% (JMP 2022 <https://washdata.org/>).

Following the resurgence of tensions in Mali, Mauritania has recorded an influx of refugees in several departments of the Hodh Chargui Region in the eastern part of the country. 106,545 refugees are registered in 2022 (82,816 in the Mberra Refugees Camp), including 13,042 new arrivals (UNHCR). Many had lost assets, properties and livestock as they escaped violence. In addition, at least 5,570 Mauritians returned from Mali in 2022. Pressure on essential social services (health, education, nutrition, WASH) has increased, as have protection concerns, particularly around child labour and child marriage. The influx of people may fragilize social cohesion.

Major contributions and drivers of results

The national strategy for accelerated growth and shared prosperity (SCAPP 2016-2030) was revised and its five-year action plan (2021-2025) approved by the government in June 2022. This revision includes the socio-economic consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic. The SCAPP five-year action plan places children at the heart of its ambition, and the regional strategies should ensure better targeting of the most vulnerable, promote local development and the resilience of communities. The delay in the SCAPP revision has led the United Nations System to request a one-year extension of the current Cooperation Framework (CPDD 2018-2022). While pursuing the implementation of the 2018-2022 programme, UNICEF has been engaged in the planning of the new UNSDCF 2024-2027.

Key Result for Children KRC#1 and KRC#2. Access to quality, high-impact health and nutrition services has improved in 2022: (i) 57,653 pregnant women received at least 2 antenatal consultations (30% compared to 24% (48,253) in 2021), including 28,383 tested for HIV (49% compared to 11.1% (21,667) in 2021) ; (ii) 132,491 children received DTP-HepB-Hib3 (85% compared to 77% in 2021), and 131,643 received measles and rubella vaccine (RR1) (84% compared to 75% in 2021); (iii) a cumulative total of 2,903,223 children aged 6-59 months received vitamin A supplementation, compared to 2,290,905 in 2021; (iv) 28,113 children received quality treatment for SAM, with 89% cured.

As part of the promotion of optimal infant and young child feeding practices (IYCF), hygiene and sanitation, and recourse to health services when necessary, UNICEF has continued to strengthen the capacities of community actors to reach 138,927 pregnant and breastfeeding women and 105,095 children under the age of 2 (54,649 boys/50,446 girls) with an integrated package of IYCF services, despite the reduction in funding, which was a major constraint in 2022. Exclusive breastfeeding has

been promoted for 36,696 children 0-6 months (19,082 boys/17,614 girls), representing 72% of the 50,782 expected (25,899 boys/24,883 girls). 62,815 children aged 6-23 months (32,664 boys and 30,151 girls) benefited from dietary diversity, representing 53% of the 118,490 expected (60,430 boys/58,060 girls). Among these children, 20,903 (10,870 boys/10,033 girls) received home fortification with micronutrient powder, representing 15% of the 140,000 expected (71,400 boys/68,600 girls).

In addition, UNICEF has supported an integrated campaign of supplementation, screening, deworming, birth registration and catch-up immunization (all antigens) in the first half of 2022: 612,386 children aged 6-59 months (312,316 boys and 300,070 girls) received vitamin A against a target of 655,536 (93%); 560,327 children aged 12-59 months (285,767 boys and 274,560 girls) were dewormed (90% coverage). Despite securing vitamin A capsules and deworming tablets, children did not receive a second dose for semester 2 due to lack of funding. UNICEF's advocacy has resulted in a commitment to domestic funding for the campaign through the national social protection programme (TAAZOUR) for the first quarter of 2023.

KRC#3. Universal enrolment was supported for increased access and retention of children in school with quality teaching and learning. Nearly 800 teachers, including 150 female preschool assistants, improved their skills, and support to education services was offered to 728,431 children (48% girls) in 3,695 schools.

UNICEF advocacy led to the prioritization of preschool education. Support was provided to the sector diagnosis, with a focus on the chapters related to improving equity in access, retention and planning based on risk and vulnerability to improve the resilience of the system. This diagnosis will inform the development of the next sectoral plan (PNDSE 3).

The country has also joined the Transforming Education dynamic, and the Government committed to improve the performance of the education by i) promoting an inclusive, equitable, safe, and healthy school; ii) developing learning and life skills; iii) supporting the qualification of teachers and enhancement of the teaching profession; iv) promoting digital learning; and v) increasing the funding in education.

UNICEF has contributed to strengthen the deconcentrated national data management system (SIGE), and 222 school directors (serving 79,418 children) were trained in the use of tablets. 800 teachers continued their training and more than 36 student-teachers were introduced to pedagogical practices and language skills through digital learning. The Akelius platform has been used to reinforce language skills in French for more than 100 student-teachers. The Teacher Training School (ENI) remains the national gateway for the adoption of the platform and digital education initiated by UNICEF. 8,539 students (4,340 girls) received school kits. A process of identifying girls at risk of dropping out of school has enabled 160 adolescent girls to improve their level of French and make the transition to secondary school.

KRC#5. The protective environment for children was strengthened in all the regions with adequate coordination mechanisms, decentralization of protection systems in 49 communes and 3 regional committees for juvenile justice. 6,745 children (95% of the children identified) accessed health services, psychosocial care and legal assistance, among which 297 children living with a disability, 209 on the move, 757 victims of sexual violence, 922 refugee children and 1,382 children in conflict with the law. 25,204 community members were engaged in the prevention of harmful practices and gender-based violence. In addition, 1,055 girls and 507 boys received prevention and protection services against marriage. Thanks to advocacy and support provided to the National Council for Children, public authorities were mobilized to monitor the situation of the most vulnerable children (mostly street children and children at risk of drug abuse). Advocacy for greater use of non-custodial measures is now bearing fruit with the establishment of a national committee to develop a national framework

for alternative measures to detention.

KRC#8. Continued efforts to provide access to water and sanitation in rural and peri-urban areas have enabled 14,759 people to live in 116 new open defecation free (ODF) certified communities (38,543 people have access to basic sanitation), and 14,054 additional people to benefit from drinking water services. 83 schools and 85 health centres have seen their sanitary conditions improved. UNICEF has also strengthened the WASH sector governance. Thus, the extended sectoral sustainability study is being carried out under the leadership of the Ministry of hydraulic and sanitation and ANSADE, with the participation of the health and education sectors. A capacity building plan for all the hydraulic regional directions has been developed, the national hygiene promotion strategy has been revised and a new strategy up to 2030 is being finalized based on lessons learned, particularly from the COVID-19 pandemic. Cross-sectoral initiatives were launched, including climate change mainstreaming, and the monitoring of sector results by harmonizing the national indicators with the JMP was strengthened. This support lays the foundation for a strategic commitment for the next CPD (2024-2027).

Significant efforts have been made to promote the rights of the child, particularly on issues that were neglected during the two years of the health emergency. Numerous campaigns to promote rights, including those related to menstrual hygiene and gender-based violence, have generated a real movement of engagement online. The U-Report initiative, launched in August 2022, in partnership with the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports, now has 5,500 young people mobilized on various awareness campaigns in their communities. These youth participated in the consultation process towards the Transforming Education Summit, resulting in the development of an advocacy package for decision makers, including a "Letter from a young Mauritanian to world leaders".

The SAFIA model is an integrated community-based participatory approach for out-of-school girls aged 14-24. After a first cohort of 1,400 girls' certification in May 2022, a second group of 1,400 was accompanied and trained in life skills, 100 participated in a social entrepreneurship competition (SAFIA BOSS) which allowed the launch of micro social entrepreneurship. Community radio stations in three regions are supported to encourage youth participation with weekly broadcasts on various themes.

In 2022, UNICEF continued to expand its digital presence. Its Facebook page now has nearly 134,000 followers, reaching as many as 2,589,000 people, and is the leading French-speaking platform in the country. The "UNICEF Mauritania" page has also been launched on LinkedIn and TikTok, which are high visibility platforms in Mauritania.

Eleven surveys were dematerialized and conducted through RapidPro and Kobo on behavior change, education and monitoring of end-use of nutritional inputs (Plumpy'Nut®). In the framework of digital education with the Akelius project, a needs analysis was done to reach other targets (incarcerated children and children with disabilities).

Social Protection. The government's commitment towards the development of a social protection system continued with the advent of a new agency in charge of developing semi-contributory mechanisms for the informal sector. The revitalization of the steering committee for the national social protection strategy has accelerated its revision, strengthened the links between the various departments, including the central and regional levels that were disconnected. As a result, the social register was improved in 2022. In response to the socio-economic consequences of COVID-19 pandemic, 4 cash transfer distribution cycles were organized. 9,956 vulnerable households caring for a person with a disability in Nouakchott each received an amount of 2,000 MRU (approx. US\$53) per cycle. The Post Distribution Monitoring survey showed that 75% of this money was used for food, 16% for health care and 4% for debt repayment. In addition, 2,837 households each received 10,000 MRU (approx. US\$265) to carry out an income-generating activity and were trained on financial management and marketing. In rural areas, 4 cycles of cash transfers, in addition to the national social safety net

programme (Tekavoul), were carried for poor households with children under 5, pregnant or breastfeeding women and women heads of households. In total, 32,254 households out of the 35,000 targeted (92.15%) each received 1,200 MRU (approx. US\$31) per cycle.

The action plan to strengthen the capacities of UNICEF and the government in public finance for children, was implemented. 40 executives from line ministries were trained and two budget briefs on education and social protection were produced.

The multi-sectoral humanitarian response addressed the needs of (i) the population affected by food insecurity and malnutrition, (ii) Malian refugees and host communities, including more than 7,800 Malian refugees and 4,400 Mauritanian returnees, and (iii) the populations affected by the floods (over 70,000 individuals in Nouakchott, including 36,570 children and 1,700 households in Gorgol).

Nutrition. 28,073 children with SAM were treated throughout the country. The government played an important role by purchasing 75 % of the ready-to-use therapeutic food. As part of the fight against polio, 889,689 children aged 0 to 5 years were vaccinated, out of a target of 828,883 children (108%). 23,538 children, including 11,450 girls (49%), were supported in the context of education in emergency situations (preschool initiation, formal primary and secondary education, original education and literacy, and professional training in partnership with the ILO). Working conditions in formal and Koranic schools have been supported by the education administrative authorities. A risk and disaster prevention and preparedness initiative has been launched in the Bassiknou sub-region where Mberra Camp is located, to strengthen the resilience of community and schools to hazards and disasters, including the effects of climate change. 24 classrooms in two schools were rebuilt and now provide a safe learning environment. Nearly 300 Mauritanian returnee children of school age were supported to access school and continue their learning.

COVID-19 pandemic. As co-leader of the Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) pillar, UNICEF has supported the implementation of the communication strategy by mass sensitization campaigns, as well as its evaluation by a rapid perception survey enabling the readjustment of approaches. As coordinator of the Infection prevention and control (IPC) pillar, UNICEF has continued to the improvement of hygiene conditions by supervising the activities in the national hospitals, distributing consumables and equipment, and conducting periodic evaluations with the Directorate of Public Hygiene. The improvement in the communities' perception of the risks of vaccine-preventable diseases is characterized by the adoption and acceptance of vaccination leading to 132,735 adolescents aged 12-17 (19% of the target) being vaccinated in 2022.

Operations. The financial performance of the institutional (BMM) and cross-sectoral (GC) budgets in 2022 was satisfactory with an execution rate of 98%.

Thanks to the regular monitoring of the HACT plan, an adequate level of assurance was maintained with respect to disbursements made. All active civil society organizations (CSO) were assessed on Prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), and action plans for those at moderate risk were put in place to strengthen their capacity and reduce risk level. 13 capacity assessments of key national and international civil society, and government partners have been conducted.

As part of the action plan of the anti-fraud strategy, the risk committee organized, with the support of the regional office, a training session on UNICEF's anti-fraud policy, supply procedures, HACT, and PSEA for all staff, 50 vendors and more than 100 partners. The Annual Risk Assessment (ARA) was finalized as well as the update of the risk profile, including risks related to the Annual Management Plan priorities, and the monitoring and control of risks related to the management of Direct Cash Transfer.

Human resources. The parity rate has increased by 3 points (39%) for women compared to 2021 and

the geographic diversity score has evolved positively by 2 points (40%).

ICT equipment and software. They were maintained according to the organization's standards and following the recommendations of the ICT Peer Review conducted in 2022 to ensure efficient and effective programme support. With the full implementation of Cloud One, staff can work safely in the office and while on the move. Bandwidth has been doubled since September to 100 Mbps, with a savings of approximately US\$11,000 compared to 2021, while ensuring resiliency to outages through redundancy between two local operators.

Inter-agency collaboration. In the framework of the Business Operations Strategy (BOS), the same operator has been selected for mobile communication and Internet via optical fiber, through the same Long-Term Agreements. The working conditions in the Bassiknou area office were improved through the connection to the national electricity network, which will allow a reduction in CO2 emissions and in the operating budget estimated at US\$42,000 (a reduction in the joint budget with the other agencies of 15%). As part of the Greening of the UN compound, an agreement was signed with ILO for the construction of an innovative and sustainable alternative form of construction, using local materials and techniques to significantly reduce heat inside the building.

UN Collaboration and Other Partnerships

Partnership efforts were pursued with several ministries (Health, Economic affairs and the promotion of productive sectors, Industry and commerce, handicrafts and tourism, Social welfare programme), to support the national Scaling-Up Nutrition platform, which advocates for domestic funding and the development of strategic documents to combat micronutrient deficiencies. The partnership with WFP, FAO, the Ministry of Health, the Food Security Commissariat and the MASEF has been strengthened through the Food Security and Nutrition Emergency Coordination Unit (DCAN). The partnership between the national Social Welfare Programme (TAAZOUR) and the MASEF is an opportunity to strengthen the design and implementation of child sensitive social protection programmes.

Inter-agency collaboration has been strengthened particularly in social protection, resilience building and the implementation of the Humanitarian-Development-Peace (HDP) Nexus. Significant achievements in the articulation, harmonization and coherence of social safety net programmes have been observed (Joint SDG Fund joint programme on social protection & LNOB, UNICEF-ILO-WFP), including the establishment of a coordination platform at the central and regional levels to discuss social protection challenges. The three organizations, in collaboration with the World Bank, have continued to advocate for the inclusion of the most vulnerable people in social protection services such as health insurance, education, civil status, balanced nutrition, and cash transfers. The joint mission of BMZ (Germany)-UNHCR-UNICEF-WFP to the Sahel on the operationalization of the HDP Nexus in fragile contexts, including those of forced displacement, allowed us to measure the progress made, particularly in the framework of the building resilience in the Sahel programme (UNICEF-WFP), and to identify opportunities for strengthening the collaboration between the 3 organizations and with BMZ and GIZ (Germany). A new joint programme with OHCHR and UNFPA aiming to promote social justice by strengthening access to civil status, land use and conflict prevention and resolution for women and youth in the Guidimakha region, was approved by the Peacebuilding Fund in 2022.

The singer "Adviser" known in the West African sub-region, and Esma Kane, the Mauritanian content creator with millions of subscribers were appointed as Goodwill Ambassadors. As part of this overall dynamic, the office organized a training session on Business for Results (B4R) and a meeting with local business leaders in the perspective of a mobilizing partnerships that respects the rights of the child in Mauritania.

The 2018-2022 country programme was extended for one year in alignment with the UNDAF extension. After successful fundraising efforts, the office increased the ORR ceiling by US\$26,500,000 from US\$57,000,000 to US\$83,500,000. ORE financing amounted to US\$7,381,524, and the 2022 HAC funding gap was 54%. Resources mobilization from Germany (AA), the United States of America (USAID and State Department/PRM), the United Kingdom (FCDO), the European Union (ECHO), Japan, UNOCHA, Romania, GAVI/The Vaccine Alliance, and the Spanish Committee for UNICEF funded interventions in health, nutrition, education, and child protection, C4D community engagement and AAP, and WASH.

Lessons Learned and Innovations

Programmes ensured the geographic convergence of interventions promoted by the 2018-2022 UNDAF, and several opportunities have been seized to strengthen complementarity and intersectoral synergies.

The implementation of preventive interventions using Community awareness and learning woman Groups (GASPA) is a gateway to rationalize resources for the implementation of integrated multisectoral interventions around the 'First 1000 days' approach on which UNICEF is positioning

itself for the next programme cycle 2024-2027. Indeed, these first 1000 days constitute a unique and critical window of opportunity for the physical, psycho-motor, intellectual and cognitive development of the child. The office refined its vision of the participatory community approach as a model for integrated interventions to achieve the decentralisation policy. The approach aims to empower people in a process of dialogue, learning, decision-making, and action where all members of a community, including the vulnerable and the marginalized, become aware of their strengths, assess themselves, and work collectively to identify and analyse the challenges they face, and develop practical solutions to their problems.

Thanks to the strengthening of intersectoral interventions with health-nutrition, education and social protection sectors, child protection services have been delocalized and universal prevention of violence strengthened as advocated in the child protection 2021-2030 strategic plan. Indeed, by integrating child protection in 263 GASPA, 3,945 women have been sensitized to violence against children, creating a protective environment for over 4,000 children. Similarly, families receiving cash has allowed the identification of 1,301 children and their referral to the protection services. In school, teachers have been trained and codes of conduct put in place, as well as mechanisms for reporting violence. All the relays and teachers trained will enable the identification and care of children living in localities where protection services are non-existent. The multisectoral approach built the community resilience and reinforced social cohesion.

Two external evaluations of the IYCF plan were carried out in 2022 on the 5 years of implementation, and the link between the cash social protection programme and the improvement of optimal IYCF practices. These evaluations showed an improvement in knowledge and in the practice of exclusive breastfeeding, but there is a need for community and household close supervision and the sustainability of IYCF interventions. Thus, it was recommended to integrate the scaling up of IYCF practices in the Regional strategy for accelerated growth and shared prosperity and in communal development plans, and to promote the coherence and integration of the IYCF dimension in the sectoral vision of the MASEF.

The involvement of UNICEF in the education sector diagnosis process, leading to the elaboration of the National Education System Status Report (RESEN), offered the opportunity to place the issue of out-of-school children and preschool as a sub-sector in national priorities, and to address risks and vulnerabilities to reinforce the resilience of the system. Although UNICEF is not the lead of the technical and financial partners for education, it maintained its position as champion of the right to education. It is therefore essential to maintain this position to continue supporting the levers for strengthening human capital.

The initiative on disaster prevention and preparedness is a relevant experience to promote risk-based planning and prevention of climate change impacts on the education sector and protection of learners. This has enabled the mobilization of a standby partner with NORCAP, the continuation of the policy dialogue on climate change, and the positioning of UNICEF as an essential partner in education and consequently in the mobilization of related funds.

Using the Social Register platform to transfer cash to beneficiaries has reduced the risk of duplicate payments and claims. Thanks to the geolocation system, payments are tracked in real time by all stakeholders. Reconciliation of figures between the social register, programme implementation teams and the bank are also done automatically. Coordination with other programmes using the register is also automatically synchronized.

The SAFIA approach, based on an integrated community participatory process, is a new model of engagement with youth that involves them as actors of change. The services offered in the SAFIA centres correspond to the wishes and grievances of the young girls. The challenge identified remains that of sustainability for which UNICEF is working at establishing synergies, particularly with the

private sector.

The country has long been confronted with the weak integration of climate change into sectoral programmes. The recent experience with the Ministry of Water and Sanitation (MHA) is a model for the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD). The support to the MHA at integrating climate change in the programmatic framework documents has led to a sustained dialogue between the two ministries. The MHA is now the first ministry to initiate this process in alignment with the Nationally Determined Contributions. The approach is supported by the MEDD and advocates for a better involvement of the sectoral departments and their partners in similar processes.

The WASH intervention model developed in the peri-urban area has ensured convergence and coordination of key actors. This model involving local authorities, private operators, water and sanitation services, and communities, has accelerated the access to water and sanitation services for the populations of these areas. This model has fostered multi-sectoral coordination at the operational level, with a focus on strengthening governance systems in municipalities while ensuring the involvement of young entrepreneurs to provide innovative solutions, particularly in sanitation, hygiene promotion and waste management.

All these lessons learned, and innovation are being taken into account in the development process of the next CPD 2024-2027, and will inform the implementation of the programme in 2023, which is a transitional year that will allow for new, more effective and efficient multisectoral approaches, especially in the communities, to strengthen resilience and participation.