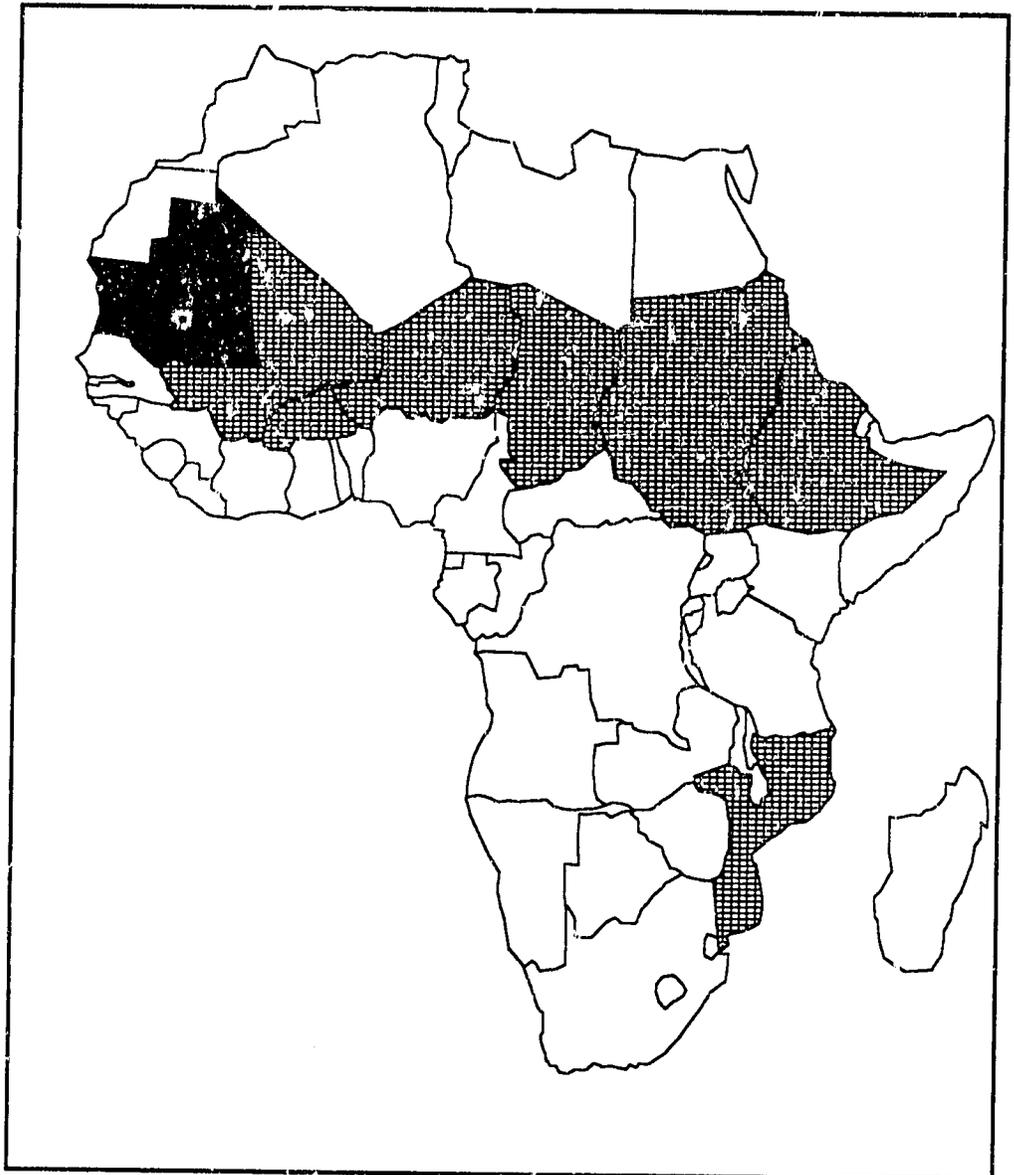


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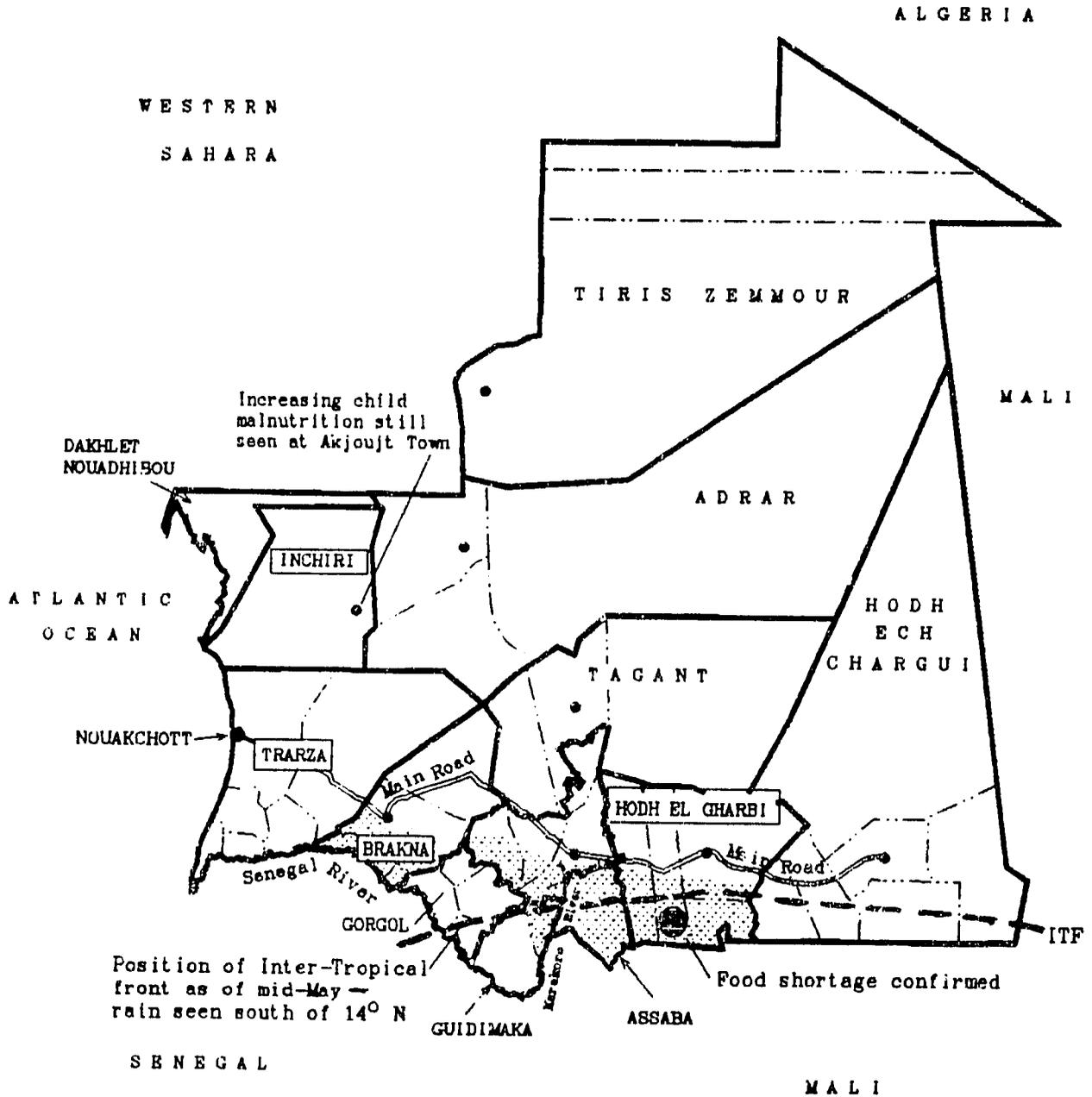
FEWS Country Report

MAURITANIA



Africa Bureau
U.S. Agency
for International
Development

Summary Map



 Areas most vulnerable to nutritional problems in 1988

Famine Early Warning System Country Report

MAURITANIA

Waiting for Rain

Prepared for the
Africa Bureau of the
U.S. Agency for
International Development

Prepared by
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June 1987

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INTRODUCTION

This is the twelfth in a series of monthly country reports issued by the Famine Early Warning System (FEWS) on Mauritania. These reports are designed to provide decisionmakers with current information and analysis on existing and potential nutritional emergency situations. Each situation identified is described in terms of geographical extent, the number of people involved, or at-risk, and the proximate causes insofar as they have been discerned. Information sources are cited in the text. Information has, whenever possible, been presented in the form of quantified data. When quantified data do not exist, qualitative data are used.

Use of the term "at-risk" to identify vulnerable populations is problematical since no generally agreed upon definition exists. Yet it is necessary to identify or "target" populations in-need or "at-risk" in order to determine appropriate forms and levels of intervention. Thus, FEWS reports will employ the term "at-risk" to mean...

...those persons lacking sufficient food, or resources to acquire sufficient food, to avert a nutritional crisis (i.e., a progressive deterioration in their health or nutritional condition below the status quo) and who, as a result, require specific intervention to avoid a life-threatening situation.

Perhaps of most importance to decisionmakers, the process underlying the deteriorating situation is highlighted by the FEWS effort, hopefully with enough specificity and forewarning to permit alternative intervention strategies to be examined and implemented. Food assistance strategies are key to famine avoidance. Other types of intervention, however, can be of major importance both in the short-term and in the long-run, including medical, transport, storage, economic development policy change, etc.

Where possible, estimates of food needs are included in the FEWS reports. It is important to understand, however, that no direct *a priori* relationship exists between numbers of persons at-risk and the quantity of food assistance that may be needed. This is because famines are the culmination of slow-onset disaster processes which can be extremely complex.

The food needs of individual populations at-risk depend upon when in the disaster process they are identified, and the extent of the cumulative impact on the individuals concerned. Furthermore, the amount of food assistance required, whether from internal or external sources, depends upon a great number of considerations. Thus the food needs estimates presented periodically in FEWS reports should not be interpreted to mean food aid needs, (e.g., as under PL 480 or other donor programs).

FEWS does not collect primary data. Rather, it receives information from various domestic U.S. and international agencies and private voluntary organizations, and from government agencies in the countries under study via in-country FEWS Public Health Advisors. The information is then examined, compiled and analyzed for its predictive potential. Without the ongoing cooperation of all these organizations, FEWS could not function.

In particular, this report owes a debt to various offices of the US Agency for International Development (AID), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Environment Satellite, Data, and Information Service's Assessment and Information Services Center, and USAID/Nouakchott; the Government of the Republic of Mali (GRM) Committee for Aid to the Victims of the Drought (CNAVS) Systeme d'Alerte Precoce (SAP, Early Warning System); the Government of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania (GIRM) Crop Protection Service (CPS), Food Security Commission (CSA), and Ministry of Rural Development (MRD) Agriculture Statistics Service (SSA) and Department of Agriculture (DA); the UN World Food Program (WFP); Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Doctors Without Borders (MSF), World Vision (WV), and Terres des Hommes (TDH).

FEWS is operated by AID's Office of Technical Resources in the Bureau for Africa (AFR/TR) in cooperation with numerous USG and other organizations. The FEWS Country Reports are working documents of AFR/TR and should not be construed as official pronouncements of the U.S. Agency for International Development.

SUMMARY

There are no updates from the previous month on the location and number of Mauritians currently at-risk of nutritional crisis. Food shortages had been reported in southern Hodh el Gharbi Region* (confirmed) and somewhere in Trarza Region (not yet confirmed). The Mali Systeme d'Alerte Precoce has reported an "important" number of Mauritanian pastoralists in the Malian regions just south of Hodh el Gharbi and Assaba Regions, sufficient to cause worry about possible friction with Malians over grazing rights. Such movement into Mali is a normal part of Mauritanian transhumance. Some 69% to 77% of Mauritania's population should have full food security in 1987, before accounting for on-farm carryover stock, livestock, and famine foods. The areas which will be most vulnerable to nutritional crisis in 1988 are Akjoujt Town (Inchiri Region); that part of Trarza Region which is currently suffering a food deficit; and the zones of Brakna, Assaba, and Hodh el Gharbi Regions that are most vulnerable to grasshopper damage during this coming growing season. The first generation of grasshoppers should be easily controlled from the ground. The second generation of grasshoppers, however, could pose a serious threat to the fall harvest.

Key Events

- Mauritania's 1987 first rains should be seen by the end of June in most departments along the southern border. The rainy season usually does not begin in earnest, however, until July.
- During June, agriculturalists who had gone to the larger towns and to Mali and Senegal in search of wage labor and food should be returning to their villages to prepare for the start of the growing season.
- Training of villagers in the proper use of pesticides is scheduled for completion by the beginning of June, so that grasshopper ground control efforts can begin with the first hatching. The aerial campaign will not begin until late July or August, when second generation grasshoppers are expected to move north into southeastern Mauritania from Mali.

POPULATIONS AT-RISK

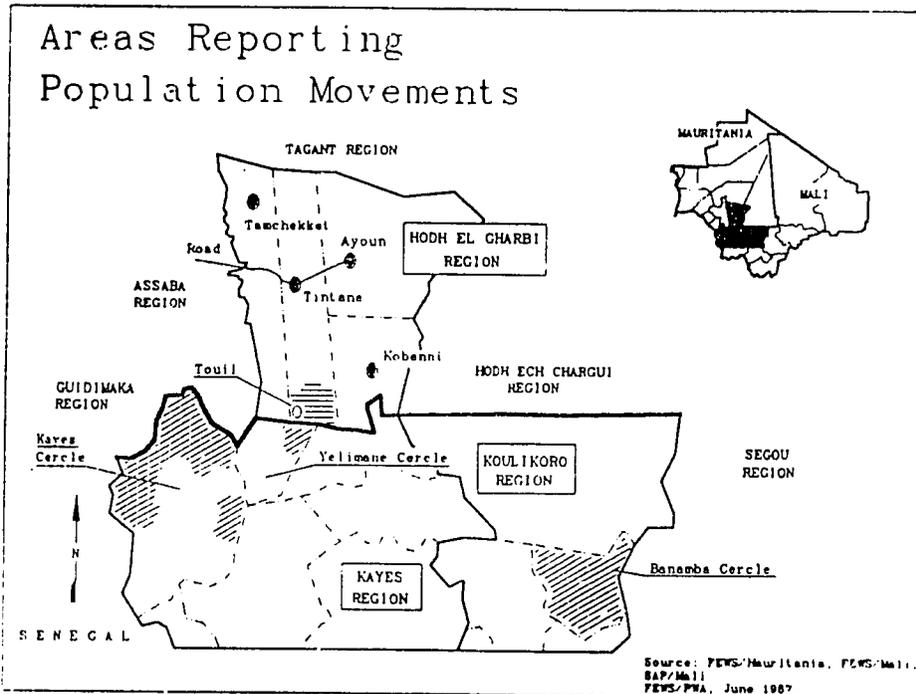
Reported Food Shortages

The only reports of food shortages remain those two cases cited in FEWS Country Report 11: a confirmed food shortage among one to two-thirds of the 33,000 people of Touil Arrondissement in Hodh el Gharbi Region (location approximated by horizontal hatching, Map 2), related to

*The administrative units in Mauritania are Regions, Departments, and Arrondissements. See Map 7 (Appendix) for the names and locations of the Regions and Departments.

the Government of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania (GIRM) first in March; and a food shortage of unspecified dimension at an unspecified location in Trarza Region, reported in April. A joint GIRM Food Security Commission

Map 2:



(CSA)/UN World Food Program (WFP) mission left Nouakchott in late April to assess the Trarza situation, but its report has not yet been received in Washington.

In the first case (Touil), the reported poor harvest is in part confirmed by the fact that the CSA purchased less than a third the amount of grain from farmers in Touil Arrondissement in 1986/87 than it did in 1985/86 (arrondissement level production figures

are not available). A recent assessment mission to Touil found that several villages were virtually abandoned. It is not clear, however, that all of the people who left did so because of failed crops. During the months after the harvest, it is common for herders to take their animals south into Mali and Senegal for better pasturage, and for those with large debts to travel to Mali and Senegal in search of wage labor.

Since many of the people affected left the area to find aid or employment elsewhere, the situation in Touil is not currently an emergency. The assessment mission recommended that the semi-annual CSA food distributions be used to address the situation during the 1987 lean season, so that farmers would be induced to return and farm the area during the next growing season. Even with such aid, reserves in the area will be quite low. If erratic rains and pests are as damaging to Touil crops in 1987 as they were in 1986, this area will again experience serious food shortages during 1988.

It should be kept in mind that there are probably other areas in Mauritania suffering food shortages intense enough to cause people to leave their villages, as in Touil Arrondissement, but from which reports have not been sent. For example, severe crop damage from pests

was also reported for nearby Kobenni (Map 2) during 1986. It is quite possible that villages in that vicinity are also experiencing difficulties. For areas where such food shortages become known, the semi-annual CSA food distribution presents a handy mechanism for addressing the situation, although this could require revision of the CSA's distribution plan.

Population Movements

As stated above, some 11,000 to 22,000 people, some of them pastoralists, left Touil Arrondissement in March in search of food, work, or better pastures. In May, a complementary report from Mali noted that sufficient Mauritanian pastoralists had arrived in parts of Kayes and Koulikoro Regions (reported locations approximated by diagonal hatching, Map 2) to cause worry about overgrazing and possible friction between Mauritanians and Malians regarding grazing rights. This movement is part of the normal pattern among Mauritanian pastoralists, and the herders probably came from many different areas of eastern Mauritania. It is not likely that pastoralists from the Touil area make up a significant portion of the Mauritanians seen in Mali.

Food Security

Based on estimates of national carryover stocks from 1986, estimates of expected national imports, expected food aid, and estimates of the net 1986 grain harvest, Mauritania will have enough food grains available in 1987 for its population, whether individual consumption is counted at 123 kg per year or 165 kg per year* (Table 1). The likelihood, however, of all Mauritanians achieving full food security in the near future is slim. In some areas (such as Assaba Region) there is just not enough food grown for the population. In other areas (for example, Gorgol Region), there is far more than enough food grown to feed the population, but some people are still too poor to purchase it.

The GIRM Ministry of Rural Development (MRD) has recently updated the net harvest estimate from a previous figure of 95,000 MT (reported by the Mission in December 1986) to 116,260 MT (Appendix, Table 2). This leads to a revised national per capita production figure of 64 kg,

* Based on food grain consumption and population estimates for 1986, Mauritanians consumed 123 kg per person, on the average. FAO uses 165 kg per person per year for calculating national food needs. Because of the intense softness of all of these estimates, calculations are presented at both consumption rates. This allows the reader to see the range of possibilities upon which food policies for Mauritania must be based. While the actual consumption patterns are not known, pastoralists (concentrated in the northern Regions) probably consume less than 123 kg per year, and agriculturalists (concentrated along the southern border) may well consume more than 165 kg per year.

annual consumption figure of 123 kg per person, or 39% of the people at an annual consumption figure of 165 kg per person. Food aid for free distribution (Appendix, Table 3) brings the per capita grain supply up to 80 kg per person (enough for 65% of the people at 123 kg, or 49% of the people at 165 kg).

Table 1: Mauritania's National Cereal Balance for 1987

Net Production	116,260	MT
Carryover CSA, Donor, and Commercial Stocks	108,990	MT
Commercial Imports	73,500	MT
Food Aid (free and Food-For-Work)	35,500	MT
Food Aid (sale)	15,500	MT
Total Supply	349,750	MT
At 123 kg per person:		
1987 Consumption	(224,818)	MT
Cereal Balance	124,932	MT
At 165 kg per person:		
1987 Consumption	(301,585)	MT
Cereal Balance	48,165	MT

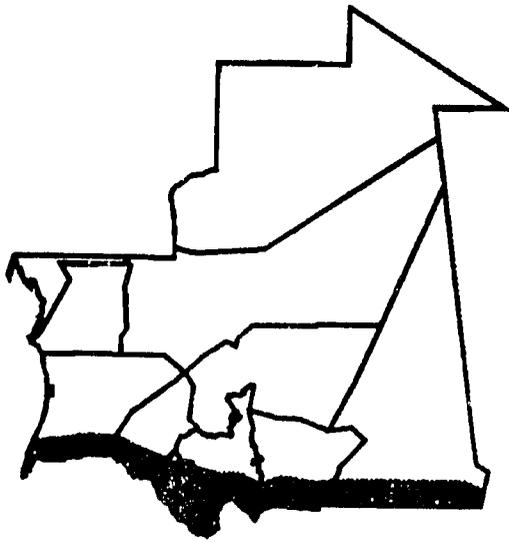
Source: Mission Cables, December 1986; GIRM MRD;FEWS/Mauritania

This information is combined with estimates of purchasing power in Table 4 (Appendix) to estimate the percentage of Mauritians who would have access to the available food (assuming that commercial and subsidized food aid stocks were available at the local level to those able to purchase them). Food-for-work projects (planned to provide 5,000 MT of grain) will support about another 1 to 2% of the population. Overall, then, 77% of the people should have full food security in 1987 (at 123 kg, or 69% of the people at 165 kg), before accounting for on-farm carryover stocks, livestock, and famine foods.

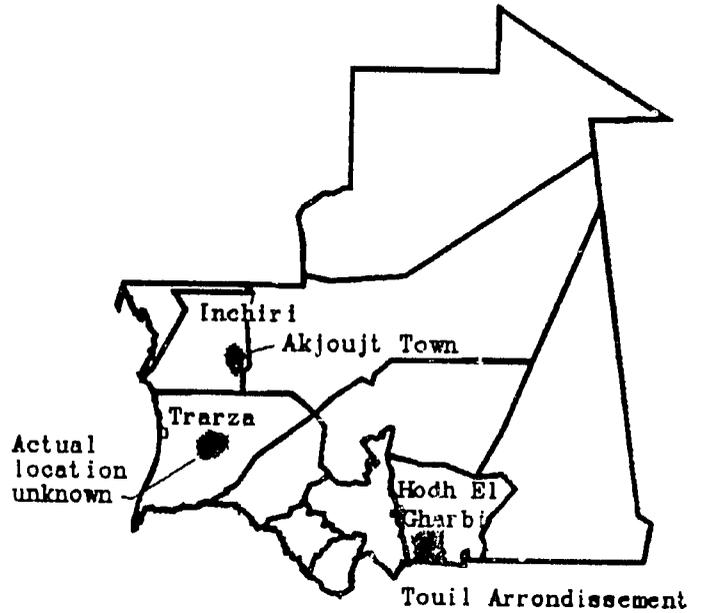
Vulnerability

The more environmental stress factors that are present in an area, the more vulnerable will be the people in that area to the chance of nutritional crisis. Utilizing existing information, net regional per capita grain production, threat of crop damage by grasshoppers, increasing rates of childhood malnutrition, and recent reports of food shortages are overlaid in Map 3 in a quick look at areas in Mauritania that will be the most vulnerable during 1988. These are Akjoujt Town (Inchiri Region), the grasshopper zones of Brakna and Hodh el

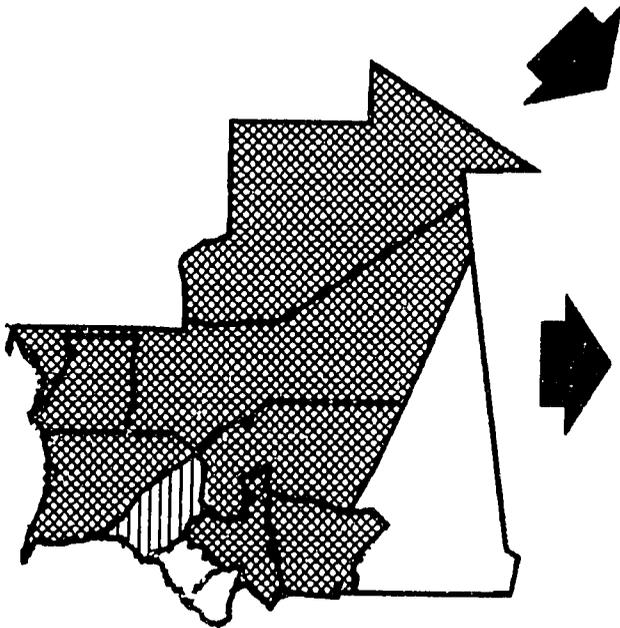
Zones Of Vulnerability



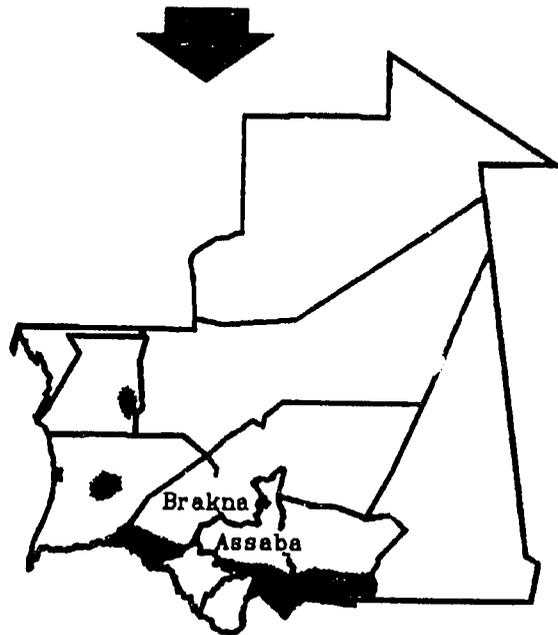
Areas at-risk of major grasshopper infestations during 1987 crop year



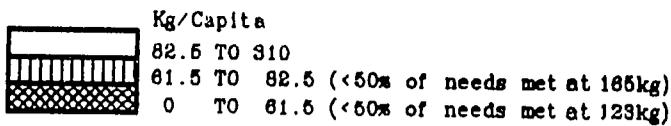
Increasing child malnutrition (Akjoujt Town) and reports of food shortages



Less than 50% of food needs met by local harvest



Potentially vulnerable zones during 1988

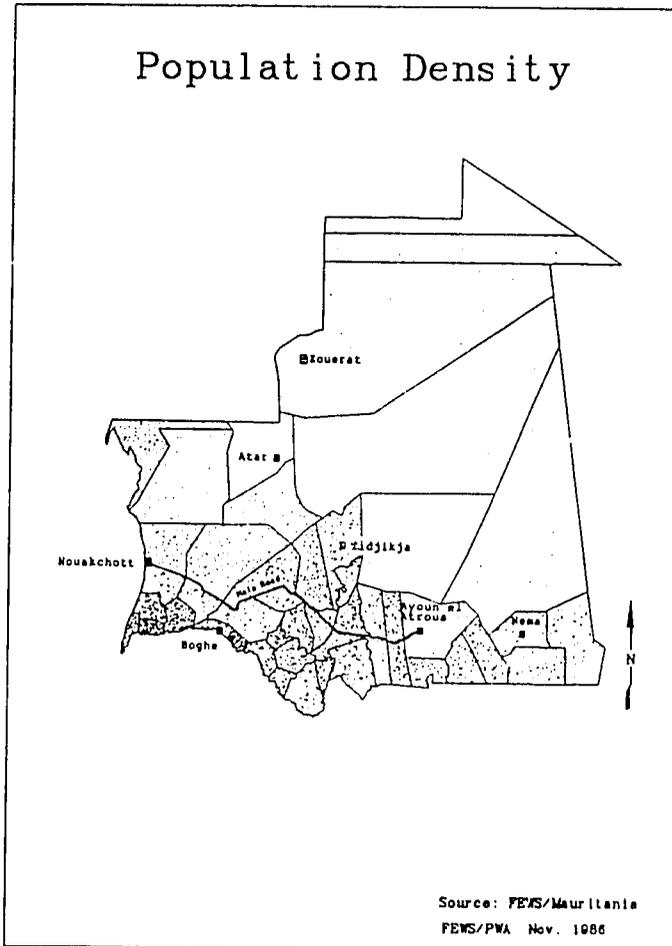


Source: FAO; GIRM, MRD and CSA;
FEWS/Mauritania
Mission Cables: CRS
FEWS/PWA, June 1987

Gharbi Region (including Touil Arrondissement), and the area in Trarza Region that is currently suffering a food shortage.

Only four regions produced more than 50% of the cereals necessary to feed their people for all of 1987 at a rate of 123 kg per capita, and, of these, three produced more than 50% of 1987 needs at the 165 kg per capita level.

Map 4: MAURITANIA



Because most of the country has low per capita production, then, this measure alone is not sufficient for indicating high vulnerability in Mauritania. It should be noted that the northern regions are only lightly populated, so that the number of people effected by low cereals production is small (Map 4). Also, people in areas well north of the Senegal River depend at least as much on livestock for food as they do on grain. Statistics on livestock are currently unavailable, however. The grasshopper threat, which should be at its height in September and October, when wild grasses begin to dry, is mostly limited to the departments along Mauritania's southern border. The threat is most serious in those areas which grow insufficient amounts of food*.

Of the few areas for which there is information on trends in malnutrition, only Akjoujt Town in Inchiri Region shows continuing increases in both severe and acute child malnutrition,** even through the harvest season. As mentioned above, food

* Note that in the overlay map (lower right corner of Map 3), the grasshopper zone in Trarza Region is not shaded even though Trarza is a production deficit region. This is because Trarza's grasshopper zone coincides with the area in Mauritania that is most intensively irrigated and has the highest yields. Even though Trarza Region as a whole does not grow enough food, the people in the grasshopper zone are not likely to be at risk due to grasshopper damage of crops.

** Approximately 650 to 720 children were seen at the Catholic Relief Service feeding center from October 1985 through February 1987. Severe malnutrition is defined here as being less than 80% of the standard weight for a given age. Acute malnutrition is defined as being less than 70% of the standard weight for a given age.

shortages have recently been reported for Touil Arrondissement in Hodh el Gharbi Region and an unspecified location in Trarza Region. The food shortage in Touil has been confirmed as being severe. The Trarza food shortage is most likely in an area dependent upon rainfed or "lowland" agriculture, away from the Senegal River.

One activity that eases an area's environmental stress-induced vulnerability is food aid. In Mauritania, planned distribution of free food aid in 1987 boosts five regions out of the "less than 50% of food needs met (at 123 kg/person/year)" category (Map 5). This will increase the ability of people in these regions to reserve food for possible hard times next year. Even with the aid, only three regions have more than 50% of food needs met when calculated at a consumption rate of 165 kg.

PESTS

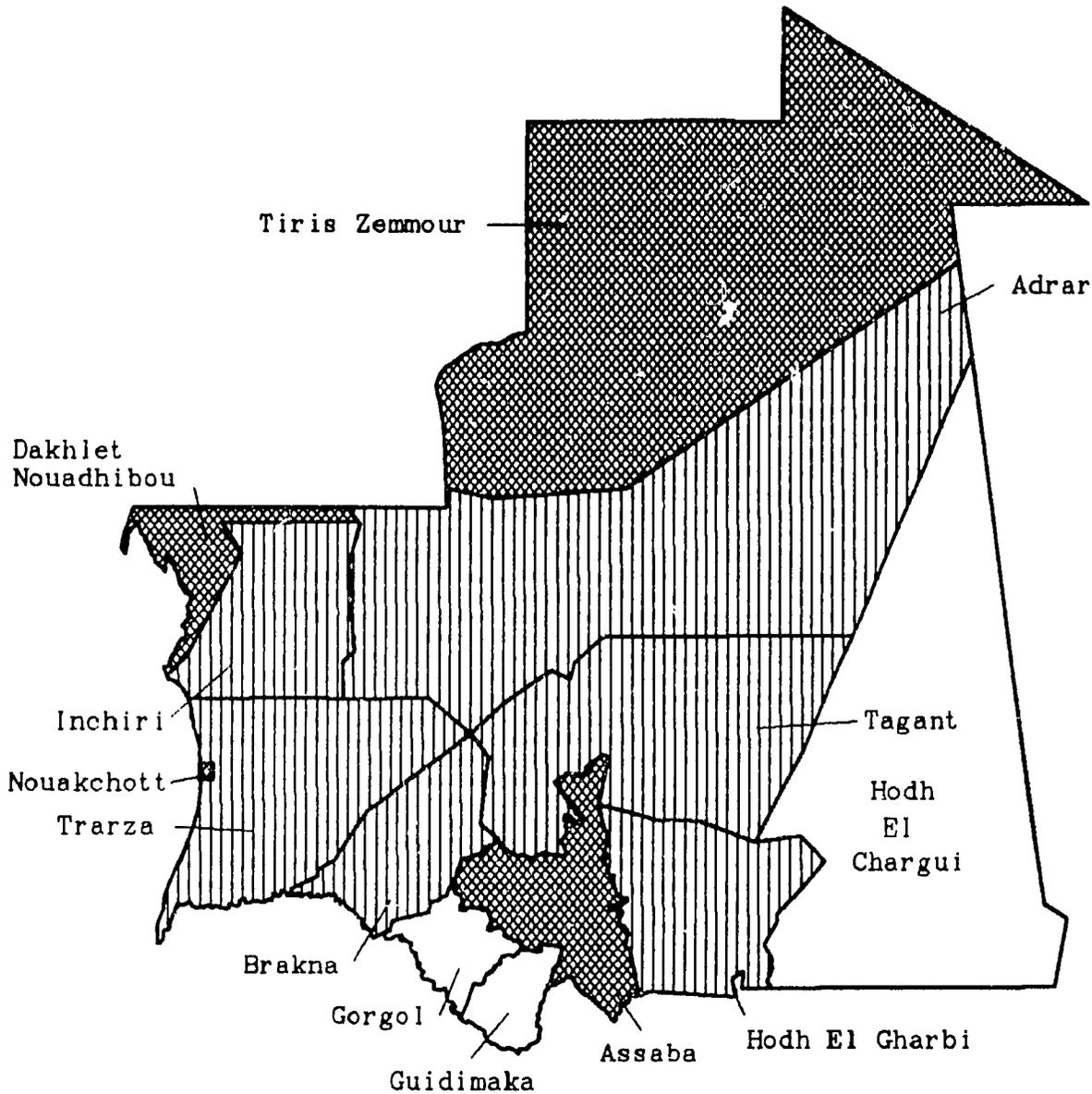
The main pests plaguing Mauritania's crops are grasshoppers, raghuva (millet head worms), and stem borers. Grasshoppers have been the focus of most control efforts; comparatively little information is available on the other pests. In 1986, grasshoppers infested areas all along Mauritania's southern border (Map 6), and were reported by the Mission to have destroyed about 10% of the potential 1986/87 harvest (at the least, about 12,900 MT in net production). The worst damage was experienced in Hodh el Gharbi Region, around the towns of Touil and Kobenni.

Eggpod surveys are underway to determine which areas will be under the greatest threat at the first 1987 rains. Effective ground control at the time the current generation of grasshopper eggs hatches, plus the grasshoppers' predilection for greening grasses, should give Mauritanian agriculture a reprieve from this pest until second generation grasshoppers move north from Mali and Senegal following the rainy season weather front (the Inter-Tropical Front, or ITF -- see Summary Map for mid-May location). At that point (probably in August), aerial control will become necessary.

The first survey results (from the vicinity of Touil and Kobenni (Map 2), reported in FEWS Country Report 11) show very low eggpod densities in areas which suffered high degrees of crop loss to grasshoppers last year. It could be that either the survey missed the specific fields

* Lowland agriculture uses rainwater drained into low lying areas and then dammed. This extends the effect of any rainfall in an area.

Percent Of Food Needs Met After Planned 1987 Food Aid

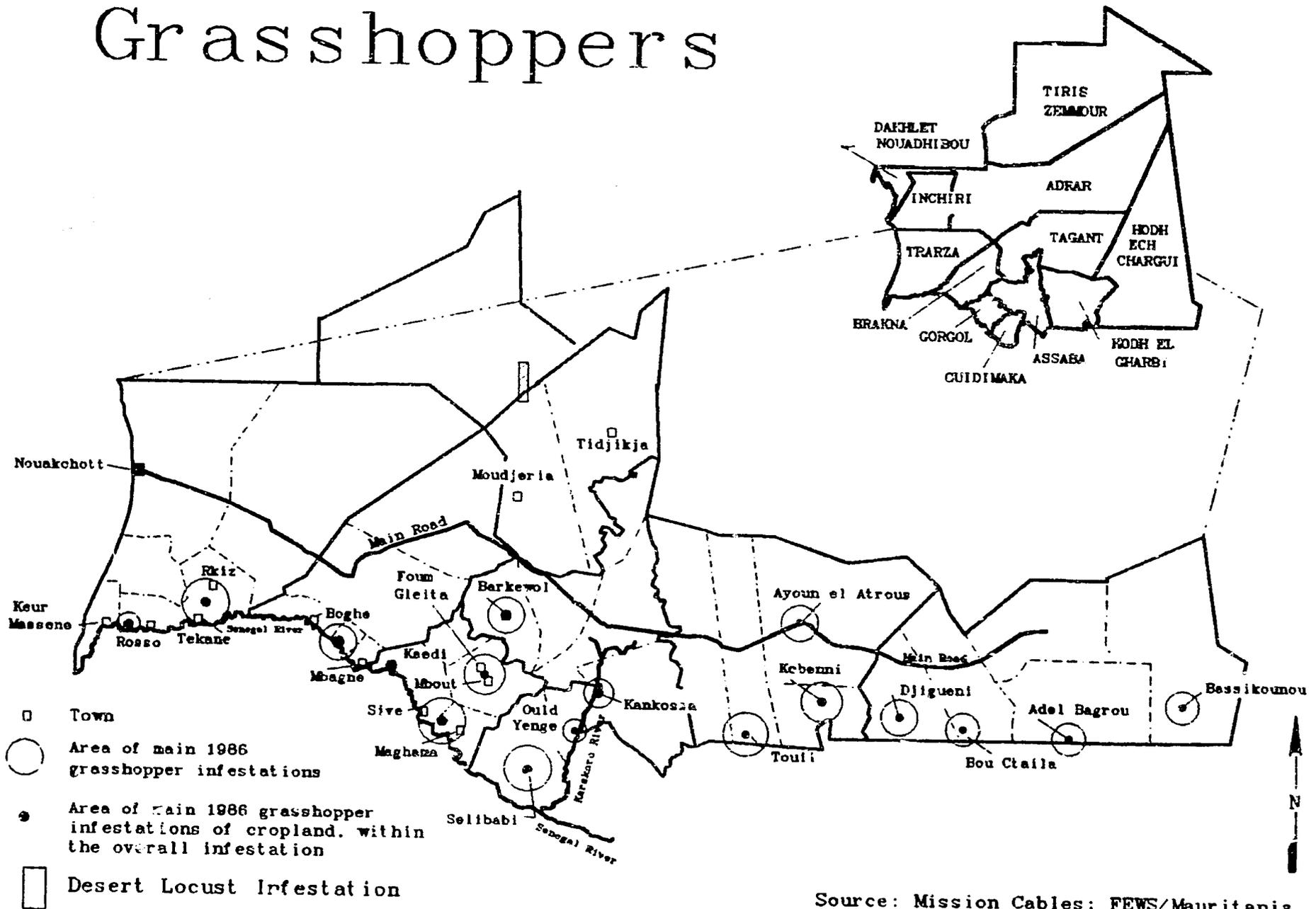


Kg/Capita	
	82.5 TO 310
	61.5 TO 82.5 (<50% of needs met at 165kg)
	0 TO 61.5 (<50% of needs met at 123kg)

Source: FAO; GIRM, MRD and CSA;
FEWS/Mauritania (See Appendix)

FEWS/PWA, June 1987

Grasshoppers



Source: Mission Cables; FEWS/Mauritania
FEWS/PWA, December 1986

where the grasshopper eggs were laid, the grasshoppers that attacked these areas laid their eggs elsewhere, or the control campaign managed to destroy the grasshoppers before they matured to the egg laying stage. Since these grasshoppers purportedly came from Mali and the 1986 aerial treatment of the area was delayed, it is most likely that one of the first explanations is correct.

Even if ground control efforts (directed by the results of the eggpod surveys) are completely effective in protecting Mauritanian crops from the first generation grasshoppers, the crops will still be under a significant threat from second generation grasshoppers in Mauritania and from grasshoppers moving north from Mali and Senegal (Map 3). Because Mauritania is a perennial agricultural production deficit country, this important threat will require response, as planned by the Mauritanian Crop Protection Service. Especially in the southeast of the country, where a good part of the population depends on uncertain and unstable rainfed agriculture, there is little margin for crop loss from any cause.

Appendix

Table 2: Harvest Estimates, by Crop Type

	MRD/DA ¹ (MT, Net)	MRD/SSA ² (MT, Net)	FAO/CILSS ³ (MT, Gross)
Sorghum	78,000	82,000	
Maize	2,900	2,900	
Sorghum+Maize	80,900	84,900	98,968
Rice	19,800	19,800	21,962
Millet	10,000	11,560	4,035
Total Grains	110,700	116,260	124,965
Beans	4,600	5,700	
Watermelon	3,500	3,500	

Source: GIRM/MRD/DA and SSA; FEWS/Mauritania

¹Department of Agriculture (excludes Adrar, Inchiri, and Tagant Regions)

²Agriculture Statistics Service (includes Adrar, Inchiri, and Tagant Regions)

³The FAO/CILSS assessment mission did not capture information about agriculture in Adrar or Inchiri Regions, thus missing a sizeable amount of oaudi agriculture.

Table 3: Food Security Commission Distribution Plan for 1987^{1,2}

Region	1987 Population	Cereals (MT)	Kg/ Cap	Milk (MT)	Kg/ Cap	Butter (MT)	Kg/ Cap
Adrar ²	82,134	na	na	--	--	--	--
Assaba	200,519	2,540	13	360	2	360	2
Brakna	182,904	2,700	15	385	2	385	2
D. Nouadhibou	30,517	,850	28	120	4	120	4
Gorgol	132,207	1,250	9	177	1	177	1
Guidimaka	62,485	,900	14	128	2	128	2
Hodh ech Chargui	224,156	2,440	11	346	2	346	2
Hodh el Gharbi	151,949	2,300	15	327	2	327	2
Inchiri ²	13,641	na	na	--	--	--	--
Nouakchott	344,224	3,000	9	445	1	445	1
Tagant ²	116,560	na	na	--	--	--	--
Tiris Zemmour	21,036	,720	34	102	5	102	5
Trarza	265,454	4,300	16	610	2	610	2
Total	1,827,786	21,000	13	3,000	2	3,000	2

Source: GIRM CSA; FEWS/Mauritania

¹Includes only food for free distribution.

²Adrar, Inchiri, and Tagant Regions are to receive 9,500 MT of cereals as food aid from Saudi Arabia, via the Saudi Red Crescent Society. The Saudi distribution plan, however, is not known by FEWS.

Table 4: Cereal Balance and Food Security

Region	Est 1987 Pop(1)	Est Gross 1988 Prod(2) (MT)	Est Net 1988 Prod(3) (MT)	Balance	CSA+Saudi(4)	Balance	Percent Req Met @165 kg(5)	Percent Req Met @123 kg(5)	% Full Fed	% Full Fed
				Available from Harvest (kg/capita)	Food Aid (Cereal) (MT)	Available After Aid (kg/capita)			&/or With Income(6) @ 165 kg	&/or With Income(6) @ 123 kg
Adrar	82,134	na	2,460	30	3,675	76	45.2%	60.6%	64.4%	74.4%
Assaba	200,619	7,720	7,328	37	2,640	49	29.8%	40.0%	64.4%	61.0%
Brakna	182,904	12,090	11,333	62	2,700	77	46.5%	62.4%	66.2%	76.6%
Dakhlet Nouadhibou	30,617	--	--	--	850	28	16.9%	22.6%	91.7%	92.3%
Gorgol	132,207	43,256	39,663	300	1,260	309	187.6%	261.0%	99.9%	99.9%
Guidimaka	62,485	7,684	7,060	113	900	127	77.2%	103.0%	86.2%	102.3%
Hodh ech Chargui	224,166	26,490	22,230	99	2,440	110	69.7%	89.6%	78.4%	93.2%
Hodh el Gharbi	151,649	10,026	9,017	59	2,300	74	45.1%	60.6%	64.3%	74.4%
Inchiri	13,641	na	407	30	610	75	45.2%	60.6%	64.4%	74.4%
Nouakchott	344,224	--	--	--	3,000	9	6.3%	7.1%	60.6%	61.3%
Tagant	116,660	3,200	2,703	23	6,215	68	41.2%	66.2%	61.8%	70.9%
Tiris Zemmour	21,036	--	--	--	720	34	20.7%	27.8%	71.3%	73.0%
Trarza	266,464	15,500	14,069	53	4,300	69	41.0%	66.3%	62.3%	71.6%
Total	1,827,788	124,965	116,260	64	30,600	80	47.7%	66.3%	67.7%	76.3%

(1) Population estimates from FEWS/Mauritania -- see FEWS Country Report 6 for estimation methodology.

(2) Regional gross cereal production estimates from December 1988 report of the Joint FAO/CILSS Crop Assessment, October 1988.

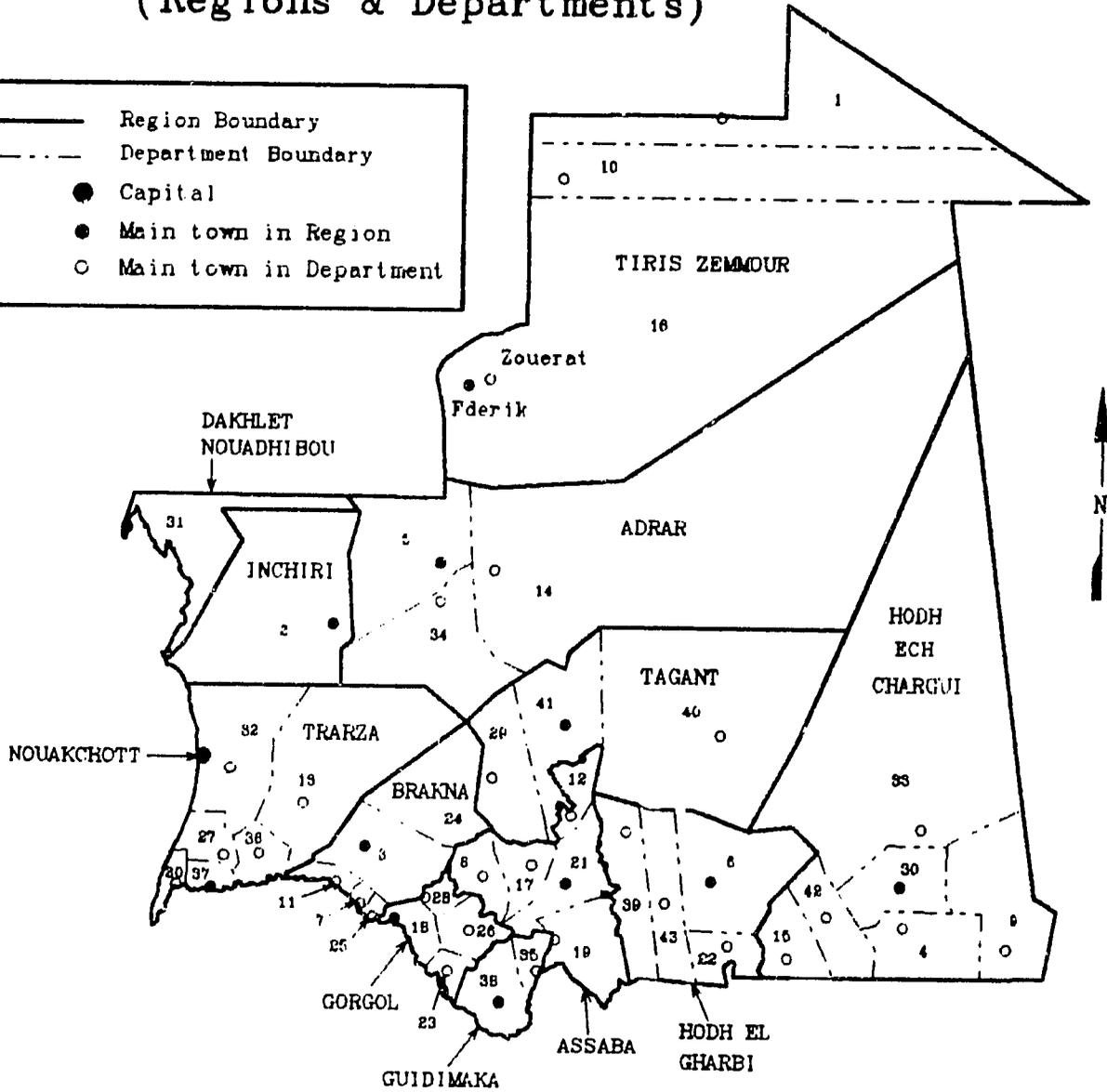
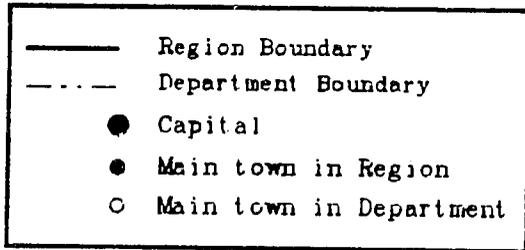
(3) Total net cereal production estimate from report by the Agriculture Statistics Service (SSA) of the GIRM Ministry of Rural Development (MRD). Net production estimate for Assaba, Brakna, Gorgol, Guidimaka, Hodh ech Chargui, Hodh el Gharbi, and Trarza Regions (110,700 MT) from report by GIRM MRD Department of Agriculture (DA) implies a net cereal production for Adrar, Inchiri, and Tagant Regions of 6,680 MT. In lieu of regional estimates from the MRD, rough estimates were made of net production by region, for the purpose of the analysis in this report. The net production estimate for the first seven regions named plus Tagant Region is based on FAO/CILSS gross production figures by crop for each region and on the MRD DA net production estimate broken out by crop. In lieu of any gross production estimates for Adrar and Inchiri Regions, to which net production could be related, net production was estimated by prorating the remaining production (2,857 MT after accounting for Tagant Region net production) on a per capita basis.

(4) Food aid for Adrar, Inchiri, and Tagant Regions, provided by Saudi Arabia, to be distributed by the Saudi Red Crescent Society. Regional distributions for these three regions are reported here as if the 9,500 MT were to be distributed on a per capita basis. The actual Saudi distribution plan is not known by FEWS. Food aid for the other ten regions is to be distributed by GIRM Food Security Commission (CSA). The numbers here are from the CSA 1987 Food Distribution Plan.

(5) FAO uses an annual per capita grain ration of 165 kg for calculating food needs for Mauritania. Based on estimates of 1986 population and grain consumption, Mauritians consumed 123 kg of grain each, on the average. These crude estimates are used in lieu of consumption survey data that would indicate the grain consumption among pastoralists versus agriculturalists in the various Regions, but which are not currently available. (It is probable that predominantly pastoralist Regions have much lower grain consumption rates than do Regions with large agropastoralist populations.)

(6) Region's percentage of people with income multiplied by the number of people not fed by the local harvest (at either 165 kg or 123 kg per person per year), plus the number of people fully fed by the local harvest. The income estimate (from FEWS/Mauritania, February 1987) is based on the following: in rural regions, 35% of the population will have a cash income or received family assistance sufficient to meet household food needs; in the industrial departments of Dakhlet Nouadhibou and Tiris Zemmour Regions, 80% of the population will have a sufficient source of income; and in Nouakchott, 100% of the population in Tavarakzeina Department and 86% of the population in the rest of the city will have enough income to purchase food. Note that in Gorgol Region, the CSA has registered 161 people as indigent in spite of the wealth in food available.

Administrative Units (Regions & Departments)



Departments	RGN	Department	RGN	Department	RGN
1. Ain Ben Tili	TZ	16. Fderik/Zouerat	TZ	30. Nema	HC
2. Akjoujt	IN	17. Guerou	AS	31. Nouadhibou	DN
3. Aleg	BR	18. Kaedi	GO	32. Oualata	TR
4. Amourj	HC	19. Kankossa	AS	33. Oualata	HC
5. Atar	AD	20. Keur Massene	TR	34. Oujelt	AD
6. Ayoun el Atrous	HG	21. Kiffa	AS	35. Ould Yenge	GU
7. Bababe	BR	22. Kobenni	HG	36. Rkiz	TR
8. Barkewol el Abiod	AS	23. Maghama	GO	37. Rosso	TR
9. Bassikounou	HC	24. Maga Lahjar	BR	38. Selibabi	GU
10. Bir Mogrein	TZ	25. M'Bagne	BR	39. Tamcheket	HG
11. Boghe	BR	26. Mbout	GO	40. Tichit	TA
12. Boumdeid	AS	27. Mederdra	TR	41. Tidjikja	TA
13. Boutilimit	TR	28. Monguel	GO	42. Timbedgha	HC
14. Chinguetti	AD	29. Moudjeria	TA	43. Tintane	HG
15. Djigueni	HC				