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# Mauritania

## Annual Country Report 2020

Country Strategic Plan  
2019 - 2022



World Food  
Programme

# Table of contents

<b>2020 Overview</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Context and operations &amp; COVID-19 response</b>	<b>7</b>
Risk Management	8
<b>Partnerships</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>CSP Financial Overview</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Programme Performance</b>	<b>13</b>
Strategic outcome 01	13
Strategic outcome 02	16
Strategic outcome 03	19
Strategic outcome 04	21
Strategic outcome 05	23
Strategic outcome 06	25
<b>Cross-cutting Results</b>	<b>27</b>
Progress towards gender equality	27
Protection and accountability to affected populations	28
Environment	30
<b>Data Notes</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Figures and Indicators</b>	<b>37</b>
WFP contribution to SDGs	37
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group	38
Beneficiaries by Residence Status	38
Beneficiaries by Programme Area	38
Annual Food Transfer	39
Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher	40
Strategic Outcome and Output Results	41
Cross-cutting Indicators	56

## 2020 Overview

In a context characterized by **structural vulnerability and recurring drought-related shocks**, often aggravated by sudden crises such as the **COVID-19 pandemic and flooding**, and in accordance with national priorities and its country strategy plan, WFP continued to play a leading role in supporting Mauritania in **setting up an adaptive social protection system (ASP)**. The ASP is a key element in **mitigating the impact of climate change and intense natural shocks**. While keeping up addressing the most urgent humanitarian food and nutrition needs, **WFP implemented a longer-term resilience approach** which combines recovery and long-term productive interventions in a geographically focused, integrated and multi-year manner to reduce food insecurity and malnutrition, enhance education achievements, minimize gender inequalities, strengthen institutional capacities and help communities adapting to climate change hazards. In 2020, WFP operated in regions most affected by recurrent food insecurity and shocks, including the COVID-19 pandemic. These regions are Assaba, Gorgol, Guidimakha, Hodh El Charghi, Hodh El Gharbi, Tagant, Nouakchott and Brakna.

Despite the challenging context of the health crisis in 2020, WFP worked towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2, and continued to assist, in safe and uninterrupted conditions, **60,000 Malian refugees[1] living in Mbera camp with an integrated package of food, nutrition and school feeding activities**, despite funding constraints leading to cuts in rations. In parallel, WFP continued to reinforce linkages between the different components of its integrated resilience building package benefiting more than 132,000 people. Ahead of the lean season, as part of the Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) programme, **25,874 people participated in livelihood and asset creation activities**, including agricultural land rehabilitation, dune fixation, reforestation, set up of vegetable garden and water pond creation and rehabilitation. WFP also invested in the construction of dikes and the production of compost to increase the agricultural potential of communities. To maximize the effects of its interventions, **WFP carried out a strategic geographic refocusing of school canteens in resilience sites**. A total of **48,561 pupils received hot and nutritious meals**, a source of motivation and attraction for children at school. WFP also contributed to the national malnutrition treatment programme for children and pregnant and lactating women, implemented in **770 nutrition treatment units** across the country and **benefiting approximately 35,000 beneficiaries**. WFP was able to maintain its strong emergency response capacity by **scaling up much-needed assistance to 172,137 food insecure Mauritians** (50 percent of women and 50 percent of men) affected by recurring droughts, including 15,337 malnourished children and women, as well as 36,000 people directly or indirectly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic.

**WFP continued to operate effective and efficient air operations available to the entire humanitarian community**, while leading all logistics services provided to the Government, UN and non-governmental partners to **facilitate effective field operations during the COVID-19 pandemic**. Significant advancements were made towards the establishment of an inclusive and coherent national ASP system by strengthening local and national capacities for early warning, prevention, planning and response to the food security and nutritional crisis. WFP also provided technical support to the African Risk Capacity (ARC) and held a premium of the ARC replica policy for the 2020 lean season response.

In contributing towards SDG 17, **WFP enhanced coordination among emergency and disaster risk reduction actors** and further strengthened strategic partnerships with international and national organizations for integrated planning and technical assistance, improving programme quality, institutional learning and efficiency gains.

In 2020, WFP Mauritania reconfirmed its Gender and Age Marker (GAM) code 4 and successfully completed the **WFP gender transformation programme**. Not only were gender and age well integrated into the design, delivery and monitoring of activities, but WFP also made a significant contribution to mainstreaming a gender approach into national normative frameworks.



# 323,987

Total Beneficiaries in 2020

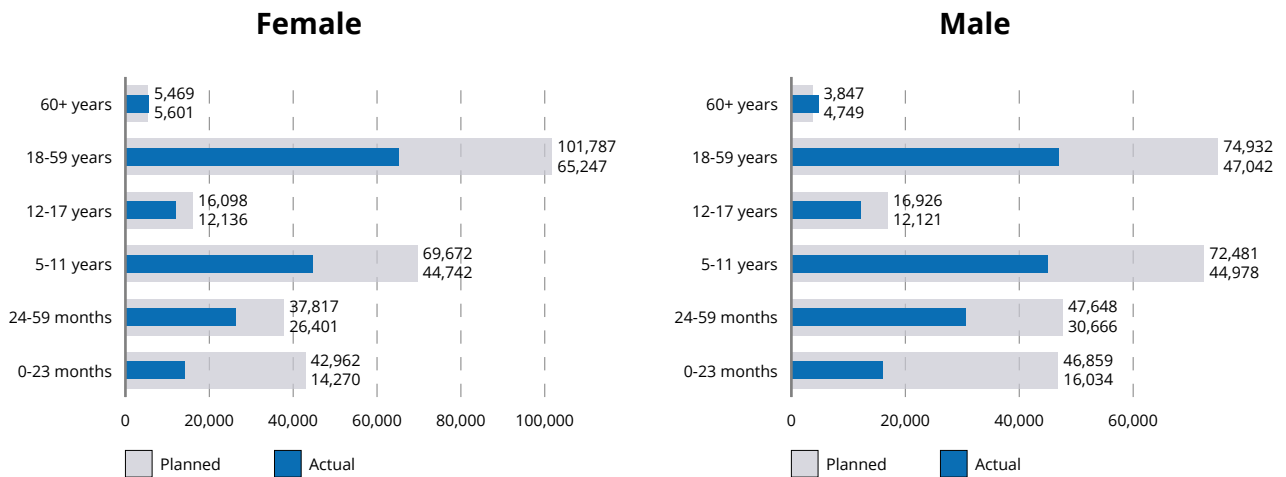


52% female

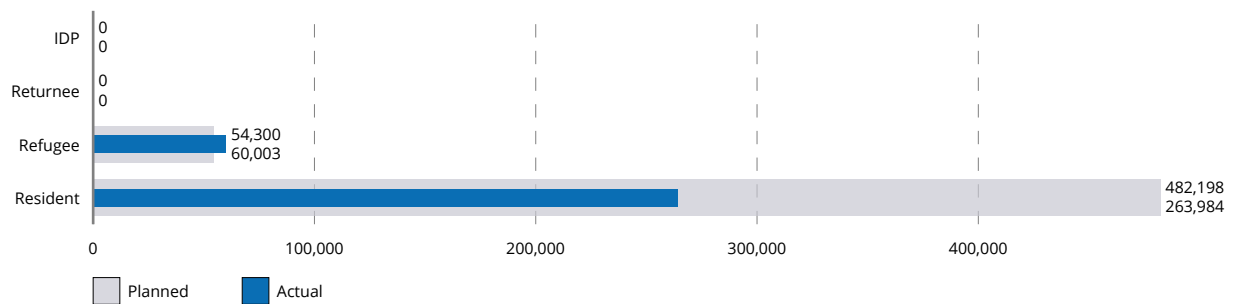


48% male

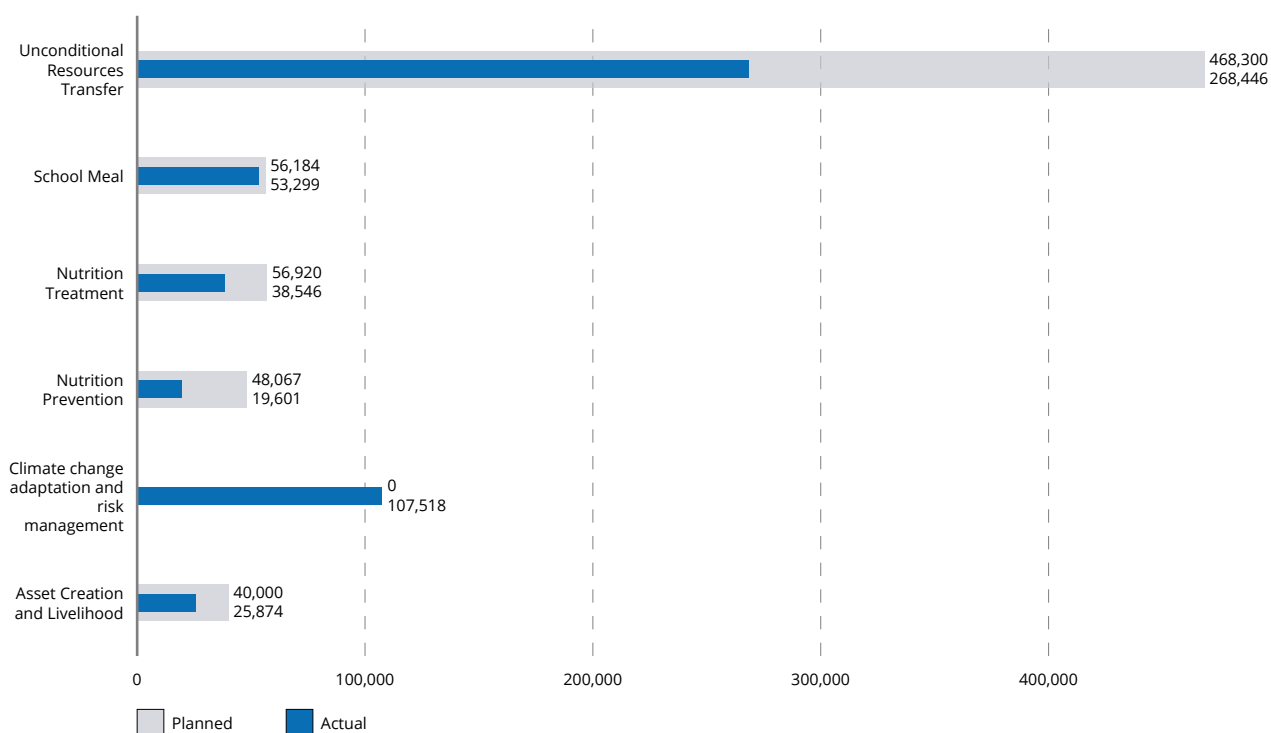
## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



## Beneficiaries by Residence Status



## Beneficiaries by Programme Area



## Total Food and CBT

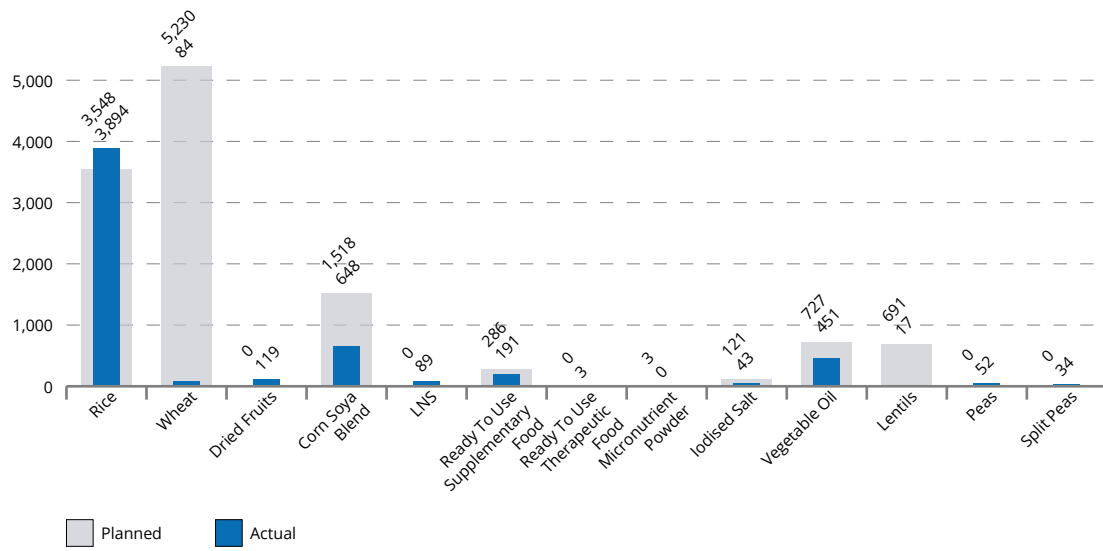


**5,624 mt**  
**total actual food transferred in 2020**  
 of 12,125 mt total planned

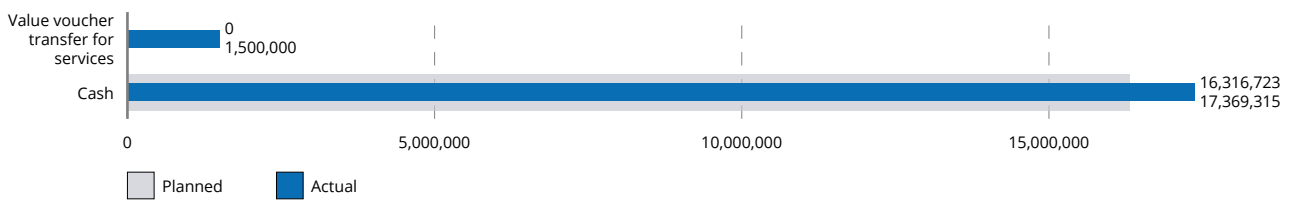


**US\$ 18,869,315**  
**total actual cash transferred in 2020**  
 of \$US 16,316,723 total planned

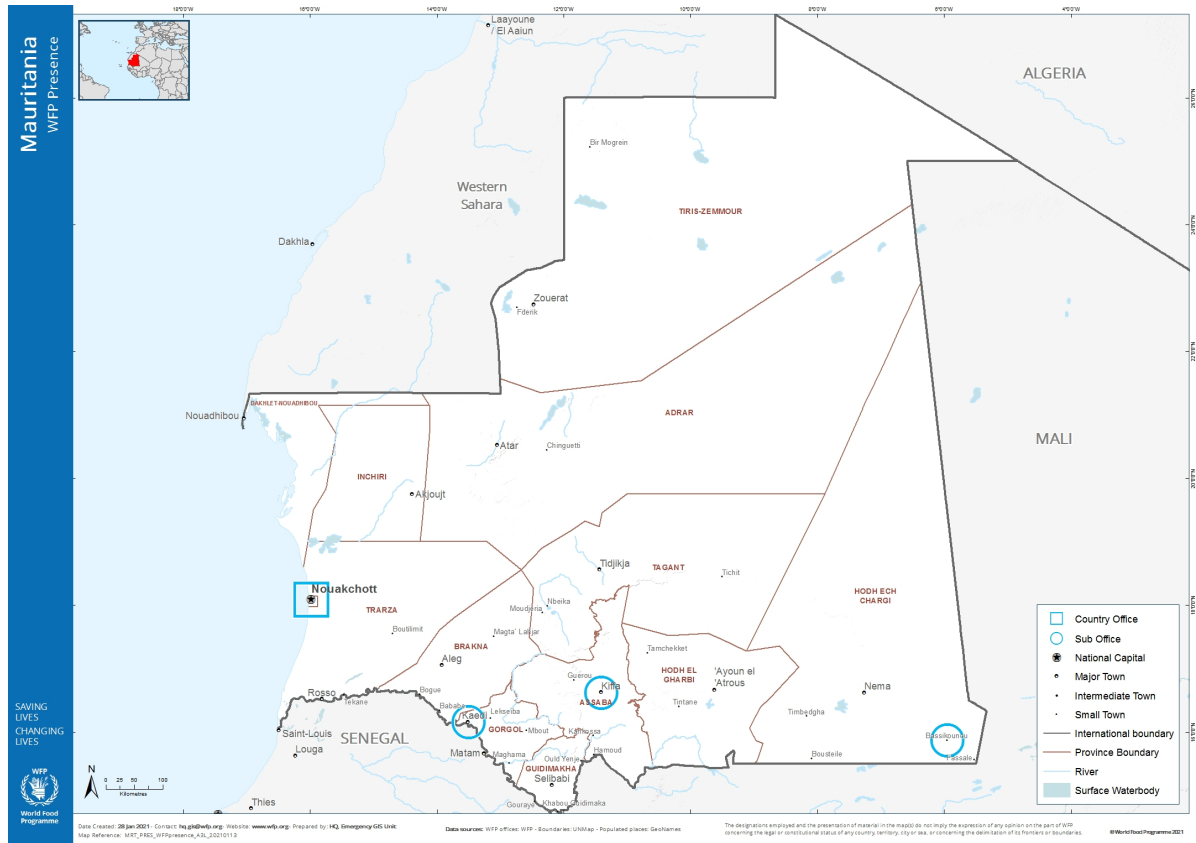
## Annual Food Transfer



## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



# Context and operations & COVID-19 response



A Sahelian country located at the western edge of the Sahara's desert with **4,7 million people** [1], Mauritania is a lower middle-income country with unfavourable agricultural condition. **Only half a percent of the Mauritanian land is arable, and national cereal production covers about a third of the national food needs**, which forces a strong reliance on imports [2]. According to the last Permanent survey on household living conditions (EPCV), **31 percent of the country's population live below the poverty line** [3] and according to UNDP's Gender Inequality Index, Mauritania ranks 151 out of 162 countries. The literacy rate stands at 53.5 percent [4] and 80 percent of 10-year-olds cannot read and understand a simple text by the end of primary school [5]. The 2020 Global Hunger Index ranked Mauritania 85 out of the 107 countries, and **the level of hunger was considered serious** [6].

In Mauritania, **65 percent of the population relied on traditional agriculture and livestock farming** and was heavily dependent on the rainy seasons. However, over the past decades, poor harvests and periodic droughts undermined communities' food security by sharply curtailing opportunities for agricultural production and livestock [7]. The situation was further compelled by desertification, environmental degradation [8] and limited access to safe drinking water [9]. According to the September 2020 FSMS [10] analysis, **the number of food-insecure people was estimated at 618,600 which is slightly higher (+6 percent) compared to the projections of last year**. In 2019 the national global acute malnutrition rate stood at 11.2 percent, while the prevalence of chronic malnutrition reached 19,6 percent [11].

WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for Mauritania was rolled out in January 2019. Active in the regions most prone to frequent natural shocks and food insecurity as well as in the region affected by the influx of refugees from Mali [12], WFP supports the Government to achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2 and 17 [13], while also contributing to SDGs 4,5 and 13 [14]. Through the CSP, **WFP aims to support the Government in establishing a national Adaptive Social Protection System (ASP)** (delivered through strategic outcome 5) **and in implementing an integrated multi-year package to strengthen the resilience of targeted communities**. The latter is based on a participatory community-based approach and includes productive asset creation and livelihood support, lean season food assistance, nutrition and school feeding (strategic outcome 2 to 4). As part of the crisis response, WFP aims to meet the basic food and nutrition requirements of Malian refugees (strategic outcome 1) and to facilitate access to the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) flights for all humanitarian and development partners (strategic outcome 6).

In June 2020, **WFP approved a budget revision to reflect increased needs in Mauritania due to the colliding effects of the 2019 drought and of the COVID-19 related restrictive measures**. The revision made provision for a



significant scale-up of WFP operations in Mauritania – beyond the six regions initially covered in the CSP – and for expanded responsibilities in terms of service provision, including COVID-19 logistics response. WFP Mauritania's budget for the 2019-2022 CSP portfolio of activities increased to USD 165 million from the original budget of USD 132 million.

## COVID-19 Response

Mauritania recorded its first case of COVID-19 in March 2020, following which the Government declared a national state of emergency. **A sanitary cordon was established in the country, limiting the movement of people and cargo** [15]. Cross-border trade was not allowed, weekly markets, non-essential businesses and schools were closed. These measures affected the livelihoods of thousands of people and the trading networks on which they depended for their survival. While food prices remained contained due to the proactive government control measures, **increasing import delays, alterations in local supply chains and disruption of informal trade with neighbouring countries created inflationary pressures**. The impact of these restrictive measures came on top of an already fragile situation, due to years of consecutive droughts and exceptionally long lean seasons, leading to a drastic deterioration in food security and nutritional conditions along the southern agro-pastoral belt of the country (where most of the food insecure population is already concentrated) [16]. **In Guidimakha region, the proportion of households with poor food consumption increased from 13 (2019) to 30 percent (2020)** and the dietary diversity score worsened with only 57 percent of households consuming more than four different food groups per week (compared to 93 percent in July 2019).

In support to the government COVID-19 national response plan and in line with WFP's COVID-19 global response plan, **WFP in Mauritania developed an emergency response plan**, aiming at (1) ensuring continuity (and scale-up) of WFP's priority humanitarian operations; (2) drawing on WFP's expertise to support the humanitarian and health response, including logistics and supply chains; (3) monitoring and assess the impact of the epidemic on food security to facilitate decision-making.

**WFP decided to maintain activities in Mbera refugee camp and to significantly scale up lean season interventions**, while the school feeding programme was suspended due to school closure. Community asset creation activities were also suspended from mid-April 2020 and gradually resumed in August 2020. In parallel, the budget revision introduced two new activities to (i) deliver assistance to populations affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, thanks to which **36,300 beneficiaries were reached through cash-based transfers in Brakna region and 10,350 children and women received treatment for acute malnutrition in community centres** in Nouakchott; and (ii) provide logistics services to the Government and the humanitarian community.

Moreover, WFP engaged in the coordination structure set in place by the Resident Coordinator to support the government's response plan, co-leading the group in charge of the socioeconomic assistance to affected households and leading the one in charge of the logistics response [17], as well as monitoring the food security and nutritional status of the population throughout the COVID-19 pandemic [18].

## Risk Management

WFP in Mauritania carried out regular risk reviews and assessments, articulating its risk appetite and embedding risk mitigation measures into its activities. Risk mitigation actions were incorporated into the annual performance plan [19] and the implementation progress was regularly monitored.

A risk register review was undertaken in January 2020, and **WFP classified the risks according to their likelihood** [20]. The risks identified as likely to occur over the next 12 to 24 months were (i) supply chain disruptions due to the delay of supplies and difficulties in accessing certain intervention areas; (ii) conflict due to the deterioration of the security situation; and (iii) skill shortage linked to the inability to mobilize expertise for the implementation of activities. Following this analysis, WFP identified mitigation actions, such as scaling up local purchases and repositioning food in a timely manner; increasing security analysis by regularly updating the emergency preparedness and response package, and increasing escorts in the Hodh El Charghi region. WFP also strengthened the capacity of existing partners while seeking new ones.

On top of these existing risks, **the COVID-19 pandemic became a compounding factor**. Mauritanian communities faced disruptions of markets and access to food due to movement restrictions. This created social tensions and heightened the risks to the health and safety of WFP staff, partners and beneficiaries. Mitigation measures undertaken included redesigned protocols for beneficiary interactions, remote monitoring, prepositioning of contingency stocks and advocacy for sufficient funding for a broader humanitarian response.





To effectively coordinate risk management activities, **WFP established a Risk Management Working Group (RMWG)**, [21] responsible for the periodic review of the risk register to ensure a strategic and pro-active approach to risk management.

In 2020, WFP and FAO set up a joint Peace Building Fund project aimed at preventing/reducing tensions over natural resources between farmers and pastoralists in border areas with Mali (Guidimakha region).

# Partnerships

**WFP continued to leverage on the partnerships with National Government, international financial institutions, and cooperating partners** for achieving results in the humanitarian, development, and peace building, in line with the priorities outlined in the Country Strategic Plan (CSP). The CSP framework agreement was signed in 2020 and the Government remained WFP's main interlocutor. WFP supported the national priorities for achieving food and nutrition security while strengthening country capacities in school feeding, nutrition, social protection, emergency preparedness and response. National counterparts included the ministries of Economy and Finance, Education, Health, Social Affairs and Agriculture. WFP also worked with other government bodies, including the Commission for Food Security and the governmental agency Taazour to support the setup of a national Adaptive Social Protection system [1].

WFP has been engaging with the World Bank since 2016. A country-level memorandum of understanding (MoU) was signed in 2018 with the aim of adopting an effective and better targeted social safety net model to address chronic poverty and vulnerability through a nutrition and gender-sensitive approach, and respond to economic shocks in a predictable way.

To deliver integrated community-resilience packages, coordinate support to the government's early warning system, preparedness and response scheme, and to further develop complementary interventions under the principle of convergence, **WFP moved towards joint multi-year programmes and coordinated efforts with other UN agencies**. In 2019, WFP, UNHCR, IOM and other stakeholders intervening in Bassikounou department rolled out the integrated livelihood strategy for refugee self-reliance and host community resilience [2]. In 2020, WFP Mauritania signed a MoU with UNFPA in the area of gender equity and reproductive health. WFP and UNICEF have significantly scaled up their cooperation in the areas of resilience and social protection[3], building on their respective mandates and comparative advantages. WFP, UNICEF and ILO were granted a Joint SDG fund to promote a more coherent and integrated social protection model. WFP had a strong in-country collaboration with FAO. The two agencies jointly implemented a Peace Building Fund programme and engaged into a collaboration with IFAD on a joint RBA[4] initiative under the aegis of the G5 Sahel. WFP and FAO co-led the Food Security Group, improving coordination with the Government and the main non-governmental organisations (NGOs) (*Croissant Rouge Mauritanien*, ACF, Oxfam, and Save the Children). WFP was also involved in broader regional and global initiatives[5].

**WFP coordinated programme delivery with 33 cooperating partners**. Throughout the year, WFP reviewed the performance of partners and developed their capacities to ensure their ability to implement activities effectively and in line with humanitarian, gender and protection principles. In 2019, WFP strengthened its process by launching a general call for interest covering all areas and activities of the CSP and setting up a routine annual evaluation. New partners were identified and awarded annual contracts with WFP, the renewal of which will be subject to satisfactory evaluation.

Further, WFP worked on an agreement with ISET[6], combining advocacy, operational research and local capacity strengthening. To improve the effectiveness of the fight against malnutrition and strengthen local ownership, WFP is working on an agreement with *Andi Agro* to purchase locally produced flour in 2021[7]. WFP launched a partnership with GIZ's *Promopêche programme* aimed at introducing local fishery products into the school feeding programme [8]. In addition, a collaboration began on the EU-funded project *RIMDIR*[9] to jointly implement soil rehabilitation and water management works at Moutalag, in Guidimakha region.

The support of government and donors was essential in the implementation of activities. **One of the main challenges was the high conditionality of the contributions received**, where the majority were earmarked by activity, transfer modality and geographical areas. Moreover, the COVID-19 pandemic led to a significant reduction in aid budget, with no guarantee of returning to previous levels in the next few years. WFP continues to advocate for flexible and multi-year funding for both emergency and resilience activities, to ensure quality implementation and programme continuity [10].

The vitality of the private sector was not strong enough to cope with the challenging economic context in Mauritania. After undertaking a competitive process WFP renewed and expanded its contract with a local financial service provider for cash transfers. Efforts are also underway to identify dematerialized cash transfer modalities.



# CSP Financial Overview

In 2020, WFP was 99 percent funded against the needs-based requirements. Of these, 2 percent were multi-year contributions. The actual direct support costs for the cross-cutting cost category amounted to 63 percent of the planned.

Following the Government's request to provide logistics services and support, the deteriorating food and nutrition situation in Mauritania due to successive droughts, and impacts of COVID-19, **WFP undertook a budget revision** which increased the 2019-2022 country strategic plan (CSP) portfolio budget from USD 132 million to USD 165 million (24 percent increase) [1].

The timely support received from WFP Immediate Response Account was essential to quickly launch WFP's response targeting the most vulnerable households and enabling them to get through the peak of the severe lean season. **Multilateral funding, which accounted for 4 percent of contributions, and the use of internal funding mechanisms, gave WFP the flexibility to respond to evolving needs.** Germany and France remain WFP's main donors in Mauritania for resilience interventions, while European Commission (ECHO), USA (BHA), UK (DFID) and Japan support allowed to provide food assistance to Malian refugees and ensure the lean season response.

Although WFP strove not to adopt a donor-driven approach but rather advocated to support the Government in line with the CSP priorities, the quality of funding remains a key issue. Contributions received were mainly earmarked for specific strategic outcomes and activities; covering specific geographic areas and covering only one year, making it difficult for WFP to allocate sufficient funding to certain activities and address needs adequately.



























The two new activities created as part of the COVID-19 response were particularly underfunded [2]. **Refugee assistance faced an important lack of funding** due to an unforeseen increase in needs as a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic [3] and the volatile security situation in Mali, which resulted in an influx of newly registered refugees. In collaboration with UNHCR, WFP stepped up its engagement with donors in-country to secure funds for the end of 2020 and anticipate food procurement in 2021. However, securing funding for Mauritania was challenging considering other major crises occurring in the region. **The lack of new funding forced the two agencies to drastically reduce rations from July 2020.**

The challenges of timeliness of contributions persisted, as most of the funding received in 2020 was confirmed in the second quarter of the year. Long lead times in the procurement process and the delivery of food in Mauritania affected the timely implementation of activities. WFP used advance financing mechanisms to compensate for delayed confirmations and long procurement lead times, ensuring the continuity of operations. **The local purchase option was also explored as an alternative and to reduce lead time.** However, due to the limited number of local suppliers and their limited production capacity, only a small part of local products (rice and wheat) is purchased locally, while other food items are always bought internationally [4].

In 2021, WFP Mauritania will continue to strengthen its communication and advocacy efforts at national and international levels. **Diversifying the partnership portfolio while fostering flexibility in donor requirements will be a priority.** Although the *2020 Cadre Harmonisé* points towards an improvement in the food security situation following good rainfall patterns, WFP started raising awareness on the potential effect of the second wave of COVID-19 on the prevalence of food insecurity and associated funding needs. WFP will also continue to advocate for sustained investment in climate change adaptation and resilience activities to enable vulnerable households to cope with the effects of desertification and recurrent shocks.



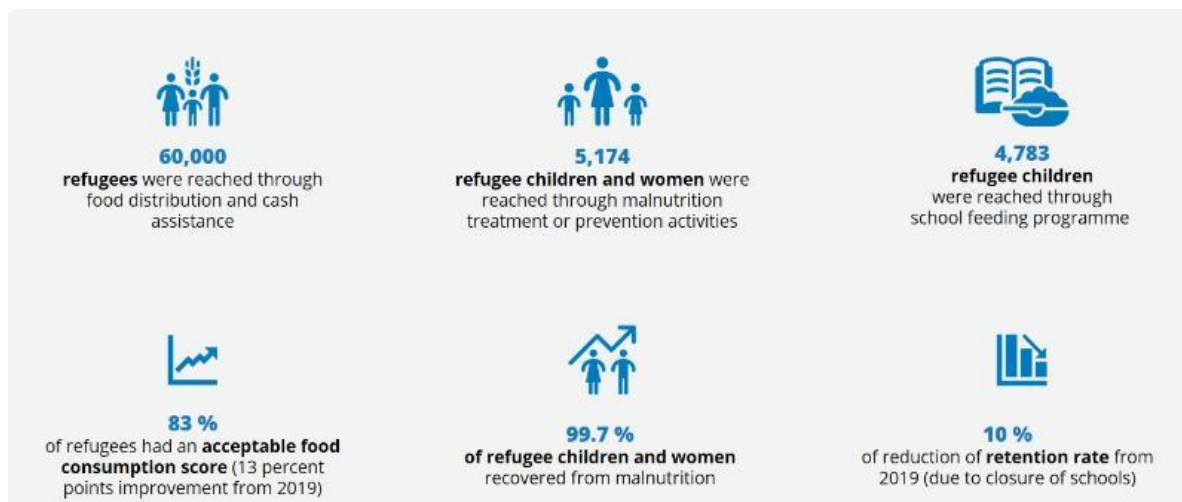
## Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
01: Crisis-affected people in targeted areas, including refugees, are able to meet basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises	 18,031,335	 8,721,690	 13,123,594	 11,318,693
02: Food-insecure populations in targeted regions, including school-age children, have access to adequate and nutritious food all year	 12,029,323	 1,948,195	 15,756,503	 11,592,009
03: Nutritionally vulnerable populations in targeted areas, including children and pregnant and lactating women and girls, have improved nutritional status all year	 2,059,431	 91,094	 2,247,412	 1,742,385
04: Food-insecure populations and communities exposed to climate shocks in targeted areas have more resilient livelihoods and sustainable food systems all year	 3,800,865	 2,769,084	 4,908,915	 3,279,799
05: National institutions have strengthened capacities to manage food-security, nutrition and social protection policies and programmes, including an adaptive (shock-responsive) social protection system, by 2030	 1,396,067	 1,470,036	 2,250,568	 936,253
06: Humanitarian and development partners have access to common services that permit them to reach and operate in targeted areas all year	 6,430,583	 2,453,204	 4,721,786	 3,352,054
Total:	 43,747,604	 17,453,303	 43,008,778	 32,221,193

The annual financial figures presented in this table are aggregated at Strategic Outcome level. The full presentation of the annual financial overview for the CSP, including breakdown of financial figures by activity, resources not yet allocated to a specific Strategic Outcome, Direct Support Costs and Indirect Support Costs are available in the Annual Financial Overview for the period 01 January to 31 December 2020.

# Programme Performance

**Strategic outcome 01: Crisis-affected people in targeted areas, including refugees, are able to meet basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises**



*Provide an integrated assistance package to refugees, including food assistance (conditional and/or unconditional), school meals, and specialized nutritious food to children and pregnant and lactating women and girls for malnutrition prevention and treatment*

WFP has been assisting Malian refugees living in Mbera refugee camp (Hodh El Charghi region) since 2012. In 2020, the Malian refugee situation entered its eighth year and the security conditions in Mali remained volatile, resulting in a limited but continuous displacement influx to Mauritania. **The number of refugees registered reached 62,546** [1].

WFP provided an integrated package of assistance, including food assistance, school meals, and specialized nutritious food to children and pregnant and lactating women and girls for malnutrition prevention and treatment. In view of the protracted refugee presence, since April 2019, refugee households were assisted based on their vulnerabilities, allowing WFP to better tailor its assistance to those most in need [2]. However, although **WFP remained fully committed to the principle of transitioning towards need-based food and cash assistance** [3], WFP and UNHCR temporarily suspended the rollout of the vulnerability-based targeting process [4], given the fragility and fluidity of the health crisis and the deterioration of the food security situation of refugees observed in April 2020 [5].

As part of general food distributions, **60,000 refugees** (124 percent of the beneficiaries targeted [6]) **received a hybrid ration of cash and food, allowing to cover overall 75 percent of kcal needs**. A total of 4,133 metric tons of food items was distributed and USD 6 million cash-based transfers were made. Food assistance to refugees was implemented together with UNHCR and the Commissariat for Food Security (CSA [7]). **Specialized nutritious foods for malnutrition prevention were also provided to 3,450 children aged 6-23 months** (of which 50 percent were girls) **and 814 pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWGs)** for six months starting from July 2020, reaching respectively 86 and 30 percent of the target. In parallel, WFP also provided assistance for **the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), reaching 1,954 children (45 percent girls)** between February and December [8], and 506 PLWGs for six months, starting from July [9]. These figures represented respectively 97 and 100 percent of the target. Nutrition activities were complemented by messages for men and women on infant and young child feeding, care, hygiene practices and gender equality implemented throughout the cooperating partner ADICOR [10]. Through the school feeding programme, WFP and implementing partner ESD [11] provided **Super Cereals to 4,783 refugee children (56 percent of the target), of which 2,391 were girls** (from September to December 2020) [12]. The closure of schools, a preventive measure taken by the Government to limit the spread of COVID-19, affected the activity since the attendance, the enrolment and the retention rates slightly declined, from 97 to 93 percent, 10.7 to 9 percent and 100 to 90 percent respectively.

All activities were implemented in line with strict measures to ensure the safety of staff, beneficiaries and cooperating partners and prevent the spread of COVID-19 [13].

With a level of funding covering 73 percent of the needs-based funding requirements, **careful resources management allowed WFP to successfully prevent any total interruption of food and cash assistance**, resulting in an overall improvement of the food and nutrition situation of refugees compared to 2019 [14]. The percentage of Malian refugee households living in Mbera camp with an acceptable food consumption score improved from 70 percent in 2019 to 83 percent in 2020. Similarly, the percentage of households with borderline and poor food consumption score respectively decreased of 6 percentage points (from 15 percent in 2019 to 9 percent in 2020) and 7 percentage points (from 15 percent in 2019 to 8 percent in 2020), reaching the target. Looking at the coping strategies, even if the portion of households not using livelihoods-based coping strategies [15] increased from 16 percent in 2019 to 25 percent in 2020 (mainly imputed to the extraordinary health situation and following consequences), the adoption of crisis and emergency coping strategies decreased and reached the prefixed target. **All indicators related to the treatment of malnutrition improved compared to 2019 and three out of four indicators reached the target.** Similarly, prevention of malnutrition activities performed well: percentage of women having the minimum dietary diversity score increased from 18.8 percent in 2019 to 62.5 percent in 2020 and the portion of children adopting a minimum acceptable diet increased from 5.7 percent to 16.4 percent over the year. Eighty-three percent of refugee households had an acceptable food consumption score (+13 percentage points compared to 2019).

Gender was fully integrated into the implementation of activities as evidenced by WFP's Gender and Age Marker code 4. **Gender mainstreaming was promoted in needs assessments to ensure that the factors that drive inequality are understood and addressed in programme design and planning.** All indicators to measure outputs and outcomes are disaggregated by sex. Sex disaggregated data is complemented by qualitative information such as the type of use of food at household level and control over resources. This allowed WFP to evaluate the extent to which programme outcomes contribute to gender equality. Specific questions related to protection were included in WFP methodologies of needs assessments and monitoring and evaluation tools. WFP collaborated with partners and communities to ensure that protection risks for women, children, the disabled and elderly are understood and mitigated. WFP and partners utilized community-based inclusive and participatory approaches for targeting and distributions process, information and sensitization to ensure transparency and that all beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries were aware of the inclusion and exclusion criteria. **WFP promoted the inclusion and active participation of women in local committees including targeting and distribution management committees, compliance and feedback committees,** and strived to achieve a gender balance in all committees. WFP counts on the vulnerability-based targeting exercise to help design appropriate and pertinent activities that prioritize women-led households in the future.

#### *Provide food assistance and supplementary feeding to pandemic-affected households*

Further to the COVID-19 outbreak in Mauritania, **WFP carried out a budget revision to timely address new and increased humanitarian needs.** A new activity aiming at preventing the deterioration of the food security and nutritional status of households directly or indirectly affected by the COVID-19 health crisis was created under the country strategic plan [16]. The implementation of this activity was conditioned to the submission of a formal request from the Government, in support of the COVID national response plan. WFP intervened in 226 sites of the Brakna region [17] between September and October 2020, as no other partners had positioned themselves to cover the identified needs.

Despite strong advocacy efforts, the lack of a national request resulted in an unfavorable funding situation and severely hampered activities. **Only 17 percent of the needs were covered, and prevention of malnutrition activities could not be carried out.** WFP was only able to assist 36,000 people with cash-based transfers, representing 28 percent of the target.

Overall, **WFP assistance contributed to improve the living conditions of the communities and in particular, the availability of food during the peak of the lean season** and the distribution of cash promoted the preservation of productive assets and the maintenance of the food and nutritional situation.

All distributions were made in compliance with COVID-19 preventive measures and were coupled with awareness sessions on how to prevent the spread of the virus.



WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide an integrated assistance package to refugees, including food assistance (conditional and/or unconditional), school meals, and specialized nutritious food to children and pregnant and lactating women and girls for malnutrition prevention and treatm	4

## Strategic outcome 02: Food-insecure populations in targeted regions, including school-age children, have access to adequate and nutritious food all year



### Provide seasonal food assistance to food-insecure Mauritanian populations, integrating complementary specialized nutritious food for children (aged 6-23 months) as well as PLW/Gs

The effects of the 2019 drought continued to persist in Mauritania and **the country experienced another year of severe drought, with 609,180 food-insecure people between June and August 2020** according to the November 2019 *Cadre Harmonisé* [1]. Of this total number, the food security group (gSA [2]) and **the nutrition sector identified 409,324 people in need of assistance in 23 priority departments** and developed a 2020 integrated response plan [3]. Harmonized modalities for geographic prioritization, household targeting, ration sizes, monitoring and evaluation tools, communication strategy were developed, with special attention to gender-related issues. A disaggregation of the data by sex and age was carried out in all the beneficiary databases to inform the design of relevant and effective interventions [4]; **women and marginalized groups were systematically represented in all targeting committees;** and **housewives, retired people and people living with a disability were included among those meeting the inclusion criteria.** These results made it possible to achieve the highest Gender and Age marker score. For the second year in a row, the household targeting was based on the Social Registry coupled with a complementary targeting exercise [5], and cash rations were provided based on the actual size of the households. The gSA also adopted - since March 2020 - *ad hoc* measures regarding geographic prioritization, household targeting, and distribution modalities [6] to ensure the continuity of food assistance in a safe manner in the COVID-19 context.

WFP aimed at supporting 134,000 people in six regions (Guidimakha, Assaba, Gorgol, Tagant, Brakna and Nouakchott) through cash and food transfer modalities. The initial planning figure increased, for the cash transfers modality, to 44,000 people due to new and expanding needs following the budget revision. WFP's intervention was aligned with the national social protection system, and supported the vertical expansion of the national safety nets (Tekavoul and and El Maouna) to beneficiary households facing acute vulnerabilities and horizontal expansion of coverage in areas not yet reached by national systems.

Due to the early start of the lean season, WFP conducted pre-lean season distributions in May 2020 in Tagant region. **In 226 villages**, 18,080 people received cash-based transfers, coupled with activities for the prevention of acute malnutrition [7], while lean-season interventions started in the other regions in June for a period of five months. Overall, **172,137 people benefited from cash-based transfers**, including 15,337 children and women who also received nutrition support. This represented respectively 97 and 96 percent of the planned figures. Cash-based transfers amounted to USD 8.6 million (99.6 percent of the target) and 248 metric tons of food were distributed. Five consortia of partners were involved in the implementation of the distributions [8].

Data points towards a stabilization of the food security situation of assisted households, which is a positive outcome given the additional pressure that successive droughts and COVID-19 put on livelihoods. However, even though among targeted households, the acceptable food consumption score fell by 4 percentage points, it remained 15 percentage points above the target. **An important improvement was also registered among households not resorting to negative coping strategies to meet their food needs** (from 3 percent in 2019 to 30 percent in 2020) and among



women with minimum dietary diversity (from 18 percent in 2019 to 62 percent in 2020).

Alongside cash distributions, WFP carried out awareness campaigns to convey key messages relating to adequate nutrition, hygiene, care and feeding practices, gender and COVID-19 preventive measures. To ensure greater participation of beneficiaries in distributions and to strengthen accountability, key messages were disseminated on the objectives of the distributions, the use of cash received, targeting criteria, donors, assistance modalities, and complaints mechanism [9]. As a result, **most beneficiaries were aware of the amounts to which they were entitled prior to the distribution** [10].

### **Provide school meals to vulnerable Mauritanian children during the school year, in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home-grown school feeding)**

**WFP has worked in Mauritania since 1963 building over five decades of trust among villages**, communities and government leaders as the main actor in the implementation of school feeding programme, with the Ministry of National Education, Technical Training and Reform [11]. WFP has developed extensive experience, local knowledge, and strong relationships with the national Government and local partners while drawing on lessons learned from neighbouring countries in the region and the continent. The Government developed the 2017 National School Feeding Policy in collaboration with WFP which has enabled the Ministry of Education to mobilize internal resources for the start of a national school feeding programme which was envisioned to start in 2020, but later postponed due to COVID-19.

To maximize the impacts of its interventions and from a longer-term perspective, WFP reinforced the multisectoral integrated resilience-building package [12], which includes school feeding. In this regard, **a refocusing exercise was undertaken in 2020 to concentrate school canteens in the same communes and departments as resilience sites**.

In 2020, **WFP provided a daily morning porridge prepared with specialized nutritious food and a hot lunch to 48,519 pupils** (101 percent of the target), serving 380 schools in three regions of the country (Hodh El Charghi, Assaba and Guidimakha). In addition to direct support and with the aim of empowering communities, WFP's approach included awareness campaigns and capacity-strengthening activities. In February 2020, 10 trainings and awareness sessions were held on food storage, as well as in the supply, planning and preparation of diverse and nutritious meals to directors, teachers, cooks, staff members and school management committees (720 people in total).

In 2020, **school feeding activities were affected by restrictive measures taken by the Government to limit the spread of COVID-19**, namely the closure of schools for five months, starting from 15 March 2020. This resulted in a significant reduction in the number of pupils attending, enrolled and retained in schools compared to 2019. The attendance rate decreased from 97 percent to 92 percent. The drop-out rate increased from 2.3 percent to 28 percent. The retention rate moved from 97.7 percent to 72 percent. Moreover, as highlighted by WFP COVID-19 gender survey conducted in October 2020 to assess the impact of the pandemic on WFP beneficiaries, some households reported being forced by the circumstances to marry off their daughters early or put boys to work to cope with the negative effects of the pandemic. WFP recommended introduction of alternative take-home rations to ensure continued support for vulnerable children and their families during closure of schools. However, this was not approved by the Ministry of Education, based on the assumption that schools would reopen earlier.

**Emphasis was placed on increased accountability**, by involving the school management committees and decentralized authorities (the Directorates of Nutrition and Health Education (DNES), in the planning and implementation of school feeding activities [13].

As outlined in the country strategic plan, **WFP will prioritize the transition to national-led activities to ensure the sustainability of the school feeding programme**. WFP supported the Ministry of National Education, Technical Training and Reform to carry out a study on the sector (rice, fortified flours, milk, other local products such as iodized salt) in view of rolling out the Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSE) programme. Similarly, and with the aim of promoting local development, WFP also explored the possibility of purchasing rice locally.

Gender and age marker were fully integrated into the implementation of the activities as evidenced by WFP's GAM code 4. The school canteen programme contributed to reducing gender inequalities by promoting the enrolment of girls and boys in school. Awareness-raising tools and sessions targeting school directors, teachers, parents and students were developed and organised to highlight the importance of keeping girls and boys in school, tackling gender-based violence such as early marriage, improving equal access for girls and boys in school meals and increasingly involving men as cooks in schools.

**WFP Gender and Age Marker**

<b>CSP Activity</b>	<b>GAM Monitoring Code</b>
Provide seasonal food assistance to food-insecure Mauritanian populations, integrating complementary specialized nutritious food for children (aged 6–23 months) as well as pregnant and lactating women and girls	4
Provide school meals to vulnerable Mauritanian children during the school year, in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home-grown school feeding)	4

## Strategic outcome 03: Nutritionally vulnerable populations in targeted areas, including children and pregnant and lactating women and girls, have improved nutritional status all year



In Mauritania, **malnutrition remains a major public health concern** [1]. WFP's nutrition intervention is in line with Mauritania's commitments to the REACH [2] and the scaling up nutrition initiatives, which aim to strengthen nutrition and intensify efforts to end hunger and undernutrition. Throughout 2020, WFP continued to provide food assistance and related technical services to improve the nutritional status of pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) and children aged 6-59 months, in complementarity with the government's efforts in the management of nutrition-focused programmes, and in collaboration with UNICEF [3] and other partners. **Treatment of the moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) programme was implemented in the five regions of the country:** Assaba, Gorgol, Guidimakha, Hodh Ech-Charghi and Tagant.

**WFP implemented the MAM treatment programme for a period of six months (from July to December 2020) at health facility level, in 772 CRENAMs [4], located in 630 sites**, the majority of which were sites where WFP implemented its integrated resilience-building package. CRENAMs were managed by 1,100 supervisors, who were provided with daily unconditional resource transfer rations [5] to encourage them to accompany children and PLWGs during in-patient treatment. Supervisors measure the middle-upper arm circumference (MUAC) of children and PLWGs [6], register them in the programme and oversee the monthly food distributions. Children and PLWGs with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) were referred to the nearest health facilities for appropriate treatment. In parallel to food distributions, CRENAMs' supervisors organised nutrition social behaviours change communication (SBCC) sessions on essential family practices (exclusive breastfeeding, complementary feeding, hygiene, sanitation, dietary diversity and the importance of men's involvement in the malnutrition treatment), reaching 36,086 community participants. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, they also organized awareness sessions on COVID-19 prevention measures. To conduct these sessions, WFP relied on UNICEF's gender-sensitive training tools.

At the outcome level, **27,628 children and 7,358 PLWGs were enrolled in the MAM treatment programme** (further representing 61 and 125 percent of the planned figures [7]) and received respectively ready-to-use supplementary feeding (RUSF) and Super Cereal Plus. Turning to the output level, MAM treatment recovery rate stands at 99 percent, an increase of 1.2 percentage points compared to 2019. The proportion of beneficiaries leaving the programme before completing the treatment (treatment default rate) decreased by 2.2 percent points compared to last year, while beneficiaries not responding to the treatment increased by 1 percentage point compared to 2019. The mortality rate remains zero. From July 2020, considering the impact of COVID-19 on vulnerable urban areas and in accordance with the national response plan, **WFP implemented malnutrition treatment activities in health centres in Nouakchott, reaching 8,558 children and 1,796 PLWs** (85 and 58 percent of the planned). Ninety-five percent of beneficiaries recovered. This activity was coupled with a communication awareness campaign to explain the objective of the intervention and, consequently, reduce the reluctance of families to screen their children, as it was the first time WFP conducted this type of activity in this area.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, **WFP implemented operational adjustments to minimize the risk of contamination**. WFP suspended mass screening and carried out screening through community mediators [8] who screened for malnutrition using MUAC on a monthly basis instead of every two weeks. Hygiene measures were also

reinforced including regular disinfection of the CRENAMs. Community sensitizations were carried out in small groups of three/five people, respecting social distances. Due to COVID-19 restrictive measures, the 2020 SMART survey could not take place.

A relevant part of WFP malnutrition treatment activities also concern capacity strengthening. Training sessions were organized to strengthen the capacities of operational partners. Staff from WFP sub-offices (13 monitors) and 42 agents from the implementing partners benefited from a two-day face-to-face training in September and October 2020. Starting from July and considering the health crisis, two e-trainings were organized benefiting 50 people. These trainings focused on: enrol and discharge criteria for beneficiaries; causes, consequences and different types of malnutrition; daily rations; distributions; storage of food items; duration of the intervention; as well as communication skills for behaviour change.

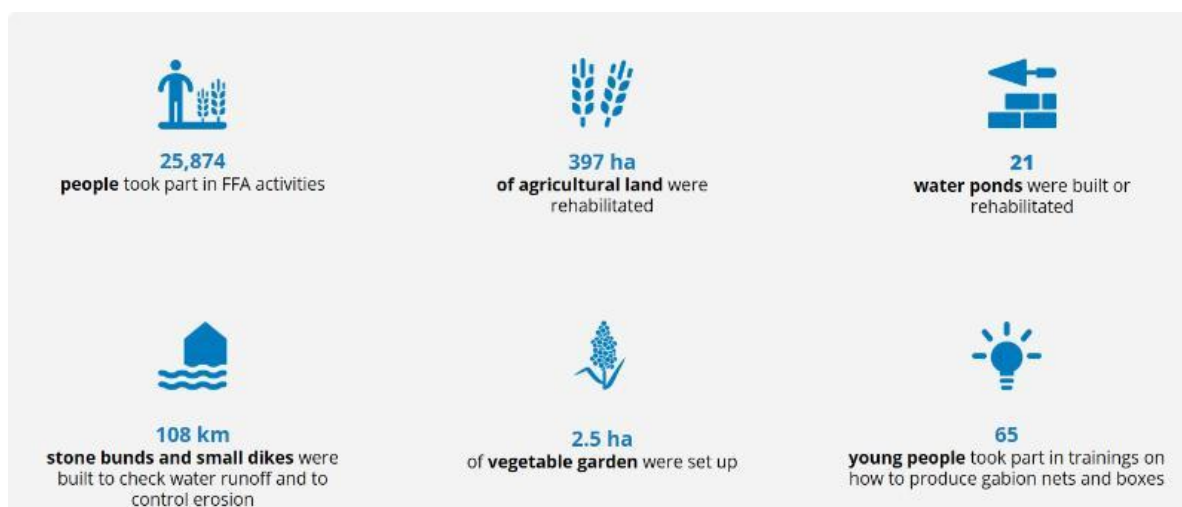
The Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG) study, launched in 2019, ended in 2020. Thirty-two markets were analysed in nine areas, classified according to their livelihoods [9]. The main results highlighted that the cost of nutritious food varies across livelihood zones as it is linked to market supply and dietary diversity. In Mauritania, a nutritious diet is two to four times more expensive than a diet covering only energy needs and the cost of nutritious food is higher in pastoral areas than in urban zones. Nutritious food is not affordable for 37 percent to 80 percent of households and the cost and unaffordability of a nutritious diet is higher in Mauritania than in other countries in the region. More than analysing a country's nutritional situation and identifying the barriers faced by the most vulnerable in accessing and consuming healthy and nutritious foods, **results of FNG study will be used to inform policies and programming in social protection, food systems, health, agriculture, education and other sectors that can contribute to improve nutrition.**

The current fragmentation of the care and treatment of malnutrition, which is divided between different government entities (Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Affairs, Children and Family and the Food Security Commission), does not facilitate efforts to combat malnutrition. WFP's priority in 2021 is to continue advocating with the Government in coordination with the main partners, to rationalize interventions and thus optimize their long-term impact.

Activities systematically integrated gender and age, as confirmed by GAM 4. Data were always disaggregated by age and sex and gender-sensitive training tools were developed to raise awareness on nutrition and gender issues, one for all the importance of men's involvement in the prevention and treatment of malnutrition.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Among food-insecure Mauritanian populations, provide specialized nutritious foods for MAM treatment to children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls, nutrition-related messaging to women and men care providers, and cash transfers to	4

## Strategic outcome 04: Food-insecure populations and communities exposed to climate shocks in targeted areas have more resilient livelihoods and sustainable food systems all year



With the aim of scaling up resilience interventions that started at the end of 2018, **WFP focused on establishing quality and technical Food assistance for Assets (FFA)** creation activities in 49 sites located in 10 districts of three shock-prone and vulnerable regions (Guidimakha, Assaba and Hodh el Charghi) [1]. In 38 sites where FFA interventions were initiated in 2019, WFP scaled up technical assistance and strengthened complementarities and synergies with partners. This made it possible to improve the quality of interventions on the long term, by capitalizing on community and institutional anchoring as an essential condition for developing a model for sustainable and scalable resilience building. In the 11 new sites, WFP focused its efforts on identifying the main priorities and activities to be implemented jointly with the communities. Since 2019, the approach is implemented jointly with UNICEF [2]. The geographical convergence of programmes and the integration of these demand-driven community activities contributed to further strengthen the resilience of vulnerable households.

**The resilience building initiative was informed by WFP's three-pronged approach (3PA).** At the national level, the findings of WFP's integrated context analysis (ICA) [3] helped define vulnerable areas based on recurrence of food insecurity, malnutrition and shocks, while at the local level, community-based participatory planning (CBPP) exercises were completed in the 19 new intervention sites to adapt interventions to local priorities and engage communities from the onset of interventions. The planning exercises were also an important opportunity to train staff from governmental technical services and cooperating partners to ensure the follow-up and future management of these processes. **Overall, 570 technical actors (NGOs, technical services, UN institutions, community leaders, etc.) were trained in techniques for development and recovery of degraded lands.** WFP ensured that women and men, young people and the elderly equally participated in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of FFA activities.

FFA activities started in January 2020 to be completed in all sites before the start of the rainy season in June [4]. However, due to the COVID-19 outbreak in March 2020, restrictive measures to contain the spread of the virus resulted in severe movement restrictions within and outside Nouakchott and between the different regions, thus affecting the smooth running of activities. Hence, **community-based FFA works were temporarily scaled down from April to June to reduce the risk of the virus spreading.** During this period, emphasis was put on remote technical follow-up. Activities resumed gradually from July until their planned completion in December 2020. However, despite the resumption, restrictions in place, including the limitation of the number of people working to maintain social distancing, the wearing of certain protective equipment (such as gloves) not adapted to works and the alternation of groups on the sites affected the effectiveness of the activities carried out by the communities. The technicians were not able to ensure on-site supervision as initially planned.

Overall, **25,874 people participated in FFA activities and more than USD 1,6 million were transferred to FFA participants.** These figures represent respectively 64 and 63 percent of the target [5]. During the intervention period, FFA interventions consisted of water and soil recovery activities to increase the productive potential of the fields using new techniques such as half-moons, zaï and manure pit; the production of compost to increase soil quality and hence increase agricultural and horticulture production; the creation and rehabilitation of water ponds to facilitate access to water; the creation of gardening sites for vegetable and fruit production, which mostly benefit women, to diversify

households' diet through fresh, nutritious food and contribute to income generation by selling surplus production; the construction of stone bunds and small dikes to check water runoff and control erosion; as well as the construction of crops' fences to avoid animal raving. In real terms, **397 ha of agricultural land were rehabilitated, and its productive potential was expected to cover the needs of around 1,600 households.** A total of 10 m3 of compost was produced, 277 ha of half-moons were created, and 21 water ponds were built or rehabilitated. Moreover, 2.5 ha of vegetable garden were set up, and 108 kilometers of stone bunds and small dikes were built to check water runoff and to control erosion. In total, 35 kilometers of fences were constructed to avoid animal raving.

The outcomes of these activities are multiple. On the one hand, **FFA activities induced immediate effects such as (i) an increase in agricultural production estimated to double or triple,** and therefore the improvement of the food and nutrition status of communities; (ii) the appropriation of new agricultural techniques and equipment adapted to a context prone to rapid desertification and soil erosion, which made communities more resilient and self-independent; (iii) the increase of animals fed through crop residues (sorghum, cowpea, peanuts, etc.); and (iv) the construction of new infrastructures such as market gardening or CES/DRS [6] facilities. On the other hand, FFA activities also generated important side effects. **They reduced social tension while promoting cohesion between people by reducing pressure on natural resources dwindled due to environmental change; they improved relationships between pastoralists and farmers through fences protecting crops; they limited the exodus** to the big cities because the communities stayed in the village to work in their fields; and they also contributed to youth empowerment by pushing most young people, who depended on heads of households, to start thinking about new ways to improve/diversify livelihoods, for example by selling production before the harvest. Lastly, they contributed to the economic empowerment of women by enabling them to participate in the works and, hence, to receive cash to improve their negotiating power and joint decision-making within the family. Moreover, **to ensure the protection of men, women, girls and boys on the FFA sites, a system of day-care for young children by the elderly was set up,** the waiting time on the sites was reduced to minimize the risks of exposure to domestic violence after returning home. Hence, gender and age were fully integrated into the implementation of activities, as evidenced by WFP's GAM code 4.

In four villages, WFP carried out two trainings on how to produce gabion nets and boxes, which aimed at piloting cooperatives for their local production and sale. Gabion boxes are used to build assets such as dykes or other water management infrastructures. Sixty-five young people took part in the activity. In 2020, a bootcamp was organised in Guidimakha region to train 23 technical actors and communities. In parallel, awareness raising sessions on the nature of interventions as well as on key family practices, gender and protection were carried out in 49 sites. Due to the exceptional context of the health crisis, the sessions were also an opportunity to deliver messages on how to prevent the spread of COVID-19. The sessions were organised in small working groups to keep social distance and avoid gatherings. In total, 2,800 people were reached by this sensitization, making it possible to carry out FFA activities in compliance with COVID-19 preventive measures.

For the first time in 2020, in order to share good practices within communities and encourage sustainability and replicability of works, **WFP invited villagers, technicians of NGOs and local authorities (140 people) to visit two sites where the construction and the impact of half-moons were particularly effective.** The communities visited shared their best practices in soil rehabilitation and developed together with participants a sample of ideal half-moons to reproduce the same works on their own sites.

In a context of progression strategy, dynamic partnership is a key aspect of this programme, and it was further reinforced through the signatures of five field-level agreements (FLAs) with 10 non-governmental organizations (NGOs). NGOs were chosen based on their anchoring and knowledge of the local context. This will allow WFP to create greater sustainability of assets and win-win opportunities at the field level.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide livelihood support to food-insecure and at-risk Mauritanian households, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets (including FFA), through an integrated, equitable and participatory community approach	4

## Strategic outcome 05: National institutions have strengthened capacities to manage food-security, nutrition and social protection policies and programmes, including an adaptive (shock-responsive) social protection system, by 2030



In 2020, WFP continued to support the setup of the **national Adaptive Social Protection (ASP)** system in Mauritania by collaborating and strengthening partnerships with stakeholders including the World Bank, UNICEF, ILO, FAO and international NGOs. Despite the challenging health context, WFP fostered a conducive environment to operate shock-responsive safety-nets, by actively engaging at the technical and strategic levels. Throughout 2020, multiple initiatives were undertaken to advance national capacities, tools and processes in relation to ASP functions. One for all under the SDG Fund, WFP, ILO and UNICEF supported the Government to develop an integrated model of social protection in Guidimakha region.

The initial 2020 priority was to ensure strong ownership and awareness – within and beyond the food security commission (CSA) [1] – of the need for establishing the national preparedness and response scheme, strengthening the existing early warning system (EWS) and establishing Community Sentinel Sites (CSS).

Concerning the **establishment of a national preparedness and response scheme for food security and nutrition**, an effective dialogue was established with the CSA, thanks to the hiring of a senior ASP Officer (acting as technical assistance in the CSA to support and feed the discussion on the definition, composition and operating procedures of the scheme) and the setup of a weekly internal committee (“Comité de réflexion”) meeting, within which the ASP Officer is an active member. The official appointment of a Prime Minister Counsellor in charge of overseeing the establishment of the scheme marked a key milestone in driving the initiative forward. The scheme of the mechanism was clearly defined and validated under the leadership of the Prime Minister's Office in August 2019 [2] and will be communicated to the Council of Ministers. The workshop to validate the texts was delayed by COVID-19 and a new date is yet to be planned. To ensure ownership of the mechanism by the actors at the regional level, six sensitization and awareness-raising trainings were organized by WFP throughout the year for 100 representatives from decentralized authorities, mayors and civil society organizations.

In regard to **a reliable and consensual early warning system**, WFP continued to support the establishment of this mechanism at the national and local level. At the national level, WFP in collaboration with the World Bank supported the Food Security Observatory (OSA [3]) throughout the strengthening of its technical and operational capacities by providing new and more adequate equipment (such as server and other accessories), and training the staff managing these tools. In January 2021, a round table will be organized by OSA, with the collaboration of WFP and the World Bank to identify and select standard tools related to the early warning system [4]. At the community level, WFP has been working since the end of 2018 with Action Against Hunger and OXFAM in four regions of the country: Hodh El Charghi, Guidimakha, Gorgol and Brakna. The objective of this collaboration is to enhance tools and data collections for food and nutrition security. In 2020, more than a hundred CSS were deployed in 40 communes and 15 departments. The members of the sentinel sites, **1,260 of whom 45 percent were women, collected monthly data on food and nutrition security and sent them via smartphones at the regional level**; these data were analyzed and validated during a regional workshop under the leadership of the regional authority and then transcribed into a regional quarterly newsletter on food and nutrition security. This newsletter, which brought together data from CSS and data

produced by other structures [5], was shared at the central level for final validation before being disseminated and used by local and national stakeholders. The regional quarterly newsletter supported decision-making at national level. As an example, in 2020, data from these newsletters were used in the analysis of the *Cadre Harmonisé 2020*.

WFP also continued to **support the preparation and coordination of the response**. This component further involves:

(i) **The development of a national response plan:** in February 2020, the food security and nutrition sectors developed an integrated response plan to address the needs of the most vulnerable during the 2020 lean season. The plan was approved by the CSA in May 2020, prioritizing 23 departments, within which the Government, WFP and other partners positioned themselves for the lean season response.

(ii) **The development of a methodological guide for the response**, explaining the whole process, from the analysis of the consequences of the lean season to the preparation, implementation, and monitoring of the response. In 2020, the food security group, co-led by WFP and the FAO, made progress in improving and harmonizing geographic prioritization and targeting tools, defining, among other things, a common methodology for using the social registry complemented by a community-based approach to target beneficiaries. Similarly, the transfer values and the duration of seasonal assistance were harmonized to increase the effectiveness of the response.

(iii) **Close coordination** between WFP, national authorities and partners in the food security and nutrition sectors was also strengthened. Before, during, and after the lean season, technical and strategic meetings were organized to provide an adequate response to vulnerable populations. Partners met on a regular basis to monitor and coordinate the interventions, and also implement a timely and comprehensive response to address emerging humanitarian needs. As the COVID-19 pandemic hit the country, the food security group adapted the response modalities to ensure the security of beneficiaries and the staff. Coordination in the field was effective and accompanied by regular information sharing.

(iv) **To capitalize on the lessons learned from the lean season response** overall, a capitalization *workshop* was organised on December 2020. The modalities for preparing, implementing, coordinating and monitoring the response were studied and recommendations were made to improve their effectiveness in 2021.

Lastly, the adaptive component of the social protection system required **appropriate financing mechanisms**. While the chronic part of shocks could be covered by the State budget and through funding from technical and financial partners, in the event of a systemic shock with exceptionally serious consequences (in case of a severe drought for instance), the Government must have insurance-based financing tools at its disposal. WFP supported the use of the drought insurance provided by the African Union's African Risk Capacity (ARC): ARC Replica since 2018. ARC replica is a way to cost-effectively capitalize on ARC's government-led risk management system and use international resources to expand climate risk insurance coverage to more people and improve the effectiveness of emergency humanitarian response. **Mauritania is one of the first countries to benefit from WFP's climate risk insurance coverage.** In January 2020, WFP received a payment from the ARC for the drought-like conditions experienced in 2019. This pay-out financed pre-lean season cash transfers in May to 3,897 people in the Tagant region, which was the most food-insecure region in Mauritania [6]. WFP's monitoring surveys confirmed that early action not only reduced the prevalence of food insecurity but also had longer-term effects on household food security: some households benefited from the pre-lean season cash distribution to better prepare for the next lean season and external shocks. For example, while borders were closed to prevent the spread of COVID-19, some households bought animal feed in advance, which saved them from having to sell their livestock at low prices. Several households (almost half) used cash assistance to meet their non-food needs, particularly debt repayment. This was of utmost importance because at a certain level of indebtedness, households had no choice but to adopt harmful coping strategies (skipping meals, selling productive household assets, etc.) [7]. Overall, the monitoring results confirmed that pre-lean season assistance contributed to maintain household food security, not only through direct food purchases but also by enabling households to adopt strategies to anticipate their future needs.

In 2020, WFP, in collaboration with the Institute for Research and Application of Development Methods (IRAM), carried out an evaluation study of WFP's contribution to the implementation of the ASP system in Mauritania from 2018 to 2020. Findings and recommendations will be used to optimize and continue to improve WFP's action.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide capacity strengthening support to national institutions on the design and implementation of a permanent response-planning scheme for food security and nutrition with consolidated early-warning and coordination mechanisms; a national shock-responsi	N/A



## Strategic outcome 06: Humanitarian and development partners have access to common services that permit them to reach and operate in targeted areas all year



### Provide UNHAS flight services for partners, to access areas of humanitarian interventions

In Mauritania, **UNHAS remained the backbone of humanitarian access**, enabling the humanitarian community, donors and members of the diplomatic community to reach affected populations. The UNHAS fleet in Mauritania made possible to serve locations which were difficult to access via land transport due to long-distance, limited infrastructures and, in certain southern areas of the country, security risks. UNHAS significantly reduced travel time and associated security risks previously encountered by humanitarian actors when transporting personnel and cargo by road, enabling humanitarian organisations to overcome logistical constraints and increase the scale of their response.

UNHAS was initially expected to serve five destinations including Bassikounou, Nema, Kaedi, Kiffa and Aioun from the hub of Nouakchott. However, despite continued advocacy efforts by the humanitarian community, the required government authorizations were not issued, which limited functional destinations to Kiffa and Bassikounou. However, from September 2019, flight operations to and from Bassikounou were suspended due to the deteriorated condition of the airstrip. Between January and October 2020, flights were therefore diverted to Nema, with continuation by road under the protection of military escorts until Bassikounou. The airstrip rehabilitation works started in July 2020 and were completed in October 2020. Hence, following the validation from the steering committee, flights to and from Bassikounou resumed officially at the end of November. Noteworthy is that 95 percent of UNHAS passengers travelled to and from Bassikounou. To ensure the durability of works and proper maintenance, a protective barrier to prevent animals from entering the runway was put in place. In addition, the construction of a waiting room for passengers improved travel conditions. These works were possible thanks to UN CERF, ECHO and BPRM funds.

**In 2020, UNHAS served eight destinations [1] and transported 1,031 passengers and 4 metric tons of humanitarian freight for 19 organisations.** These figures represent 51, 20 and 61 percent of the target respectively. The poor performance of the first two indicators was mainly due to the closure of Bassikounou airstrip and the suspension of UNHAS activities from 20 April to 7 June 2020, in accordance with governmental measures to limit the spread of COVID-19, namely the ban on inter-regional movement of people and vehicles. Flights resumed in compliance with COVID-19 preventive measures, such as requiring face masks on board the aircraft and reducing the number of available seats from 19 to 13.

UNHAS continuously optimized its fleet management and flight schedules using the performance management tool (PMT). The PMT was tracked weekly, monthly and annually to analyse data related to aircraft utilization, number of passengers transported, number of bookings not made, operational costs per passenger and kilometres/flight hours. The data was regularly published in WFP's aviation service biannual performance reviews, available externally on the WFP website. In addition, the WFP aviation service employed dedicated staff to monitor and ensure compliance with safety, security and quality standards.

**Special flights were carried out upon request from government counterparts**, donor representatives or the Humanitarian Coordinator to transport the teams responsible for supervision/monitoring missions and field visits.

UNHAS carried out three special flights, on behalf of WFP and UNICEF. Emergency medical evacuations were also carried out for three patients upon request from UNHCR, UNDP and WFP. All medical evacuations requests were fulfilled in a timely manner, achieving a 100 percent response rate.

Feedback from UNHAS users was received through multiple channels. The user group committee did not function in 2020 due to COVID-19. However, as a mitigating measure, UNHAS staff regularly called user organisations to continue to receive their feedback and indications. This *modus operandi* became a good practice that UNHAS and user organisation continued to implement to easily send and receive feedback. In December 2020, UNHAS carried out an annual standard online survey to assess passenger satisfaction. The survey was sent separately to country directors and representatives of United Nations agencies, diplomatic representations, donors and heads of mission of non-governmental organisations (NGOs), on the one hand, and to passengers on the other. **The overall satisfaction rate was 90 percent.** In 2020, the online survey was also the occasion to ask users which destinations UNHAS should include in its schedule that are currently not served. The results indicated Selibaby, Aioun and Kaedi.

The UNHAS steering committee under the joint leadership of the Resident Coordinator and WFP played an important role in service management. The members of the steering committee included: (i) representatives and country directors of UNHCR, UNICEF, IOM and WFP; (ii) NGOs represented by *Action Contre la Faim* and Alliance for International Medical Action; (iii) and donor representatives, including France and Germany. In 2020, two steering committee meetings were held on 1) Bassikounou airstrip rehabilitation and the necessary resources to be mobilized (January 2020); and 2) the possibility of extending UNHAS destinations to Kaedi, Aioun and Selibaby (November 2020). On behalf of the humanitarian community, WFP submitted the request to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and in December 2020, the authorization was finally granted. Along with the increase in UNHAS destinations, the securitization of the new airstrips will be one of the main priorities for 2021.

**Provide on-demand logistics services to Government, United Nations and Non-Governmental partners to facilitate effective field operations will accommodate the growing demand for WFP logistics services by the Government, UN Agencies and NGOs to support the implementation of other SDGs.**

Following the activation of the WFP contingency plan for the COVID-19 response, a new activity was created in the Country Strategic Plan to provide on-demand logistics services to the Government, United Nations and non-governmental partners to enable the humanitarian and health response.

As the lead of the logistic pillar for the COVID-19 response, WFP organised biweekly meetings with all partners to facilitate effective field operations since March 2020. WFP logistics support mainly consisted of the reception and transport of cargo from the airport to the warehouses in Nouakchott, dispatch from the capital to the hinterland and to the various entry points, namely 12 Regional Health Action Departments and 14 hospitals in the country; storage of non-food items; and capacity strengthening in stock and database management and logistics operations.

WFP provided 32 [3] trucks for the transport and distribution throughout the country of masks, screening kits, protective medical suits among a total of 171 different items for the Government of Mauritania. Twelve workers were also made available to facilitate field operations. Around 160 mt of non-food items were delivered, and three people from the Ministry of Health were trained.

In parallel, since April, a new warehouse of 800 m2 with all the necessary equipment and personnel for the storage of partners' non-food items was built. Ninety percent of the warehouse capacity was used by mainly four partners (the Ministry of Health, UNDP, WHO and the European Union). WFP logistical support was also provided to UNDP for its 2020 mass distribution campaign of impregnated mosquito nets (CDM2020), ensuring the transport of around 1 million of mosquito nets to 512 health centres in seven regions. Lastly, WFP coordinated and provided air transport of cargo from the various hubs of the United Nations Humanitarian Depot (HRD Dakar and HDR Banjul) to Mauritania. A total of 154 passengers were transported via 15 flights, serving 34 organisations.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide UNHAS flight services for partners to access areas of humanitarian interventions	N/A



# Cross-cutting Results

## Progress towards gender equality: Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

Mauritania ranked 141 out of 153 countries in the Global Gender Gap Index 2020 [1]. While the gender gap is limited in terms of health outcomes [2] and educational attainment [3], it remained critical in economic participation and opportunities [4] and political empowerment [5].

In line with WFP Mauritania Gender Parity Strategy (2019-2021) [6], WFP further strengthened the two following pillars: Gender Mainstreaming and the Gender Transformative Programme (GTP). Throughout 2020, **WFP made important achievements to mainstream gender**. These included four awareness and training sessions addressed to the staff on gender concepts and developed training tools to promote gender issues in each of the CSP activities [7]. One successful example out of all, **the percentage of households where decisions on the use of cash received are made by women improved compared to last year and exceeded the target**, a step forward for increased women's empowerment. Cooperating partners were trained to act as gender-sensitive agents of change, meaning that they were responsible for planning and delivering assistance in compliance with the gender equality and protection principles [8]. A gender/protection focal point was recruited from the cooperating partners' staff to ensure that the gender and protection dimension is considered in the identification, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of activities. To ensure a consistent and comprehensive gender analysis [9], a review of analysis and data collection tools was also undertaken to better understand the levels of vulnerability and the specific needs of boys, girls, women and men [10]. **WFP Mauritania signed a partnership with UNFPA in September 2020 for "the provision of food assistance and reproductive health services to women and girls of reproductive age in Mauritania"** [11]. In 2020, WFP office in Mauritania was also an active member of the United Nations taskforce for the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and participated in the elaboration and implementation of the action plan.

WFP in Mauritania was participating in the GTP since January 2019 and created a team of seven members who participated in the implementation of the planned activities. The GTP team proposed concrete activities [12] deemed necessary to transform gender relations within the office, considering the challenges faced by the units and by beneficiaries. The implementation phase of the improvement plan began in September 2019 and was finalized in September 2020 under the coordination of the national gender officer.

To understand the impact of COVID-19 on women, girls, men and boys and other vulnerable groups, WFP undertook a survey in October 2020 in Assaba, Guidimakha, Gorgol and Hodh El Charghi regions [13]. The main results highlighted that if women were affected by the restrictive measures taken during the health crisis mainly due to the increase of the domestic workload, men were mainly concerned by the restriction on movements because the borders closure hindered their access to work and to sources of income. Several cases of early marriages of girls were reported as a measure to cope with the economic consequences of COVID-19, and some young boys had to work to help families meet household expenses.

**Protection and accountability to affected populations: Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences**

## Protection

WFP in Mauritania ensured that all activities were designed and implemented in such a way as to **contribute to the security, dignity and integrity of all people, while respecting their needs and rights**. In 2020, WFP Mauritania completed a review of agreements with its cooperating partners to better **integrate protection and accountability to affected populations into their programmes and projects**. Programmes were designed and implemented in a protection-sensitive manner, identifying protection risks to the target population and designing and implementing strategies and measures to reduce and prevent these risks.

WFP also conducted regular training on protection principles for staff of cooperating partners and WFP to better integrate protection issues into their programme/project cycles. All cooperating partners have now appointed protection officers/focal points to ensure the technical expertise and the capacity to mainstream protection concerns into the programme/project cycle. These trainings also provided an opportunity to strengthen the capacity of cooperating partners to put in place safe, accessible and reliable channels through which WFP beneficiaries were free to communicate their complaints and feedback, ensuring that they were properly received, recognized and addressed.

Between January and June 2020, WFP organized **five training sessions on protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA)** for the staff of cooperating partners. More than 60 people participated in these trainings (including staff from sub-office). The objective was to make partners aware of WFP's zero tolerance policy in sexual exploitation and abuse and, more specifically, to provide partners with the tools and knowledge necessary to identify possible cases of PSEA, to ensure anonymity and confidentiality of the complaint, and to report suspicious cases to the WFP PSEA focal points in Mauritania. **A sensitization and communication guide was developed** to enable cooperating partners to convey key messages on issues of protection, accountability to beneficiaries and PSEA. Staff at the WFP call centre (which was established to provide a direct feedback mechanism to beneficiaries), received training on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse to facilitate the collection of information related to the safety and protection of beneficiaries. WFP also developed specific procedures for such cases when referred through the complaints and feedback mechanism.

**In 2020, no cases of exploitation and abuse were reported among WFP beneficiaries in Mauritania.** Monitoring data indicates that over 98 percent of beneficiaries received assistance without any safety challenges.

## Accountability to affected populations

In collaboration with its cooperating partners, **WFP Mauritania constantly provided information to the affected population** on a wide range of topics (amount of the ration and date and place of distribution) through different channels, including community sensitization sessions with community leaders, use of different communication channels at distribution sites, focus group discussions, the production of posters/banners, sending messages via phone and the production of gender-based violence referral posters. During training sessions organised by WFP, staff from WFP and partners were provided with techniques for developing information and communication strategies to ensure efficiency in information provision by using appropriate and adapted communication tools and channels. Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) results revealed that most of the households surveyed (90 percent) knew the amount of assistance to which they were entitled. However, there is still room for improvement on communication regarding distribution dates and times. A communication working group was set up by the Food Security group and is working specifically on the issue.

**Community feedback mechanisms** were put in place including through a toll-free hotline. WFP set up a call centre with a toll-free number (1020), operational since May 2019. An average of six agents speaking the local languages operated in the call centre. WFP carried out five trainings for hotline call operators to ensure confidentiality, data protection and an appropriate approach to sensitive complaints including gender-based violence and sexual exploitation and abuse. The number of calls received increased from 1,077 in 2019 to 2,050 calls in 2020, 84 percent of which during the lean season (June to September 2020). 99.8 percent of calls were answered and 70 percent of people calling were women.

In 2020, **83 percent of the calls concerned requests for inclusion in WFP assistance from non-WFP beneficiaries**. These types of requests doubled compared to 2019, likely due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic as well as a particularly harsh lean season and the long periods of drought that followed. Four percent of the calls involved requests for information on eligibility criteria during targeting, on distribution dates and a few rare cases



where concerns were raised about the amounts of cash received. Twelve percent of calls were made to thank WFP for its assistance.

Due to the exceptional context of COVID-19, WFP stepped up the frequency of the analysis to have, in real time, an understanding of the effects of the pandemic and of the restrictive measures put in place to adapt implementation accordingly. **WFP also used the call centre to conduct follow-up surveys among beneficiaries.** High-risk areas, namely urban areas, border areas suffering from the interruption of trade, Mbera refugee camp and rural areas with high level of pre-existing food insecurity and malnutrition, received special attention. Complementary studies and rapid assessments were also carried out based on the needs expressed by the Government and in close collaboration with the partners of the Food Security Cluster. In addition, the monitoring strategy for field activities was readjusted due to travel restrictions and the risk of exposure of monitoring officers. All monthly monitoring missions and face-to-face data collections were suspended and replaced by surveys done by phone through the partner call centre. However, distribution monitoring in the camp continued with the food assistance monitors in the field who systematically complied with the barrier measures against the COVID-19 pandemic.

## **Environment: Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment**

**Mauritania is severely affected by the effects of climate change compounded by poor rainfall.** The combined effects of droughts, desertification [1] and other environmental stress factors are reducing the availability of water and fodder resources [2] and undermining food security and livelihoods with long-term negative impacts on assets, agricultural productive capacity and human capital, since more than half of Mauritania's population depend essentially on agricultural and pastoral activity [3]. This reduced the income of household and their purchasing power, increased migration of rural populations to large cities and the use of negative coping strategies [4]. The prevalence of food insecurity is higher in rural areas (22.4 percent) than in urban areas (6.5 percent) [5] and the highest food insecure regions [6] are also the areas characterized by highest scattered rainfall.

**Rapid population growth put pressure on resources, and there is a sharp reduction in the area of forest formations. Nationwide, forests reduced by 34 percent between 1990 and 2020 [7].** Natural ecosystems suffer from degradation and loss of specific attributions, particularly in areas with a relatively high human presence. This led to the impoverishment of diversity and the sharp reduction in ecosystem services related to food, energy and drinking water [8]. In transhumance areas, the degradation is accelerated by the high concentration of animals reached during transhumance periods which leads to strong pressure on pastures and soils, as well as environmental degradation that will become irreversible if effective community management is not put in place. Moreover, the situation is also exacerbated by the fragile and volatile security situation in the Sahel region, which leads to forced population displacements, as well as by the restrictive measures to contain the COVID-19 outbreak which resulted in a drastic deterioration of food security and nutritional conditions, putting the most vulnerable households at greater risk of falling further into food insecurity.

To address the root causes of structural vulnerabilities, **WFP promoted a long-term resilience approach combining various protection and production interventions.** WFP encouraged and promoted conservation agriculture activities through the implementation of vegetable gardens, water runoff control and soil conservation measures, protection of cropping areas, and other environmental protection measures (e.g. flood diversion, gabion dams). These activities contributed to the improvement of agricultural production and prevented further land degradation. Through WFP's Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) programme, 397 ha of land was rehabilitated, 10 m<sup>3</sup> of compost produced, 2.5 ha of gardens were created, 277 ha of half-moons were created, and 21 water ponds were built or rehabilitated. All the assets created were screened for environmental and social risks before their implementation and were categorized as 'low risk'.

# Data Notes

## 2020 Overview

[1] Women to men gender ratio = 50:45

## Context and operations & COVID-19 response

[1] Worldometer elaboration of the latest United Nations data (November 2020).

[2] FAO.

[3] EPCV is the French acronym for Enquête permanente sur les conditions de vie des ménages, an exercise that was carried out by the National Office of Gender of Statistics (ONS) in 2014. According to the 2014 EPCV, the poverty line in Mauritania was estimated at 169,445 Ouguiyas, corresponding to USD 4,655.

[4] World Bank Data.

[5] World Bank Data - Human Capital Index 2020.

[6] 2020 Global Hunger Index. The Global Hunger Index (GHI) is composed of 3 dimensions and 4 indicators. The dimensions are: Inadequate food supply; Child mortality; and Child Undernutrition, The indicators are: Undernourishment; Under-five mortality rate; Wasting; Stunting.

[7] Since 2017, Mauritania faced consecutive droughts, leading to a cumulative impact on the food security of populations, who have exhausted most of their coping strategies in the past years. Rainfall in 2020 were good but it was not enough for households to recover from years of droughts and climate change.

[8] UNDP source.

[9] According to the Africa Development Bank Group, 68 percent of Mauritians have access to potable water. In 2008, only 49 percent of the population had access to potable water. In isolated desert villages, citizens must trek miles to reach the closest water source.

[10] Food Security Monitoring Systems.

[11] SMART 2019.

[12] Mauritania continues to host the first largest number of Malian refugees in West Africa: latest UNHCR October 2020 figures indicated that around 62,655 Malian refugees were living in Mbera camp, in the departments of Bassikounou, south-east of Hodh El Charghi region (an increase of 1 percent compared to October 2019). Mali's security and humanitarian situation worsened rapidly in 2019, continuing to drive displacement into Mauritania and to not allowing for a voluntary and safe return of refugees in the near future.

[13] SDG 2: Zero Hunger; SDG 17: Partnerships for the goals.

[14] SDG 4: Quality education; SDG 5: Gender Equality; SDG 13: Climate Action.

[15] Except for humanitarian commercial, health and military reasons.

[16] Economic and Market Impact analysis of COVID-19 on West and Central Africa, <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/WFP-0000113974.pdf>.

[17] More details are reported under strategic outcome 6, Activity 8.

[18] More details are reported under the section on Accountability.

[19] In 2020, WFP conducted risk analysis that included protection and sexual exploitation and abuse risks.

[20] The scale of probability goes from very unlikely to very likely.

[21] The RMWG consists of representatives from concerned units including Programme, Security, Monitoring and Evaluation, Finance and Partnerships.

## Partnerships

[1] General Delegation for National Solidarity and the Fight against Exclusion.

[2] The United Nations integrated strategy for Bassikounou was approved in July 2018 and aimed to provide a better tailored, forward-looking and coordinated response to the needs of refugees and host populations. In March 2019, WFP and UNHCR finalized the Malian refugees' profiling and targeting methodology on the basis of their food security and livelihoods profile and designed assistance packages based on refugees' vulnerabilities, facilitating a gradual shift away from care and maintenance to enhance Malian refugees' self-reliance and the resilience of local populations. 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 with a long-term perspective.

[3] Formalization of their country-level partnership is pending.

[4] Rome-based Agencies.

[5] Namely G5 Sahel, UNISS, WFP's west African regional resilience scale-up plan, the SUN movement.

[6] ISET: Institut Supérieur d'Enseignement Technologique of Rosso.

[7] The fortified flour is currently purchased by WFP internationally. In view of the agreement, technical support is being provided to the company to ensure that it meets WFP's quality standards. This kind of partnership will allow WFP to promote local production of fortified foods and extend its support to the local economy as well as to local farmers.

[8] GIZ Promopêche: The project is funded by the German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). A pilot test was to be undertaken in 2020 but was suspended due to the pandemic.

[9] RIDMIR: French acronym for "Strengthening of productive and energy investments in Mauritania for the sustainable development of rural areas".

[10] WFP demonstrated the importance of predictable funding and appreciated the long-term partnership with BMZ for resilience activities confirmed through 2023. In addition to engaging with traditional government donors, WFP is seeking renewed partnerships with ARC under the ARC Replica initiative.

## CSP Financial Overview

[1] To this purpose, two additional activities were created: ACT 8 "Provide food assistance and supplementary feeding to pandemic-affected households" under Strategic Outcome 1 and ACT 9 "Provide on-demand logistics services to Government, United Nations and Non-Governmental partners to facilitate effective field operations" under Strategic Outcome 6.

[2] This was mainly because the official request for assistance expected from the Government was not submitted.

[3] The COVID-19 pandemic led to the interruption of the vulnerability-based targeting process and exceptional distribution expanded to all refugees. More details are provided in section "Strategic Outcome 1".

[4] WFP continues to explore ways to increase the number of local suppliers and to identify local suppliers for nutritional products.



## Strategic outcome 01

[1] UNHCR Mauritania Operational Update December 2020.

[2] In March 2019, WFP and UNHCR finalized the Malian refugees' profiling and targeting methodology on the basis of their food security and livelihoods profile and designed assistance packages based on refugees' vulnerabilities. The new approach, combining indicators of food security with protection ones, identified six vulnerability groups: "catalyst" (group 6), "emergent" (group 5), "fragile" (group 4) - all food insecure; "instable" (group 3), "precarious" (group 2) and "indigent" (group 1) - all food insecure.

[3] The two agencies requested support from UNHCR - WFP Joint Programme Excellence and Targeting Hub to (i) finalize the rollout (in a way that includes newly registered refugees in and out camp) and (ii) support the deployment of national safety-nets in the camp in 2021. WFP and UNHCR will ensure an adequate articulation between humanitarian and newly introduced safety-net assistance in the camp to avoid duplication. Once the targeting rollout is completed, it is expected that only group 1 will continue receiving the full hybrid ration, groups 2 and 3 will receive the cash portion only and groups 4 to 6 will be removed from the assistance. WFP and UNHCR worked extensively with the refugee community to reach consensus and buy-in on the targeting approach by involving them in the process from the very beginning. Sensitization on the targeting exercise was done at all levels, and dialogue with refugee leaders and local government counterparts continued throughout the process to address concerns. More details on section "Protection and Accountability to affected population"

[4] This also means that for two months, May and June, three groups (1 to 3) continued to receive the full hybrid food and cash ration, while three other groups (4 to 6) received exceptional in-kind food assistance to mitigate the impact of COVID-19.

[5] Following the COVID-19 outbreak and governmental restrictive measures, the Mbera camp was the first area of the country to be contained. Movement restrictions and market closure (including the market inside the camp) resulted in a significant slowdown in livelihood activities, threatening the self-sufficiency of refugees and food security in the camp.

[6] The suspension of targeting process resulted in higher than anticipated number of beneficiaries.

[7] Commissariat à la Sécurité Alimentaire

[8] Due to stock shortage, the activity was suspended in May and June 2020

[9] The activity could not start before due to the unavailability of nutritional food items.

[10] Appui au Développement Intégré des Communautés Rurales

[11] Ensemble pour la Solidarité et le Développement

[12] The start of the activity was two-month delayed by the late arrival of food items and then hampered by the decision of the Mauritanian government to close schools to limit COVID-19 propagation between March and August. The school feeding programme only resumed in September 2020.

[13] The following actions were taken by WFP, UNHCR and their partners: the switch to distributions every two months, small group distributions, social distance among people at distribution sites, the extended duration of assistance from five to seven days to minimize crowding, personal protective equipment for WFP, UNHCR and cooperating partners (CAS and Bank El Amana), specific distribution circuit, managing the traffic flow at the distribution site, awareness posters displayed in all distribution sites, suspension of systematic biometric ID, replaced by the setup of "table des litiges" to check contentious ID cases on each distribution site, introduction of handwashing facilities and body temperature checks at the distribution sites, pre-packaging of food rations (cans of oil and bags of rice), exceptional distribution of in-kind food to groups 4 to 6, the switch to nutrition screening in malnutrition centres only (and not door-to-door), the switch to treatment of malnutrition every month (and not every two weeks). More details in UNHCR-WFP joint publication on the Food and cash assistance in the context of COVID-19 in Mbera camp (July 2020), <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/78623>

[14] A contextualization of the data should be made here. In fact, available figures were collected in July 2020 and showed a temporary improvement in the food situation likely due to the provision of full rations for three months (April-May and June). However, starting from July, WFP progressively reduced the rations, covering 81 percent of needs in July and August and 58 percent for the following months until the end of the year. This means that the next post distribution monitoring (PDM) undertaken after six months of reduction in assistance will likely provide a more realistic assessment of the situation of the ground.

[15] The most commonly used strategies consisted of spending savings, selling animals more than usual or selling the household's productive assets.

[16] Among the main spillover effects of COVID-19 are the inflation of food and basic necessities with a consequent reduction in the purchasing power of people; loss of income for households with infected or hospitalized people; loss of income for households whose livelihoods were affected by measures restricting movement and trade, administrative closure or containment; constraints on physical access to food for vulnerable households in contained or isolated areas.

[17] WFP had not intervened in the Brakna region since 2017.

## Strategic outcome 02

[1] Due to measures adapted by the Government to avoid the spread of COVID-19 in the country as well as limitations in participation of national/international experts, the March Cadre Harmonisé workshop could not take place.

[2] French acronym for Group Sécurité Alimentaire

[3] The plan was approved by the Food security commission (CSA) in May and the Government, WFP and other partners positioned on the different aspects of the plan according to their comparative advantages.

[4] Gender analysis is a fundamental tool for achieving gender equality. It involves examining and interpreting quantitative data and qualitative information about individuals from a gender perspective. It requires data disaggregated by sex and age. It provides information and explanations from which informed decisions can be made about programmes, projects, resource allocation and the targeting of food assistance.

[5] The complementary targeting exercise was carried out with the Committee of Wise Men ("Le comité des sages", in French) to identify households not yet targeted by the SR but meeting the targeting criteria.

[6] As part of corrective measures, door-to-door verification exercise was suspended, coupled distributions were made, the use of bank debit cards and electronic payment terminals as a mechanism for distributing cash to beneficiaries was suspended as well.

[7] Among the 18,080 people assisted as part of the pre-lean season interventions, 3,897 people (indicator G.11.1) were assisted via cash-based transfers thanks to ARC's payout and they were estimated on the basis of the insurance contract index. While indicator G.1.9 (107,518 people) refers to the number of people that the total value of the ARC premium could have covered in case of its total disbursement. For more details on ARC, please refer to Strategic Outcome 5.

[8] Au Secours consortium in Guidimakha, Au secours consortium in Assaba, AED (Agir Ensemble pour le Développement) consortium in Tagant, ADICOR (Appui au Développement Intégré des Communautés Rurales) consortium in Hodh Charghi, AMSELA (Association Mauritanienne la Santé physique, l'Environnement et la Lutte contre l'Analphabétisme) consortium in Gorgol and the CSA (Commissariat à la sécurité alimentaire) for the district of Guerue.

[9] More details are available in the section on "Protection and accountability to affected population"

[10] 90 percent of households know the amount to which they are entitled (source: PDM Endline November 2020).

[11] In French, Le ministre de l'Education nationale, de la Formation technique et de la Réforme.

[12] The resilience package is based on a participatory community-based approach and the delivery of an integrated multi-year package including productive asset creation and livelihood support, lean season food assistance, nutrition and school feeding.

[13] Namely, in the targeting of schools, in the management of canteens, in the monitoring of implementation as well as in community mobilization.

[14] Output indicator A.1: "Beneficiaries receiving food transfers" /General distribution => no food was distributed: over 172,000 beneficiaries received assistance through cash-based transfers only.

## Strategic outcome 03

[1] The global acute and severe malnutrition rates stand at national level respectively at 11.2 and 1.8 percent (source: SMART 2019).

[2] Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and undernutrition

[3] Although UNICEF has a mandate to treat severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and WFP to treat moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), responses of the two agencies are coordinated and linked.

[4] French acronym for Centre de Réhabilitation Nutritionnelle Ambulatoire pour Modérés. At the village level, the partners were working with 58 CRENAM management committees since 2019 and were involved in all CRENAM-related decision-making for the smooth running of community activities. These committees relay messages from WFP and its partners to mobilize communities, including messages encouraging the active participation of women and the proper management of natural resources. They are also considered a first level of alert to signal a potential increase in malnutrition cases so that the response can be informed quickly accordingly. A system for managing beneficiary complaints, including a hotline, was set up in 2019. In addition, a committee responsible for follow-up and complaints was set up to ensure rapid feedback to a greater number of beneficiaries.

[5] The ration was composed of 1,000 gr of wheat, 250 gr of legumes and 150 gr of oil.

[6] Children aged 6-59 months whose perimeter brachial (PB) is between 115 and 125 mm are considered moderate malnourished and in need of MAM treatment. While, the perimeter brachial of PLWs in need of moderate malnutrition treatment is between 210 and 220 mm.

[7] The difference between planned and actual figures is due to the lower number of children (27,628 Vs 45,205) and higher number of women (7,358 Vs 5,845) found in need of assistance at the moment of the screening.

[8] A community mediator needs to know how to read and write, to be chosen and accepted by the community and to be a volunteer. He also needs to ensure community activities, including sensitization activities for behaviour change, screening for malnutrition, etc.

[9] Nine livelihood zones were identified: 1. The pastoral nomadism area; 2. The mining and pastoral one ; 3. The pastoral one; 4. The coastal area; 5. The pastoral and commercial zone; 6. The pastoral transhumance one; 7. The agri-pastoral and rainfed agriculture zone; 8. The Senegal river valley and 9. The Nouakchott area.

## Strategic outcome 04

[1] In these sites, WFP implemented the integrated resilience building package. Integrated interventions combined FFA activities with nutrition interventions, school feeding, as well as lean season assistance.

[2] UNICEF provided complementary WASH, education and nutrition (specific and sensitive) interventions in the same localities.

[3] ICA was conducted in Mauritania in 2017.

[4] During the lean season, WFP assisted beneficiaries who were enrolled in FFA activities with four rounds of monthly unconditional cash assistance, coupled with malnutrition prevention food items. More than improving food diversity and protecting resilience gains, cash transfers were also used as a form of collateral to guarantee debt repayment (Source: Direct witness of WFP beneficiary, BMZ 2020 Annual Report).

[5] The discrepancy between planned and reached is mainly due to the suspension of activities due to COVID-19.

[6] French acronym for "Water and soil conservation / Soil defense and restoration" activities.

## Strategic outcome 05

[1] French acronym for Commissariat for Food Security.

[2] WFP supported the Government in organizing the official workshop to launch the process of setting up the scheme.

[3] OSA : Observatoire de la sécurité alimentaire.

[4] Among others, these tools are collection of data, price analysis and FSMS.

[5] Namely, the Ministry of Rural Development, the Ministry of Environment, the National Metrology Office, the National Locust Control Committee.

[6] Please refer to Output Indicator G.11.1 under SO 2

[7] Source: WFP July 2020 PDM.

## Strategic outcome 06

[1] Nouakchott, Kiffa, Nema, Bassikounou, Kaedi (for a medical evacuation), Dakar (WFP Aviation/Global Service/COVID-19), Banjul (WFP Aviation/Global Service/COVID-19), Matam (city in Senegal, special flight for WFP Regional Office).

[2] Three trucks were for WFP and 29 were rented by WFP from private companies.

## Progress towards gender equality


- [1] Global Gender Gap Report 2020, World Economic Forum, [http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF\\_GGGR\\_2020.pdf](http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GGGR_2020.pdf).
- [2] Score: 0.970 (0.00 = imparity 1.00 = parity).
- [3] Score: 0.879 (0.00 = imparity 1.00 = parity).
- [4] Score: 0.411 (0.00 = imparity 1.00 = parity).
- [5] Score: 0.194 (0.00 = imparity 1.00 = parity).
- [6] WFP Mauritania Gender Parity Strategy (2019-2021 aims at underpinning effective and efficient integration of gender in programming, and taking into consideration the above-mentioned challenges
- [7] Please refer to each strategic outcome under “Programme performance” section for more details on specific action WFP undertook in design and implementation of all activities.
- [8] Over 60 people participated in the trainings - among them: sub-office staff and cooperating partners.
- [9] The gender analysis is a fundamental tool for achieving gender equality. It consists of examining and interpreting quantitative data and qualitative information from a gender perspective. It requires data disaggregated by sex and age. It provides information and explanations from which informed decisions about programs, projects, resource allocation and targeting of food assistance can be taken.
- [10] As an example, Food Security and Nutrition group agreed on including gender aspects in the household targeting process for the 2020 lean season response. This means for example that housewives, retired people, people living with a disability were included among those meeting the inclusion criteria.
- [11] This agreement aimed to encourage and facilitate cooperation between the two organizations in their common areas of intervention: Hodh El Gharbi, Hodh El Charghi, Assaba, Gorgol and Guidimakha regions, addressing the needs of the most vulnerable people as well as strengthen their resilience, with a special focus on women and adolescent girls.
- [12] Such as revision of data collection (M&E;) tools; establishment of a gender-sensitive feedback mechanism; briefings on the gender toolkit chapters, regular PSEA trainings for staff and cooperating partners, gender approach to communication.
- [13] The sample was composed of 621 beneficiaries (50 percent men and 50 percent women).

## Environment

- [1] Main phenomena of desertification are silting, deforestation, loss of biodiversity, soil and ecosystem degradation, drying up and silting up of surface water bodies, drying up of wells and boreholes.
- [2] Green Climate Fund, World Bank Group.
- [3] FAO Website.
- [4] Rapport de la mission d'évaluation de la sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle en Mauritanie (February 2020), Croissant Rouge Mauritanien.
- [5] FMSM, September 2020.
- [6] Gorgol, Hodh El Charghi, Tagant et Assaba.
- [7] Évaluation des ressources forestières mondiales (FRA), 2020.
- [8] National Environment and Sustainable Development Strategy, 2017-2030 (SNEDD in French acronym).

# Figures and Indicators

## WFP contribution to SDGs

 <b>SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>											
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results					SDG-related indicator	Direct				Indirect
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%	5.37	5.83	11.2		Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	69,175	69,174	138,349	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	69,175	69,174	138,349	
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	%					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	69,175	69,174	138,349	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	69,175	69,174	138,349	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% overweight					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number	13,980	13,648	27,628	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting	8.3	9	17.3		Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number	13,980	13,648	27,628	

Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%					Number of hectares of land rehabilitated (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support)	Ha				397
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## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	262,693	155,590	59%
	female	273,805	168,397	62%
	total	536,498	323,987	60%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
0-23 months	male	46,859	16,034	34%
	female	42,962	14,270	33%
	total	89,821	30,304	34%
24-59 months	male	47,648	30,666	64%
	female	37,817	26,401	70%
	total	85,465	57,067	67%
5-11 years	male	72,481	44,978	62%
	female	69,672	44,742	64%
	total	142,153	89,720	63%
12-17 years	male	16,926	12,121	72%
	female	16,098	12,136	75%
	total	33,024	24,257	73%
18-59 years	male	74,932	47,042	63%
	female	101,787	65,247	64%
	total	176,719	112,289	64%
60+ years	male	3,847	4,749	123%
	female	5,469	5,601	102%
	total	9,316	10,350	111%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	482,198	263,984	55%
Refugee	54,300	60,003	111%
Returnee	0	0	-
IDP	0	0	-

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area



Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	40,000	25,874	64%
Climate change adaptation and risk management	0	107,518	-
Nutrition Prevention	48,067	19,601	40%
Nutrition Treatment	56,920	38,546	67%
School Meal	56,184	53,299	94%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	468,300	268,446	57%

## Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Rice	2,690	3,580	133%
Wheat	2,625	0	0%
Dried Fruits	0	119	-
Corn Soya Blend	522	128	25%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	15	12	79%
Ready To Use Therapeutic Food	0	3	-
Iodised Salt	76	41	53%
Vegetable Oil	443	392	89%
Lentils	225	0	0%
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Rice	858	314	37%
Wheat	2,520	0	0%
Corn Soya Blend	733	330	45%
Micronutrient Powder	3	0	0%
Iodised Salt	44	3	6%
Vegetable Oil	246	43	18%
Lentils	445	17	4%
Peas	0	51	-
Split Peas	0	6	-
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			
Wheat	85	84	98%
Corn Soya Blend	263	190	72%
LNS	0	89	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	271	179	66%
Vegetable Oil	39	16	42%
Lentils	21	0	0%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Peas	0	1	-
Split Peas	0	27	-
Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 04			
Wheat	0	0	0%
Iodised Salt	0	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	0	0	0%
Lentils	0	0	0%

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	8,930,883	6,909,946	77%
Cash	5,464,680	8,773,327	161%
Value voucher transfer for services	0	1,500,000	-
Food systems are sustainable			
Cash	1,828,800	1,686,043	92%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Cash	92,360	0	0%



# Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01 : Crisis-affected people in targeted areas, including refugees, are able to meet basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises					- Crisis Response	
Output Results						
Activity 01: Provide an integrated assistance package to refugees, including food assistance (conditional and/or unconditional), school meals, and specialized nutritious food to children and PLW/Gs for malnutrition prevention and treatment.						
Output Category A: Resources transferred						
Output Category B: Nutritious foods provided						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	29,702 24,598 54,300	32,163 26,637 58,800
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	26,475 21,925 48,400	32,823 27,180 60,003
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	2,126 1,874 4,000	1,742 1,708 3,450
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	1,324 1,176 2,500	873 1,081 1,954
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female <b>Total</b>	2,667 2,667	814 814
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female <b>Total</b>	500 500	506 506
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	4,182 4,318 8,500	2,355 2,383 4,738
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	3,351	4,274
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	5,908,383	6,035,867
	<b>A.1*: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers</b>					
A: Crisis-affected beneficiaries receive timely and adequate food assistance (food or cash-based) in order to meet their food and nutrition requirements	A.1.22: Number of beneficiaries reached as a result of WFP's contribution to the social protection system		General Distribution	individual	55,000	60,003
A: Crisis-affected beneficiaries receive timely and adequate food assistance (food or cash-based) in order to meet their food and nutrition requirements	A.1.22: Number of beneficiaries reached as a result of WFP's contribution to the social protection system		Prevention of acute malnutrition	individual	5,500	4,264

A: Crisis-affected beneficiaries receive timely and adequate food assistance (food or cash-based) in order to meet their food and nutrition requirements	A.1.22: Number of beneficiaries reached as a result of WFP's contribution to the social protection system		School feeding (on-site)	individual		4,738
A: Crisis-affected beneficiaries receive timely and adequate food assistance (food or cash-based) in order to meet their food and nutrition requirements	A.1.22: Number of beneficiaries reached as a result of WFP's contribution to the social protection system		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	individual	3,810	910
	<b>A.1*: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers</b>					
A: Crisis-affected children attending school receive timely and adequate school meals in order to meet their food requirements	A.1.22: Number of beneficiaries reached as a result of WFP's contribution to the social protection system		School feeding (on-site)	individual	5,100	
	<b>A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted</b>					
A: Crisis-affected children attending school receive timely and adequate school meals in order to meet their food requirements	A.6.20: Number of primary schools assisted by WFP		School feeding (on-site)	school	6	6
	<b>B.1*: Quantity of fortified food provided</b>					
B: Crisis-affected children and PLW/Gs receive adequate and timely specialized nutritious food in order to prevent and treat MAM	B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Mt	198	113
B: Crisis-affected children and PLW/Gs receive adequate and timely specialized nutritious food in order to prevent and treat MAM	B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Mt	53.75	22.5

Activity 08: Provide food assistance and supplementary feeding to pandemic affected populations/households

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	62,500 62,500 125,000	18,153 18,153 36,306
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	62,500 62,500 125,000	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	7,590 7,410 15,000	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female <b>Total</b>	10,000 10,000	
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	3,244	0
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	3,022,500	874,079

	<b>A.1*: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers</b>								
A: Crisis-affected beneficiaries receive timely and adequate food assistance (food or cash-based) in order to meet their food and nutrition requirements	A.1.22: Number of beneficiaries reached as a result of WFP's contribution to the social protection system		General Distribution	individual	250,000	36,306			

## Outcome Results

Activity 01: Provide an integrated assistance package to refugees, including food assistance (conditional and/or unconditional), school meals, and specialized nutritious food to children and PLW/Gs for malnutrition prevention and treatment.

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>Children; Mauritania; Cash, Food</b>									
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	97	>66	>66	99			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	96	>66	>66	98			
		<b>Overall</b>	97	>66	>66	98			
<b>Refugees; Bassikounou / Camp de Mbera; Cash, Food</b>									
Proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	2.6	>70	≥17	15	3.1		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	3.2	>70	≥20	17.9	6.8		
		<b>Overall</b>	2.7	>70	≥18	16.4	5.1		
<b>Refugees; Bassikounou / Camp de Mbera; Food</b>									
Attendance rate (new)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	96	≥98	≥95	92	97		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	95	≥97	≥95	94	97		
		<b>Overall</b>	96	≥98	≥95	93	97		
Enrolment rate	School feeding (on-site)	Female	0	≥5	≥5	9	10.2		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	0	≥5	≥5	9	10.72		
		<b>Overall</b>	0	≥5	≥5	9	10.7		
Gender ratio	School feeding (on-site)	<b>Overall</b>	0	=1	=1	0.97	1.07		Secondary data
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	<b>Overall</b>	15.4	>20	≥62.5	62.5	18.8		WFP programme monitoring
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): <i>Drop-out rate</i>	School feeding (on-site)	Female	0	=0	=0	10	0		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	0	=0	=0	10	0		
		<b>Overall</b>	0	=0	=0	10	0		
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): <i>Retention rate</i>	School feeding (on-site)	Female	100	=100	=100	90	100		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	100	=100	=100	90	100		
		<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	90	100		
<b>Refugees; Bassikounou; Cash, Food</b>									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female	11.5	<9	<11.5	16	18		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	11.1	<9	<11.1	16	15		
		<b>Overall</b>	11.3	<9	<11.3	16	17		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	73	≥75	≥73	82	68		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	84	≥86	≥84	84	73		
		<b>Overall</b>	78	≥80	≥78	83	70		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	15	<13	≤15	10	15		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	8	<6	≤8	8	15		
		<b>Overall</b>	12	<10	≤12	9	15		

Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	12	<10	≤12	8	18	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	8	<6	≤8	8	12	
		<b>Overall</b>	10	<8	≤10	8	15	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	25	≥27	≥27	23	19	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	32	≥34	≥34	27	12	
		<b>Overall</b>	28	≥30	≥30	25	15	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	19	<17	≤17	8	9	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	10	<8	≤8	6	7	
		<b>Overall</b>	15	<13	≤13	7	8	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	20	<18	≤18	19	16	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	28	<26	≤26	17	22	
		<b>Overall</b>	23	<21	≤21	18	19	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	37	≤35	≤35	51	57	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	31	≤29	≤29	50	59	
		<b>Overall</b>	34	≤32	≤31	50	58	
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	General Distribution	Female	100	>70	>70	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	100	>70	>70	100	100	
		<b>Overall</b>	100	>70	>70	100	100	
<b>Refugees; Bassikounou; Food</b>								
MAM Treatment Default rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0.9	<15	<1	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	0.1	<15	<1	0	0.25	
		<b>Overall</b>	0.5	<15	<1	0	0.12	
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	=3	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	0	=3	=0	0	0	
		<b>Overall</b>	0	=3	=0	0	0	
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0.45	<15	<0.1	0	0.12	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	0.84	<15	<0.1	0	0.25	
		<b>Overall</b>	0.63	<15	<0.1	0	0.18	
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	97.8	>75	≥99	99.6	99.9	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	98.6	>75	≥99	99.7	99.5	
		<b>Overall</b>	98.3	>75	≥99	99.7	99.7	

**Strategic Outcome 02 : Food-insecure populations in targeted regions, including school-age children, have access to adequate and nutritious food all year**

**- Resilience Building**

**Output Results**

Activity 02: Provide seasonal food assistance to food insecure Mauritanian populations, integrating complementary specialized nutritious food for children (aged 6-23 months) as well as PLW/Gs.

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category B: Nutritious foods provided

Output Category G: Linkages to financial resources and insurance services facilitated

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female Male <b>Total</b>	0 0 0	53,759 53,759 107,518
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	52,000 52,000 104,000	86,070 86,067 172,137
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	30,000 30,000 60,000	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	4,979 4,861 9,840	4,088 4,086 8,174
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female <b>Total</b>	6,560 6,560	7,163 7,163
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	3,193	257
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	5,464,680	10,273,327
	<b>A.1*: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers</b>					
A: Targeted beneficiaries receive timely and adequate food assistance (food and cash based) in order to meet their food and nutrition requirements	A.1.22: Number of beneficiaries reached as a result of WFP's contribution to the social protection system		General Distribution	individual	60,000	172,137
A: Targeted beneficiaries receive timely and adequate food assistance (food and cash based) in order to meet their food and nutrition requirements	A.1.22: Number of beneficiaries reached as a result of WFP's contribution to the social protection system		Prevention of acute malnutrition	individual	10,000	10,612
	<b>B.1*: Quantity of fortified food provided</b>					
B: Targeted children aged 6 to 23 months and PLW/Gs receive adequate and timely specialized nutritious food integrated to food assistance in order to prevent malnutrition	B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Mt	168	248
	<b>G.1*: Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP</b>					

G: Targeted people are covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP to mitigate the predicted impacts of drought	G.1.9: Total number of people covered by ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	individual	107,518	107,518
	<b>G.11: Number of people benefiting from insurance payouts of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP</b>					
G: Targeted people are covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP to mitigate the predicted impacts of drought	G.11.1: Number of people benefiting from payouts of ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	individual	3,897	3,897
	<b>G.12: Total USD value disbursed as payouts of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP</b>					
G: Targeted people are covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP to mitigate the predicted impacts of drought	G.12.1: Total USD value disbursed as payouts of ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	US\$	117,136	117,136
	<b>G.2*: Total USD value of premiums paid under risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP</b>					
G: Targeted people are covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP to mitigate the predicted impacts of drought	G.2*.1: Total USD value of premiums paid under ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	US\$	1,500,000	1,500,000
	<b>G.3*: Total sum insured through risk management interventions</b>					
G: Targeted people are covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP to mitigate the predicted impacts of drought	G.3.2: Total sum insured through ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	US\$	6,451,139	6,451,139
Activity 03: Provide school meals to vulnerable Mauritanian children during the school year, in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home-grown school feeding).						
Output Category A: Resources transferred Output Category N*: School feeding provided						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	23,842 23,842 47,684	25,103 23,458 48,561
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	1,657	506
	<b>A.1*: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers</b>					

A: Children attending school receive timely and adequate school meals in order to meet their food requirements and support school attendance	A.1.22: Number of beneficiaries reached as a result of WFP's contribution to the social protection system		School feeding (on-site)	individual	47,684	48,561
	<b>A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted</b>					
A: Children attending school receive timely and adequate school meals in order to meet their food requirements and support school attendance	A.6.20: Number of primary schools assisted by WFP		School feeding (on-site)	school	350	380
	<b>N*.1*: Feeding days as percentage of total school days</b>					
N*: Children attending school receive timely and adequate school meals in order to meet their food requirements and support school attendance	N*.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days		School feeding (on-site)	%	100	100

## Outcome Results

Activity 02: Provide seasonal food assistance to food insecure Mauritanian populations, integrating complementary specialized nutritious food for children (aged 6-23 months) as well as PLW/Gs.

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>Children; Mauritania; Cash, Food</b>									
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	91	>70	>70	98			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	90	>70	>70	97			
		<b>Overall</b>	90	>70	>70	97			
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	87	>66	>66	95			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	85	>66	>66	96			
		<b>Overall</b>	86	>66	>66	95			
<b>Vulnerable groups; Mauritania; Cash, Food</b>									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female	9	<7	≤9	9	7		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	7	<5	≤7	8	7		
		<b>Overall</b>	8	<6	≤8	8	7		
<b>very poor households; Mauritania; Cash, Food</b>									
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	46	≥50	≥48	75	81		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	62	≥66	≥64	62	74		
		<b>Overall</b>	56	≥59	≥58	73	79		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	37	<35	≤35	21	15		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	28	<26	≤26	23	20		
		<b>Overall</b>	32	<30	≤30	22	17		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	18	<16	≤16	4	4		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	10	<8	≤8	5	6		
		<b>Overall</b>	13	<11	≤11	5	5		
<b>vulnerable groups; Mauritania; Cash, Food</b>									
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	7	>15	≥9	31	3		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	7	>15	≥9	31	4		
		<b>Overall</b>	7	>15	≥9	31	3		

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	13	<15	<11	3	28	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	22	<15	<20	4	34	
		<b>Overall</b>	18	<15	<6	3.5	31	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	18	<10	<16	3	6	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	9	<10	<7	2	3	
		<b>Overall</b>	13	<10	<11	2.5	5	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	61	≤60	≤59	63	63	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	63	≤60	≤61	63	59	
		<b>Overall</b>	62	≤60	≤60	63	61	

#### vulnerable people; Mauritania; Cash, Food

Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	General Distribution	<b>Overall</b>	18	>55	>18	62	18	WFP programme monitoring
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Activity 03: Provide school meals to vulnerable Mauritanian children during the school year, in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home-grown school feeding).

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>Children; Mauritania; Food</b>									
Attendance rate (new)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	93	≥99	≥93	92	97	WFP programme monitoring	
		Male	92	≥99	≥93	91	97		
		<b>Overall</b>	92	≥99	≥93	92	97		
Enrolment rate	School feeding (on-site)	Female	0	≥6	≥6	-6	0	WFP programme monitoring	
		Male	0	≥6	≥6	-6	0		
		<b>Overall</b>	0	≥6	≥6	-6	0		
Gender ratio	School feeding (on-site)	<b>Overall</b>	1	=1	=1	0.97	1	WFP programme monitoring	
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): <i>Drop-out rate</i>	School feeding (on-site)	Female	0	=0	=0	28	2.3	WFP programme monitoring	
		Male	0	=0	=0	28	2.3		
		<b>Overall</b>	0	=0	=0	28	2.3		
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): <i>Retention rate</i>	School feeding (on-site)	Female	100	=100	=100	72	97.7	WFP programme monitoring	
		Male	100	=100	=100	72	97.7		
		<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	72	97.7		



**Strategic Outcome 03 : Nutritionally vulnerable populations in targeted areas, including children and pregnant and lactating women and girls, have improved nutritional status all year**

**- Resilience Building**

**Output Results**

Activity 04: Among food insecure Mauritanian populations, provide specialized nutritious food for MAM treatment to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/Gs, nutrition-related messaging to women and men care providers, and cash transfers to PLW/Gs attending pre/post natal care

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category B: Nutritious foods provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Other adults	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	1,418 53 1,471	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female <b>Total</b>	687 687	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Activity supporters	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	686 26 712	1,017 83 1,100
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	22,874 22,331 45,205	14,388 13,240 27,628
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	5,845 0 5,845	7,320 38 7,358
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	680	586
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	92,360	0
	<b>A.1*: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers</b>					
A: Targeted children aged 6-59 months and PLW-Gs receive adequate and timely specialized nutritious food in order to treat moderate acute malnutrition	A.1.22: Number of beneficiaries reached as a result of WFP's contribution to the social protection system		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	individual	43,829	36,086
	<b>A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted</b>					
A: Targeted children aged 6-59 months and PLW-Gs receive adequate and timely specialized nutritious food in order to treat moderate acute malnutrition	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	health center	250	772
	<b>B.1*: Quantity of fortified food provided</b>					
B: Targeted children aged 6-59 months and PLW-Gs receive adequate and timely specialized nutritious food in order to treat moderate acute malnutrition	B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Mt	331.23	454

**Outcome Results**



Activity 04: Among food insecure Mauritanian populations, provide specialized nutritious food for MAM treatment to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/Gs, nutrition-related messaging to women and men care providers, and cash transfers to PLW/Gs attending pre/post natal care

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>Local Population; Mauritania; Food</b>									
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	87	>87	≥90	75	98		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	72	>80	≥90	75	95		
		<b>Overall</b>	85	>87	≥90	75	97		
<b>Resident; Mauritania; Food</b>									
MAM Treatment Default rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0.9	<15	<2	0	2.14		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	0.1	<15	<2	0	2.27		
		<b>Overall</b>	0.5	<15	<2	0	2.2		
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	<3	<3	0	0		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	0	<3	<3	0	0		
		<b>Overall</b>	0	<3	<3	0	0		
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	1.3	<15	≤1.2	1	0		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	1.2	<15	≤1.2	1	0		
		<b>Overall</b>	1.2	<15	≤1.2	1	0		
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	97.8	>75	≥75	99	97.86		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	98.6	>75	≥75	99	97.73		
		<b>Overall</b>	98.3	>75	≥75	99	97.8		

**Output Results**

Activity 05: Provide livelihood support to food insecure and at-risk Mauritanian households, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets (including FFA), through an integrated, equitable and participatory community approach

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output Category D: Assets created

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male <b>Total</b>	20,000 20,000 40,000	12,938 12,936 25,874
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	1,828,800	1,686,043
	<b>C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
C: Targeted smallholders and other actors along the value chain benefit from strengthened technical capacities in order to improve livelihoods, including in relation to home-grown school feeding	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Food assistance for asset	individual	20	15
	<b>C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
C: Targeted smallholders and other actors along the value chain benefit from strengthened technical capacities in order to improve livelihoods, including in relation to home-grown school feeding	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Food assistance for asset	training session	3	0
	<b>D.1*: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure</b>					
D: Targeted populations benefit from assets built or restored and other livelihood support interventions in order to improve their resilience to natural shocks and adaptation to climate change.	D.1.107: Volume (m3) of compost produced/prepared		Food assistance for asset	m3	65	10
D: Targeted populations benefit from assets built or restored and other livelihood support interventions in order to improve their resilience to natural shocks and adaptation to climate change.	D.1.118: Hectares (ha) of sand dunes established		Food assistance for asset	Ha	15	0
D: Targeted populations benefit from assets built or restored and other livelihood support interventions in order to improve their resilience to natural shocks and adaptation to climate change.	D.1.22: Hectares (ha) of gardens created		Food assistance for asset	Ha	4	2.5

D: Targeted populations benefit from assets built or restored and other livelihood support interventions in order to improve their resilience to natural shocks and adaptation to climate change.	D.1.4: Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)		Food assistance for asset	Ha					397
D: Targeted populations benefit from assets built or restored and other livelihood support interventions in order to improve their resilience to natural shocks and adaptation to climate change.	D.1.5: Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)		Food assistance for asset	Ha				400	
D: Targeted populations benefit from assets built or restored and other livelihood support interventions in order to improve their resilience to natural shocks and adaptation to climate change.	D.1.67: Number of fish ponds constructed		Food assistance for asset	Number				15	21

## Outcome Results

Activity 05: Provide livelihood support to food insecure and at-risk Mauritanian households, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets (including FFA), through an integrated, equitable and participatory community approach

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>Local Population; Mauritania; Cash, Food</b>									
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	38.1	>40.1	≥40	0	28		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	26.9	>28.9	≥28	0	29		
		<b>Overall</b>	32.6	>34.6	≥34	0	28		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	8.2	<6.2	≤6	4	6		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	7.8	<5.8	≤5	3	11		
		<b>Overall</b>	8	<6	≤6	3.3	9		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	22.2	<20.2	≤20	3	17		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	17.1	<15.1	≤15	2	18		
		<b>Overall</b>	19.6	<17.6	≤17	2	17		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	31.4	<28.4	≤34	93	50		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	48.2	<46.2	≤46	95	42		
		<b>Overall</b>	39.8	<37.8	≤37	94.7	46		
<b>vulnerable group; Mauritania; Cash, Food</b>									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Food assistance for asset	Female	7	<5	<5	18.5	9.7		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	7.4	<5	<5.4	18.3	11.3		
		<b>Overall</b>	7.2	<5	<5	18.4	10.5		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	82.9	>84.9	≥84	61	56		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	75.1	>77.1	≥77	64	57		
		<b>Overall</b>	79.9	>81.9	≥81	63	56		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	10.9	<8.9	≤9	25	23		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	14.6	<12.6	≤12	24	23		
		<b>Overall</b>	13.5	<11.5	≤12	24	23		

Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	4.2	<2.2	≤2	14	21	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	10.3	<8.3	≤8	12	22	
		<b>Overall</b>	6.6	<4.6	≤5	13	21	
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihoods asset base	Food assistance for asset	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥65	≥55	55.4	63.9	WFP programme monitoring

**Strategic Outcome 05 : National institutions have strengthened capacities to manage food-security, nutrition and social protection policies and programmes, including an adaptive (shock-responsive) social protection system, by 2030**

**- Resilience Building**

**Output Results**

Activity 06: Provide capacity strengthening support to national institutions on the design and implementation of: i) a permanent response planning scheme for food security and nutrition with consolidated early warning and coordination mechanisms, ii) a national shock-responsive, nutrition-sensitive and gender transformative safety-net system, iii) and effective preparedness and supply chains operations

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	<b>C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
C: Food-insecure people benefit from strengthened government-led Adaptive Social Protection capacities and system in order to receive timely, adequate, equitable, consistent and predictable assistance from the government, WFP and partners	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	100	100
	<b>C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
C: Food-insecure people benefit from strengthened government-led Adaptive Social Protection capacities and system in order to receive timely, adequate, equitable, consistent and predictable assistance from the government, WFP and partners	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	5	6
	<b>C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)</b>					
C: Food-insecure people benefit from strengthened government-led Adaptive Social Protection capacities and system in order to receive timely, adequate, equitable, consistent and predictable assistance from the government, WFP and partners	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Number	4	4

## Outcome Results

Activity 06: Provide capacity strengthening support to national institutions on the design and implementation of: i) a permanent response planning scheme for food security and nutrition with consolidated early warning and coordination mechanisms, ii) a national shock-responsive, nutrition-sensitive and gender transformative safety-net system, iii) and effective preparedness and supply chains operations

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>Local Population; Mauritania;</b>									
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0	≥3	≥2	2	2		Secondary data
<b>Local Population; Mauritania; Cash, Food</b>									
Number of people assisted by WFP, integrated into national social protection systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0	=233,000	=414,000	208,442	97,000		WFP survey

## Strategic Outcome 06 : Humanitarian and development partners have access to common services that permit them to reach and operate in targeted areas all year - Crisis Response

### Output Results

Activity 07: Provide UNHAS flight services for partners, to access areas of humanitarian interventions

Output Category H: Shared services and platforms provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	<b>H.4*: Total volume of cargo transported</b>					
H: Affected population (Tier 3) receive support from WFP partners using timely and cost-effective services provided by WFP in order to address their needs	H.4.10: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported		Humanitarian Air Service	Mt	12	4.8
	<b>H.6*: Percentage of payload delivered against available capacity</b>					
H: Affected population (Tier 3) receive support from WFP partners using timely and cost-effective services provided by WFP in order to address their needs	H.6.1: Percentage of payload delivered against available capacity		Humanitarian Air Service	%	55	67
	<b>H.7*: Total number of passengers transported</b>					
H: Affected population (Tier 3) receive support from WFP partners using timely and cost-effective services provided by WFP in order to address their needs	H.7.13: Number of destinations served		Humanitarian Air Service	unit	4	5
H: Affected population (Tier 3) receive support from WFP partners using timely and cost-effective services provided by WFP in order to address their needs	H.7.3: Number of passengers transported		Humanitarian Air Service	individual	2,000	1,031

## Outcome Results

Activity 07: Provide UNHAS flight services for partners, to access areas of humanitarian interventions



Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>Passengers; Mauritania;</b>									
User satisfaction rate	Humanitarian Air Service	<b>Overall</b>	85	≥95	≥90	90	89		Secondary data

# Cross-cutting Indicators

## Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population									
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Local Population; Mauritania; Cash, Food	Act 02: Provide seasonal food assistance to food insecure Mauritanian populations, integrating complementary specialized nutritious food for children (aged 6-23 months) as well as PLW/Gs.	General Distribution		Overall	40	≥50	≥50	50	50
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Local Population; Mauritania; Cash, Food	Act 02: Provide seasonal food assistance to food insecure Mauritanian populations, integrating complementary specialized nutritious food for children (aged 6-23 months) as well as PLW/Gs.	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	40	=25	≥25	49	29.80
			Decisions made by men	Overall	35	=25	≥25	32	27.50
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	25	=50	≥50	19	42.70

## Protection indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity									
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	
Beneficiaries; Mauritania; Cash, Food	Act 02: Provide seasonal food assistance to food insecure Mauritanian populations, integrating complementary specialized nutritious food for children (aged 6-23 months) as well as PLW/Gs.	General Distribution	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100	
			Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	
			Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	



## Accountability to affected population indicators

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Local Population; Mauritania; Cash, Food	Act 02: Provide seasonal food assistance to food insecure Mauritanian populations, integrating complementary specialized nutritious food for children (aged 6-23 months) as well as PLW/Gs.	General Distribution	Female	87	≥90	≥87	36	98
			Male	85	≥90	≥85	34	96
			Overall	86	≥90	≥86	36	97
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Beneficiaries; Mauritania; Cash, Food			Overall	15	≥90	≥80	100	100

**World Food Programme**

**Contact info**

Kinday SAMBA

[kinday.samba@wfp.org](mailto:kinday.samba@wfp.org)

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A woman prepares a meal, holding two ears of corn (Berele, Guidimakha region).

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

# Financial Section

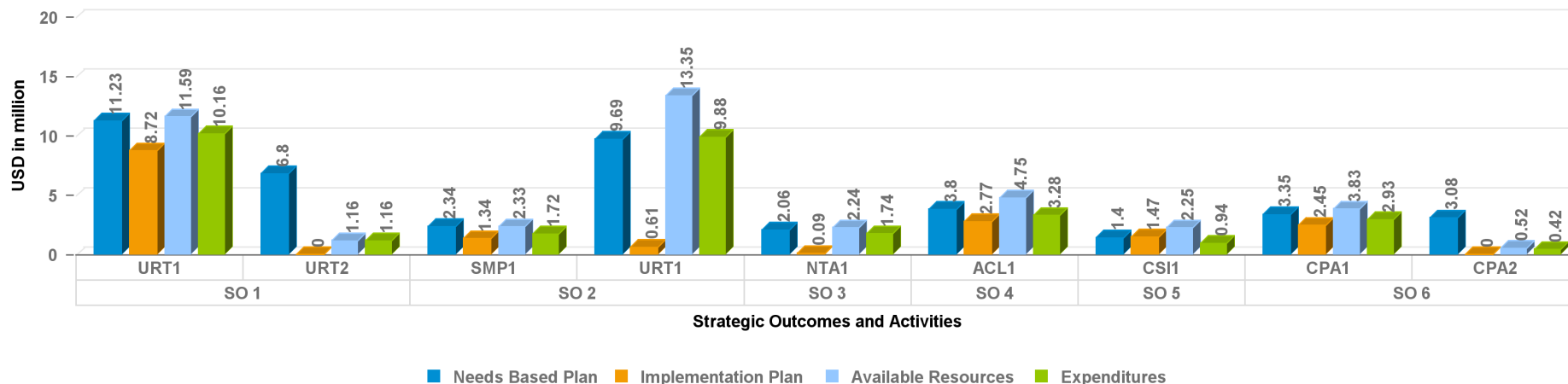
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Mauritania Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Crisis-affected people in targeted areas, including refugees, are able to meet basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises
SO 2	Food-insecure populations in targeted regions, including school-age children, have access to adequate and nutritious food all year
SO 3	Nutritionally vulnerable populations in targeted areas, including children and pregnant and lactating women and girls, have improved nutritional status all year
SO 4	Food-insecure populations and communities exposed to climate shocks in targeted areas have more resilient livelihoods and sustainable food systems all year
SO 5	National institutions have strengthened capacities to manage food-security, nutrition and social protection policies and programmes, including an adaptive (shock-responsive) social protection system, by 2030
SO 6	Humanitarian and development partners have access to common services that permit them to reach and operate in targeted areas all year

Code	Country Activity Long Description
ACL1	Provide livelihood support to food insecure and at-risk Mauritanian households, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets (including FFA), through an integrated, equitable and participatory community approach
CPA1	Provide UNHAS flight services for partners, to access areas of humanitarian interventions
CPA2	Provide on-demand logistics services to Government, United Nations and Non-Governmental partners to facilitate effective field operations (CPA Service Provision and platform activities)
CSI1	Provide capacity strengthening support to national institutions on the design and implementation of: i) a permanent response planning scheme for food security and nutrition with consolidated early warning and coordination mechanisms, ii) a national shock-responsive, nutrition-sensitive and gender transformative safety-net system, iii) and effective preparedness and supply chains operations
NTA1	Among food insecure Mauritanian populations, provide specialized nutritious food for MAM treatment to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/Gs, nutrition-related messaging to women and men care providers, and cash transfers to PLW/Gs attending pre/post natal care
SMP1	Provide school meals to vulnerable Mauritanian children during the school year, in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home-grown school feeding).
URT1	Provide an integrated assistance package to refugees, including food assistance (conditional and/or unconditional), school meals, and specialized nutritious food to children and PLW/Gs for malnutrition prevention and treatment.
URT1	Provide seasonal food assistance to food insecure Mauritanian populations, integrating complementary specialized nutritious food for children (aged 6-23 months) as well as PLW/Gs.
URT2	Provide food assistance and supplementary feeding to pandemic affected populations/households

# Annual Country Report

## Mauritania Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Crisis-affected people in targeted areas, including refugees, are able to meet basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises	Provide an integrated assistance package to refugees, including food assistance (conditional and/or unconditional), school meals, and specialized nutritious food to children and PLW/Gs for malnutrition prevention and treatment.	11,231,984	8,721,691	11,593,875	10,160,266
		Provide food assistance and supplementary feeding to pandemic affected populations/households	6,799,352	0	1,158,427	1,158,427
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	371,292	0
	Food-insecure populations in targeted regions, including school-age children, have access to adequate and nutritious food all year	Provide school meals to vulnerable Mauritanian children during the school year, in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home-grown school feeding).	2,341,808	1,339,239	2,332,146	1,716,101
		Provide seasonal food assistance to food insecure Mauritanian populations, integrating complementary specialized nutritious food for children (aged 6-23 months) as well as PLW/Gs.	9,687,516	608,956	13,352,629	9,875,908

# Annual Country Report

## Mauritania Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Food-insecure populations in targeted regions, including school-age children, have access to adequate and nutritious food all year	Non Activity Specific	0	0	71,729	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>30,060,659</b>	<b>10,669,886</b>	<b>28,880,098</b>	<b>22,910,702</b>
2	Nutritionally vulnerable populations in targeted areas, including children and pregnant and lactating women and girls, have improved nutritional status all year	Among food insecure Mauritanian populations, provide specialized nutritious food for MAM treatment to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/Gs, nutrition-related messaging to women and men care providers, and cash transfers to PLW/Gs attending pre/post natal care	2,059,432	91,095	2,239,512	1,742,385
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	7,900	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>2,059,432</b>	<b>91,095</b>	<b>2,247,412</b>	<b>1,742,385</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Mauritania Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
4	Food-insecure populations and communities exposed to climate shocks in targeted areas have more resilient livelihoods and sustainable food systems all year	Provide livelihood support to food insecure and at-risk Mauritanian households, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets (including FFA), through an integrated, equitable and participatory community approach	3,800,866	2,769,085	4,753,766	3,279,800
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	155,149	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>3,800,866</b>	<b>2,769,085</b>	<b>4,908,915</b>	<b>3,279,800</b>
5	National institutions have strengthened capacities to manage food-security, nutrition and social protection policies and programmes, including an adaptive (shock-responsive) social protection system, by 2030	Provide capacity strengthening support to national institutions on the design and implementation of: i) a permanent response planning scheme for food security and nutrition with consolidated early warning and coordination mechanisms, ii) a national shock-responsive, nutrition-sensitive and gender transformative safety-net system, iii) and effective preparedness and supply chains operations	1,396,068	1,470,036	2,250,569	936,253
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>1,396,068</b>	<b>1,470,036</b>	<b>2,250,569</b>	<b>936,253</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Mauritania Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
8	Humanitarian and development partners have access to common services that permit them to reach and operate in targeted areas all year	Provide UNHAS flight services for partners, to access areas of humanitarian interventions	3,354,859	2,453,205	3,830,767	2,932,141
		Provide on-demand logistics services to Government, United Nations and Non-Governmental partners to facilitate effective field operations (CPA Service Provision and platform activities)	3,075,725	0	523,661	419,914
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	367,358	0
<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>6,430,584</b>	<b>2,453,205</b>	<b>4,721,786</b>	<b>3,352,055</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	663	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>43,747,609</b>	<b>17,453,306</b>	<b>43,009,443</b>	<b>32,221,195</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>3,097,518</b>	<b>1,700,000</b>	<b>3,732,419</b>	<b>1,942,105</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>46,845,127</b>	<b>19,153,306</b>	<b>46,741,862</b>	<b>34,163,300</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>2,830,856</b>	<b>1,247,965</b>	<b>2,316,339</b>	<b>2,316,339</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>49,675,982</b>	<b>20,401,271</b>	<b>49,058,201</b>	<b>36,479,640</b>



Brian Ah Poe  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch



## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

### Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

### Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

### Expenditures

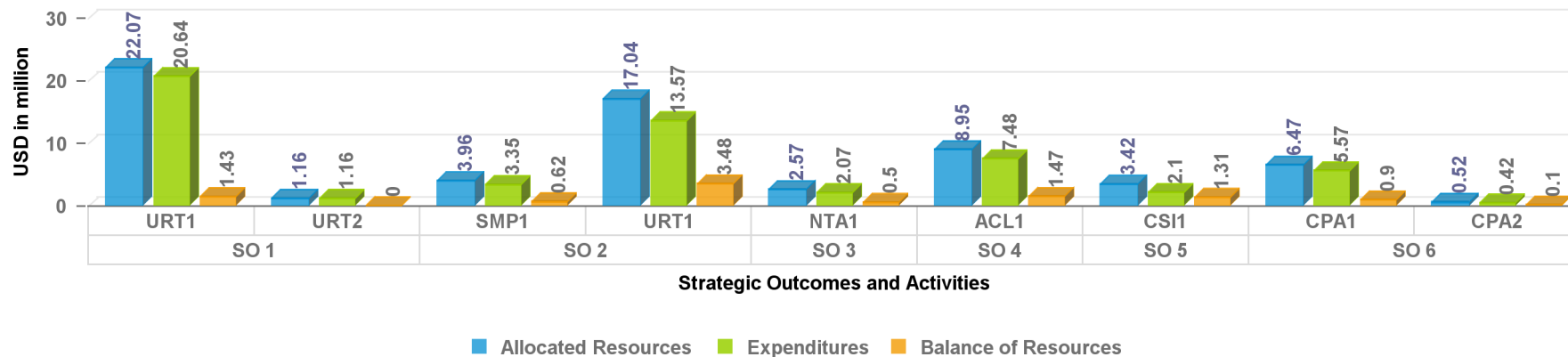
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Mauritania Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Crisis-affected people in targeted areas, including refugees, are able to meet basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises
SO 2	Food-insecure populations in targeted regions, including school-age children, have access to adequate and nutritious food all year
SO 3	Nutritionally vulnerable populations in targeted areas, including children and pregnant and lactating women and girls, have improved nutritional status all year
SO 4	Food-insecure populations and communities exposed to climate shocks in targeted areas have more resilient livelihoods and sustainable food systems all year
SO 5	National institutions have strengthened capacities to manage food-security, nutrition and social protection policies and programmes, including an adaptive (shock-responsive) social protection system, by 2030
SO 6	Humanitarian and development partners have access to common services that permit them to reach and operate in targeted areas all year

Code	Country Activity - Long Description
ACL1	Provide livelihood support to food insecure and at-risk Mauritanian households, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets (including FFA), through an integrated, equitable and participatory community approach
CPA1	Provide UNHAS flight services for partners, to access areas of humanitarian interventions
CPA2	Provide on-demand logistics services to Government, United Nations and Non-Governmental partners to facilitate effective field operations (CPA Service Provision and platform activities)
CSI1	Provide capacity strengthening support to national institutions on the design and implementation of: i) a permanent response planning scheme for food security and nutrition with consolidated early warning and coordination mechanisms, ii) a national shock-responsive, nutrition-sensitive and gender transformative safety-net system, iii) and effective preparedness and supply chains operations
NTA1	Among food insecure Mauritanian populations, provide specialized nutritious food for MAM treatment to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/Gs, nutrition-related messaging to women and men care providers, and cash transfers to PLW/Gs attending pre/post natal care
SMP1	Provide school meals to vulnerable Mauritanian children during the school year, in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home-grown school feeding).
URT1	Provide an integrated assistance package to refugees, including food assistance (conditional and/or unconditional), school meals, and specialized nutritious food to children and PLW/Gs for malnutrition prevention and treatment.
URT1	Provide seasonal food assistance to food insecure Mauritanian populations, integrating complementary specialized nutritious food for children (aged 6-23 months) as well as PLW/Gs.
URT2	Provide food assistance and supplementary feeding to pandemic affected populations/households

# Annual Country Report

## Mauritania Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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 in targeted areas, including refugees, are able to meet basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises	Provide an integrated assistance package to refugees, including food assistance (conditional and/or unconditional), school meals, and specialized nutritious food to children and PLW/Gs for malnutrition prevention and treatment.	23,118,726	22,072,495	0	22,072,495	20,638,886	1,433,609
		Provide food assistance and supplementary feeding to pandemic affected populations/households	6,799,352	0	1,158,427	1,158,427	1,158,427	0
		Non Activity Specific	0	371,292	0	371,292	0	371,292
	Food-insecure populations in targeted regions, including school-age children, have access to adequate and nutritious food all year	Provide school meals to vulnerable Mauritanian children during the school year, in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home-grown school feeding).	4,883,023	3,964,828	0	3,964,828	3,348,783	616,045

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# Annual Country Report

## Mauritania Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Food-insecure populations in targeted regions, including school-age children, have access to adequate and nutritious food all year	Provide seasonal food assistance to food insecure Mauritanian populations, integrating complementary specialized nutritious food for children (aged 6-23 months) as well as PLW/ Gs.	16,126,789	14,760,522	2,283,705	17,044,228	13,567,507	3,476,721
		Non Activity Specific	0	71,729	0	71,729	0	71,729
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>50,927,890</b>	<b>41,240,866</b>	<b>3,442,132</b>	<b>44,682,998</b>	<b>38,713,602</b>	<b>5,969,396</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Mauritania Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2	Nutritionally vulnerable populations in targeted areas, including children and pregnant and lactating women and girls, have improved nutritional status all year	Among food insecure Mauritanian populations, provide specialized nutritious food for MAM treatment to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/Gs, nutrition-related messaging to women and men care providers, and cash transfers to PLW/Gs attending pre/post natal care	3,447,029	2,571,049	0	2,571,049	2,073,922	497,127
		Non Activity Specific	0	7,900	0	7,900	0	7,900
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>3,447,029</b>	<b>2,578,949</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,578,949</b>	<b>2,073,922</b>	<b>505,027</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Mauritania Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
4	Food-insecure populations and communities exposed to climate shocks in targeted areas have more resilient livelihoods and sustainable food systems all year	Provide livelihood support to food insecure and at-risk Mauritanian households, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets (including FFA), through an integrated, equitable and participatory community approach	7,987,375	8,949,870	0	8,949,870	7,475,904	1,473,966
		Non Activity Specific	0	155,149	0	155,149	0	155,149
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>7,987,375</b>	<b>9,105,020</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,105,020</b>	<b>7,475,904</b>	<b>1,629,115</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Mauritania Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
5	National institutions have strengthened capacities to manage food-security, nutrition and social protection policies and programmes, including an adaptive (shock-responsive) social protection system, by 2030	Provide capacity strengthening support to national institutions on the design and implementation of: i) a permanent response planning scheme for food security and nutrition with consolidated early warning and coordination mechanisms, ii) a national shock-responsive, nutrition-sensitive and gender transformative safety-net system, iii) and effective preparedness and supply chains operations	3,754,946	3,415,810	0	3,415,810	2,101,495	1,314,315
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>3,754,946</b>	<b>3,415,810</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,415,810</b>	<b>2,101,495</b>	<b>1,314,315</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Mauritania Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
8	Humanitarian and development partners have access to common services that permit them to reach and operate in targeted areas all year	Provide UNHAS flight services for partners, to access areas of humanitarian interventions	5,823,106	6,469,499	0	6,469,499	5,570,873	898,626
		Provide on-demand logistics services to Government, United Nations and Non-Governmental partners to facilitate effective field operations (CPA Service Provision and platform activities)	3,075,725	384,774	138,888	523,661	419,914	103,748
		Non Activity Specific	0	367,358	0	367,358	0	367,358
<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>8,898,830</b>	<b>7,221,630</b>	<b>138,888</b>	<b>7,360,518</b>	<b>5,990,786</b>	<b>1,369,732</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	663	0	663	0	663
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>663</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>75,016,070</b>	<b>63,562,938</b>	<b>3,581,020</b>	<b>67,143,958</b>	<b>56,355,710</b>	<b>10,788,248</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>5,488,068</b>	<b>5,334,298</b>	<b>307,338</b>	<b>5,641,636</b>	<b>3,851,322</b>	<b>1,790,314</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Mauritania Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
			80,504,139	68,897,236	3,888,358	72,785,594	60,207,032	12,578,562
			5,018,692	4,193,919		4,193,919	4,193,919	0
			85,522,830	73,091,155	3,888,358	76,979,513	64,400,951	12,578,562



This donor financial report is interim

Brian Ah Poe

Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

### Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

### Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

### Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

### Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

### Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures