

SAVING  
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# Mauritania

## Annual Country Report 2018

Country Strategic Plan

2018 - 2018

ACR Reading Guidance



World Food  
Programme

# Table of contents

Summary	4
Context and Operations	7
Programme Performance - Resources for Results	9
Programme Performance	10
Strategic Outcome 01	10
Strategic Outcome 02	10
Strategic Outcome 03	12
Strategic Outcome 04	12
Strategic Outcome 05	13
Strategic Outcome 06	14
Cross-cutting Results	16
Progress towards gender equality	16
Protection	16
Accountability to affected populations	17
Environment	17
Fighting drought	19
Figures and Indicators	20
Data Notes	20
Beneficiaries by Age Group	23
Beneficiaries by Residence Status	24
Annual Food Distribution (mt)	24
Annual CBT and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)	25
Output Indicators	26
Outcome Indicators	29
Cross-cutting Indicators	63
Progress towards gender equality	63



Protection . . . . . 64

Accountability to affected populations . . . . . 64



# Summary

Launching its Interim Country Strategic Plan in 2018, WFP started to progressively assume a more enabling role to support the Government of Mauritania in establishing the national Adaptive Social Protection System (ASP). A key government priority, this system is considered an important investment in the humanitarian-development nexus given its focus on the linkages between peace, security and migration. Furthermore, the ASP is an essential step in equipping the country with the right set of tools, processes and institutional framework to address the underlying causes of structural poverty and food insecurity. This approach will allow for a progressive transition of programmatic responsibilities from WFP to the Government.

To address the root causes of Mauritania's structural vulnerabilities, WFP promoted and implemented a longer-term resilience approach combining various protective and productive interventions.

WFP's school feeding programme was scaled up during the 2018/2019 school year to reach around 59,000 primary schoolchildren (45 percent girls and 55 percent boys) in the last quarter of 2018. Higher coverage of schools compared to 2017 contributed to increased access to food and improved enrolment rates. WFP also made significant investments in strengthening the capacity of national education institutions.

WFP maintained its strong emergency response capacity by providing a lifeline to 344,000 food-insecure and malnourished Mauritians (respectively 44 and 56 percent for women and men) impacted by the severe drought that hit the country in 2017. Furthermore, WFP continued assisting 56,000 Malian refugees who had now been living in the Mbera camp at the border with Mali since 2012. In the meantime, WFP laid the foundation for a livelihood strategy to respond to the Malian protracted crisis in Mauritania, facilitating a gradual shift away from care and maintenance to enhance Malian refugees' self-reliance and the resilience of local populations.

Food assistance-for-assets programmes were scaled up to reach 29,000 people (52 percent women and 48 percent men) and helped to create sustainable assets for resilient livelihoods while providing cash entitlements. Recognizing Mauritania's structural vulnerabilities and shock-related challenges, WFP continued to provide emergency assistance to the same communities in the same geographical areas to protect the early gains emerging from asset-creation activities carried out in 2017.

The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service continued to provide flight services to facilitate the humanitarian and development community's access to intervention areas in a country where distances are considerable and road infrastructures are poor.

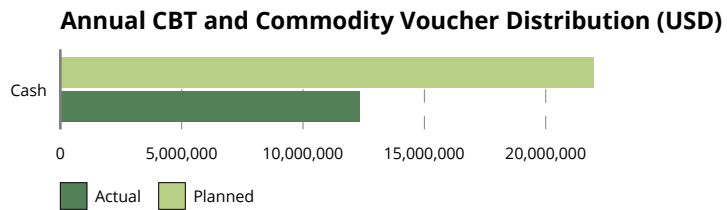
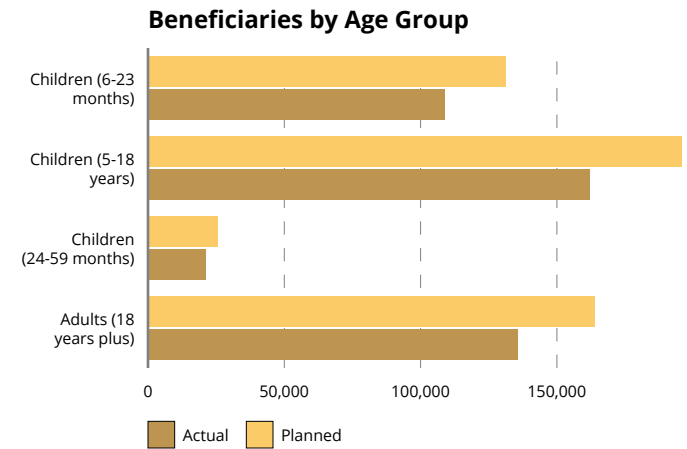
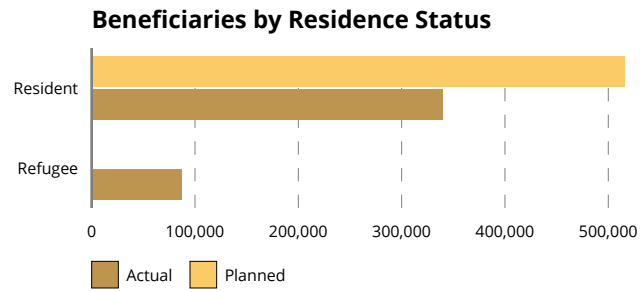
WFP intensified its efforts to build the national preparedness and response capacities of the Mauritanian government, and enhanced coordination among emergency and disaster risk reduction actors. In addition, WFP further strengthened strategic partnerships with international and national organizations for integrated planning and technical assistance, augmenting programme quality, institutional learning and efficiency gains. Gender, protection and accountability to affected populations remained WFP's priorities, with interventions integrating considerations for gender equality and empowerment of women.



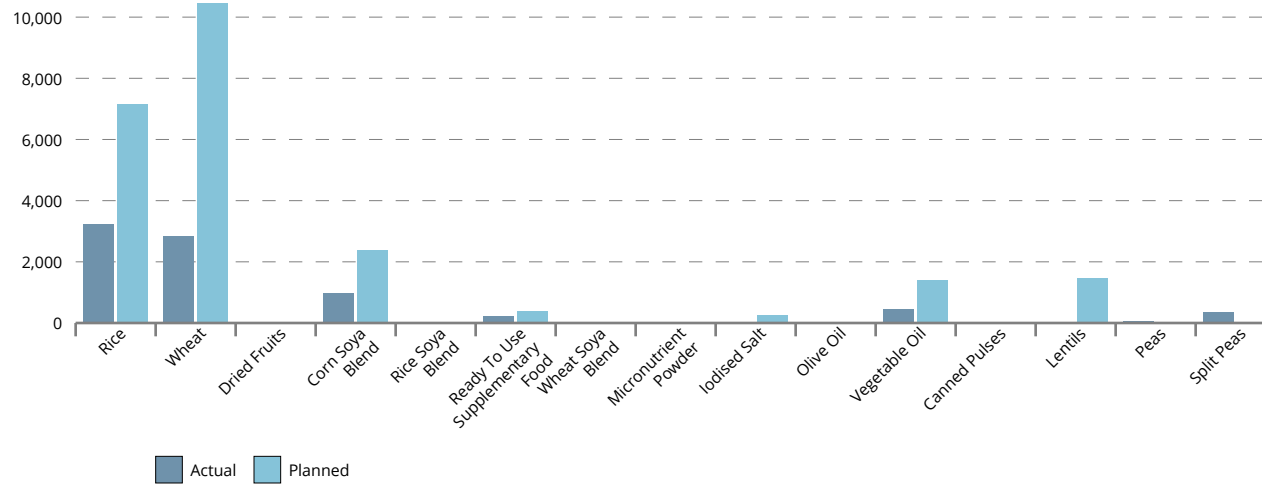
**427,665**  
**total beneficiaries**  
**in 2018**

53%  
**female**

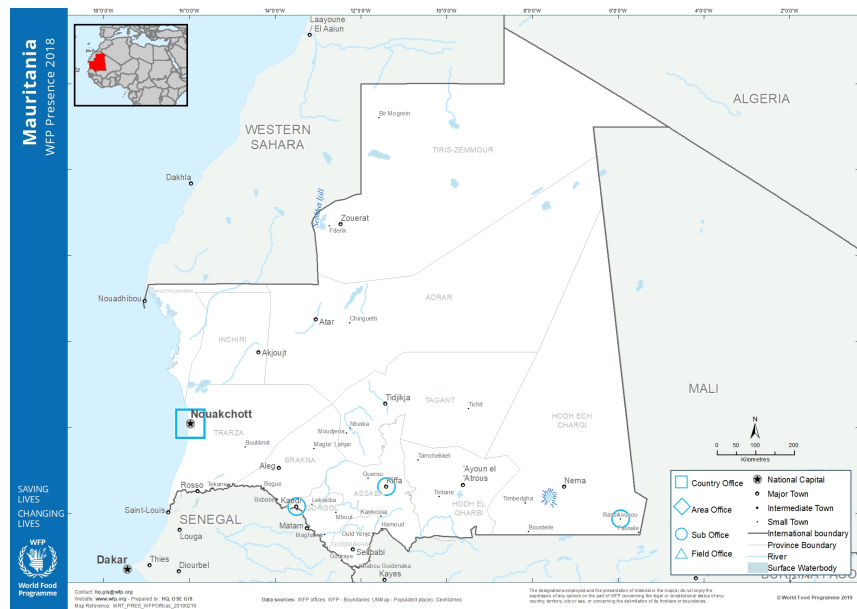
47%  
**male**



**Annual Food Distribution (mt)**



# Context and Operations



The Islamic Republic of Mauritania is a lower middle-income country, with a population of 4.4 million [1], most of which lives in the agricultural and pastoralist southern and western regions of the country.

Mauritania has benefited from relative political stability since 2012 and is making steady progress in reducing poverty [2] and child malnutrition [3]. However, the country continues to face major humanitarian and development challenges in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. Some of these challenges are structural [4] while others are related to the country's exposure to climate-related shocks and land degradation.

The Government's commitment to strengthening its social protection system and ensuring food security, nutrition, gender balance and equal access to education are embedded in the Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Shared Prosperity (SCAPP) for 2016–2022 [5]. The Partnership Framework for Sustainable Development for 2018–2022, signed between the Government of Mauritania and the United Nations system, aims to strengthen the humanitarian-development nexus through improved coherence and stronger strategic partnerships, while promoting an approach based on geographical convergence to maximize the benefits of short and long-term interventions [6]. The national Zero Hunger Strategic Review carried out at the end of 2017 identified a series of policy and programmatic challenges including the absence of a national contingency and response-planning scheme for food security and nutrition; insufficient focus and investment in existing nutritional programmes; and limited investment in smallholder productivity and food systems. These challenges are exacerbated by the volatile security situation in the Sahel resulting in population displacements into Mauritania. The country continues to host one of the largest number of Malian refugees, with 57,000 refugees registered by UNHCR in November 2018.

In 2018, Mauritania experienced the worst harvest crisis in the last four years affecting agro-pastoralist communities in the central, southern and eastern regions of the country [7]. Irregular and scattered rainfalls in 2017 led to dry pastures, reduced agricultural production and scarce surface water supplies in 2018, adding additional pressure on already impoverished and food insecure people. For households dependent on rainfed agriculture, the seasonality of shocks - one occurring every three years on average - means that they remain unable to rebuild their livelihoods after a shock before the next one strikes.

Accordingly, WFP's post-harvest Food Security Monitoring System recorded a very high prevalence of food insecurity (26.2 percent including 6.7 percent severely food insecure) compared to the same period in 2017 (18.8 percent including 6 percent severely food insecure). The results represented a 30-percent increase highlighting the severity of the post-harvest situation following the drought. Furthermore, in 23 out of 56 departments malnutrition levels exceeded

the World Health Organization's emergency threshold of 2 percent for severe acute malnutrition and 10 percent for moderate acute malnutrition. The global acute malnutrition rate was 11 percent [8].

Thanks to the coordinated efforts of food security and nutrition sector partners, the prevalence of food insecurity nationwide decreased to 25 percent in September 2018. Despite the reduction, severe food insecurity continued to increase and reached 8 percent in September 2018 [9]. Pockets of food insecurity persist in the western regions of the country where rains were scarce during this year's rainy season as well.

Guided by government strategies and lessons learned, WFP adopted its one-year Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (TICSP) in January 2018. The plan focused on six mutually reinforcing Strategic Outcomes steered towards managing a development and humanitarian intervention portfolio, mainstreamed with gender-transformative and nutrition-sensitive programming [10], implementation and monitoring.

Contributing to SDG 2, Strategic Outcome 1 centred on the provision of school meals to vulnerable Mauritanian children during the school year, while Strategic Outcome 2 focused on crisis response activities in support of Mauritanian communities affected by the 2017 drought, as well as Malian refugees fleeing conflict in their country. Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP focused on strengthening the capacities of targeted communities and the Government at the local and central levels to provide the services and care needed to improve the nutritional status among children and women. Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP protected livelihoods and enhanced the resilience of food-insecure Mauritanian smallholders through food assistance-for-assets activities.

Working towards SDG 17, Strategic Outcome 5 aimed to enhance the humanitarian community's capacity to intervene in a safe, effective and efficient manner using the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service. Strategic Outcomes 6 focused on strengthening the capacity of national institutions to manage food security and nutrition policies and programmes as well as identify, target and assist food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations.

To prepare the ground for the implementation of the Country Strategic Plan for 2019-2022, WFP made important efforts to strengthen strategic partnerships with key stakeholders such as the World Bank, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and partners within the food security and nutrition sectors.



# Programme Performance - Resources for Results

Since 2017, WFP's operations began benefiting from more resources compared to previous years. 2018 recorded a 50-percent increase in available resources primarily for crisis response activities. WFP's portfolio budget doubled compared to initially planned requirements (from USD 32 million to 61 million) to allow WFP to respond to a sudden surge of food insecurity and malnutrition needs and provide life-saving assistance to drought-affected Mauritanian populations. USD 5 million, received during the last quarter of 2017, were programmed for 2018 operations in agreement with partners, bringing the amount of resources available for 2018 to USD 39.3 million, representing 63 percent of the entire country portfolio budget. With the resources available, WFP's activities in 2018 focused on responding to the food security and nutrition crisis, as well as preparing the transition towards the Country Strategic Plan for 2019-2022.

Most of the funding was received through direct contributions from government partners and multilateral funds, 55 percent and 28 percent respectively. Multilateral funds were critical for the response to the Sahel shock, with preparedness activities starting in February and the emergency response starting in April. Thanks to its internal advance mechanism, WFP was able to finance the start of the operations until donor government funding was confirmed during the lean season. Although there was no larger diversification of funding sources for the lean season response, some donors expanded the scope of their funding.

Nonetheless, the increased donor interest in the Sahel was an opportunity for WFP to begin securing funding for its resilience activities in 2018 and for the upcoming Country Strategic Plan.

With 57 percent of the funded country portfolio destined to crisis response activities, WFP provided urgent assistance to 80 percent of the initially planned drought-affected vulnerable Mauritanians. This was achieved despite experiencing some delays in the confirmation of funds and arrival of food from the Global Commodity Management Facility. Refugee assistance was funded at 80 percent and WFP reached more beneficiaries than initially planned due to the fluctuating number of arrivals in Mbera camp. Assistance was continuous throughout the year, but frequent breaks in the food supply chain prevented WFP from fully meeting refugees' needs.

Funding allocated to cash-based transfers allowed for wider programming flexibility to accommodate the urgent food needs of beneficiaries especially during emergency response, but also owing to the timeliness of funding. Interventions supporting productive safety nets were funded at 60 percent from July onwards and will set the base for the continuation of activities in 2019. All interventions were nutrition-sensitive and included a gender-transformative component. Capacity strengthening activities to support the elaboration of a

national Adaptive Social Protection System were funded entirely. Humanitarian air services – representing the most cost-efficient means of transport in Mauritania – continued throughout the year but risked shutting down twice due to low cost recovery rates and the absence of government authorization to fly in all planned destinations.

Eighty percent of resources were earmarked, which limited the flexibility of reallocating funds geographically and between activities. With more flexible, unearmarked and multi-year funding, WFP would have had more room to adapt to evolving contexts and priorities, and provide a timely needs-based response. Nevertheless, despite delays in the reception of funds and, consequently, of main food commodities, as well as restrictions on the procurement of certain commodities from local or regional markets, WFP undertook corrective measures to ensure the implementation of the response as well as to address the priority humanitarian and operational needs.



# Programme Performance

## Strategic Outcome 01

Food insecure and vulnerable Mauritanian populations in the six targeted regions, including school-age children have stable access to adequate food all year-round

Activities under this Strategic Outcome focused on the school feeding programme which targeted primary school children and was implemented in collaboration with the Ministry of Education. School feeding in Mauritania was integrated into WFP's resilience programme whereby WFP aimed to target the same areas where food assistance-for-assets activities, lean season support and nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive activities for vulnerable households were being implemented. This approach builds on the synergies between the activities and aims to achieve food and nutrition security on the long run.

The Government's 2016 School Feeding Policy – elaborated with WFP's technical support – aims to reduce drop-out rates and improve enrolment and retention rates; promote local food production and consumption by integrating local food products into school meals; promote hygiene, health and nutrition in schools through systematic deworming of pupils, regular medical visits and strengthened health and nutrition education; and ultimately, develop a national home-grown school feeding programme integrating small-scale farmers and fishermen into school feeding supply chains with a view to support rural economies and to ensure the long-term sustainability of the programme.

Activities included the provision of school meals twice a day; financial and technical advice to the government on how to monitor the implementation of the school feeding programme; as well as capacity strengthening for school committees on the management of the programme. Through these activities, WFP aimed to enhance learning outcomes in schools and improve access to education in areas most affected by low school attendance rates and a high prevalence of food insecurity and malnutrition. Importantly, school feeding provided an incentive for parents to send their children to school and maintain their attendance.

Since 2015, school feeding had been significantly underfunded. As a result, in 2017, activities were scaled down to focus on one region, Hodh-el-Chargui. The lack of sufficient funding hampered WFP's ability to achieve sustainable outcomes and produced negative coping strategies, namely the reduction of children's attendance at school and the increase of food expenditures for families since children stayed at home. Thanks to renewed donor support in 2018, the activities resumed in November 2018 for the 2018/2019 school year [1] in the regions of Hodh-el-Chargui, Assaba and Guidimakha [2] - areas where WFP provided an integrated package of activities as part of its resilience approach.

WFP assisted 78 percent of the planned number of primary schoolchildren (50 percent girls, 50 percent boys) with daily nutritious meals reaching 382 schools in 11 departments of three regions. Schoolchildren received a warm morning porridge prepared with Super Cereal, and a hot lunch prepared with rice, pulses and vegetable oil. This menu was complemented by fish, meat, vegetables during local production periods and condiments provided by parents. Parents were actively engaged in monitoring the distribution of school meals to their children.

WFP plays a central role in assisting the Government in the creation of a national school feeding programme and in the establishment of an intersectoral committee composed of the Ministries of Finance and Budget and Agriculture and those responsible for food production, technical and financial partners, parents and the civil society. WFP provided the Ministry of Education with financial and technical support to organize field monitoring missions in the targeted schools, identify any issues and take corrective measures to ensure an efficient implementation.

In November and December 2018, WFP progressively encouraged the setting up of school meal management committees in each school to enhance staff capacity to implement activities. Committees were composed of teachers and parents selected from community members and were responsible for overseeing the preparation of meals and managing the inventories. WFP was committed to ensuring gender parity in the composition of these committees. In the areas covered by WFP's assistance, these committees provided additional foods to complement children's diets, as well as firewood, cooking utensils and personal hygiene products. The participation of the headmasters in trainings on inventory management organized by WFP and the local education authorities, improved the management of the canteens by communities and teachers alike. In November, WFP staff held a training for 778 people, two participants from each school meal management committee. The aim of the training was to strengthen participants' capacity to design and implement school feeding activities. WFP will continue to advocate for school feeding and support the Government to elaborate a national school feeding programme and incorporate a solid home-grown component in line with the 2016 school feeding policy.

In 2018, WFP assisted 59,260 children (compared to 25,700 in 2017). Compared to the previous school year, there was a 130-percent increase in enrolment rates. Data on retention rates could not be collected because the school feeding programme resumed only in November 2018 for the 2018/2019 school year which had started in October.

## Strategic Outcome 02

Crisis-affected people, including refugees, are able to meet basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises



Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP carried out two activities [1] which aimed to enable Malian refugees to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and aftermath of crises. Refugee assistance is also embedded in Mauritania's Partnership Framework for Sustainable Development 2018-2022 [2], which identifies the investment in resilience and peaceful coexistence between refugees and host communities living around Mberra camp as a key priority for the next years.

The integrated strategy approved in July 2018 aims to provide a better tailored, forward-looking and coordinated response to the needs of refugees and host populations. The approach promotes a gradual shift away from "care and maintenance" programmes towards more sustainable activities [3], further integration between refugee and host populations with a special focus on women and youth, as well as enhanced operational modalities.

In the Mbera refugee camp, all Malian refugees who had been individually recognized by the Government of Mauritania and UNHCR [4] benefited from assistance. WFP assisted 55,900 refugees through a hybrid monthly ration [5] to cover most urgent daily needs. In addition, 1,700 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and 4,700 children aged 6-59 months received nutritious foods for the prevention and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition. In parallel, WFP provided 3,880 refugee schoolchildren with a daily nutritious meal from the start of the 2018/2019 school year.

The delivery of assistance and improvements in the food security and nutrition situation were hampered by important funding gaps coupled with delays in the arrival of food commodities. Accordingly, WFP had to revise its assistance and adjust rations based on the availability of resources [6]. Despite these challenges, WFP succeeded in stabilizing the refugees' food security and nutritional situation [7]. Nevertheless, the 2018 Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) survey showed a worsening nutritional situation in the camp [8]. These results can be linked to the reduced unconditional monthly rations provided throughout the year and highlight the need to ensure that supplementary feeding is provided in a timely manner to prevent borderline cases from relapse into severity.

To improve the quality of its assistance, WFP introduced electronic bank cards in partnership with UNHCR and a new financial service provider to which WFP directly transferred funds [9]. Distributions took place monthly in a safe and efficient manner. Beneficiaries were informed of programme objectives, implementation modalities, rations and distribution schedules [10]. Special attention was paid to ensure the security of the distribution centres and that people with special needs received timely assistance. To implement its activities, WFP signed agreements with a local NGOs, responsible for implementing the

activities on the ground [11].

Under the same Strategic Outcome, WFP carried out another activity [12] to provide unconditional food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable drought-affected Mauritanian households.

To address growing humanitarian concerns, the food security and nutrition sectors, led by WFP and UNICEF respectively, elaborated an integrated government and partners response [13]. Throughout the response, WFP maintained a dynamic and flexible approach, positioning itself in areas not covered by other partners and scaling up activities in more departments according to urgent needs. The provision of an integrated package of unconditional food assistance and nutrition support was pivotal to avoid dispersion of resources, protect and guarantee access to food while safeguarding the productive assets and livelihoods of affected populations.

WFP was able to provide a lifeline to 344,119 people representing 80 percent of its initially planned beneficiaries [14] through unconditional food and nutrition assistance. Targeted households received monthly unconditional transfers in the form of in-kind rations [15] or cash entitlements [16] [17]. Regular price monitoring allowed to adjust the cash transfer to offset increased commodity prices or increased transport costs to markets in certain areas of the country [18].

Data from Post Distribution Monitoring point towards a stabilization in the food security situation of households receiving assistance – a positive outcome considering the additional pressure that the 2017 drought put on livelihoods [19].

With regards to nutrition activities, WFP provided specialized nutritious food to 32,000 children aged 6-23 months, 13,000 children aged 6-59 months and 18,300 pregnant and lactating women (PLW), through prevention of acute malnutrition as well as treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) programmes [20]. The prevention of acute malnutrition programme was systematically integrated with unconditional assistance in the areas where a MAM programme was implemented: children and PLW received a daily supplement of fortified blended food [21] to complement their daily diet and avoid any sharing of the household ration. To treat moderate acute malnutrition, a daily ration of ready-to-use supplementary food was provided to moderately malnourished children, and Super Cereal and oil for PLW to help them regain weight. In coordination with UNICEF, curative malnutrition activities were carried out in additional departments with the highest burden of malnutrition rates.

For the implementation of nutrition activities, WFP and UNICEF supported the Ministry of Health to map the geographic coverage of health centres and set up

additional ones dedicated to the treatment of moderate and severe malnutrition [22].

Compared to the previous year, despite the overall national malnutrition prevalence rates were still high (SMART 2018) with similar peaks as in 2017, WFP programme monitoring data showed a good performance of the MAM treatment recovery rate among beneficiaries. Drop-out rates as well as non-response rates were close to zero and showed slight improvements compared to 2017. The mortality rate was zero.

In the months leading to the emergency response and during its roll-out, WFP experienced various implementation constraints [23]. These often delayed the launch of operations (from March to April) and sometimes hindered distributions. Nonetheless, WFP kept an open dialogue with all partners including government technical services to overcome these challenges, strengthened implementing partners' capacities, harmonized transfer modalities and platforms, and continued providing a lifeline to most people in need.

### Strategic Outcome 03

Children and pregnant and lactating women and girls in the six targeted regions have improved nutritional status all year-round

*Activity 5: Provide MAM treatment to vulnerable Mauritanian children (6 to 59 months for an average of two months until recovered) between May-October and cash transfers to PLW/Gs as part of malnutrition prevention activities*

As part of a budget revision, WFP integrated the MAM treatment into the new emergency response under Activity 9, and cash-based transfers to pregnant and lactating women were closed in 2018. Only the capacity strengthening component of Activity 5 was kept under Strategic Outcome 3.

WFP's nutrition interventions to support government policies were part of the multisectoral strategic plan for nutrition (2016-2025), the scaling-up plan to promote best practices in infant and young child feeding (2017-2026), and the National Protocol for the Treatment of Acute Malnutrition. The capacity strengthening activities were in line with Mauritania's commitments to sustainable development objectives and Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger (REACH) [1] and Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) [2] initiatives aimed at strengthening nutrition and stepping up efforts to eradicate hunger and malnutrition in all its forms among vulnerable groups, particularly children and women.

As part of the coordination and strengthening of multisectoral nutrition governance, the REACH initiative to eradicate hunger and malnutrition among children was re-dynamized jointly by UNICEF and WFP in partnership with national actors. The continuation of this initiative in Mauritania, a pilot country

in the region, constituted an original example of multidisciplinary work to harmonize analyses and approaches, and to strengthen the coordination and coherence of nutrition interventions. UNICEF supported the Ministry of Health in the field of nutritional data and their exploitation, while WFP and the CSA were responsible for producing food security data covering the same periods. WFP also supported and organized regular coordination meetings with all partners (Government, NGOs and UN agencies) working in the intervention areas to strengthen synergies in intervention strategies and implementation phase.

In the field, WFP supported cooperating and institutional partners through training on community-based management of acute malnutrition and promoted community capacity building through awareness-raising activities regarding the adoption of good practices in health, nutrition, hygiene and sanitation. As part of these efforts, WFP encouraged women to return to the health facility with their newborn babies for routine examinations and raised their awareness of the importance and recommended timing of postnatal visits. In parallel, WFP supported auxiliaries, supervisors and health workers on how to implement and monitor activities adequately.

### Strategic Outcome 04

Food-insecure smallholders and communities in six targeted regions have enhanced livelihoods and resilience to better support food security and nutrition needs all year-round

Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP has been promoting and implementing a longer-term resilience approach since 2012. This approach combines various protective and productive interventions, such as food assistance for assets, school feeding, nutritional support and lean season support, implemented in geographically focused areas and, if funding allows, on a multi-year basis. It aims to create synergies and continuity with nutrition, unconditional and conditional food assistance activities to alleviate structural vulnerabilities caused by natural shocks.

To build the resilience of food-insecure smallholders and communities, WFP implemented food assistance-for-assets activities. Through the rehabilitation of community assets, these activities aimed to increase vulnerable people's capacity to face and recover from crises such as droughts. To protect their livelihoods, communities and households can draw on the restored resources to prepare for, mitigate and recover from shocks. Due to the urgency of addressing life-saving needs of drought-affected Mauritians as well as funding challenges, WFP's food assistance-for-asset (FFA) activities only began in July 2018 when funding was made available. FFA activities were carried out in coordination with implementing partners in three out of the six originally planned regions, namely



Assaba, Hodh-el-Chargui and Guidimakha. The prioritized regions were identified as “convergence zones” in the Partnership Framework for Sustainable Development 2018-2022 and are in line with Mauritania’s commitments under the Great Green Wall initiative.

Site preparation and Community Based Participatory Planning activities began in July 2018, while direct assistance started in August 2018. Altogether 4,830 participants, 93 percent of the target, took part in soil and water management, dune stabilization, agroforestry and pastoral activities, and community gardening. The participants’ family members, 29,000 people in total, benefitted from the equivalent of two months of assistance through cash entitlements for a 60-day work period spread between August and December 2018. Fifty-three sites were identified by WFP together with the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development. The sites were selected in areas where WFP was providing emergency assistance to protect previous years’ food security achievements, building on synergies with the joint WFP-Government resilience initiative and school feeding activities.

The selection and sequencing of activities were informed by WFP’s three-pronged approach to ensure that created assets were relevant to the local socio-economic and agro-ecological context. Furthermore, a strong gender equality, protection and nutrition sensitive lens was applied throughout the project cycle. The participatory planning ensured that the identified assets equitably reflected the needs of women, men, girls and boys. It placed vulnerable communities at the centre of planning, enhancing their sense of ownership and allowing them to design their action plans for the implementation and establish communal arrangements for the access, usage and maintenance of the assets created. Attention was paid that participation in the activities did not represent undue burden for women and that the planned assets contributed to increasing women’s revenues. Community-based participatory planning exercises were an important opportunity to train staff from governmental technical services and cooperating partners to guarantee their follow-up and their replication in the future.

Five national NGOs were contracted to implement FFA activities in the selected three regions because of their longstanding presence and knowledge of the intervention areas, and their capacities to work with WFP. Close coordination and synergies with key government programmes for resilience and safety nets were sought during the design and implementation of the activities. These programmes included the EU-supported RIMRAP [1] programme focusing on government capacity strengthening for resilience programming as well as the IFAD-led PRODEFI [2] project aimed at connecting small producers to markets. In addition, WFP collaborated with the World Bank, UNDP, African Risk Capacity, the African Development Bank, Action Against Hunger, Oxfam and other actors

engaged in early warning, preparedness and social protection.

The achievements of FFA activities should be considered in a context of structural vulnerabilities exacerbated by the 2017 drought and the resulting food and nutrition emergency in 2018. Overall, the implemented activities had positive results in protecting early gains of activities carried out in 2017. Outcome indicators showed that 80 percent of assisted households had an acceptable food consumption score during the assistance period. The decrease in the prevalence of people with poor consumption score, from 19.4 percent in 2017 to 6 percent in 2018, represented an important improvement compared to the previous year. Overall, families improved their dietary diversity by consuming more than four food nutrient groups, especially owing to the regrowth of pastures and consumption of milk during the rainy season. These improvements should however not hide the general weakening of livelihoods of beneficiary households during 2018 due to drought crisis. To cope with difficulties, beneficiaries increased the number and frequency of resorting to negative livelihood strategies. For herders these strategies included the selling of livestock, including breeding females, before the lean season. Many farmers living in rainfed agriculture areas and the river valley resorted to consuming their seeds and immature crops during the lean season. Among the areas targeted by WFP with FFA activities, the southern rainfed departments of Selibaby (Guidimakha region) had the highest prevalence of people (27 percent) resorting to negative coping strategies.

### Strategic Outcome 05

The humanitarian community in Mauritania has access to UNHAS services all year-round

In 2018, the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) delivered food and relief items on behalf of more than 30 organizations in Mauritania. Using up-to-date security information and guidelines to ensure the safety of its operations, UNHAS continued to be the most appropriate and cost-efficient means of transport available for humanitarian actors operating in the country. In a context of poorly developed road networks, using UNHAS services allowed the humanitarian community to cover long distances and reach people in need in a timely and effective manner.

Demand-driven and user-oriented, UNHAS regularly adapted its service to meet the air transport needs of the humanitarian community. Customer feedback confirmed user organizations’ satisfaction with UNHAS services in 2018. To ensure a coherent and needs-based response, UNHAS coordinated its operations in partnership with national and international actors, including its user group committee, Civil Aviation Authorities, the Agency for Aerial Navigation



Safety in Africa and Madagascar, Société des Aéroports de Mauritanie as well as local aviation authorities.

With a fleet of one 19-seater B1900D aircraft, UNHAS planned to serve five regular destinations from the main hub in Nouakchott, namely Aioun, Bassikounou, Kaedi, Nema and Kiffa. However, since March 2018, UNHAS was not able to operate in Kiffa, Kaedi and Aioun due to lack of government authorization. Despite the efforts of the UN resident coordinator and WFP to advocate for these destinations, no authorization was granted. In September 2018, a temporary authorization was provided to fly to Kiffa to compensate closure for renovation works of the Nema airstrip. The re-opening of Kiffa as a passenger destination substantially increased UNHAS payload, as a stop in Kiffa allowed the boarding of more passengers to and from Nouakchott. The average number of passengers transported between October and November 2018 increased from 170 to 200 passengers, corresponding to an estimated cost recovery rate of 17 percent. Throughout 2018, UNHAS transported over 2,050 people and enabled the timely delivery of 11 mt of emergency cargo to some of the country's most remote regions. The slight underachievement against planned figures can be attributed to weather conditions, the temporary closure of Nema, Aioun and Kaedi airstrips and voluntary flight cancellations. In most cases, flights were postponed to the next day and pre-existing bookings were ensured.

At 80 percent, UNHAS operations were well financed in 2018, however the lack of authorization to fly to all regular destinations meant that UNHAS could not apply a competitive cost-recovery rate to make its operations more sustainable on the long run. On a few occasions in 2018, WFP was on the verge of shutting UNHAS services down. This was the case in December 2018 when a flash appeal was launched and WFP decided to loan balances from one of its project activities supporting vulnerable populations. This procedure was made possible through WFP's internal mechanisms.

UNHAS not only played a crucial role in the monitoring of humanitarian projects and the implementation of humanitarian activities, but also performed prompt medical evacuations for humanitarian staff. Many of the locations in Mauritania are remote or do not have facilities to handle medical emergencies. For instance, a road trip from the capital to Bassikounou, a city in the south-east of Mauritania where most humanitarian activities concentrate, takes two full days. In addition to possible delays and security risks, travelling by road also generates high logistical costs for organizations. The medical and security evacuations are vital for staff working in insecure conditions. UNHAS performed three medical evacuations, each one from Bassikounou. Moreover, UNHAS also facilitated various project-monitoring field missions carried out by government partners, embassy personnel, the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil

Protection Office (ECHO), USAID and Word Bank.

In November 2018, WFP's quality assurance experts monitored and reviewed UNHAS operations' risk and quality levels to ensure that UNHAS maintains the highest standards of safety and complies with the Aviation Security Service (AVSEC). Furthermore, the experts carried out a security assessment mission to reinforce the AVSEC system in Bassikounou; organized one AVSEC training to train UNHAS staffs and partners; evaluated the AVSEC system of Kiffa and Bassikounou and tested the UNHAS Aviation Emergency Response Plan. Supported by engineering unit at WFP's headquarters, WFP conducted an airfield evaluation for the airstrip in Bassikounou. Following the recommendations of this evaluation, UNHAS strengthened the security of the airstrip by ensuring that animals and bystanders were not able to enter the runway during take-off and landing.

### Strategic Outcome 06

Government has enhanced capacities to manage food security and nutrition policies and programmes and identify, target and assist food-insecure and nutritionally-vulnerable populations all year-round

In 2018, WFP started repositioning itself to assist the Government in the design and roll-out of a national Adaptive Social Protection (ASP) system aimed at increasing resilience at both national and local levels in Mauritania. This approach responds to government demands and aims to ensure a progressive handover of ASP functions to the Government. Importantly, it is based on partnerships with key stakeholders, including the World Bank, to leverage complementary expertise and funding. More broadly, WFP's coordination efforts contributed to improved strategic coherence among partners including the Government.

In order to complement its emergency assistance by long-term development efforts, WFP's country office in Mauritania created a dedicated ASP unit to further strengthen its engagement in government capacity strengthening. WFP Mauritania also pioneered WFP's new corporate approach to country capacity strengthening by undertaking a joint capacity needs mapping exercise with the Commission for Food Security, which subsequently informed WFP's 2019-2022 Capacity Support Plan.

In 2018, the support provided to the Government focused on five building blocks of the ASP: early warning; preparedness and response planning scheme; risk financing, targeting and delivery.

Focusing on the early warning component, WFP aimed to increase the ability of the Observatoire à la Sécurité Alimentaire (OSA) to monitor food security. On the



Food Security Monitoring Systems, WFP prioritized the improvement of the level of geographical disaggregation, the sampling methodology and the process whereby the questionnaire is revised annually. On food price monitoring, efforts focused on systematizing data consolidation and the production of monthly bulletins. Steps were also undertaken to support the OSA in piloting a local surveillance mechanism to complement and provide real-time information to the national early warning system. This included the setting up of Community Sentinel Sites, a pastoral surveillance mechanism, and the chain of data consolidation and transmission all the way up to the central system. The approach was piloted in partnership with Action Contre la Faim in the region of Hodh Ech Chargui and will be extended to other regions starting from 2019.

To support the preparedness and response planning scheme component, contributing to a key priority of the Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Shared Prosperity (SCAPP) 2016–2022 [1], WFP supported Mauritania's Commission for Food Security (Commissariat à la sécurité alimentaire – CSA) to set up and operationalize a permanent preparedness and response planning scheme for shocks affecting food security and nutrition. Initial steps were taken to develop the tools required to operate the scheme and to initiate the multi-year process leading to the revision of the existing legal framework and the institutionalization of the scheme. The focus in 2018 was to undertake a consensual review of the existing preparedness and response setup, identify its limitations, and agree on the principles and way forward for the establishment of the scheme. This was achieved through the creation of an internal working group composed of all relevant CSA Directors, a CSA retreat with the participation of relevant ministries, and the Capacity Needs Mapping exercises carried out in December. From 2019, WFP will invest in the implementation of the Capacity Support Plan to finalize the setting up of the scheme – while ensuring that efforts on the operational tools are not conditioned to the revision of the legal framework.

Focusing on the risk financing component, WFP provided continuous technical support to the Government's specialized technical groups to improve the customization of the drought insurance index; national contingency and operational planning, and the definition of national risk transfer parameters. The pilot also aimed to increase coverage of the drought insurance by allowing WFP to purchase a “replica” policy mirroring that of the Government. The replica policy increases the number of people covered by climate risk insurance in Mauritania, and if the policy were to trigger, a pay-out would be released to both WFP and the Government of Mauritania to implement complementary response activities. The corresponding agreement was signed in September 2018. However, due to budget constraints, the Government decided not to conclude the purchase of its insurance for the 2018 agropastoral season, leaving WFP with no choice but to cancel the purchase of the replica insurance. This activity

was postponed to 2019.

In support of the targeting component, WFP - as the co-lead of the Food Security sector - supported efforts to standardize the tools used for geographical prioritization, geographical and household targeting as part of the 2018 drought response. The November lessons learned exercise was a key step towards the institutionalization of the tools. WFP also took on efforts aimed at using the national Social Registry (currently being deployed) to improve the efficiency and coherence of household targeting at time of shocks. Under the leadership of the Social Registry's Directorate, WFP partnered with the World Bank and the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Office (ECHO) to propose operational solutions for such utilization. The guidelines produced will be considered for application starting from 2019.

To support the delivery component, WFP, as co-lead of the Food Security sector, is driving a process aimed at aligning all interventions supporting a protective or productive safety-net function as part of the ASP system. Accelerated in 2018 given the imperative of providing a coherent response to the drought, this harmonization process covers transfer modalities and platforms, values of rations, duration of assistance, geographical and household targeting criteria and prioritization. To support Mauritania's national climate change and resilience-focused programme [2], WFP supported the capacity of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development to plan, implement and monitor community-based climate adaptation interventions, through technical and financial assistance and capacity-building of journalists in the areas of environment, climate change and food security [3]. The project is implemented through multi-year funding from the Adaptation Fund.

Finally, preparatory steps were undertaken to position WFP as a capacity provider starting from 2019 in the areas of gender-transformative and nutrition-sensitive programming, supply chain and home-grown school feeding.



# Cross-cutting Results

## Progress towards gender equality

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

Mauritania ranks 147th on the Gender Inequality Index. Despite government efforts, obstacles to gender equality still represent a big concern. Considerable disparities between men and women are still present in terms of access to land, assets and productive resources, and their management as well as on education, health, workload, rights, participation and decision-making.

WFP encouraged a balanced representation of women and men in all activity management committees, which helps women and girls influence the decision-making process.

In 2018, 61 percent of WFP-assisted Mauritanian households were headed by women and these households were less food insecure and nutritionally vulnerable compared to households headed by men [1]. In Mauritania, women typically manage household budget and expenses while men control household assets and access to resources. While men respond to shocks by migrating for seasonal jobs and engaging in earlier and longer transhumance, women usually stay at home with increased workloads. This may also explain the increase in the percentage of women-headed households throughout the year, passing from 51 percent in April 2018 to 61 percent in October 2018. The indicators for the cash-zones show that women and men make decisions together regarding the use of assistance received. The proportion of households in which men and women make decisions together on the use of cash and food is around 59 percent.

According to the latest figures from the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), 55 of the refugees in Mbera camp were women and 45 percent were men. As per August 2018, 57 percent of the assisted refugees' households in Mbera camp were headed by women. In 2018, refugee women and girls continued to participate in focus group discussions where they expressed their views and particular needs.

In parallel, WFP combined the gender sensitization trainings with nutrition trainings held in nutrition rehabilitation and education centers, Centres de récupération Nutritionnelle Ambulatoire pour Modérés (CRENAM). Men and women alike felt encouraged to improve the nutrition of their families. Following a gender-transformative approach, gender sensitization trainings and community consultations encouraged communities to reflect on prevailing gender roles in their families and society.

WFP continued its efforts to work with partners that also promote design and implementation of gender-sensitive activities and share WFP gender equality

principles. WFP started a revision of Field-Level Agreements and planned capacity strengthening on gender-transformative activities for every implementing partner.

In 2018, WFP finalized the gender action plan that will be implemented starting from January 2019. The action plan includes gender-transformative activities as well as gender parity actions and will accompany the execution of the gender-transformative Country Strategic Plan for 2019-2022, scored 4 in the Gender and Age Marker.

## Protection

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

Protection principles that pertain to food and nutrition security programming were integrated throughout WFP's project cycles and were measured by a specific indicator on the targeted population's ability to access assistance in safe and secure environment.

In 2018, WFP achieved good results in creating protective environment at distribution sites. The protection indicators performed well registering no incidents for both local populations and Malian refugees. More than 98 percent of the Mauritanian assisted households and 95 percent of refugees did not face any protection problems during distribution or in their way to and back from the distribution site.

With regard to the local Mauritanian population, beneficiary targeting was carried out at the community level using a participatory approach that ensured beneficiary inclusiveness and feedback in the process. WFP ensured that beneficiaries were consulted and well informed on the rations, on distribution timeline and on the duration of assistance prior to implementing its activities, as well as on protection concerns related to the distribution of cash. WFP's efforts to reduce the amount of waiting time at distribution sites contributed to lessening the security risks that beneficiaries could potentially face. Throughout the year, WFP reinforced its collaboration with local authorities to ensure security, allowing, for example, to enhance the crowd control system of the beneficiary community and maintain order during WFP's distributions. Therefore, WFP alongside its cooperating partners improved the planning of distribution days and ensured that distributions started earlier in the day.

In the Mbera refugee camp WFP continued to ensure that the needs of the elderly and physically impaired were prioritized at all times, particularly during distributions, strengthening and improving the good practices put in place in the previous years. WFP and partner staff made house visits to the most vulnerable





refugees to check whether they were present in the camp at the time of distribution, and if they were not, collected the cash or food on their behalf. In relation to the use of cash-based transfers in Mbera refugee camp, and the introduction of use of bank cards, particular efforts were undertaken to ensure that protection-related concerns were considered. WFP paid attention to the impact of cash on existing domestic and social tensions, distance between the shelters and distribution points, access to markets and impact of the cash on commodity prices in local markets.

Under the leadership of UNHCR and Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, WFP actively participated in the setting up of a Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) task force in the country and the elaboration of a PSEA action plan specific for the Mbera camp.

WFP worked closely with partners to ensure improve beneficiaries' awareness of protection-related issues, as well as to make the partners engaged in training their staff on the importance and the necessity to guarantee beneficiaries' dignity, safety and integrity. During this year's emergency response, partners were instructed by WFP's monitors to deliver protection messages before each distribution.

WFP will continue furthering efforts with all development and humanitarian UN agency and NGO partners in Mauritania to set-up a wider referral system for sexual exploitation and abuse for the country.

### **Accountability to affected populations**

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

WFP Mauritania remains committed to delivering its assistance in a way that ensures accountability to the assisted communities and therefore takes every opportunity to improve beneficiaries' awareness of and participation in programme identification, design and delivery. WFP also actively sought information from beneficiaries, collected through various beneficiary contact surveys, including Beneficiary Contact Monitoring (BCM), Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM), Food Basket Monitoring (FBM) and Distribution Monitoring (DM).

Activity oversight was ensured by WFP field monitors. Collection, verification and analysis of process, output and outcome data were done jointly by WFP and its cooperating partners – including on gender equality, protection and accountability to affected populations as cross-cutting results. Mobile technology was systematically used to streamline data collection.

WFP's complaints and feedback mechanism system was implemented to address beneficiary concerns and to inform programme adjustments. In 2018, WFP continued using communication technology to complement physical monitoring by WFP monitors and third-party monitors. The mechanism consists of a toll-free phone number that beneficiaries could call to report any problem or to log any complaint. The phone number is managed by one of WFP's partners, which provides weekly accounts of the calls received. These are reviewed by a complaint management committee by WFP on a monthly basis, involving M&E; and programme staff, and recommendations are issued to WFP's sub-offices and implementing partners for action and verification. The analysis of complaints also allows to guide M&E; monitoring conducted by sub-offices or country-office teams.

Door-to-door verification of household targeting were also carried out as part of WFP monitoring visits and offered an opportunity to collect beneficiaries' opinions. The complaint management committee produced monthly reports and statistics to inform programming. Where inclusion or exclusion errors were identified, WFP took necessary corrective actions through its implementing partners. At community level, focus group discussions and interviews took place when requested to better identify and address key issues related to the implementation of WFP activities. In the framework of food assistance-for-assets activities, community-based participatory planning exercises provided beneficiaries with a platform to express their needs, fostering dialogue and the exchange of ideas.

As the beneficiary contact monitoring surveys showed, most beneficiaries (Malian refugees and drought-affected Mauritians) were overall well informed of the ration amount and any changes throughout the year. Data analysis shows that beneficiaries receiving cash entitlements as an unconditional transfer modality (25 percent) were better informed on WFP's programmes as compared to those receiving in-kind rations (79 percent). Feedback of this type was available throughout the emergency response through regular monitoring and gave WFP the opportunity to further orient and train implementing partners on the importance of efficient communication to beneficiaries on their rights and entitlements.

The feedback collected in 2018 will facilitate WFP information sharing in 2019 to enable assisted populations to play an even more active role in decision-making processes and adjust WFP operations accordingly. With the roll-out of the participatory approaches, the consultation with beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries is expected to increase across age and gender.



## Environment

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

One of the driest Sahel countries, Mauritania has been experiencing desertification and successive droughts over the past 30 years severely impacting ecosystems and livelihoods. Future climate change impacts in the country are predicted to include more erratic and unpredictable rainfall; a greater frequency of droughts; and increased mean annual temperatures. These changes – if left unaddressed – will exacerbate desertification, leading to further land degradation and soil erosion, decreasing agricultural productivity and rising rural poverty.

In the agricultural sector, climate change is anticipated to result in increased changes in crop growth cycles as a result of variation in the start of the rainy season; reduced variability of rain-fed crops; increased rates of soil-water evaporation and plant transpiration; and increased soil erosion caused by declining vegetation cover and intense rainfall. For the water sector, the main effects of climate change will result in decreased levels of surface water; reduced water quality and availability of drinking water; and changes in spatial-temporal distribution of water. The predicted effects of climate change will also affect the health sector. This will likely lead to increased incidence of undernutrition in both humans and livestock [1].

Together with its partners in Mauritania, WFP encourages the integration of a variety of water and soil conservation technologies, services and tools to better equip communities to adapt to the impacts of climate change.

These activities produce environmental co-benefits such as the reduction of desertification and soil erosion. The soil stabilization activities encourage assisted natural regeneration while the reforestation makes tangible contributions to climate change mitigation because of its carbon storage potential. WFP aims to increase the resilience of vulnerable communities and avoid that they adopt practices that can negatively impact the environment.

In parallel, WFP works directly with local communities to introduce, for example, new land-use methods. These can correspond to the introduction of cowpeas in the intercropping to promote soil fertility and increase the crops' nutritional potential as well as the pasture management by land rotations.

Communities are aware of the importance of environmental rehabilitation. However, mobilizing participants for this type of activity is sometimes difficult because food-insecure people do not directly perceive the long-term positive effects of these actions on their food security. In this regard, WFP's community participatory approach to programme design represents an opportunity to

increase beneficiaries' awareness of the immediate and long-term impact of asset creation activities on the environment.

In addition to enhancing beneficiaries' awareness of environmental protection, the country office worked with WFP Engineering to install a hybrid solar/diesel system in the Bassikounou sub-office. This is part of the country office's greening initiatives, as the plant will improve the quality of the energy delivered to the Bassikounou office and will provide up to 80 percent of savings compared to the generators currently in use. In the next years, WFP will seek to extend this system to the other two sub-offices in the country.

# Fighting drought

“When I step outside my house, I see that the trees and the earth are finally green. People started harvesting again, but I also see stretches of uncultivated land. It rained most of the days in the past months, and I even had to make some reparations to my house because water was leaking in. However, I could not manage to gather enough seeds from last year to significantly plant. On some days, I see herds of animals coming back from their long travels to Senegal. I’m sure my husband will be amongst them soon.”

It’s September and the worst of the lean season is over. Maimouna is mother of four children. She and her family live in the southern region of Assaba, one of the most vulnerable regions of Mauritania, this year also affected by the drought that struck the country and impacted people’s livelihoods. Her rudimentary home is situated on a small hill along with other six homes where her extended family members live. Like her, many people must cope with years of relatively good harvest, followed by times of scarcity of rains and shortage of crops. Times where animals are well fed followed by less healthy periods where female-breeding livestock have to be sold at lower prices to generate basic income. This cycle becomes more and more recurrent throughout the years, worsening the vulnerability of people.

“My husband and my older son left earlier than usual this year with the other village herders” – Maimouna says. We women always stay in the village to look after our children, and the smaller animals. There was not a lot of milk and meat availability before August, and we could not always afford to buy it. Imagine: the price of a carton of milk almost doubled! We had little to zero harvest in April, and the little we had, was not fully ripe when we ate it. Some weeks, I did not know where to get food and had to ask support to my neighbours or borrow money. I have no income and I was extremely worried for my children’s health. You can imagine when I saw a white car with the WFP logo pull up outside the village, I felt a glimmer of hope!”

In villages like the one where Maimouna lives, the sense of loss and hope was well understood. WFP’s emergency assistance to drought-affected Mauritians provided cash transfers or food rations (depending on the regions) for four months, coupled with highly nutritious food for pregnant and lactating women and children. In all assisted regions, heads of households received direct cash entitlements to the value of USD 64 per month. “With the first money received, I bought milk for my children and some meat, and started paying off some debts I had incurred in to buy food the previous months”, says Maimouna. “The money was spent quickly the first month, but more slowly the next three. I wasn’t able to save anything”, she adds, “but at least I invested in buying some seeds that I used to plant in the family garden to grow our own vegetables”.

With no income, women like Maimouna struggle to provide adequate nutritional food to their families. WFP’s assistance has made a considerable difference in the lives of many families by protecting livelihoods and preventing the worsening of the family members’ wellbeing.



# Figures and Indicators

## Data Notes

### Summary

Cover page photo © WFP/Agron Dragaj  
Children in a school assisted by the WFP in Guidimaka region.

### Context and operations

[1] UNDP, 2018 Human Development Statistical Update

[2] The poverty rate likewise fell consistently from 51 percent in 2001, to 46.70 percent in 2004, 42 percent in 2008 and 31 percent in 2014, IMF Country Report No. 18/138

[3] UNICEF

[4] Vulnerability, food insecurity, malnutrition, gender inequalities and low school enrollment rate are some major structural challenges towards achieving SDGs. Mauritania is a food-deficit country. Malnutrition remains a major public health. The economy suffers from persisting inequalities and lack of diversification. Mauritania ranks 147th on the Gender Inequality Index, with persisting obstacles to gender equality, namely girl's marriage, early and closely-spaced birth, unequal access to education and gender-based violence. An estimated 55 percent of girls have undergone some form of female genital mutilation. The net enrollment rate for primary school has been stagnating over the last decade and only 37 percent of children enrolled are retained still the last degrade of the primary cycle (respectively 35 and 39 percent for boys and girls). Literacy rates stand at 35 percent among women and 57 percent among men.

[5] Stratégie de Croissance Accélérée et de Prospérité Partagée (SCAPP), [http://www.economie.gov.mr/IMG/pdf/scapp\\_volume\\_2\\_-\\_fr\\_16-11-2017.pdf](http://www.economie.gov.mr/IMG/pdf/scapp_volume_2_-_fr_16-11-2017.pdf)

[6] <https://www.unicef.org/about/execboard/files/Mauritanie-CPDD2018-2022-signé.pdf>

[7] Results of the situation analysis of the current acute food insecurity for Mauritania », Harmonized Framework, March 2018.

[8] Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions, SMART, July–August 2018

[9] Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS) – September 2018

[10] An example of a gender norm that affect food security and nutrition is the insufficient engagement of men in matters of nutrition and childcare.

### Strategic outcome 01

[1] The school year for all Mauritania primary and secondary schools starts from October.

[2] The prioritized regions were identified as “convergence zones” in the Partnership Framework for Sustainable Development 2018-2022

- Minimum Acceptable Diet, Minimum Diet Diversity - Women and FCS-N indicators: these indicators were not collected due to conflicting M&E; priorities during the Sahel shock response ( L3 emergency), as well as limited staffing of M&E; team between July and September.

### Strategic outcome 02

[1] Activity 3 regards providing food assistance to the food insecure Malian refugees affected by Mali's crisis including school meals. Activity 4 regards providing nutrition assistance to Malian refugee children and PLW/Gs for malnutrition prevention for six months (May–October), and Malian refugee children and PLW/Gs with MAM treatment for the entire year



[2] The 2018-2022 United Nations' Sustainable Development Partnership Framework

[3] The care and maintenance approach is based on the premise that the refugees are temporary guests who will soon be repatriated or resettled. It is therefore appropriate in short-term contexts and basically refers to in-kind food distribution, addressing basic needs of refugees. The shift toward more sustainable activities goes beyond food assistance and includes improved nutrition interventions, innovations in food procurement, the use of cash and vouchers, capacity development activities, the support for livelihoods in a long term perspective.

[4] In February 2015, UNHCR completed the development of its new biometric identity management system (BIMS). When rolled out, BIMS supports all standard registration activities and help to better register and protect people, verify their identity and target assistance, using unique physiological characteristics, such as fingerprints, iris and facial features.

[5] The hybrid ration is composed of an in-kind and cash component. The food basket contains rice, oil and salt.

[6] From January to April 2018, WFP experienced a full pipeline break for in-kind component of unconditional assistance, meaning that WFP has only been able to cover 50% of daily needs, through cash distributions only. From May to October 2018, WFP adjusted the 'weight' of the ration based on higher availability of in-kind commodities versus the CBT component of the ration to maximize the resources available and ensure a coverage of at least 80% of daily needs. From November to December 2018, WFP was once more faced with in-kind pipeline breaks and only provided a full CBT component of the ration to cover for 50% of daily needs. Pipeline breaks related to late arrival of food also impacted the prompt delivery of nutrition activities throughout the year. Stocks from 2017 were used to cover the first four months of 2018 with malnutrition treatment (TSF) and two months of prevention (BSF) activities, and with one-month gap until 2018 funded-commodities were received.

[7] The percentage of refugees with acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS) in August 2018 (86%) were slightly less than April 2018 (88%), people with poor FCS decreased from 5% to 1%. The percentage of adults consuming three meals per day increased from 69% (April 2018) to 80% (July 2018) and 95 percent of households consumed on average four main food commodities, compared to 52 percent in 2017. Refugees engaged less frequently in negative coping behaviours, and/or used less coping mechanisms.

[8] The global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates for children aged 6-59 months decreased between July 2012 and August 2017, from 19.7 percent to 4.5 percent, but doubled in 2018 reaching 10.5%. Moreover, SMART survey indicated that only 20% of all children screened had an adequate nutritious intake. Nevertheless, from 2016 to 2018, anaemia level both among children than among pregnant and lactating women decreased respectively from 54.3% to 39% and from 40% to 20%.

[9] The new beneficiary identity monitoring system reinforces humanitarian actors' capacities to check beneficiary identify more efficiently and makes the collection of cash entitlements safer for refugees.

[10] More than that, in the camp, all nutrition distributions were complemented by nutrition-related messaging targeting men and women with a focus on infant and young child feeding practices (IYCF), care practices, hygiene, and gender equality. The sensitization activities were carried out by community workers thanks to awareness-raising tools, including posters, leaflets, picture boxes, shared by UNICEF.

[11] The implementing partner consortium supporting WFP for nutrition activities implementation are ADICOR and INTERSOS. Any other collaborating organizations are UNHCR, UNICEF, Action Contre la Faim, FLM, SOS Desert.

[12] Activity 9: Provide emergency unconditional food assistance to vulnerable Mauritanian households, including preventive nutritious rations for children (aged 6-23 months) and PLW/Gs, and provide emergency nutrition treatment to vulnerable Mauritanian children (6 to 59 months) and PLW/Gs for an average of two months until recovered between March-October. Activity 9 was a new activity added in Budget Revision number 2, and which has absorbed and scaled up the resilience building SO 1 activity 1 and SO 3 activity 5.

[13] The assistance under the Response Plan was divided into two phases: Phase I, from March to May prioritizing areas where malnutrition rates exceed emergency thresholds (namely, 21 departments identified by UNICEF under SMART 2017); Phase II, from June to September targeting overall 27 departments, located in the regions of Gorgol, Guidimakha, Assaba, Brakna, Trarza, Tagant, Hodh el Gharbi, Hodh ech Charghi. The imperative to provide a harmonized and coherent response prompted the government and partners to agree to geographical and household prioritization criteria. As co-lead to the Food Security sector, WFP was the driver of the coordinated humanitarian response and standardization of the targeting tools. In the prioritized departments, communes and villages, the most food insecure households were identified by the household economic approach (HEA). The integrated response was built on capacities already in place among UN organizations (FAO, UNICEF), NGO partners (to name a few: Save the Children, Oxfam, ACF, Terre des Hommes,



Croissant Rouge Mauritanien) and with the government. The geographical distribution of interventions followed well-defined criteria of comparative advantage with reference to the current logistics, and financial capacity of humanitarian partners.

[14] This number further represents 64% of the total people initially planned by the food security sector response (538,400 people). WFP reached 65,000 people in order to provide early mitigation to the impact of the crisis during Phase I, and 344,000 people during Phase II, and including those of Phase I.

[15] In-kind individual daily ration was the equivalent of 350 gr of wheat, 30 gr of pulses, 20 gr of vegetable oil and 5 gr of salt.

[16] The Cash Alliance group in Mauritania agreed to use on a harmonized ration throughout the drought crisis response, corresponding to USD 67, meant to cover for 70% of daily kcal intake of assisted households. Cash-based transfers represented 75% of the overall unconditional assistance proving to be a more flexible and cost-efficient transfer modality.

[17] In remote areas characterized by longer travel time to main markets, and/or higher commodity prices, WFP prioritized in-kind assistance. The choice of both transfer modalities was justified by the fact that WFP was the only partner using both in-kind and cash.

[18] As an example, for September's distributions, WFP increased the CBT value in 3 departments (Guerou, Kankossa et Tintane). The new ration was fixed at USD 87 (instead of USD 67).

[19] Food insecurity remained high, but stable in comparison to 2017 and early 2018 (post-harvest) with only 17 percent of reached beneficiaries reporting to be food insecure. Despite the positive effects of the food security and nutrition sector partners' interventions, concerns persist on the very high prevalence of food insecurity amongst targeted households living in the river valley and eastern regions. The household diet diversity indicator shows that the majority of households consumed more than four food groups (cereals, vegetables, meat and milk), especially in the regions where cash was provided as a transfer modality, facilitating their diet diversification. Tellingly, households engaged more frequently in negative coping behaviors, like selling assets at lower prices, consumption of immature crops, reducing the number of meals per day, and withdrawing children from school, due to the general impoverishment of livelihoods that beneficiaries experience during food crises.

[20] These figures further represent 75 percent of targeted nutrition beneficiaries

[21] Super Cereal Plus for children, and Super Cereal and oil for PLWs

[22] Health centers are the CRENAM (Centres de Récupération Nutritionnelle Ambulatoire pour Modérés) and CRENIS (Centres de Récupération Nutritionnelle Intensif)

[23] A lower MAM treatment recovery rate means that less individuals reached the criteria for discharge from treatment.

[24] Namely the challenging process of the HEA methodology, several dockers strikes at the port delaying food container offloading, heavy rains making many areas inaccessible by road, late confirmation of funds and weak implementing partners capacities.

Output indicators: in 2018, WFP assisted 55,900 Malian refugees, 344,000 drought-affected Mauritanian people and 6,400 people through nutrition treatment activities.

### **Strategic outcome 03**

[1] REACH is a partner of the UN Standing Committee on Nutrition (UNSCN), the United Nations global normative platform for harmonization of food and nutrition policies

[2] Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement is a global push for action and investment to improve maternal and child nutrition, with which it collaborates at country level

MAM Treatment Recovery rate is reported in the indicator table under Strategic Outcome 2

### **Strategic outcome 04**

[1] RIMRAP: Le Projet Renforcement Institutionnel en Mauritanie vers la Résilience Agricole et Pastorale

[2] PRODEFI: Projet de Développement de Filières Inclusives



## Strategic outcome 06

[1] SCAPP: Stratégie de Croissance Accélérée et de Prospérité Partagée

[2] PARSAAC : Projet d'Amélioration de la Résilience des Communautés et de leur Sécurité Alimentaire face aux effets néfastes du Changement Climatique en Mauritanie

[3] Under this project, 6,000 technical staff and community representatives have been trained and equipped for poultry farming; 1000 technical staff and community representatives have been trained and equipped for beekeeping; young community members were trained and equipped on how improving stoves' manufacturing. A monitoring system was put in place to monitor climate events and ecological development in the project areas. More than 900 hectares of sand dune have been protected. 30,000 fruits trees have been planted and water retention activities were implemented in 500 hectares.

Under Strategic Outcome 6 no outcome-level data is available because the methodology of the associated outcome indicator (Zero Hunger Capacity Scorecard) required specific technical expertise and will be replaced with a new outcome indicator at corporate level for 2019.

### Progress towards gender equality

[1] 4 percent of female-headed households have a poor food Consumption Score comparing to 10 percent of male-headed households. Similarly, 14 percent of female-headed households have a borderline food Consumption Score comparing to 12 percent of male-headed households

### Environment

[1] Readiness proposals – Mauritania UNEP Adaptation Planning

## Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	242,704	201,088	82.9%
	female	273,468	226,577	82.9%
	total	516,172	427,665	82.9%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
Adults (18 years plus)	male	72,800	60,317	82.9%
	female	90,846	75,269	82.9%
	total	163,646	135,586	82.9%
Children (24-59 months)	male	12,568	10,413	82.9%
	female	13,031	10,797	82.9%
	total	25,599	21,210	82.9%

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Children (5-18 years)	male	95,383	79,028	82.9%
	female	100,263	83,071	82.9%
	total	195,646	162,099	82.9%
Children (6-23 months)	male	61,953	51,330	82.9%
	female	69,328	57,440	82.9%
	total	131,281	108,770	82.9%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Refugee	0	87,670	-
Resident	516,171	339,994	65.9%

## Annual Food Distribution (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food</b>			
Strategic Outcome: Food insecure and vulnerable Mauritanian populations in the six targeted regions, including school-age children have stable access to adequate food all year-round			
Rice	2,053	355	17.3%
Corn Soya Blend	1,095	161	14.7%
Micronutrient Powder	7	0	-
Iodised Salt	55	0	-
Vegetable Oil	205	40	19.6%
Lentils	547	0	-
Peas	0	22	-
Split Peas	0	73	-
<b>Strategic Outcome: Crisis-affected people, including refugees, are able to meet basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises</b>			
Rice	5,087	2,876	56.5%
Wheat	10,462	2,840	27.1%



Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Dried Fruits	0	31	-
Corn Soya Blend	1,288	798	62.0%
Rice Soya Blend	0	6	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	387	198	51.1%
Wheat Soya Blend	0	15	-
Iodised Salt	185	5	2.8%
Olive Oil	0	3	-
Vegetable Oil	1,190	414	34.8%
Canned Pulses	0	0	-
Lentils	920	0	-
Peas	0	22	-
Split Peas	0	276	-

## Annual CBT and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food</b>			
Strategic Outcome: Crisis-affected people, including refugees, are able to meet basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises			
Cash	20,700,756	12,225,529	59.1%
<b>Strategic Result 3: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition</b>			
Strategic Outcome: Food-insecure smallholders and communities in six targeted regions have enhanced livelihoods and resilience to better support food security and nutrition needs all year-round			
Cash	1,274,529	123,156	9.7%

# Output Indicators

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
<b>Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food</b>				
Strategic Outcome 01: Food insecure and vulnerable Mauritanian populations in the six targeted regions, including school-age children have stable access to adequate food all year-round				
Output A: Children attending primary school receive school meals in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner in order to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and increase school enrolment and retention				
Act 02. 2. Provide school meals to vulnerable Mauritanian children during the school year				
Number of community canteens assisted	canteen	382.0	382.0	100.0
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	382.0	382.0	100.0
Number of teachers/educators/teaching assistants trained or certified	individual	778.0	778.0	100.0
Number of beneficiaries reached as a result of WFP's contribution to the social protection system	individual	78000.0	59200.0	75.9
<b>Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food</b>				
Strategic Outcome 02: Crisis-affected people, including refugees, are able to meet basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises				
Output A: Targeted beneficiaries receive food/CBT in sufficient quantity and quality in order to timely receive life-saving food				
Act 03. Provide food assistance (conditional and unconditional) to the food insecure Malian refugees affected by Mali's crisis including school meals				
Number of beneficiaries reached as a result of WFP's contribution to the social protection system	individual	58000.0	55900.0	96.4
Act 09. Provide emergency unconditional food assistance to vulnerable Mauritanian households, including preventive nutritious rations for children (aged 6-23 months) and PLW/Gs, and provide emergency nutrition treatment to vulnerable Mauritanian children (6 to 59 months) and PLW/Gs for an average of two months until recovered between March-October				
Number of beneficiaries reached as a result of WFP's contribution to the social protection system	individual	427000.0	344000.0	80.6
Output A: Targeted children and pregnant and lactating women women and girls receive specialized nutritious food in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner in order to improve their nutrition status				
Act 04. Provide nutrition assistance to Malian refugee children (aged 6-23 months) and PLW/Gs for malnutrition prevention for six months (May–October), and Malian refugee children (aged 6-59 months) and PLW/Gs with MAM				
Number of beneficiaries reached as a result of WFP's contribution to the social protection system	individual	8544.0	6400.0	74.9

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Output B: Targeted children and pregnant and lactating women and girls receive specialized nutritious food in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner in order to improve their nutrition status				
Act 04. Provide nutrition assistance to Malian refugee children (aged 6-23 months) and PLW/Gs for malnutrition prevention for six months (May–October), and Malian refugee children (aged 6-59 months) and PLW/Gs with MAM				
Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	Mt	1380.0	1020.0	73.9
<b>Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition</b>				
Strategic Outcome 03: Children and pregnant and lactating women and girls in the six targeted regions have improved nutritional status all year-round				
Output C: Targeted communities benefit from improved skills of health workers to operate, manage and report on malnutrition prevention and MAM treatment activities in order to improve nutrition status and access comprehensive health services and care				
Act 05. Provide MAM treatment to vulnerable Mauritanian children (6 to 59 months for an average of two months until recovered) between May-October and cash transfers to PLW/Gs as part of malnutrition prevention activities				
Number of food security and nutrition monitoring reports produced with WFP Support	report	2.0	2.0	100.0
Number of counterparts trained in capacity development on MCHN and nutrition activities	individual	1.0	1.0	100.0
Number of individuals (female) trained in child health and nutrition	individual	3000.0	3000.0	100.0
<b>Strategic Result 3: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition</b>				
Strategic Outcome 04: Food-insecure smallholders and communities in six targeted regions have enhanced livelihoods and resilience to better support food security and nutrition needs all year-round				
Output A: Targeted populations benefit from assets developed, built or restored in order to reduce risk of disasters and shocks				
Act 06. 6. Provide food assistance to food insecure Mauritanian households for community and household assets creation				
Number of beneficiaries reached as a result of WFP's contribution to the social protection system	individual	36000.0	29000.0	80.6
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)	training session	3.0	3.0	100.0
<b>Strategic Result 8: Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs</b>				
Strategic Outcome 05: The humanitarian community in Mauritania has access to UNHAS services all year-round				
Output H: Vulnerable people (Tier 3) in targeted areas benefit from UN humanitarian air services to humanitarian and development partners (output category H) in order to promptly receive life-saving assistance				
Act 07. 7. Provide flights services to humanitarian partners, towards areas of humanitarian interventions				
Number of destinations served	unit	7.0	3.0	42.9

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of medical evacuations	unit	5.0	5.0	100.0
Number of passengers transported	individual	2100.0	2038.0	97.0
Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	Mt	17.0	11.7	68.8
<b>Strategic Result 5: Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs</b>				
Strategic Outcome 06: Government has enhanced capacities to manage food security and nutrition policies and programmes and identify, target and assist food-insecure and nutritionally-vulnerable populations all year-round				
Output C: Food-insecure people in targeted areas benefit from strengthened capacities of government institutions on design, coordination and implementation of food security and nutrition priorities in order to better progress towards zero hunger.				
Act 08. 8. Provide training and technical support to government institutions in policy formulation and activity coordination and implementation related to: social protection, resilience, and emergency preparedness and response, across which gender is integrated				
Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	coordination mechanisms	2.0	2.0	100.0
Number of partners supported	partner	2.0	2.0	100.0
Number of policy engagement strategies developed/implemented	policy engagement strategies	1.0	1.0	100.0
Number of bulletins, gap analysis, 3Ws, maps and other information products compiled and shared	item	12.0	4.0	33.3

# Outcome Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Strategic Result 1 - Everyone has access to food								
Strategic Outcome 01: Food insecure and vulnerable Mauritanian populations in the six targeted regions, including school-age children have stable access to adequate food all year-round								
Outcome Indicator: Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								
Population Locale (Assba,Tr arza,Gorgol)	URT: 1.Provide seasonal unconditional food assistance to vulnerable Mauritanian households, including preventive nutritious rations for children aged 6-23 months;	Cash, Food	male	6.77	9.50	<5	<5	Base Value: 2018.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	6.55	9.30	<5	<5	
			overall	6.57	9.37	<5	<5	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score								
Population Locale (Assba,Tr arza,Gorgol)	URT: 1.Provide seasonal unconditional food assistance to vulnerable Mauritanian households, including preventive nutritious rations for children aged 6-23 months;	Cash, Food	male	43.65	75.10	>50.00	>50.00	Base Value: 2017.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	52.75	82.90	>50.00	>50.00	
			overall	48.90	79.90	>50.00	>50.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Population Locale (Assba,Tr arza,Gorgol)	URT: 1.Provide seasonal unconditional food assistance to vulnerable Mauritanian households, including preventive nutritious rations for children aged 6-23 months;	Cash, Food	male	17.55	14.60	<35.00	<35.00	Base Value: 2017.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	17.20	12.90	<35.00	<35.00	
			overall	17.35	13.50	<35.00	<35.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score								
Population Locale (Assba,Tr arza,Gorgol)	URT: 1.Provide seasonal unconditional food assistance to vulnerable Mauritanian households, including preventive nutritious rations for children aged 6-23 months;	Cash, Food	male	38.00	10.30	<20.00	<20.00	Base Value: 2017.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	30.00	4.20	<20.00	<20.00	
			overall	33.75	6.60	<20.00	<20.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Expenditure Share								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Population Locale (Assba,Tr arza,Gorgol)	URT: 1.Provide seasonal unconditional food assistance to vulnerable Mauritanian households, including preventive nutritious rations for children aged 6-23 months;	Cash, Food	male	37.00	71.13	<50.00	<50.00	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, FSNS Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	37.00	67.07	<50.00	<50.00	
			overall	37.00	68.65	<50.00	<50.00	
<b>Strategic Result 1 - Everyone has access to food</b>								
Strategic Outcome 02: Crisis-affected people, including refugees, are able to meet basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises								
Outcome Indicator: Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								
Bassikounou	URT: Provide food assistance (conditional and unconditional) to the food insecure Malian refugees affected by Mali's crisis including school meals	Cash, Food	male	3.60	4.90	<4	<4	Base Value: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	3.70	6	<4	<4	
			overall	3.70	5.50	<4	<4	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Population Locale (Assba,Tr arza,Gorgol)	URT: Provide emergency unconditional food assistance to vulnerable Mauritanian households, including preventive nutritious rations for children (aged 6-23 months) and PLW/Gs, and provide emergency nutrition treatment to vulnerable Mauritanian children (6 to 59 months) and PLW/Gs for an average of two months until recovered between March-October	Cash, Food	male	6.77	9.50	<5	<5	Base Value: 2018.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	6.55	9.30	<5	<5	
			overall	6.57	9.37	<5	<5	
Outcome Indicator: Enrolment rate								



Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Bassikounou	URT: Provide food assistance (conditional and unconditional) to the food insecure Malian refugees affected by Mali's crisis including school meals	Food	male	-1.50	-1.50	≥3	≥3	Base Value: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	-8.20	-8.20	≥3	≥3	
			overall	-5	-5	≥3	≥3	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score								
Bassikounou	URT: Provide food assistance (conditional and unconditional) to the food insecure Malian refugees affected by Mali's crisis including school meals	Cash, Food	male	-	83.00	-	-	Latest Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP survey, PDM
			female	-	88.00	-	-	
			overall	-	86.00	-	-	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Population Locale (Assba,Tr arza,Gorgol)	URT: Provide emergency unconditional food assistance to vulnerable Mauritanian households, including preventive nutritious rations for children (aged 6-23 months) and PLW/Gs, and provide emergency nutrition treatment to vulnerable Mauritanian children (6 to 59 months) and PLW/Gs for an average of two months until recovered between March-October	Cash, Food	male	-	75.10	-	-	Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM
			female	-	82.90	-	-	
			overall	-	79.90	-	-	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Bassikounou	URT: Provide food assistance (conditional and unconditional) to the food insecure Malian refugees affected by Mali's crisis including school meals	Cash, Food	male	-	15.20	-	-	Latest Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP survey, PDM
			female	-	11.00	-	-	
			overall	-	13.00	-	-	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Population Locale (Assba,Tr arza,Gorgol)	URT: Provide emergency unconditional food assistance to vulnerable Mauritanian households, including preventive nutritious rations for children (aged 6-23 months) and PLW/Gs, and provide emergency nutrition treatment to vulnerable Mauritanian children (6 to 59 months) and PLW/Gs for an average of two months until recovered between March-October	Cash, Food	male	-	14.60	-	-	Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM
			female	-	10.90	-	-	
			overall	-	13.50	-	-	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Bassikounou	URT: Provide food assistance (conditional and unconditional) to the food insecure Malian refugees affected by Mali's crisis including school meals	Cash, Food	male	-	2	-	-	Latest Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP survey, PDM
			female	-	1	-	-	
			overall	-	1	-	-	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Population Locale (Assba,Tr arza,Gorgol)	URT: Provide emergency unconditional food assistance to vulnerable Mauritanian households, including preventive nutritious rations for children (aged 6-23 months) and PLW/Gs, and provide emergency nutrition treatment to vulnerable Mauritanian children (6 to 59 months) and PLW/Gs for an average of two months until recovered between March-October	Cash, Food	male	-	10.30	-	-	Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM
			female	-	4.20	-	-	
			overall	-	6.60	-	-	
Outcome Indicator: Food Expenditure Share								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Bassikounou	URT: Provide food assistance (conditional and unconditional) to the food insecure Malian refugees affected by Mali's crisis including school meals	Cash, Food	male	37.00	63.22	<50.00	<50.00	Base Value: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.01 CSP end Target: 2018.01
			female	38.00	70.98	<50.00	<50.00	
			overall	37.00	67.66	<50.00	<50.00	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Population Locale (Assba,Tr arza,Gorgol)	URT: Provide emergency unconditional food assistance to vulnerable Mauritanian households, including preventive nutritious rations for children (aged 6-23 months) and PLW/Gs, and provide emergency nutrition treatment to vulnerable Mauritanian children (6 to 59 months) and PLW/Gs for an average of two months until recovered between March-October	Cash, Food	male	37.00	71.13	<50.00	<50.00	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	37.00	67.07	<50.00	<50.00	
			overall	37.00	68.65	<50.00	<50.00	
Outcome Indicator: Gender ratio								



Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Bassikounou	URT: Provide food assistance (conditional and unconditional) to the food insecure Malian refugees affected by Mali's crisis including school meals	Food	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.07 CSP end Target: 2018.07
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	1.20	1.10	≥1	≥1	
Outcome Indicator: Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies								
Bassikounou	URT: Provide food assistance (conditional and unconditional) to the food insecure Malian refugees affected by Mali's crisis including school meals	Cash, Food	male	80.70	54.20	>80.70	>80.70	Base Value: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	80.70	45.30	>80.70	>80.70	
			overall	80.70	49.10	>80.70	>80.70	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Population Locale (Assba,Tr arza,Gorgol)	URT: Provide emergency unconditional food assistance to vulnerable Mauritanian households, including preventive nutritious rations for children (aged 6-23 months) and PLW/Gs, and provide emergency nutrition treatment to vulnerable Mauritanian children (6 to 59 months) and PLW/Gs for an average of two months until recovered between March-October	Cash, Food	male	15.80	25.00	≥15.80	≥15.80	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	17.70	21.00	≥17.70	≥17.70	
			overall	17.10	23.00	≥17.10	≥17.10	
Outcome Indicator: Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Bassikounou	URT: Provide food assistance (conditional and unconditional) to the food insecure Malian refugees affected by Mali's crisis including school meals	Cash, Food	male	2	17.50	<2	<2	Base Value: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	2	15.50	<2	<2	
			overall	2	16.40	<2	<2	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Population Locale (Assba,Tr arza,Gorgol)	URT: Provide emergency unconditional food assistance to vulnerable Mauritanian households, including preventive nutritious rations for children (aged 6-23 months) and PLW/Gs, and provide emergency nutrition treatment to vulnerable Mauritanian children (6 to 59 months) and PLW/Gs for an average of two months until recovered between March-October	Cash, Food	male	33.00	17.10	<33.00	<33.00	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	33.60	16.80	<30.60	<30.60	
			overall	31.20	17.00	<31.20	<31.20	
Outcome Indicator: Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Bassikounou	URT: Provide food assistance (conditional and unconditional) to the food insecure Malian refugees affected by Mali's crisis including school meals	Cash, Food	male	15.20	10.00	=0	=0	Base Value: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	15.20	18.60	=0	=0	
			overall	15.20	14.90	=0	=0	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Population Locale (Assba,Tr arza,Gorgol)	URT: Provide emergency unconditional food assistance to vulnerable Mauritanian households, including preventive nutritious rations for children (aged 6-23 months) and PLW/Gs, and provide emergency nutrition treatment to vulnerable Mauritanian children (6 to 59 months) and PLW/Gs for an average of two months until recovered between March-October	Cash, Food	male	18.10	18.00	<18.10	<18.10	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	17.80	20.00	<17.80	<17.80	
			overall	18.30	19.00	<18.30	<18.30	
Outcome Indicator: Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using stress coping strategies								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Bassikounou	URT: Provide food assistance (conditional and unconditional) to the food insecure Malian refugees affected by Mali's crisis including school meals	Cash, Food	male	2	18.30	<2	<2	Base Value: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	2	20.50	<2	<2	
			overall	2	19.60	<2	<2	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Population Locale (Assba,Tr arza,Gorgol)	URT: Provide emergency unconditional food assistance to vulnerable Mauritanian households, including preventive nutritious rations for children (aged 6-23 months) and PLW/Gs, and provide emergency nutrition treatment to vulnerable Mauritanian children (6 to 59 months) and PLW/Gs for an average of two months until recovered between March-October	Cash, Food	male	32.30	39.80	<32.30	<32.30	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	33.80	42.10	<33.80	<33.80	
			overall	33.40	41.00	<33.40	<33.40	
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Default rate								



Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Population Locale (Assba,Tr arza,Gorgol)	URT: Provide emergency unconditional food assistance to vulnerable Mauritanian households, including preventive nutritious rations for children (aged 6-23 months) and PLW/Gs, and provide emergency nutrition treatment to vulnerable Mauritanian children (6 to 59 months) and PLW/Gs for an average of two months until recovered between March-October	Cash, Food	male	0.50	0.10	<15.00	<15.00	Base Value: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	0.45	0.90	<15.00	<15.00	
			overall	0.49	0.50	<15.00	<15.00	
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Mortality rate								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Population Locale (Assba,Tr arza,Gorgol)	URT: Provide emergency unconditional food assistance to vulnerable Mauritanian households, including preventive nutritious rations for children (aged 6-23 months) and PLW/Gs, and provide emergency nutrition treatment to vulnerable Mauritanian children (6 to 59 months) and PLW/Gs for an average of two months until recovered between March-October	Cash, Food	male	0	0	<3	<3	Base Value: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	0	0	<3	<3	
			overall	0	0	<3	<3	
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Non-response rate								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Population Locale (Assba,Tr arza,Gorgol)	URT: Provide emergency unconditional food assistance to vulnerable Mauritanian households, including preventive nutritious rations for children (aged 6-23 months) and PLW/Gs, and provide emergency nutrition treatment to vulnerable Mauritanian children (6 to 59 months) and PLW/Gs for an average of two months until recovered between March-October	Cash, Food	male	2.01	0.84	<15.00	<15.00	Base Value: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	2.62	0.45	<15.00	<15.00	
			overall	2.30	0.63	<15.00	<15.00	
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Recovery rate								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Population Locale (Assba,Tr arza,Gorgol)	URT: Provide emergency unconditional food assistance to vulnerable Mauritanian households, including preventive nutritious rations for children (aged 6-23 months) and PLW/Gs, and provide emergency nutrition treatment to vulnerable Mauritanian children (6 to 59 months) and PLW/Gs for an average of two months until recovered between March-October	Cash, Food	male	97.11	98.60	>75.00	>75.00	Base Value: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	96.81	97.80	>75.00	>75.00	
			overall	96.91	98.30	>75.00	>75.00	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Bassikounou	URT: Provide food assistance (conditional and unconditional) to the food insecure Malian refugees affected by Mali's crisis including school meals	Cash, Food	male	99.00	100.00	>90.00	>90.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	100.00	100.00	>90.00	>90.00	
			overall	99.00	100.00	>90.00	>90.00	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Population Locale (Assba,Tr arza,Gorgol)	URT: Provide emergency unconditional food assistance to vulnerable Mauritanian households, including preventive nutritious rations for children (aged 6-23 months) and PLW/Gs, and provide emergency nutrition treatment to vulnerable Mauritanian children (6 to 59 months) and PLW/Gs for an average of two months until recovered between March-October	Cash, Food	male	80.30	90.00	>50.00	>50.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	83.00	85.00	>50.00	>50.00	
			overall	82.00	88.00	>50.00	>50.00	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Bassikounou	URT: Provide food assistance (conditional and unconditional) to the food insecure Malian refugees affected by Mali's crisis including school meals	Cash, Food	male	100.00	74.10	≥66.00	≥66.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	100.00	83.70	≥66.00	≥66.00	
			overall	100.00	76.80	≥66.00	≥66.00	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Population Locale (Assba,Tr arza,Gorgol)	URT: Provide emergency unconditional food assistance to vulnerable Mauritanian households, including preventive nutritious rations for children (aged 6-23 months) and PLW/Gs, and provide emergency nutrition treatment to vulnerable Mauritanian children (6 to 59 months) and PLW/Gs for an average of two months until recovered between March-October	Cash, Food	male	51.23	85.00	≥66.00	≥66.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	49.63	89.00	≥66.00	≥66.00	
			overall	50.00	87.00	≥66.00	≥66.00	
Outcome Indicator: Retention rate								



Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Bassikounou	URT: Provide food assistance (conditional and unconditional) to the food insecure Malian refugees affected by Mali's crisis including school meals	Food	male	110.00	82.00	=100.00	=100.00	Base Value: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	108.00	84.00	=100.00	=100.00	
			overall	109.00	83.00	=100.00	=100.00	
Strategic Result 2 - No one suffers from malnutrition								
Strategic Outcome 03: Children and pregnant and lactating women and girls in the six targeted regions have improved nutritional status all year-round								
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Default rate								
Population Locale (Assba,Tr arza,Gorgol)	NTA: Provide MAM treatment to vulnerable Mauritanian children (6 to 59 months for an average of two months until recovered) between May-October and cash transfers to PLW/Gs as part of malnutrition prevention activities	Cash, Food	male	0.50	0.10	<15.00	<15.00	Base Value: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	0.45	0.90	<15.00	<15.00	
			overall	0.49	0.50	<15.00	<15.00	
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Mortality rate								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Population Locale (Assba,Tr arza,Gorgol)	NTA: Provide MAM treatment to vulnerable Mauritanian children (6 to 59 months for an average of two months until recovered) between May-October and cash transfers to PLW/Gs as part of malnutrition prevention activities	Cash, Food	male	0	0	<3	<3	Base Value: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	0	0	<3	<3	
			overall	0	0	<3	<3	
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Non-response rate								
Population Locale (Assba,Tr arza,Gorgol)	NTA: Provide MAM treatment to vulnerable Mauritanian children (6 to 59 months for an average of two months until recovered) between May-October and cash transfers to PLW/Gs as part of malnutrition prevention activities	Cash, Food	male	2.40	1.20	<15.00	<15.00	Base Value: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	2.74	1.30	<15.00	<15.00	
			overall	2.60	1.20	<15.00	<15.00	
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Recovery rate								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Population Locale (Assba,Tr arza,Gorgol)	NTA: Provide MAM treatment to vulnerable Mauritanian children (6 to 59 months for an average of two months until recovered) between May-October and cash transfers to PLW/Gs as part of malnutrition prevention activities	Cash, Food	male	97.11	98.60	>75.00	>75.00	Base Value: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	96.81	97.80	>75.00	>75.00	
			overall	96.91	98.30	>75.00	>75.00	

### Strategic Result 3 - Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition

Strategic Outcome 04: Food-insecure smallholders and communities in six targeted regions have enhanced livelihoods and resilience to better support food security and nutrition needs all year-round

#### Outcome Indicator: Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)

Population Locale (Assba,Tr arza,Gorgol)	ACL: 6.Provide food assistance to food insecure Mauritanian households for community and household assets creation	Cash, Food	male	6.77	9.50	<5	<5	Base Value: 2018.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	6.55	9.30	<5	<5	
			overall	6.57	9.37	<5	<5	

#### Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Population Locale (Assba,Tr arza,Gorgol)	ACL: 6.Provide food assistance to food insecure Mauritanian households for community and household assets creation	Cash, Food	male	43.65	75.10	>50.00	>50.00	Base Value: 2017.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	42.75	82.90	>50.00	>50.00	
			overall	48.90	79.90	>50.00	>50.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score								
Population Locale (Assba,Tr arza,Gorgol)	ACL: 6.Provide food assistance to food insecure Mauritanian households for community and household assets creation	Cash, Food	male	17.55	14.60	>35.00	>35.00	Base Value: 2017.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	17.20	10.90	>35.00	>35.00	
			overall	17.35	13.50	>35.00	>35.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score								
Population Locale (Assba,Tr arza,Gorgol)	ACL: 6.Provide food assistance to food insecure Mauritanian households for community and household assets creation	Cash, Food	male	38.00	10.30	<20.00	<20.00	Base Value: 2017.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	30.00	4.20	<20.00	<20.00	
			overall	33.75	6.60	<20.00	<20.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food expenditure share								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Population Locale (Assba,Tr arza,Gorgol)	ACL: 6.Provide food assistance to food insecure Mauritanian households for community and household assets creation	Cash, Food	male	37.00	71.13	<50.00	<50.00	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	37.00	67.07	<50.00	<50.00	
			overall	37.00	68.65	<50.00	<50.00	
Outcome Indicator: Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies								
Population Locale (Assba,Tr arza,Gorgol)	ACL: 6.Provide food assistance to food insecure Mauritanian households for community and household assets creation	Cash, Food	male	15.80	25.00	>15.80	>15.80	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	17.70	21.00	>17.70	>17.70	
			overall	17.10	23.00	>17.10	>17.10	
Outcome Indicator: Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies								
Population Locale (Assba,Tr arza,Gorgol)	ACL: 6.Provide food assistance to food insecure Mauritanian households for community and household assets creation	Cash, Food	male	33.00	17.10	<33.00	<33.00	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	30.60	16.80	<30.60	<30.60	
			overall	31.20	17.00	<3	<3	
Outcome Indicator: Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Population Locale (Assba,Tr arza,Gorgol)	ACL: 6.Provide food assistance to food insecure Mauritanian households for community and household assets creation	Cash, Food	male	18.10	18.00	<18.10	<18.10	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	17.80	20.00	<17.80	<17.80	
			overall	18.30	19.00	<18.30	<18.30	
Outcome Indicator: Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using stress coping strategies								
Population Locale (Assba,Tr arza,Gorgol)	ACL: 6.Provide food assistance to food insecure Mauritanian households for community and household assets creation	Cash, Food	male	32.30	39.80	<32.30	<32.30	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	33.80	42.10	<33.80	<33.80	
			overall	33.40	41.00	<33.40	<33.40	
Strategic Result 8 - Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs								
Strategic Outcome 05: The humanitarian community in Mauritania has access to UNHAS services all year-round								
Outcome Indicator: User satisfaction rate								
Bassikounou	CPA: 7.Provide flights services to humanitarian partners, towards areas of humanitarian interventions	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	88.99	98.38	≥80.00	≥80.00	

## Cross-cutting Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Progress towards gender equality								
Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women								
Population Locale (Assba,Tr arza,Gorgol)	Cash, Food	URT: 1.Provide seasonal unconditional food assistance to vulnerable Mauritanian households, including preventive nutritious rations for children aged 6-23 months;	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.10 Latest Follow-up: 2018.10 Year end Target: 2018.10 CSP end Target: 2018.10
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	42.00	42.00	>42.00	>42.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men								
Population Locale (Assba,Tr arza,Gorgol)	Cash, Food	URT: 1.Provide seasonal unconditional food assistance to vulnerable Mauritanian households, including preventive nutritious rations for children aged 6-23 months;	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.08 Latest Follow-up: 2017.08 Year end Target: 2017.08 CSP end Target: 2017.08
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	2.30	39.30	>50.00	>50.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men								
Population Locale (Assba,Tr arza,Gorgol)	Cash, Food	URT: 1.Provide seasonal unconditional food assistance to vulnerable Mauritanian households, including preventive nutritious rations for children aged 6-23 months;	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.08 Latest Follow-up: 2017.08 Year end Target: 2017.08 CSP end Target: 2017.08
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	44.10	21.60	>0	>0	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Population Locale (Assba,Tr arza,Gorgol)	Cash, Food	URT: 1.Provide seasonal unconditional food assistance to vulnerable Mauritanian households, including preventive nutritious rations for children aged 6-23 months;	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.08 Latest Follow-up: 2017.08 Year end Target: 2017.08 CSP end Target: 2017.08
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	53.60	39.10	>0	>0	
<b>Protection</b>								
Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges								
Bassikounou	Cash, Food	URT: 3.Provide food assistance (conditional and unconditional) to the food insecure Malian affected by Mali's crisis including school meals	male	98.00	92.50	=100.00	=100.00	Base Value: 2016.07 Latest Follow-up: 2016.07 Year end Target: 2016.07 CSP end Target: 2016.07
			female	98.40	91.90	=100.00	=100.00	
			overall	98.20	92.20	=100.00	=100.00	
Population Locale (Assba,Tr arza,Gorgol)	Cash, Food	URT: 1.Provide seasonal unconditional food assistance to vulnerable Mauritanian households, including preventive nutritious rations for children aged 6-23 months;	male	99.55	98.20	=100.00	=100.00	Base Value: 2017.08 Latest Follow-up: 2017.08 Year end Target: 2017.08 CSP end Target: 2017.08
			female	99.25	96.90	=100.00	=100.00	
			overall	99.35	97.40	=100.00	=100.00	
<b>Accountability to affected populations</b>								
Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)								
Bassikounou	Cash, Food	URT: 3.Provide food assistance (conditional and unconditional) to the food insecure Malian affected by Mali's crisis including school meals	male	26.70	26.70	>26.70	>26.70	Base Value: 2018.08 Latest Follow-up: 2018.08 Year end Target: 2018.08 CSP end Target: 2018.08
			female	24.20	24.20	>24.20	>24.20	
			overall	25.30	25.30	>25.30	>25.30	
Population Locale (Assba,Tr arza,Gorgol)	Cash, Food	URT: 1.Provide seasonal unconditional food assistance to vulnerable Mauritanian households, including preventive nutritious rations for children aged 6-23 months;	male	34.80	20.40	>34.80	>34.80	Base Value: 2018.07 Latest Follow-up: 2018.07 Year end Target: 2018.07 CSP end Target: 2018.07
			female	42.40	31.30	>42.40	>42.40	
			overall	39.20	27.00	>39.20	>39.20	



## **World Food Programme**

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Cover page photo © WFP/Agron Dragaj  
Children in a school assisted by WFP in Guidimaka region

<https://www1.wfp.org/countries/mauritania>

# Annual Country Report - Donor Version

## Mauritania Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2018)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Crisis-affected people, including refugees, are able to meet basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises	Provide nutrition assistance to Malian refugee children (aged 6-23 months) and PLW/Gs for malnutrition prevention for six months (May–October), and Malian refugee children (aged 6-59 months) and PLW/Gs with MAM	672,116	705,627	0	705,627	666,364	39,263
		Provide food assistance (conditional and unconditional) to the food insecure Malian refugees affected by Mali's crisis including school meals	13,524,108	10,341,328	193,732	10,535,060	8,676,062	1,858,998
		Provide emergency unconditional food assistance to vulnerable Mauritanian households, including preventive nutritious rations for children (aged 6-23 months) and PLW/Gs, and provide emergency nutrition treatment to vulnerable Mauritanian children (6 to 59 months) and PLW/Gs for an average of two months until recovered between March-October	29,779,462	14,431,987	938,083	15,370,070	14,740,523	629,547

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## Mauritania Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2018)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Crisis-affected people, including refugees, are able to meet basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises	Non Activity Specific	0	163,059	0	163,059	0	163,059
	Food insecure and vulnerable Mauritanian populations in the six targeted regions, including school-age children have stable access to adequate food all year-round	2.Provide school meals to vulnerable Mauritanian children during the school year	4,088,824	901,846	0	901,846	861,324	40,522
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>48,064,510</b>	<b>26,543,847</b>	<b>1,131,815</b>	<b>27,675,662</b>	<b>24,944,273</b>	<b>2,731,389</b>
2	Children and pregnant and lactating women and girls in the six targeted regions have improved nutritional status all year-round	Provide MAM treatment to vulnerable Mauritanian children (6 to 59 months for an average of two months until recovered) between May-October and cash transfers to PLW/Gs as part of malnutrition prevention activities	151,945	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>151,945</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

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## Mauritania Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2018)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
3	Food-insecure smallholders and communities in six targeted regions have enhanced livelihoods and resilience to better support food security and nutrition needs all year-round	6. Provide food assistance to food insecure Mauritanian households for community and household assets creation	2,931,416	3,636,479	0	3,636,479	2,106,125	1,530,353
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)</b>			<b>2,931,416</b>	<b>3,636,479</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,636,479</b>	<b>2,106,125</b>	<b>1,530,353</b>
5	Government has enhanced capacities to manage food security and nutrition policies and programmes and identify, target and assist food-insecure and nutritionally-vulnerable populations all year-round	8. Provide training and technical support to government institutions in policy formulation and activity coordination and implementation related to: social protection, resilience, and emergency preparedness and response, across which gender is integrated	956,991	1,078,749	0	1,078,749	455,567	623,182
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>956,991</b>	<b>1,078,749</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,078,749</b>	<b>455,567</b>	<b>623,182</b>
8	The humanitarian community in Mauritania has access to UNHAS services all year-round	7. Provide flights services to humanitarian partners, towards areas of humanitarian interventions	2,986,966	2,817,188	0	2,817,188	2,604,112	213,076
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>2,986,966</b>	<b>2,817,188</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,817,188</b>	<b>2,604,112</b>	<b>213,076</b>
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

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## Mauritania Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2018)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
			55,091,828	34,076,263	1,131,815	35,208,078	30,110,077	5,098,001
			2,486,695	2,014,903	90,897	2,105,800	1,639,889	465,910
			57,578,523	36,091,166	1,222,712	37,313,878	31,749,966	5,563,912
			3,742,604	2,166,833		2,166,833	2,166,833	0
			61,321,127	38,257,999	1,222,712	39,480,711	33,916,799	5,563,912

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

Latest Approved Version of Needs Based Plan in USD

### Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral allocations, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing); excludes: internal advances.

### Advance and allocation:

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid in USD.

This includes different types of internal advance (IPL or MAF) and allocation (IRA).

### Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

### Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received up to the reporting period.

### Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures

# Annual Country Report - Donor Version

## Mauritania Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2018)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan*	Expenditures
Mauritania	61,321,127	17,522,825	33,560,332
<i>*Original Implementation Plan as per the Management Plan 2018</i>			