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# Mauritania

## Annual Country Report 2021

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Country Strategic Plan  
2019 - 2022

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# Overview

The Sahelian nation of Mauritania continued to be affected by food insecurity coupled with other critical humanitarian needs to which WFP and partners joined efforts with the Government to respond. In 2021, WFP assisted over 200,000 targeted vulnerable people in need with a total of 13,023 mt of food and USD 11 million of cash transfers.

As part of its long-term vision articulated around two strategic priorities which contributed to solid investments into the triple nexus coherence between relief, development, and peacebuilding, [1] WFP's **first priority** concerned the repositioning of WFP operations in support of the rollout of a national Adaptive Social Protection (ASP) system. All WFP interventions were directed towards the establishment of Government-led safety-nets that are shock-responsive, nutrition-sensitive, and gender transformative. In 2021, WFP assisted 66,000 people and integrated them into national social protection systems. Moreover, during the year, the organization signed the overall country strategic plan framework agreement with the Ministry of Economy and established new agreements with the Taazour Agency and the Ministry of Education, and renewed the convention with the Commission for Food Security.

The **second priority** involves the rollout of a long-term integrated resilience approach, as part of WFP's regional effort to scale up community resilience interventions across the Sahel and to tackle various underlying drivers of vulnerability. The approach combines various protective and productive interventions and is being systematically complemented by UNICEF's WASH, education, protection, nutrition, and Communication for Development (C4D) interventions.

WFP's school feeding programme was geographically refocused to cover all resilience sites and reached around 49,000 primary schoolchildren (51 percent girls). Higher coverage of schools compared to 2020 contributed to increased access to food and improved enrolment rates. WFP also made significant investments in strengthening the capacities of national educational institutions. This is reflected in the recent commitment by the President of Mauritania to engage the country in the global School Meals Coalition as well as through the 2021 agreement between the Ministry of Education, the CSA, and Taazour to deploy Government-led school feeding in the poorest areas of the country.

Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities were scaled up to reach 42,000 people (50 percent women, 50 percent men), an increase of 61 percent compared to 2020. They helped create sustainable assets for resilient livelihoods while providing cash entitlements to address immediate food needs. In 2021, WFP decided to scale down unconditional lean season assistance and to introduce Smallholder Agriculture Market Support (SAMS) as part of the resilience package.

During the crucial May-October period when people's food stocks run out and market prices are at their highest, WFP stepped in to help the most vulnerable communities by providing monthly cash transfers to vulnerable families, allowing them to put food on the table and protect their livelihoods. In 2021, almost 80,000 people received seasonal support via cash transfers.

Malnutrition remains an ever-present challenge for women and children in Mauritania. In line with national priorities, 25,000 beneficiaries received treatment for malnutrition in 2021. For the first time, the Government started funding 40 percent of the cost of therapeutic products purchased by UNICEF for severe acute malnutrition treatment, with the intention of ultimately covering the entire cost. In 2021, WFP carried out several studies that are informing policymaking and supporting advocacy in the area of nutrition-sensitive and -specific programming, such as the Fill the Nutrient Gap study.

WFP Mauritania continued to maintain its strong emergency response capacity by addressing the food and nutrition needs of 63,000 Malian refugees living in the Mbera refugees camp, while jointly working with UNHCR and the Government of Mauritania to support the extension of the national social safety-net programme to refugees.

The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) continued to provide flight services to facilitate the humanitarian and development community's access to intervention areas in a country where distances are considerable and road infrastructure is poor. In 2021, UNHAS transported 1,240 passengers and 4 mt of cargo.

WFP further strengthened strategic partnerships with governmental institutions as well as international and national organizations for integrated planning and technical assistance, enhancing programme quality, institutional learning, and efficiency gains. Gender, protection, and accountability to affected populations remained among WFP's priorities, with interventions integrating considerations for gender equality and women's empowerment.

# 205,397

Total beneficiaries in 2021

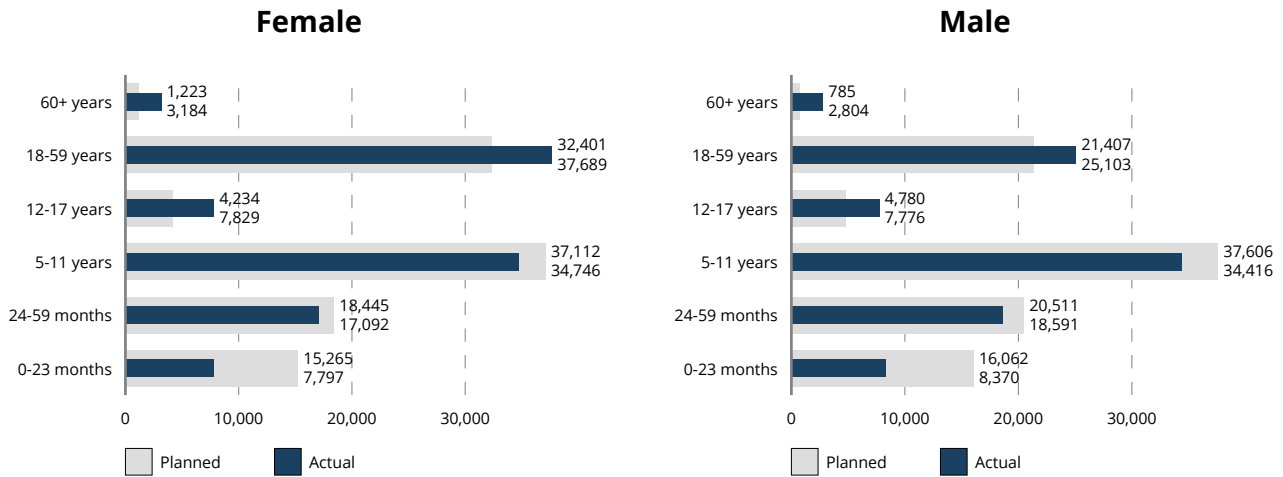


53% female

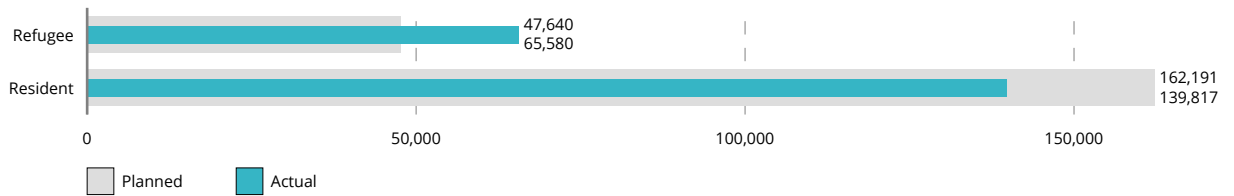


47% male

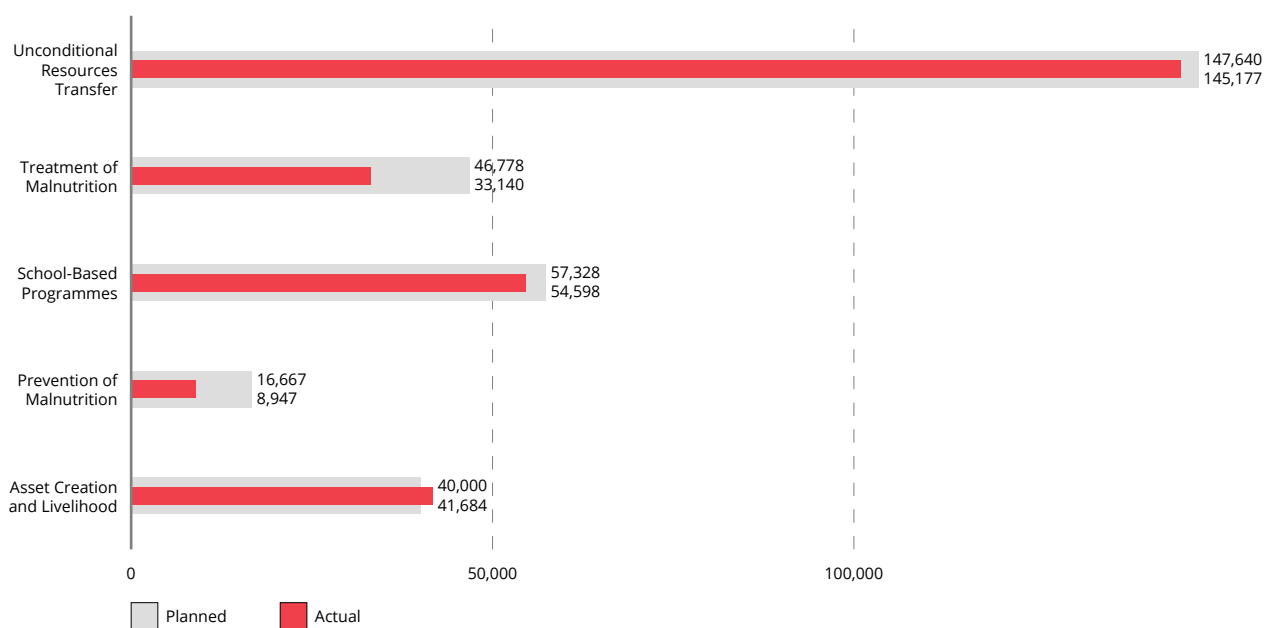
## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



## Beneficiaries by Residence Status



## Beneficiaries by Programme Area



## Beneficiaries by Modality



144,818

**total actual food beneficiaries in 2021**

of 144,641 total planned  
( 79,734 Female, 65,084 Male)



148,053

**total actual CBT beneficiaries in 2021**

of 123,100 total planned  
(77,048 Female, 71,005 Male)

## Total Food and CBT



6,444 mt

**total actual food transferred in 2021**

of 8,228 mt total planned

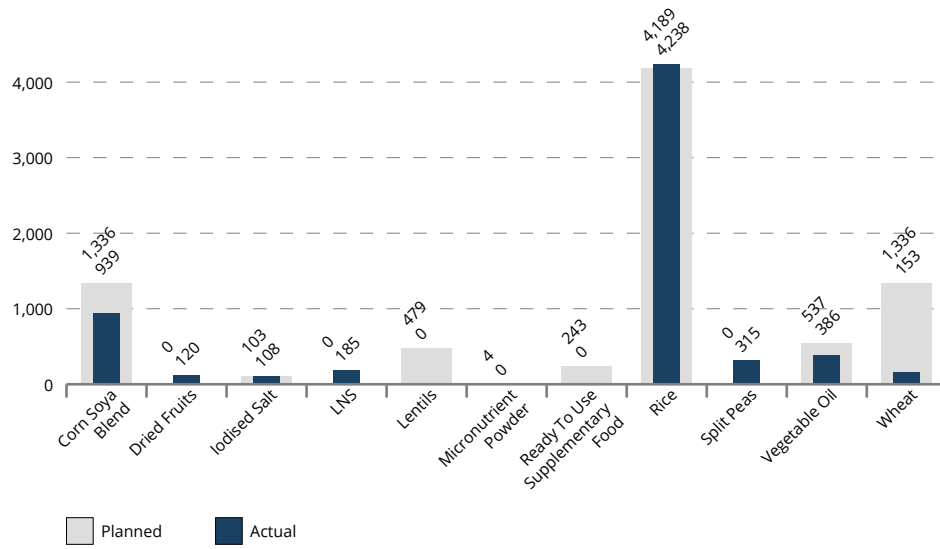


US\$ 11,049,230

**total actual cash transferred in 2021**

of \$US 13,134,642 total planned

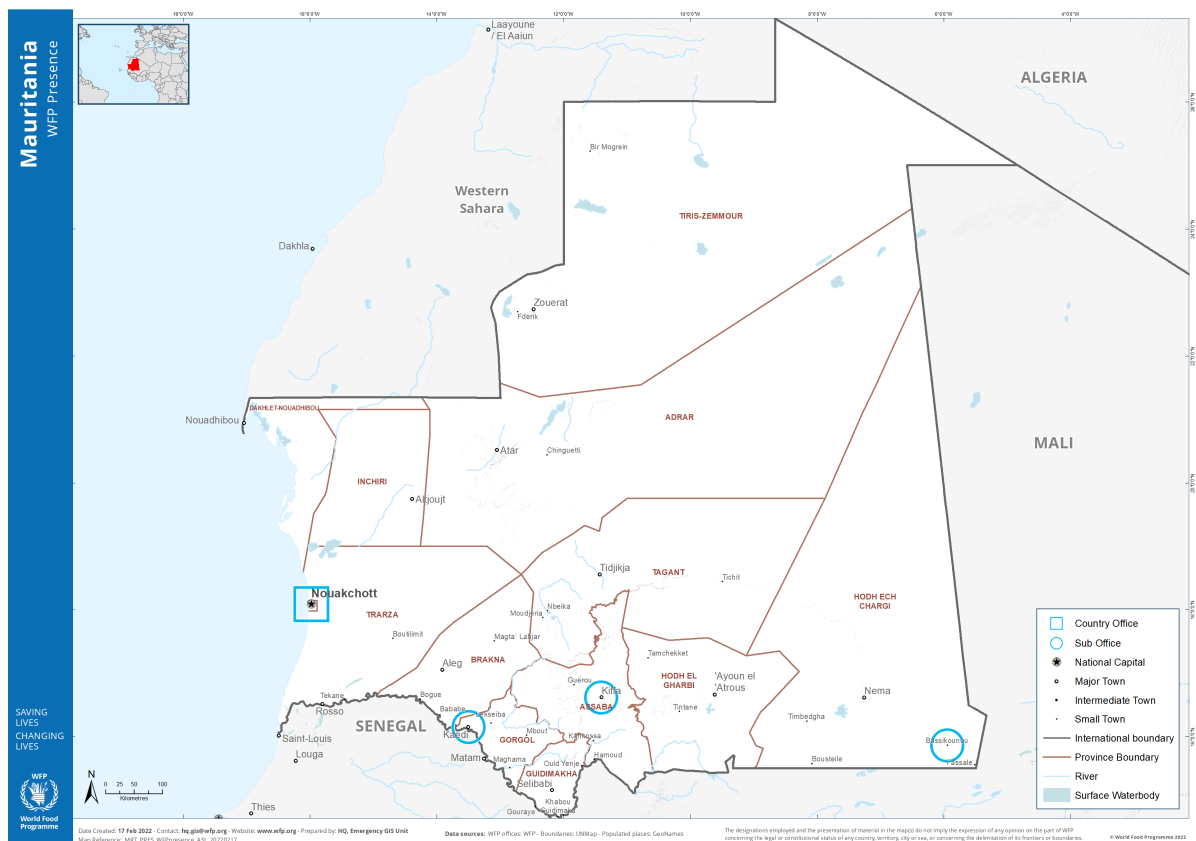
## Annual Food Transfer



## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



# Context and operations



In 2021, Mauritania continued to face persistent challenges related to food insecurity, malnutrition, access to basic water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), health, and education services as well as gender inequalities (i.e. child marriage, early pregnancy, and lower level of girls' education). Mauritania, a traditional subsistence economy composed of livestock raising, agriculture, crafts, and petty trading, is vulnerable to global economic shocks given its high import dependence, made worse by the COVID-19 crisis. Insufficient agricultural production makes food imports vital to meeting population needs. For instance, 70 percent of consumed cereals are imported [1], which leaves the country vulnerable to fluctuations in international food prices. From 2015 to 2020, Mauritania's economy had been on an upward trajectory, with GDP growing by 5.9 percent in 2019. In 2021, however, real GDP contracted by 3.1 percent. WFP market price analyses also confirmed the increase in prices of main commodities both compared to the five-year average (2015 - 2019) and to 2020. Upward and prolonged pressure on food prices, combined with downward pressure on household incomes due to COVID-19 related restrictions, hampered the purchasing power of individuals and posed **challenges for households to meet their basic food needs**.

In a country where only 0.3 percent [2] of the territory is arable and where most of the population relies on agriculture as a means of subsistence, **climate change poses grave threats** to crop and pasture development and on the food and nutrition security of the population [3]. According to the March 2021 Cadre Harmonisé, 484,150 (242,075 women and 242,075 men) people were projected to be food insecure between June and August 2021 10 percent of the country's population, further representing a decrease of 15 percent compared to 2020. The 2021 SMART survey indicated that 21 departments (out of 44), in seven regions, were above the severe acute malnutrition emergency threshold of 2 percent. At the national level, 11 percent of children 6 - 59 months old suffer from global acute malnutrition, and 17 percent of children aged 6-59 months suffer from chronic malnutrition and stunting. Causes of malnutrition include lack of access to food, water, sanitation, and hygiene infrastructure, and inadequate care and feeding practices.

The armed conflict in Mali also has an impact on Mauritania. The country is host to one of the **largest Malian refugee populations in the Sahel region**, with almost 72,816 refugees, living in the Mberra refugee camp alongside host communities (Hodh Charghi region) [4]. Despite the peace accords of 2015, voluntary repatriation of refugees remains limited, and Mauritania continues to receive new waves of arrivals in Mberra [5].

Mauritania experienced two waves of the COVID-19 pandemic, and a third wave began in July 2021. Mauritania began its COVID-19 vaccination campaign in March 2021. As of December 2021, 2,424,087 people received at least one dose of



a vaccine against COVID-19 and 968,079 people were fully vaccinated (23.7 percent of the population) [6].

WFP Mauritania continued to implement its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019 - 2022 while adapting to the evolving context through two budget revisions approved in 2020 and 2021. The response is aligned with the priorities of the National Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Shared Prosperity (SCAPP) 2016 2030, as well as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The WFP Country Strategic Plan aims to support the Government in improving the responsiveness of the **national social protection system** to risks and shocks. To achieve this, WFP is intensifying capacity strengthening efforts to equip the country with the tools, processes, and institutional framework to face the combined challenges of structural vulnerabilities and shock-related food insecurity and malnutrition. The strategic plan prioritizes the implementation of an **integrated resilience programming approach** in 68 resilience sites where food assistance for assets, school feeding, nutrition activities as well as seasonal food assistance are complemented by UNICEF's interventions to address multifaceted vulnerabilities.

WFP allocated most of its resources towards meeting the food and nutrition needs of Malian refugees living in Mbera camp (SDG 2, CSP Strategic Outcome 1). Interventions under this outcome were coordinated with UNHCR and the Commission for Food Security (CSA). Under **Strategic Outcome 2**, WFP ensured the continuation of school feeding activities in coordination with the Ministry of National Education and worked with other government partners to assist food-insecure people impacted by the lean season (delivered through and in support of national social protection systems). Under **Strategic Outcome 3**, WFP implemented nutrition activities for the treatment of acute malnutrition. These activities target children aged 6 - 59 months, as well as pregnant and lactating women/girls across the country and were implemented in collaboration with UNICEF, CSA, and the Ministry of Health. Under **Strategic Outcome 4**, asset creation and rehabilitation activities, designed through community-based participatory planning, were undertaken in consultation with CSA and the Ministries of Agriculture, Livestock, and Environment and Sustainable Development. Moreover, starting from the second semester of 2021 and in line with its CSP strategy, WFP started rolling out interventions supporting smallholder farmers and herders (Smallholder Agriculture Market Support activities, SAMS). In line with SDG 17, WFP strengthened the capacities of local and national institutions in managing food security, nutrition, and social protection policies and programs, including through setting up a national Adaptive Social Protection System (**Strategic Outcome 5**). WFP provided logistics and air services, through the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), to enable humanitarian and development partners to reach and operate in targeted areas all year (**Strategic Outcome 6**). In addition, WFP continued to support humanitarian coordination with its coordination of and/or participation in sectoral groups, on food security, nutrition, and cash-based transfers.

## Risk Management

WFP regularly assessed ongoing risks and implemented adequate mitigation measures to ensure effective implementation of planned activities throughout the year. At the beginning of 2021, the country office identified 16 risks, classifying them per category (fiduciary, financial, operational, and strategic), and ranked them based on likelihood (from very unlikely to very likely) and potential impact (from negligible to critical). Of the risks identified, lack of local expertise, insufficient level of funding, and an economic downturn due to the COVID-19 crisis were the most serious ones. To minimize the likelihood and/or impact of these risks, WFP implemented several risk mitigation actions. Regarding the **lack of local expertise**, WFP carried out a monthly assessment of the country office's technical expertise needs, partnered with academia and universities, and compiled a roster of immediately available national consultants, taking into account the various functional areas of the office. Concerning the **insufficient level of funding**, despite continuous resource mobilization efforts, WFP faced significant shortfalls in 2021, particularly for crisis response activities. WFP strived to diversify funding sources by engaging with new financial partners as well as fostering joint resource mobilization strategies with other UN agencies. In some cases, WFP had to adjust programmes according to contextual priorities and funding constraints, either by reducing food rations or adjusting beneficiary caseloads, prioritizing those most in need. Finally, to address the risk of an **economic downturn**, WFP closely monitored the health situation in case of a deterioration in the internal situation.

**A decentralized evaluation of the CO's engagement in the area of Adaptive Social Protection took place in 2021.** This concluded that the WFP engagement on the agenda was highly relevant, whilst identifying recommendations to be implemented [7].



# Partnerships

Throughout the year, WFP joined forces with over 40 partners to carry forward its mandate. The **Government of Mauritania** remains WFP's primary partner. Since 2018, WFP has supported the Government in strengthening the shock-responsiveness of the national social protection system, including strengthening capacities in school feeding, nutrition, social protection services, and emergency preparedness and response. At the national level, WFP works with the **Ministries of Economy and Finance, Education, Health, Social Affairs, and Agriculture**, as well as the **Commission for Food Security and Taazour**, the national agency for Solidarity and the Fight against Exclusion. At regional and local levels, WFP coordinates with regional, and municipal authorities. [1]

In line with the **Delivering as One** approach, WFP works with other **UN agencies** on complementary interventions that capitalize on each agency's mandate and competitive advantages. Examples include advocacy efforts, such as the development and update of the Common Country Analysis. [2] As the head of the **UN Resource Mobilization and Partnerships Group** in Mauritania, WFP coordinates efforts to mobilize funding for the implementation of the Partnership Framework for Sustainable Development (CPDD). [3] Moreover, WFP launched several joint programmes and interventions with other UN agencies, including a group of interventions with **UNICEF**, funded by the **German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)** and the **KfW Development Bank**, that aim to strengthen community resilience and support the Government of Mauritania in providing critical social assistance services. WFP also works with **FAO** on a programme funded by the **UN Peace Building Fund**, aiming at consolidating peace, social cohesion, and preventing and managing conflicts related to natural resource sharing, as well as with **UNICEF** and **ILO** on a pilot project aiming to support the creation of an integrated social protection system in the region of Guidimakha [4]. Finally, WFP works with **UNHCR** on providing a comprehensive assistance package to Malian refugees [5]. As part of the UN COVID-19 National Response Plan, WFP provided logistical support to the Government. [6]

In 2021, WFP increased its strategic engagement with **international financial institutions** such as the **International Monetary Fund** and the **World Bank** to further its work on supporting the Government to put in place an effective social safety net model, one that can address chronic poverty and vulnerability and respond to conjectural shocks predictably. WFP and the World Bank co-hired a senior adaptive social protection (ASP) expert who guides the two agencies' technical teams, further showcasing the success of the collaboration between the two organizations.

**Public donors** have been instrumental to WFP's operations in Mauritania. However, funding that is earmarked to specific activities and/or areas continues to hamper WFP's ability to allocate resources based on needs. Through advocacy, WFP has been able to engage with donors beyond their traditional areas of interest [7], while tapping into innovative funding mechanisms such as the debt-swap initiative between Mauritania and Spain. [8] Moving forward, WFP aims to continue to explore different opportunities to address key funding gaps. [9]

WFP has field-level agreements with **non-governmental organizations and cooperating partners** to facilitate the implementation of activities in the field. Cooperating partners' performance is evaluated annually, and agreements are reviewed accordingly. The partners are selected based on their expertise and capacities, prioritizing local partners where feasible [10] to capitalize on local knowledge and networks. In addition, WFP ensures partners' capacities are reinforced by developing relevant capacity strengthening plans. WFP held a workshop with its cooperating partners in July 2021 to review and improve its operations. At the regional level, WFP organizes monthly meetings for field and cooperating partners' staff as well as joint follow-up missions to closely monitor progress in the delivery of the activities.

WFP partnered with several **academic institutions** to foster synergies between field and research activities and build the capacity of students in food security and nutrition-related topics. Examples include the collaboration with the University of Nouakchott and ISET [11], with which WFP signed an agreement in October 2021.

WFP continues to strengthen partnerships with the **private sector**. A mapping exercise of international and national private entities was conducted as a first step to identifying potential collaborations. As a result, WFP has successfully engaged with the Gimbel Foundation, which will now fund WFP's malnutrition interventions.

# CSP Financial Overview

During the course of 2021, WFP had USD 54 million available for its Country Strategic Plan (CSP 2019-2022) and by the end of the year was 137 [1] percent funded for the 2021 needs-based plan (NBP). **Confirmed contributions for 2021 accounted for 76 percent** of the funding available. [2] Advance financing enabled WFP to avert an interruption in the provision of food and cash assistance throughout the year. Timely contributions from traditional donors and prepositioned Global Commodity Management Facility commodities allowed WFP to provide unconditional resource transfers to the most vulnerable across the country.

Despite WFP being able to rollout most planned activities and advocacy efforts for more flexible funding, strict fund conditionalities (95 percent earmarked at activity level) limited the implementation of underfunded programmes. As such, food and cash rations of general food distributions to Malian refugees were reduced and covered only 62 percent of the planned kcal. Flexible funding accounted for 5 percent of confirmed resources and was utilized to address some gaps for underfunded activities.

WFP carried out **one budget revision in December 2021**. The purpose of the revision was to reflect technical adjustments: the implications of the refugee retargeting exercise and the expansion of Government safety-nets to the Mberra refugee camp (Activity 1); the expected increase in needs for the 2022 lean season response (Activity 2); the shift from a seasonal to a continuous intervention logic for targeted supplementary feeding in resilience areas (Activity 4); the increase in the Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) caseload, given improving funding prospects for resilience programming (Activity 5); and the discontinuation of the crisis-response activity introduced in 2020 to assist pandemic affected populations (Activity 8).

Funding from **governments** accounted for 93 percent of the total funds raised in 2021. Germany, the USA, and the European Commission were among the three top donors.

















**UN inter-agency funding** proved effective in allowing WFP to strengthen community resilience and support the Government of Mauritania in the creation of an integrated social protection system. This however only represented 1 percent of total funding received by WFP.

WFP also counted on **multi-year funds** for long-term projects secured in previous years. For instance, the BMZ, SDG Fund, and Monaco funds. In addition, in 2021, WFP successfully engaged the Gimbel Foundation (a private, family foundation), which will now fund WFP's malnutrition interventions. Moreover, an innovative debt-swap initiative between Mauritania and Spain has capitalized on a funding deficit, which is being used by WFP to support the Government of Mauritania to strengthen the resilience of food-insecure populations and communities in the southern and eastern parts of the country.

Looking at the Annual CSP Financial Overview table, in 2021 there were no notable funding differences between strategic outcomes and/or activities. Multi-year contributions resulted in under expenditures against the implementation plan. WFP will carry funding forward to 2022, which will ensure timely assistance in early 2022 for all activities.

## 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	12,485,007.0	10,675,323.0	16,635,528.0	9,759,968.0
02: Food-insecure populations in targeted regions, including school-age children, have access to adequate and nutritious food all year	9,951,083.0	5,589,806.0	13,139,219.0	5,864,543.0
03: Nutritionally vulnerable populations in targeted areas, including children and pregnant and lactating women and girls, have improved nutritional status all year	1,753,548.0	1,306,903.0	3,040,543.0	2,128,219.0
04: Food-insecure populations and communities exposed to climate shocks in targeted areas have more resilient livelihoods and sustainable food systems all year	5,326,818.0	4,199,626.0	7,601,925.0	4,285,309.0
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	1,548,118.0	986,160.0	2,628,862.0	1,243,609.0
06: Humanitarian and development partners have access to common services that permit them to reach and operate in targeted areas all year	3,213,733.0	2,278,966.0	3,675,695.0	2,773,071.0
Non strategic result and non strategic outcome specific	0.0	0.0	165,243.0	0.0
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>	<b>34,278,307.0</b>	<b>25,036,784.0</b>	<b>46,887,015.0</b>	<b>26,054,719.0</b>

Direct Support Cost (DSC)	 3,025,105.0	 2,227,866.0	 4,778,703.0	 2,543,514.0
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>	 37,303,412.0	 27,264,650.0	 51,665,718.0	 28,598,233.0
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	 2,373,892.0	 1,761,012.0	 2,432,953.0	 2,432,953.0
<b>Grand Total</b>	 39,677,303.0	 29,025,661.0	 54,098,671.0	 31,031,186.0

# 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



**65,580** refugees were reached through **food** distributions and **cash transfers**



**88%** of refugees had an **acceptable** food consumption score (5 percentage points improvements from 2020)



**5,319** children and **pregnant** and lactating women were reached through **malnutrition** treatment or prevention activities



**99.8%** of children and women **recovered** from malnutrition



**5,686** refugee **children** were reached through the **school** feeding programme



**97%** of refugees schoolchildren **attended** school (5 percentage points improvements from 2020)

WFP has been assisting Malian refugees living in Mbera refugee camp (Hodh El Charghi region) since 2012. In 2021, the Malian refugee situation entered its ninth year and security conditions in Mali remained volatile, with a fragile political transition further exacerbated by the second coup d'Etat on 24 May 2021. Insecurity in the north and center of Mali continues and the threat of terrorist activity affects bordering regions with Mauritania. **There are more Malian refugees today in Mauritania than at the height of the crisis in June 2013 [1]** and refugee arrivals are projected to continue. In 2021, about 5,257 new refugees were registered at Mbera camp. Currently, the camp population has reached **67,803 refugees**, approximately 25,000 more than in 2016. An additional **1,346 refugees settled outside the camp** are now also registered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

WFP provides the refugees with an integrated assistance package, including food assistance, school meals, and specialized nutritious food for malnutrition prevention and treatment. Given the protracted refugee presence, since April 2019, WFP and UNHCR have been undertaking a comprehensive retargeting exercise, together with the Government of Mauritania, to ensure that refugee households were assisted based on their vulnerability level rather than their legal status and to support the deployment of national social safety-net programmes in the camp. A previous targeting process had been initiated but was suspended mid-2020 in light of the fluidity of socioeconomic conditions resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic and deterioration of security situations in Mali, which in turn led to a new wave of refugee arrivals. The 2021 retargeting exercise was made possible through the mobilization of the WFP-UNHCR Joint Targeting Hub, and close collaboration with the Government's Taazour Agency and the World Bank. It relies on a comprehensive census of all refugee households undertaken by the National Social Registry between April and June 2021, with technical support from WFP and UNHCR. The process was finalized in December 2021 with the notification of the results of the last appeals from the complaints phase (3,437 appeal cases were received and processed). The final categorization was simplified to three vulnerability groups. Results will be applied from January 2022. Group 1 (highly vulnerable) will be enrolled in the national Tekavoul programme and will continue benefiting from WFP's hybrid food-cash assistance (reduced by 500MRU per month to offset the assistance provided by Tekavoul). Group 2 (moderately food insecure) will benefit from WFP cash assistance only, and group 3 will no longer receive WFP general food distribution. Other components of the food assistance package (school feeding, nutrition prevention, and treatment) will continue to be provided irrespective of vulnerability status.

In 2021, as part of **general food distributions**, a total of 65,580 refugees (36,069 women and 29,511 men) received a hybrid ration of food and/or cash, covering up to 73 percent of kilocalories (kcal) needs. A total of 3,685 metric tons of food items and USD 5.7 million of cash-based transfers were distributed. Food assistance to refugees was implemented together with UNHCR and the Commissariat for Food Security. Specialized nutritious foods for **malnutrition prevention** were also provided to 3,495 children aged 6-23 months (of which 50.36 percent were girls) and 1,076 pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWGs) for 8 months starting from January 2021. In parallel, WFP also ensured **the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM)**, reaching 478 children (49 percent girls) between January and December, and 270 PLWGs for 12 months, starting from January. 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. Through the **school feeding programme**, WFP and implementing partner ESD provided Super Cereal to 5,686 refugee children [2], of which 2,899 were girls (from January to December 2021 with a pause in July and August). The programme encouraged students to attend class, as confirmed by all indicators in an upward trend compared to 2020 (attendance rate: + 4 percentage points; enrolment rate: + 1 percentage points; retention rate: + 7 percentage points).

In 2021, as in previous years, careful resource management and critical donor contributions have allowed WFP to successfully prevent any total interruption of food and cash assistance. This positively impacted the outcomes of refugee assistance, with food consumption indicators improving in 2021 compared to 2020. The **proportion of refugees with acceptable food consumption scores increased** by 5 percentage points and the portion of households consuming iron-rich, protein-rich, and vitamin A-rich food daily increased compared to the baseline. However, due to funding constraints, WFP was forced to cut the food/cash transfer ration to stretch available resources and to maintain assistance continuity. Since January 2021, general food distributions covered an average of 62 percent of the standard ration, which had some negative impacts. Refugee engagement in **consumption-based coping mechanisms**, such as eating less favoured foods and/or borrowing food, and livelihood-based coping mechanisms slightly increased, respectively by 1 and 9 percentage points. The latter was an indication that refugees had to sell their productive assets or means of transport (for those that still have them), or reduce essential non-food expenditures such as education, health, including medicines. This is also probably linked to (1) the upward price trend, reducing the purchasing power of people, and (2) the generalized downturn of the local economy resulting from the persistence of the pandemic and its corollary effects, slowing down the main income-generating activities of refugee households such as day labour or petty trade. As a result, households are increasingly relying on negative livelihood strategies to adequately meet their food needs. With regards to nutrition, the results of nutrition prevention interventions indicate a deterioration, with women's minimum dietary diversity decreasing by 27.9 percentage points and the proportion of children aged 6-23 months with a minimum acceptable diet decreasing by 2.4 percentage points in 2021 compared to 2020. This deterioration can be attributed to the generally negative trend in the economy as well as to poor rainfall, which reduced agricultural crop production generating inflation, thus forcing households to adopt a diet less rich in essential nutrients. Thus, while WFP's continuous assistance could not prevent this negative trend from occurring, it helped cushion the consequences. On the other hand, the situation of malnutrition treatment remains stable. 99.8 percent of beneficiaries recovered from malnutrition after having been treated, there were no cases of mortality and no cases of beneficiaries dropping out of the programme before recovering.

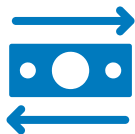
Gender was fully integrated into the implementation of activities as evidenced by **WFP's Gender and Age Marker code 4**. Gender mainstreaming was promoted in needs assessments to ensure that the factors that drive inequality are understood and addressed in programme design and planning. All indicators 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 the 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 the 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.

## 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



**79,597** people were reached through **cash-based transfers** during the lean season



**76%** of beneficiaries had an **acceptable food consumption** score (4 percent points improvement compared 2020)



**48,912 children** received a morning porridge and a hot meal at school



**98%** of pupils were **retained** at school (26 percentage points improvement from 2020)

### Activity 02: Provide seasonal food assistance to food insecure populations

The Government of Mauritania and its Food Security and Nutrition partners, including UN agencies and national and international non-governmental organizations, developed the **National Response Plan (NRP)** and finalised it in May 2021. The plan aimed to protect access to food, safeguard livelihoods, and prevent malnutrition during the June-September peak of the lean season when people's food stocks run out and market prices are the highest.

The NRP and the geographical prioritization of the 2021 lean season response were informed by the results of the March 2021 *Cadre Harmonisé*, which identified 481,380 people as food insecure between June and August 2021. Of this total number, the NRP prioritized **345,089 food insecure people** [1] in need of assistance in 30 departments. The existing targeting and delivery tools, harmonized between humanitarian and shock-responsive safety-net programmes, were further enhanced in 2021 through the adjustment of the ration to the exact household size and its reduction for those already benefitting from the Government's regular cash transfer programme Tekavoul (to enhance equity between beneficiaries and better articulate regular and shock-responsive safety net programmes)[2]. Moreover, for the first time this year, a Response Manual was developed collectively by all governmental and non-governmental stakeholders. Information materials regarding targeting and eligibility were also produced and shared with local authorities, village committees, and beneficiaries to raise their awareness and enhance their understanding of the lean season assistance [3].

WFP's intervention was decisive not only to address immediate needs but also in paving the way toward the development of a national Adaptive Social Protection system (in relation to technical assistance provided under SO5). The intervention supported the horizontal and vertical expansion of national safety nets (Tekavoul and El Maouna) to households facing acute vulnerabilities and continued to improve and promote harmonized approaches for using the national Social Registry for household targeting.

Under this activity, WFP reached a total of **79,597 food-insecure men and women with unconditional cash transfers** (113 percent of the initial target), including 3,005 children aged 6-23 months and 1,371 pregnant and lactating women with prevention of acute malnutrition. The intervention started in the most severely affected regions of Tagant and Guidimakha, and then further expanded to the region of Gorgol to address humanitarian needs that would otherwise have been left unmet. Lean season assistance was also provided as part of the integrated resilience package, as part of the BMZ funded Sahel Resilience Initiative, in new resilience sites in the region of Guidimakha, Assaba, and Hodh El Charghi. WFP however decided to scale-back unconditional lean season assistance in older resilience sites, in line with the resilience approach.

WFP's lean season assistance was provided through monthly cash transfers coupled with a **malnutrition prevention programme**. The intervention started as early as May in the pastoralist region of Tagant and was then rolled out between June and October in agropastoral areas.

Food security assessments highlighted an **improvement compared to the past year and the beginning of interventions**. The prevalence of food insecurity fell from 27 percent in 2020 to 24 percent in 2021 (an improvement of

14 percentage points compared to the baseline) and the acceptable food consumption score rose from 73 percent in 2020 to 76 percent in 2021. However, noteworthy is that in 2021, households were under pressure due to poor rainfall and the sharp increase in prices of staple foods, which pushed them to further adopt coping strategies to adequately meet their food needs [4].

### **Activity 03: Provide school meals to vulnerable Mauritanian children during the school year, in a way that relies on and stimulates local production**

Although the Government is committed to ensuring access to quality education for all, education is still facing major challenges in Mauritania. The net enrolment rate of the primary education age group (6-11 years) has remained under 80 percent, well below the average for Sub-Saharan Africa and Arab countries [5]. Around 150,000 children aged 6-15 years (14 percent of the total age group) remain out-of-school [6].

To address these challenges and accompany national efforts to promote education particularly during the back-to-school phase following 7 months of school closure in 2020 WFP continued to support the Government of Mauritania in delivering its school feeding programme. This included the provision of school meals to girls and boys in primary schools, while also supporting the **Ministry of Education** in implementing the National School Feeding Policy [7] and providing capacity strengthening activities to school committees on the management of the programme. Essential is also the partnership on resilience with **UNICEF**, providing complementary water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and education and nutrition (specific and sensitive) interventions in the same localities.

Through its school feeding activities, WFP reached **48,828 students** (24,902 girls and 23,902 boys) in 373 schools located in the regions of Guidimakha, Assaba, and Hodh El Charghi. A morning porridge composed of 80gr of Super Cereal and a hot lunch prepared with 150gr of rice, 40gr pulses, 15gr of vegetable oil, and 4gr of salt was served per child daily. In 2021, school feeding activities were refocused in areas of resilience programming, and all functioning schools in resilience sites were enrolled in the programme. The objective was to strengthen the integration between the various activities of the resilience package and maximize their positive outcomes while creating dynamism and enthusiasm in the communities. [9]

At the **institutional level**, in 2021, advocacy for more national engagement on the school feeding programme led to great achievements, with the Government launching its first self-funded National School Feeding Program (alongside the WFP-supported programme) in February and joining the global School Meals Coalition. The next steps for WFP will be to provide senior expertise to the Ministry of Education to support the development and merging of existing procedures as part of a single national programme. The agreement signed with the Ministry of Education and Taazour [10] in 2021 will serve as a joint technical framework to move this agenda forward.

WFP also focused its efforts on strengthening the capacity of **school canteen committees** on school feeding management, food hygiene, and nutrition, reaching 772 parents and teachers in 376 villages. The capacity-building sessions aimed at ensuring that communities were involved, empowered, and accountable for the programme and could run it on their own in an efficient and sustainable way.

All indicators point to an improvement **at the outcome level**, the school attendance, retention, and enrolment rates have all risen by respectively 13, 26, and 5 percentage points. This improvement is even more encouraging considering the prolonged closure of schools in 2020 due to COVID-19, negatively affecting the education and the enrolment of children.

Lastly, in 2021, WFP Mauritania undertook an **energy assessment study** in 20 schools in all three resilience regions to identify the most appropriate alternative cooking approaches to reduce wood consumption and thereby reduce associated environmental, health, and gender-related risks [11]. WFP plans to provide training to strengthen school committees' knowledge and expertise on using alternative cooking methods. Organizing pedagogical sessions for schoolchildren is a priority for WFP, to promote a better understanding of the importance of sustainable cooking methods with a reduced footprint on the environment. In addition to being an investment in a better and more sustainable future, sensitizing students from an early age can be an entry point to transfer messages and innovation techniques within families.

**Gender and age markers** were fully integrated into the implementation of the activities. 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 organized 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.

### **WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER**

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
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



**31,101 children and women** were enrolled in the **malnutrition treatment programme**



**95% of children and women recovered** from malnutrition (4 percentage points decrease from 2020)



**577 health centres** where WFP provided malnutrition treatment

In 2021, WFP provided **moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment** both as a systematic component of the integrated resilience package in the regions of Assaba, Guidimakha, and Hodh el Charghi and as a temporary seasonal response in areas prioritized by the 2021 National Response Plan in the regions of Tagant and Gorgol. [1]

Nutrition activities included the treatment of MAM through the provision of **specialised nutritious food** to children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls, as well as **mainstreaming nutrition-sensitive approaches** across the integrated resilience package. In 2021, WFP reached 32,398 beneficiaries (25,719 children, 5,382 women, and 1,291 centre supervisors) in 577 centres (in health centres wherever these exist or in community premises otherwise) in 93 municipalities. The assistance provided included 100 gr of specialised nutritious food per day for children aged 6 to 59 months and 200 gr of Super cereal plus per day for pregnant and lactating women [2]. The programme fostered behaviour change by integrating awareness-raising activities on key family practices, gender, and nutrition. 33,140 people took part in awareness-raising sessions on essential family practices (such as exclusive breastfeeding for 6 months, infant and young child feeding, hand washing, etc), infant and young child feeding, as well as on hygiene, nutrition, and the consumption of fortified and nutritious local products. The sessions were a driving factor for enhancing community ownership of nutrition programmes. Overall, the proportion of the eligible population that participated in the programme (93 percent) increased in 2021 compared to the previous year by 18 percentage points.

The proportion of children discharged from the program as a result of missing two consecutive weighings (i.e. MAM Treatment Default rate) increased by 1 percentage point, mainly due to some households not being able to regularly bring malnourished family members to nutrition centres because they are engaged in seasonal fieldwork. Similarly, the number of beneficiaries not responding to treatment (i.e., MAM Treatment Non-response rate) increased by 2 percentage points compared to last year, which is probably due to the households' habit of sharing rations among household members, even with children not in need of nutrition treatment. This negative trend consequently reflects onto the reduction of beneficiaries recovered (i.e., MAM Treatment Recovery rate) by 4 percentage points compared to 2020, decreasing from 99 to 95 percent, while remaining above the acceptable standard of 75 percent. However, the mortality rate remains zero.

As part of WFP's **capacity strengthening activities** in Mauritania, in 2021, WFP organized seven trainings on nutrition education, social and behavior change communication, and nutrition-sensitive programming. The trainings were attended by 135 government staff, health workers, community members, and partners.

Finally, WFP continued to work closely with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in the fight against malnutrition. The continuity of care of malnourished children was ensured by the referral and counter-referral mechanism between SAM (Severe Acute Malnutrition) treatment centres supported by UNICEF, and MAM treatment centres supported by WFP.

With regards to active COVID-19 adaptation measures, screening was carried out in small groups and hygienic measures have been reinforced (mask-wearing and utilization of hydro-alcoholic gels are mandatory). COVID preventative measures were also reinforced within the community and health centres, community sensitizations were carried out in small groups and only strictly necessary field missions were allowed.

Cash-based transfer activities were not implemented in 2021 due to shortage of funds. Noteworthy is that those beneficiaries targeted with cash assistance were provided with specialized nutritious food.

Continuing to explore innovative ways to support vulnerable communities in tackling malnutrition, in March 2021, WFP organized a training of trainers on the **local production of blended flour**. The training was attended by 22 participants (18 cooperating partners staff and four WFP staff) and focused on simple techniques to produce enriched flour with locally available cereals and legumes such as corn, cowpea, rice, millet, and peanuts. Participants were able to then

train community members to produce the flour and use it to improve the nutritional status of children and pregnant and lactating women in the community.

To further explore **innovative approaches**, WFP commissioned a regional study carried out by *Action Contre la Faim* (ACF) to assess alternative ways to prevent and address malnutrition as part of the resilience approach. Good practices already adopted by WFP country offices in the Sahel region were shared with national and international partners. Specific recommendations were formulated for Mauritania to integrate nutritional impact pathways within the resilience programming strategy. Both the study and the best practices were shared during a regional workshop and are now considered in the design and implementation of activities in Mauritania.

WFP also strengthened the implementation of nutrition community-based platforms, with the Young Child Feeding Learning and Exchange Groups **GASPA +** (*Groupes d'apprentissages et de suivi des pratiques d'alimentation du nourrisson et du jeune enfant*), now active in the village of Gvava Peulh. In 2021, two operational meetings with UNICEF have established the foundation for the development of a joint programme within the resilience approach to expand the network of the GASPA groups in the three resilience regions. It is a means to encourage pregnant and lactating women and the broader community to adopt good nutritional practices for themselves and their children to reduce chronic malnutrition. GASPA groups are also an occasion to raise awareness on IYCF techniques (*Infant and young child feeding practices*) and provide knowledge on the production of child enriched flour from local products.

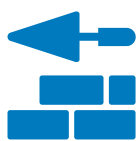
**The Fill the Nutrient Gap** (FNG) study was published in 2021 [3] as part of WFP's efforts to promote nutrition-sensitive approaches. 32 markets were analysed in nine areas, classified according to their livelihoods. The main results highlighted that a nutritious diet is two to four times more expensive than a diet covering only energy needs and the cost of nutritious food is significantly 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 are higher in Mauritania than in other countries in the region. In addition to analysing the country's nutritional situation and identifying the barriers faced by the most vulnerable in accessing healthy and nutritious foods, the results of the FNG study will be used to inform policies and programming in social protection, food systems, health, agriculture, education, and other sectors to improve nutrition-sensitive approaches.

Activities systematically integrated **gender and age**, as confirmed by the Gender and Age Marker (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, including 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



**41,684** people took part in **FFA activities**



**80%** of beneficiaries had an **acceptable food consumption** score (17 percent points improvement compared 2020)



**87%** of the population in targeted communities reporting **benefits** from an enhanced livelihoods asset base



**42,222** linear meters of **soil rehabilitated**



**7,600** **trees** planted in the regions of Assaba and Guidimakha



**492.5** ha of agricultural land benefiting from **rehabilitated irrigation schemes**

To address the root causes of Mauritania's vulnerabilities, WFP is promoting and implementing a long-term resilience approach, which includes the delivery of an integrated package of activities- combining Food Assistance for Assets (FFA), school feeding, nutrition, capacity strengthening, and seasonal support. FFA is considered as the foundation of this package as it aims to enhance the environmental asset base on which communities' livelihoods almost entirely rely.

FFA was implemented in all 68 integrated resilience sites, funded by the German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), reaching **39,225 beneficiaries**, and supporting communities to build or rehabilitate productive assets that improve the management of ecosystems and food production, and dietary diversity. FFA interventions in Mauritania consist of water and soil recovery activities to recover fertile land and increase its productive potential using simple, effective, and scalable techniques. These include half-moons, zaï, and a manure pit, the production of compost to increase soil quality and agricultural and horticulture production, the creation and rehabilitation of wells to facilitate access to water, and the creation of gardening sites for vegetable production (mostly benefitting women) to diversify households' diet through fresh, nutritious food, and contribute to income generation. FFA also supports the construction of stone bunds and small dikes to manage water runoff and control erosion, and the construction of crop fences to avoid animal raving. In 2021, FFA activities supported the rehabilitation of 492 ha of agricultural land (most of which were previously perceived as lost for production), with productive potential expected to cover the needs of around 2,000 households. A total of **134m<sup>3</sup> of compost was produced**, **7,600 trees** (namely, jujube, balanit, and neem) were planted in the regions of Assaba and Guidimakha for the benefit of 4 villages, and **2 wells** were built or rehabilitated. Furthermore, **9.5 ha of the vegetable garden** was set up, and **42,222m of stone bunds** and small dikes were built to control water runoff and to counter erosion. In total, **11 dams and floodwater diversion weirs** were constructed. As a result, beneficiaries are more food secure than before and use less consumption-based and livelihoods based coping strategies, such as relying on less preferred or cheaper food or purchasing food on credit. [1] Moreover, to enhance local ownership, four trainings were organized for 47 participants from local non-governmental organizations, local services, and government partners.

With the aim of exploring innovative approaches adapted to the local context and equipping communities with the necessary technical knowledge, WFP organized a **bootcamp** (the third one organized in the country) on water and soil conservation techniques and soil defense and restoration methods in the Hodh El Charghi region in April 2021. Nineteen participants, including technical services, cooperating partners, and WFP staff were trained on how to realize improved half-moons with deep trenches and how to use the zaï technique for tree planting. The transfer of technical know-how is a consistent feature throughout the implementation of FFA activities, starting from low-tech low-risk techniques and progressively evolving to more complex works as part of a progression rationale. All FFA participants also received continued technical trainings to ensure they can maintain the assets they create. Moreover, in 2021, WFP contracted a local company specialized in **aerial imaging**. The services provided focus on using aerial imagery to enhance territorial diagnosis, planning, and monitoring of FFA activities, and on monitoring and analyzing territorial dynamics. The use of drones will allow to further inform community-driven territorial diagnostic and, through regular monitoring flights, inform necessary adjustments to the programme. The service will also include training of WFP and Government staff on drone piloting and on the utilization of satellite imagery.



For the first time since the implementation of resilience activities in Mauritania, in August 2021, WFP started implementing **tree planting activities** in 4 sites in Assaba and Guidimakha regions in conjunction with assets that had previously benefited from soil and water conservation efforts. Each household was responsible for planting and maintaining 4 trees. Tree planting activities have multiple long-term environmental and livelihood benefits such as the production of fruits (jujubes, tamaris Indiana), fodder for animals (acacia leaves), fuelwood and wood for construction, natural pesticides for crops (neem leaves), and oil production for cosmetics and natural soap (balanitis leaves). Beyond these benefits, products derived from trees can also provide a source of income.

Additionally, WFP is paving the way for another innovative approach in Mauritania: the **setup of vegetable school gardens** in schools where UNICEF water points can be used for irrigation purposes. In resilience site schools, WFP is working with communities to secure 300 m<sup>2</sup> of land and plant a grove of 20 trees and a school garden of 100 m<sup>2</sup>. The vegetables produced from the garden will be used to complement the standard school feeding ration with nutrient-rich foods and feed students at schools. In August 2021, necessary non-food items to build fences and set up infrastructures to connect the garden with the water source were delivered to communities in 19 sites (3 in Assaba, 6 in Guidimakha, and 10 in Hodh El Charghi). WFP organized training sessions for parents and school committees to be able to manage school gardens themselves while also carrying out pedagogical courses on seeding, planting, and vegetable garden management to foster environmental sustainability awareness from an early age.

Moreover, starting from the second semester of 2021 and in line with its country strategic plan strategy, WFP started rolling out interventions **supporting smallholder farmers** and herders (Smallholder Agriculture Market Support activities, SAMS).

In addition to the above-mentioned outcomes, the positive impacts of FFA activities can also be seen on **youth and women empowerment**, as evidenced by WFP's Gender and Age Marker code 4. In four villages, WFP carried out workshops established to produce gabion nets and boxes, which aimed at piloting cooperatives for their local production and sale. Please refer to the Gender section for more details. Overall, the proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihoods asset base sharply increased between 2020 and 2021, increasing from 55 percent to 84 percent.

At the same time, jointly with the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD), WFP and the **National Agency of the Great Green Wall** (ANGMV) are executing since March 2021 a project to increase agriculture livelihoods in the national Green Great Wall zone (Assaba, Hodh El Charghi, and Hodh El Gharbi) thanks to a contribution through the Spanish Government debt-swap agreement. The FFA activities implemented within the framework of this project will be a starting point to increase the knowledge of the Ministry and of the ANGMV of the WFP integrated resilience approach and, eventually, implement complementary activities. Thus, WFP signed an agreement with MEDD for the implementation of activities, including the operational cooperation with the ANGMV. For example, WFP and ANGMV work together for the tree planting activity. They were in charge of sowing and watering the seeds for 30 days, after which period, the plants were given to the WFP to be planted in the resilience sites. 5,600 plants were bought by WFP from the Minister and the ANGMV donated 1,500 plants to WFP.

Due to the exceptional context of the COVID-19 pandemic, restrictions of movements and meetings impacted the work of WFP staff and cooperating partners in the field by reducing the frequency of monitoring missions, particularly in the Guidimakha region between June and July when the peak of COVID-19 infections was recorded. Training sessions were held in small groups to maintain social distancing and avoid gatherings, and WFP and its cooperating partners seized the opportunity to deliver key messages on preventing the spread of the virus. Implementation of the integrated package faced an additional challenge in the Hodh el Charghi region, where, due to the volatile security situation in Mali, escorts by the national gendarmerie are mandatory, significantly reducing WFP's operational flexibility.

## 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



115 government/national partner staff received **technical assistance and training**



4 **national institutions** benefitted from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support

Activity 6 encompasses country-wide capacity-building activities implemented by WFP in Mauritania. In line with the country strategic plan priorities, these focus primarily on the establishment of the national capacities, tools and procedures required for the Government to establish and operate an effective Adaptive Social Protection (ASP) system.

WFP's institutional and technical capacity support provided in close collaboration with the World Bank, UNICEF and the International Labour Organization (ILO) is articulated along the following five essential ASP functions:

**1. A reliable and consensual early warning system.** WFP continues to provide support to the Government's Food Security Observatory (OSA) and its institutional partners to enhance the functionality and efficiency of the existing early warning system. In March 2021, WFP supported the Government in undertaking a national "early warning system round table" bringing together all national actors and partners involved in the production and analysis of data. Datasheets were developed to describe each tool's added value in the early warning system as well as the conditions for their gradual handover to the Government. A consolidated chronogram was produced and, for the first time, a consolidated EWS methodological note was developed to describe the annual cycle of information production, analysis and validation. This is a major step forward from the previous, fragmented approach of managing early warning information in Mauritania. With regards to coordination, a major step was achieved in 2021 with the establishment of the Comité d'Analyse des Besoins (Needs Analysis Committee) as part of the newly established preparedness and response scheme (see point below). In 2021 WFP's research, assessment and monitoring (RAM) unit also intensified its direct technical assistance on various tools used by the Government to track the food security and nutrition situation: Food Security Monitoring Survey, Price Monitoring, remote mobile vulnerability analysis and Mapping surveys, Cadre Harmonisé, etc. WFP is also working in partnership with Action Contre la Faim and the OSA to further expand community sentinel sites" to complement existing tools by generating localized, community-driven and high-frequency information that can trigger alerts in case of sudden onset shock.

**2. Effective food security and nutrition preparedness and response.** In 2021, WFP continued to provide substantial support to the Government's efforts to transition from an ad hoc approach to managing crisis to the setup of an inclusive, operational, and transparent scheme that can frame decision-making processes and guide the response at times of shocks. These efforts came to a successful conclusion in April 2021 with the creation, by state decree, of the DCAN (Dispositif national de prévention et de réponse aux Crises Alimentaires et Nutritionnelles). The new scheme replaces the Food Security and Nutrition Groups, and reinforces Government leadership on preparedness and response planning and coordination. WFP has now refocused its institutional support to support the operationalization of the scheme, through dedicated expertise. This component further involved:

1. The development of a national response plan: In May 2021, the Government and the food security and nutrition sector developed the national response plan to meet the needs of the most vulnerable populations during the 2021 lean season. This plan prioritized assistance to 341,340 food insecure people [1], from 28 departments, and provided a common guideline for national shock-responsive programmes, WFP, and other partners to position and contribute to the lean season response (please refer to Activities 2 and 4 for a description of the actual response).
2. The development of a first methodological guide for the response: The guide describes the annual cycle of preparation, implementation, coordination, and capitalization of the response and thereby provides a blueprint for the rollout of the DCAN activities. The CSA validated the first version of the guide in May 2021, which now needs to be supplemented by standard operating procedures for specific response activities.

**3. Targeting of shock-responsive safety nets:** WFP, in collaboration with the World Bank, continues to support the alignment of humanitarian and shock-responsive intervention modalities in Mauritania, thereby paving the way for gradual handover to the Government. Geographical prioritization and household targeting modalities using the Social Registry are now largely harmonized. In 2021 WFP contributed to a joint study together with the World Bank and UNICEF

to assess the current status of the Social Registry and to propose methodologies to ensure it can remain up-to-date, including by incorporating regular user feedback. WFP has also actively contributed to the expansion of the registry to urban Nouakchott in 2021, and joined the steering committee set up to devise the strategy for the first round of integral update (scheduled in 2022).

**4. An effective risk financing mechanism:** While chronic needs can be covered by the regular government budget, in the event of a systemic shock with exceptionally severe consequences (in the case of severe drought, for example) the Government must rely on adequate financing tools, including sovereign risk insurance. Since 2014, the government has been subscribing to a parametric drought insurance with the African Risk Capacity (ARC) Group. Since 2018, WFP has supported these efforts via the ARC Replica program, which allows to replicate the government's drought insurance while providing technical support on index customization and risk transfer parameters. This support has led to gradual improvements in the configuration of the agricultural insurance index and the modeling of a new pastoral insurance index, which is being tested in Mauritania in 2021. WFP technical assistance is ongoing to support the Government in improving the configuration of the pastoral index for 2022. Moreover, WFP is supporting the process of setting up the National Food and Nutrition Crisis Response Fund (FNRCAN) in collaboration with the World Bank and the Mauritanian government. The idea is to ensure that the annual response to slow-onset crises is taken care of in a predictable and regular manner, both by the State and by other funding sources. To do this, a financial vehicle is being studied (form, governance, content, amount, etc.) and should be established in the first half of 2022.

**5. Improve common ASP delivery mechanisms.** This component includes technical assistance aimed at making existing social protection programs more shock-responsive, gender- and nutrition-sensitive (using the Fill the Nutrient Gap study as an entry point) and support a better articulation of regular and shock-responsive safety-nets in Mauritania. Within this framework, in 2021, WFP, developed a study that supported the Government in the process of articulating social safety nets. This support brought together for the first-time state and non-state actors involved in protection to launch an inclusive dialogue aimed at better articulating and harmonizing the various existing social safety net programs in Mauritania. Preliminary results point to several options for the articulation of social safety nets and work will continue in 2022 to obtain a consensual and viable model that will be tested in Guidimakha before being scaled up.

Finally, at a more strategic level WFP is also engaging together with a core group of stakeholders (World Bank, UNICEF, ILO, HCR, FAO, etc.) in joint advocacy effort aimed at accelerating the update of the National Social Protection Strategy, and ensure a better alignment with ASP principles and approaches. By the end of 2021 promising steps were being taken by the Government to initiate the process which WFP will actively follow through in 2022.

Regarding the **Gender and Age marker**, scored 4, the reinforcement of the national early warning, preparedness and response mechanism significantly enhanced the Government's ability to (i) better understand the specific needs of different gender and age groups of the populations, and in turn to (ii) effectively respond to these differentiated needs. Once operational, the improved central and decentralized components of the EWS will ensure that analysis provides more gender-based information on food security needs. Moreover, WFP continued to advocate for the elaboration of annual budget plans, taking into account a budget line allocated to gender activities in the framework of the implementation of the partnership with OSA.

## 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	4

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



89% of users were satisfied with UNHAS services



1,240 passengers were transported by UNHAS

### Activity 7

WFP aims to enable an efficient and effective humanitarian response by providing air transport (activity 7) and logistics services (activity 9) to partners in line with Sustainable Development Goal 17,

The WFP-managed UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) is the **backbone of** humanitarian and development **interventions** in Mauritania, providing crucial access to remote areas that would otherwise be difficult to reach because of long distances, limited infrastructure, the absence of viable commercial air transport operators, and security risks, which make road transport particularly challenging. In this context, UNHAS supports humanitarian responders by enabling them to rapidly deploy relief supplies and staff across the country. It also provides medical and security evacuations when needed. A total of 37 organizations, including UN agencies, donor and diplomatic representations, and international and national NGOs, rely on UNHAS to implement and monitor their humanitarian efforts in the country.

UNHAS was initially meant to operate routes to five regular destinations from the main hub in Nouakchott: Aioun, Bassikounou, Kaédi, Nema, and Kiffa. However, due to restricted authorization from the Government, only Kiffa, Nema, and Bassikounou routes were operational in 2021. WFP has submitted a request on behalf of the humanitarian community to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in December 2020 regarding the possibility of extending UNHAS flight services to Kaédi, Aioun, and Selibaby. WFP is currently coordinating with the National Civil Aviation Agency (ANAC) and the Mauritania Airports Company (SAM) to prepare for departures to Selibaby Airport once governmental authorization is received. Meanwhile, flights to Kaédi and Aioun airports are not expected to start in the near future due to the lack of standard technical and security requirements.

UNHAS flew 689.81 hours (57.48 hours per month on average) in 2021, transporting over **1,639 passengers and 4,723 mt of light cargo**, all while maintaining strong links with the civil aviation and other relevant local authorities. UNHAS also maintained a strong collaboration with the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS), the regular security updates shared by UNDSS were key in keeping staff informed of security developments in the different destinations and were used to inform the planning of activities. No medical evacuations were carried out.

UNHAS regularly adapts its service to meet the air transport needs of the humanitarian community and operates on a demand-driven, user-oriented basis. UNHAS Mauritania continuously optimizes its fleet management and flight schedules and monitors and evaluates passenger and cargo traffic using its Performance Management Tool (PMT). The PMT helps identify strategic and operational areas for improvement. Moreover, UNHAS Mauritania ensures the daily follow-up of flights through a satellite communication tracking system. The system generates flight reports regularly, and in case of an incident report, adequate corrective actions are immediately taken.

There are multiple channels through which UNHAS receives feedback from users, namely the User Group Committee (UGC) meetings (four in 2021), the Passenger Satisfaction Survey (PSS), and the Provision of Access Satisfaction Survey (PASS). In 2021, **UNHAS' user satisfaction rate remains high, at 89 percent.**

Similar to previous years, members of the 2021 **UNHAS steering committee** included: (i) representatives and country directors of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations International Organization for Migration (IOM), and the World Food Programme (WFP); and (ii) non-governmental organizations (NGOs) represented by Action Contre la Faim (ACF), Alliance for International Medical Action (ALIMA), and World Vision. Quarterly meetings of the user group committee and bi-annual meetings of the steering committee were key in aligning the operation to humanitarian imperatives. Further, the Passenger Satisfaction Survey (PSS), and the Provision of Access Satisfaction Survey (PASS) measuring the overall satisfaction of users, were carried out in August and December 2021.

**Gender and Age** identification are not applicable to UNHAS beneficiaries, nevertheless UNHAS promoted the adoption of staff codes for prevention of Gender Based Violence (GBV) and sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA).

### Activity 9

Following the activation of the WFP contingency plan for the COVID-19 pandemic response in 2020, 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 humanitarian and health response. In 2021, WFP logistics support mainly included renting a warehouse of 800 m<sup>2</sup> for the Ministry of Health to store sanitary equipment and hygiene products.

### 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 146 out of 156 in the Global Gender Gap Index in 2021; a drop of five positions compared to its 2020 results [1]. Despite an improvement in access to school education among girls, the literacy rate [2], the total number of years of schooling, and access to higher education remain low [3]. Women continue to face multiple barriers to economic and social inclusion [4].

WFP Mauritania continues to strengthen gender mainstreaming into its activities. In 2021, WFP maintained its **Gender and Age Marker code 4** and completed the WFP gender transformation programme. The programme ensures that gender and age are well integrated into the design, delivery, monitoring, and evaluation of activities through engaging women and youth beneficiaries in community consultations, during which participants can highlight their specific needs and priorities. Further, WFP made a significant contribution to mainstreaming gender into national structures and frameworks. One example is advocating for integrating gender in the National School Feeding Programme.

WFP encourages a **balanced representation of women and men** in management committees and ensures an adequate proportion of female beneficiaries occupy leadership positions and can actively participate in decision-making processes [5]. WFP ensures the equitable engagement of women and men, youth, and marginalized groups in the management of and participation in programme activities.

Women's participation in economic activities reduces their financial dependence and contributes to their **socio-economic empowerment**. Female beneficiaries often invest the money they receive from Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) interventions in various income-generating activities such as purchasing goats to produce milk and feed their families, opening small stores, and making and selling handicrafts [6]. In the village of Gvava-Peulh (Assaba region), women use food (notably sorghum, corn, and beans) from agricultural land rehabilitated through FFA activities for GASPA's [7] group participants. Indeed, WFP trained women and men [8] on incorporating local products to enrich their children's diets and improve their nutritional status.

Similar to female beneficiaries, some youth beneficiaries used the cash received from FFA interventions for productive investments such as purchasing donkeys and carts (essential means of transportation in rural areas), building/renovating wells and houses, and purchasing seeds. Similarly, WFP empowers youth by including them in the workshops it organizes on manufacturing gabion nets and boxes, used to build assets such as dikes or other water management infrastructures across FFA sites. In addition to fostering young people's technical skills, the workshops supported young people in finding employment or starting a business and aimed to empower them to have confidence in their technical capacities and abilities to carry out the work.

WFP revised all data collection and reporting tools to ensure they effectively mainstream gender to ensure consistent and comprehensive gender analyses. Additionally, WFP develops gender-sensitive communication tools and delivers awareness-raising sessions during distributions. As part of WFP's annual capacity strengthening plan, gender training sessions are held at WFP field offices in Kaedi, Bassikounou, and Kiffa to improve staff and cooperating partners' knowledge and understanding of gender-sensitive approaches and practical tools for programme activity planning, implementation, and monitoring.

# 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

Protection risks associated with WFP's operations in Mauritania primarily relate to the risk of exclusion of some households from Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities. The upward price trends in 2021 exposed communities, especially women and girls, to increased vulnerabilities such as sexual violence.

WFP Mauritania contributes to community protection by designing and carrying out food assistance activities in a manner that contributes to the safety, dignity, and integrity of its beneficiaries. The results of the Beneficiary Contact Monitoring (BMC)/Food Basket Monitoring (FBM) survey undertaken in July 2021 in the Mbera camp and the BCM/Distribution Monitoring (DM) survey undertaken in August 2021 for the local population show that 100 percent of beneficiaries declared to have received assistance without safety challenges. WFP integrates cycle protection principles throughout its activities to ensure that targeted populations can access assistance in a safe and secure environment. WFP develops and disseminates awareness-raising materials (banners and posters) on protection-related issues such as prioritizing most-vulnerable groups, including pregnant and lactating women, women with children, elderly people, and people with disabilities. In addition, three training sessions on protection standards and WFP requirements were held for around 50 staff and partners in June, July, and August 2021 to ensure that standards and principles were upheld.

In 2021, WFP developed a protection checklist and indicators to monitor its adherence to protection-related principles. Adherence is measured through regular consultations and communication with communities to get their feedback on protection-related matters such as the location of distribution sites, time of distribution, crowd management, etc. Moreover, WFP actively participates in the meetings of the inter-agency Task Force on the Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA). In 2021, the task force agreed to assess PSEA-related risks in Guidimakha and Nouakchott (respectively, a rural and an urban area), and accordingly, UN agencies will verify the presence of reporting structures at the community level in 2022.

## Accountability to affected populations

WFP Mauritania is committed to ensuring that beneficiaries are well informed throughout the planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation phases of interventions and can provide feedback (opinions, concerns, suggestions, etc.) to better tailor the assistance to their needs. 96 percent of people assisted reported being informed about the programme [1] (what is included, what people will receive, duration of assistance), a sharp increase of 60 percentage points compared to 2021, confirming WFP's efforts and commitment in this regard.

WFP has strengthened its Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM), which covers the entire intervention area. The mechanism includes a toll-free telephone number, through which community members can seek support or make a complaint. The toll-free telephone number was displayed on promotional materials such as banners, signboards, and cards at distribution sites and in other public places. A WFP technical committee manages data collected via the green line on a monthly basis and agrees on consequent actions/responses. The committee is comprised of Programme, Gender, RAM, and Information Management teams. In 2021, WFP Mauritania received 1,960 calls (an average of 163 calls per month), 66 percent of which were from women. The majority of calls were either complaints concerning targeting for food assistance by excluded households or requests for information on distribution dates. The local population extensively uses this communication channel (all survey participants were aware of the green line [2]), however, only 57 percent of Malian refugees in Mbera Camp were aware of the service [3] despite numerous communications efforts. In parallel, WFP sub-office regularly lead focus groups and face to face discussions that allow to take into account the views of beneficiaries towards making improvements to the ongoing programme.

WFP also collects beneficiaries' opinions through the BCM survey. The survey complements the post-distribution monitoring (PDM) survey and allows WFP to learn beneficiaries' views on various topics including, the location, time, and duration of distributions, the effectiveness of distribution management committees, respect of ethic, integrity, and protection principles, as well as their level of satisfaction with the assistance received. In 2021, none of the beneficiaries reported security incidents before, during, or after the distribution. Survey participants were fully satisfied with the

distribution's location, crowd management, and reported that the waiting time at the distribution center was less than one hour [4]. Nine out of ten participants said they were overall satisfied with the assistance received and cases of dissatisfaction were linked to the frequency of the distribution (every month vs. every two months) or the amount of ration received [5]. No cases of redistributions or unjustified favoritisms were observed, and all respondents confirmed that they had been made aware of the correct use of the ration [6]. Finally, regular **WFP monitoring field visits** offer an important avenue to engage with beneficiaries and gather their opinions regarding the assistance they receive.



# Environment

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

Mauritania is a Sahelian country confronted with **desertification**, which is exacerbated by climate change and human activities. Rainfall is limited, irregular, and unevenly distributed over the territory. Land degradation is a major concern due to the fragility of the environment, demographic pressures, and inappropriate land-use practices. More than 60 percent of Mauritania's population is rural [1] and the majority rely on natural resources for their livelihoods and practice agriculture and livestock farming on degraded land. This leads to added pressure on soils and biological resources, as well as further degradation of the quality and quantity of water resources, thereby adversely **impacting food security, nutrition, and livelihoods**.

In this context, the sustainable management of natural resources remains a **national priority**. Mauritania has committed to slow environmental degradation and reverse the degradation trends by 2030 to ensure green and inclusive growth [2].

WFP ensures **environmental mainstreaming** in its different interventions to eliminate unintended harm to the environment, strengthen communities' capacities to better manage natural resources, increase land fertility and biodiversity, and improve the resilience of vulnerable populations to climate shocks. Resilience package interventions are continuously screened for environmental and social risks in the design and implementation stages. This is done during community consultations, in collaboration with the decentralized technical services of the government, and following provisions set in the national law and by donors. For example, local committees were set up to protect trees and water the plants during the drought period. In 2021, over 1,538 hectares of land were rehabilitated as part of WFP's asset creation activities in three regions of the country, through water harvesting structures and half-moons. Moreover, 8,100 trees have been planted, reforesting 13 ha of land. In parallel, WFP also initiated awareness-raising on environmental protection, including in schools. As a result, 70% of households reported **environmental benefits** from an asset created in 2021 [3]. In particular, the communities reported more stable water flows with an increase in agricultural and pastoral production. A steady increase in environmental benefits of resilience activities is expected to continue over the next few years.

WFP has started the implementation of an **energy efficiency strategy** that emphasizes sustainable energy solutions to reduce the use of firewood in school canteens, the primary cooking fuel in Mauritania, [4] thereby reducing deforestation. The strategy also incorporates the use of compost as a natural fertilizer in Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities as it can support reforestation, wetlands restoration, and habitat revitalization efforts by improving soil quality.

# How we change lives

Since 2018, and as part of its transition to the 2019-2022 Country Strategic Plan, WFP Mauritania has adopted a **community-driven approach** focused on addressing multifaceted vulnerabilities and providing a pathway out of recurrent food insecurity and malnutrition. This is done while strengthening ownership of interventions (at both the community and institutional levels) to ensure their sustainability and replicability. WFP has therefore committed to boosting the quality and scale of its integrated resilience interventions, in close collaboration with the Government, UN agencies (particularly UNICEF), and partners. The resilience programme is WFP's flagship intervention in Mauritania to address the humanitarian-development-peace nexus.

Following the geographical convergence and concentration of actions achieved in 2020, in 2021, WFP prioritized efforts to increase the quality and scale of interventions and seek synergies and integration opportunities among the various components of the WFP-UNICEF package. Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities incorporated new assets and techniques such as improved half-moons, school gardens, and reforestation, which have become a **great tool for economic, social, and educational change within communities**, and mitigate health risks associated. Positive environmental changes are also being pursued with the energy assessment of schools in order to reduce dependency on wood fuel and mitigate risks associated with open fire for cooks, all of whom are currently women.

In 2021, for the first time since the beginning of the programme in Mauritania, lean season unconditional assistance has been scaled down in most resilience sites and Smallholder Agriculture Market Support (SAMS) was introduced [1]. This is part of the integrated package to strengthen the livelihoods and formal market opportunities of smallholder farmers. These interventions are within WFP's gradual strategy to shift from *protective* to *productive* assistance and support communities in reaching self-reliance, as well as showcasing the complementarity of the resilience and social protection approaches, namely scaling back seasonal cash transfers and scaling the development of the shock-responsive safety-nets.

WFP achieved **great operational improvements** between 2020 and 2021. Synergies between integrated interventions have been strengthened at the organizational and programmatic levels (e.g., identification of synergies with UNICEF interventions). Operational capacities have also been strengthened due to improved communication channels and information transfer. Moreover, the collaboration with UNICEF has been reinforced with the development of joint coordination and operational tools.

WFP has carried out a stock-taking review to further improve the integrated programming approach in Mauritania. The results of the review have contributed to tailoring the strategy and action plan for 2022 onwards, to be adapted to the specific context of each resilience site. In addition, drone-based imagery was introduced to support community planning, landscape assessments, and monitoring asset creation.

In addition to the intended direct results of the programme, namely **improvements in food and nutrition security and better environmental conditions** [2], the programme has promoted **social cohesion** by reducing pressure on natural resources and integrating community activities throughout the interventions. Youth have further been empowered with new livelihood opportunities through gabion workshops [3], reducing seasonal rural-to-urban migration, especially in the Guidimakha region. Furthermore, community organization has improved with the creation of small local solidarity strategies such as food reserves for the most vulnerable households in some of the resilience sites. In parallel, **educational change** was ensured via the school gardens, allowing to reinforce the supply for the school feeding programme and thereby incentivizing children to attend school.

*Our lives have changed. We are now in the right direction and we need to keep going to continue taking care of our lands and improving our lives, says Moustapha Souleymane from the village of Goureijma. With WFP's help, the people of his village have built a dam and rehabilitated their land. Crop production increased in the rehabilitated fields, with an immediate effect on the livelihoods of the community. Moustapha was able to buy a cart with the money he received as part of the FFA and the income gained through selling the crops he produced in the rehabilitated land. *Where I live, having a cart changes everything. We use it to fetch water from the well and bring wood.* Like Moustapha, many beneficiaries have experienced positive changes in their daily lives and documented their stories through pictures in the framework of the **Storytellers Project** [4].*

# Data Notes

## Overview

[1] The Nexus is an operational framework that entails complementarity and coherence between emergency relief, development, and peacebuilding as well as coordination between actors.

Total beneficiaries: No data was collected regarding the number of persons with disabilities that benefited from WFP's assistance.

WFP contribution to SDGs: No data was collected on the proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture, nor using the Food Insecurity Experience Scale

## Context and Operations

[1] <https://hungermap.wfp.org/>

[2] World Bank, November 2021

[3] The year was characterized by a rainy season that has started late and ended early. This means that most of the rainfall has been received over a relatively short period of time, between July and August 2021. This poor temporal distribution of rains led to the negative impact on crop and pasture development, particularly in areas affected by prolonged dry spells at the beginning or end of the season, namely the southern part of the country.

[4] UNHCR Mauritania Dashboard, October 2021

[5] In 2021, 5,257 new arrivals were registered in Mberra

[6] COVID-19 Map - Johns Hopkins Coronavirus Resource Center

[7] Main recommendations consisted of putting further efforts to (i) structure the national early warning system, (ii) support the Social Registry so it can best inform the targeting social transfers, (iii) promote the articulation of existing regular and shock-responsive safety-nets and (iv) accelerate the integration of gender transformation into the ASP workstream.

## Partnerships

[1] In 2021, WFP strengthened its efforts in providing regular information and updates on the activities implemented to national institutions. One example above all is the joint WFP-UNICEF quarterly newsletter on the resilience programme shared regularly with relevant authorities.

[2] The update of the Common Country Analysis provides an opportunity to discuss development challenges and common approaches with key national and international stakeholders. More than advocacy efforts, WFP played many roles, as serving the external Cash Working Group chair within the Food Security Sector

[3] In February 2018, the Government of Mauritania and the UN signed the Partnership Framework for Sustainable Development (CPDD) 2018-2022, replacing the UNDAF. The CPDD contributes to respond to both humanitarian and development challenges, fully integrating the two planning streams.

[4] A joint evaluation for the integrated social protection programme funded by the United Nations Joint SDG Fund will be conducted in 2022.

[5] For more details on the assistance package, please refer to chapter Programme Performance, Strategic Outcome 1, Activity 1

[6] For more details, please refer to the chapter Programme Performance, Strategic Outcome 6, Activity 9

[7] This is the case of République of France and the U.S. Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) that in 2021 funded, for the first time, the emergency activity of assistance to Malian refugees due important funding shortfalls

[8] The debt-swap initiative unlocked a funding deficit which is now used by WFP to support the Government of Mauritania to strengthen the resilience of food-insecure populations and communities in the southern and eastern parts of the country. The agreement was signed in March 2021.

[9] These innovative funding mechanisms are important mitigation actions to expand the donor base of a small donor base country office

[10] 21 out of 23 cooperating partners are local

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

## CSP Financial Overview

[1] This figure needs to be read in light of the fact that some contributions for 2022 were confirmed in 2021 and counted among 2021 received contributions, even if their utilization is planned for 2022

[2] The Need Based Plan (NBP) requirements reflected in the financial table refer to the original needs and don't include the additional requirements introduced with the budget revision conducted end of December 2021

## Strategic outcome 01

[1] Amid Mali's Worsening Humanitarian Situation, Delegates in Security Council Call Upon Authorities to Protect Civilians, Underline Need for Credible Elections, SECURITY COUNCIL SC/14549, 8794TH MEETING (AM), 14 JUNE 2021, <https://www.un.org/press/en/2021/sc14549.doc.htm>

[2] The number of beneficiaries reached is lower than planned due to an overestimation of the needs

## Strategic outcome 02

- [1] This figure represents 84 percent of the beneficiaries identified as in need in the 28 priority regions targeted by the National Response Plan, NRP (341,340 people in total)
- [2] The standard rations were 1800 MRU for households composed of 1 to 4 people; 2250 MRU for households composed of 5 people; 2700 MRU for households composed of 6 people; 3150 MRU for households composed of 7 people; households composed of 8 people received 3600 MRU while households composed of 9 people received 4050 MRU; lastly, households composed of 10 and more people received 4500 MRU. Those rations were adjusted for those households already benefitting from Tekavoul programme as follow: households composed of 1 to 4 people received 1300 MRU; households composed of 5 people received 1750 MRU; the ration for households composed of 6 people amounted to 2200 MRU; households composed of 7 people received 2650 MRU; the ration for households composed of 8 people was of 3100 MRU while it increased up to 3550 MRU for households composed of 9 people; lastly, households composed of 10 people and more received 4000 MRU.
- [3] 97,87% of interviewed beneficiaries report to have been sensitized on the use of the ration prior to distribution (Beneficiary Contact Monitoring, August 2021). Moreover, as highlighted by the November 2021 PDM, 90% of the households surveyed know the amount they are entitled to and the necessary documents to present to receive the ration
- [4] The Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies increased by 20.5 percentage points and the percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies decreased by 27 percentage points in 2021 compared to 2020
- [5] The World Bank Mauritania Education Sector Support Project (P163143)
- [6] Office National de la Statistique 2017 – Situation de l'emploi et du secteur informel en Mauritanie en 2017
- [7] The Government priorities elaborated with WFP's technical support along with the WFP Global Strategy 2020-2030, include 1. Reduce dropouts by improving the enrolment and retention of children enrolled in the various educational cycles; 2. Promote local production and consumption (agriculture, livestock, fishing) by introducing local products into the food basket of school meals; 3. Promote hygiene, health and nutrition in schools through systematic deworming of pupils, reinstatement of medical visits and strengthen of health and nutrition education; and 4. Under systematic monitoring of the programme, strengthen the government's policy, provide a framework for school targeting, and integrate schools.
- [8] The implementation of the school feeding programme was only suspended from July to September due to school closures for the summer break
- [9] Source: field monitors' reports collecting feedbacks from beneficiaries
- [10] For more detail on the agreement between WFP and Taazour, please refer to Strategic Outcome 5
- [11] At present, in Mauritania, families are asked to provide firewood to the school canteens to cook in open-air fire, which is non-optimal and poses a threat of environmental degradation around the community. Moreover, open-air fire may expose cooks (especially women) and children to harmful emissions. Wood collection also often falls on women and children, thereby generating an additional burden and heightening gender-based risks.

## Strategic outcome 03

- [1] The global acute and severe malnutrition rates stand respectively at 11.2 and 1.8 percent at national level (source: SMART 2019). Global acute malnutrition prevalence stands at 16 percent in Assaba, 17 percent in Guidimakha, 12.4 percent in Hodh el Charghi, 12.2 percent in Tagant and 18 percent in Gorgol. The prevalence of chronic malnutrition is 22 percent in Assaba, 25.2 percent in Guidimakha, 23.5 percent in Hodh El Charghi, 11 percent in Tagant and 21.8 percent in Gorgol.
- [2] Supercereal Plus is initially designed for children 6-23 months, not for pregnant and lactating women. However, because the arrival of Supercereal was delayed and in order to be able to carry out the assistance, WFP distributed Supercereal Plus to women as well. The switch is possible from a programmatic and nutritional point of view.
- [3] <https://www.wfp.org/publications/2020-fill-nutrient-gap>

## Strategic outcome 04

- [1] The percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score increased by 26 percentage points between 2020 and 2021 and consumption-based coping strategies were 6 percentage points less likely to be adopted by beneficiaries in 2021 than in 2020. Similarly, the percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies increased by 41 percentage points in 2021 compared to 2020.

## Strategic outcome 05

- [1] For more information on the lean season response, please refer to strategic outcome number 2 in the Programme Performance chapter

## Progress towards gender equality

- [1] Mauritania ranked 141 in 2020. Source: Global Gender Gap Report 2021
- [2] Only 56.8% of girls are literate compared to 70% of boys. Source: World Bank source
- [3] The female enrolment rate is at only 3.3% compared to 6.6% for men. Source: World Bank source
- [4] Looking at cross-cutting indicators of gender equality, WFP's efforts in ensuring an equal portion of men and women in all committees, councils, and focus groups are paying off as the presence of women in these fora increased by 2 percentage points in 2021 compared to 2020
- [5] In addition to having fewer employment opportunities and working in low-paying jobs, women face financial constraints, as only 15% of them had a bank account in 2017, compared to 26% of men. Similarly, only 2.4% of Mauritanian businesses are majority-owned by women and only 13% of the permanent private-sector workforce is female, lower than in all other peer countries. Source: World Bank, 2020
- [6] Source: WFP field mission's report of November 2021
- [7] Groupes d'apprentissages et de suivi des pratiques d'alimentation du nourrisson et du jeune enfant. For more details on GASPA, please refer to chapter Programme Performance, Strategic Outcome number 3
- [8] In December 2021, WFP organized a cooking competition in one resilience site in Assaba to encourage the involvement of men in nutrition and food security activities.

## Protection and accountability to affected populations

[1] The percentage of 96% is displayed in the ACR tables and represents the total of all surveys undertaken by WFP in 2021

[2] Source: BCM, July 2021, Local population

[3] Two hypotheses that can explain this figure are (1) the relatively low level of education of the head of the household (according to the April 2021 PDM, 27% of households have no formal education and almost 42% have followed a Koranic education) or (2) no access to a phone. Source: BCM, June 2021, Malian refugees

[4] WFP Beneficiary Contact Monitoring, Local Population, August 2021

[5] Source: Post-Distribution Monitoring, September 2021, Local population

[6] Source: Beneficiary Contact Monitoring / Food Basket Monitoring, October 2021, Local population

## Environment

[1] UNCCD, Conference on Environment and Sustainable Development in Nouakchott, 2020

[2] National Strategy for the Environment and Sustainable Development, <http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/mau175844.pdf>

[3] Data from the WFP-UNICEF Joint Resilience Monitoring Tool

[4] Please refer to chapter Programme Performance, Strategic Outcome 2 for more details

## How we change lives

[1] The Mauritanian context is particularly difficult for farmers. Over the past ten years, Mauritania has experienced five episodes of severe drought. In addition to climatic constraints, small-scale producers face difficulties in accessing inputs, markets, financing opportunities and risk coverage. Access to land and water is a problem for many communities. The SAMS activities are aimed to address these challenges by involving and strengthening the governmental institutions and national systems. Similarly, partnerships will be sought with the FAO, particularly for access to quality seeds.

[2] Please refer to Strategic Outcome 4 Section (under Programme performance chapter) for quantitative figures and further evidence

[3] Beneficiaries learn how to thread mesh wire, which is used for gabion structures to build assets. The objective is to promote local employment through gabion boxes and nets production and sale.

[4] <https://cdn.wfp.org/2021/changing-lives/en.html>

# Annex

## Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. This exercise is based on WFP's understanding of the local context, partnerships and activities; the resulting adjusted totals are recorded in COMET. The process of calculating these adjusted totals follows the rules established during the activity planning stage, these rules can be amended to reflect new information that emerges once implementation begins.


The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:

- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.

Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

# 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 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) to improve their food security	Number	102,198	102,199	204,397	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	102,198	102,199	204,397	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%	5.55	5.55	11.1	2021	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	102,198	102,199	204,397	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	102,198	102,199	204,397	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% overw eight	7.9	7.9	1.8	2021	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	16,901	16,239	33,140	



Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting	7.9	7.9	15.8	2021	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	16,901	16,239	33,140
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			492.5

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	101,151	97,060	96%
	female	108,680	108,337	100%
	total	209,831	205,397	98%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
0-23 months	male	16,062	8,370	52%
	female	15,265	7,797	51%
	total	31,327	16,167	52%
24-59 months	male	20,511	18,591	91%
	female	18,445	17,092	93%
	total	38,956	35,683	92%
5-11 years	male	37,606	34,416	92%
	female	37,112	34,746	94%
	total	74,718	69,162	93%
12-17 years	male	4,780	7,776	163%
	female	4,234	7,829	185%
	total	9,014	15,605	173%
18-59 years	male	21,407	25,103	117%
	female	32,401	37,689	116%
	total	53,808	62,792	117%
60+ years	male	785	2,804	357%
	female	1,223	3,184	260%
	total	2,008	5,988	298%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	162,191	139,817	86%
Refugee	47,640	65,580	138%

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	40,000	41,684	104%
Prevention of Malnutrition	16,667	8,947	53%
School-Based Programmes	57,328	54,598	95%
Treatment of Malnutrition	46,778	33,140	70%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	147,640	145,177	98%

## Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Corn Soya Blend	333	208	62%
Dried Fruits	0	120	-
Iodised Salt	57	83	144%
LNS	0	12	-
Lentils	0	0	0%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	15	0	0%
Rice	2,871	3,229	112%
Vegetable Oil	299	258	86%
Wheat	0	0	0%
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Corn Soya Blend	871	634	73%
Iodised Salt	46	26	56%
Lentils	460	0	0%
Micronutrient Powder	4	0	0%
Rice	1,318	1,009	77%
Split Peas	0	276	-
Vegetable Oil	213	106	50%
Wheat	1,260	0	0%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			
Corn Soya Blend	131	97	74%
LNS	0	173	-
Lentils	19	0	0%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	228	0	0%
Split Peas	0	38	-
Vegetable Oil	25	22	90%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Wheat	76	153	201%
Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 04			
Iodised Salt	0	0	0%
Lentils	0	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	0	0	0%
Wheat	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	6,911,611	5,722,141	83%
Cash	3,385,200	3,419,756	101%
Food systems are sustainable			
Cash	2,743,200	1,907,333	70%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Cash	94,631	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.					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	26,059	35,167
			Male	21,581	29,121
			<b>Total</b>	<b>47,640</b>	<b>64,288</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	17,449	32,348
			Male	14,451	26,790
			<b>Total</b>	<b>31,900</b>	<b>59,138</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	2,126	1,856
			Male	1,874	1,639
			<b>Total</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>3,495</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	1,324	253
			Male	1,176	225
			<b>Total</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>478</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	2,667	1,076
			<b>Total</b>	<b>2,667</b>	<b>1,076</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	500	270
			<b>Total</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>270</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	4,182	2,787
			Male	4,318	2,899
			<b>Total</b>	<b>8,500</b>	<b>5,686</b>
A.2: Food transfers			MT	3,576	3,909
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	6,911,611	5,722,141

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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A: Crisis-affected beneficiaries receive timely and adequate food assistance (food or cash-based) in order to meet their food and nutrition requirements					
General Distribution					
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.22: Number of beneficiaries reached as a result of WFP's contribution to the social protection system	individual	55,000	65,580	
A: Crisis-affected children and PLW/Gs receive adequate and timely specialized nutritious food in order to prevent and treat MAM					
Prevention of acute malnutrition					
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.22: Number of beneficiaries reached as a result of WFP's contribution to the social protection system	individual	5,500	4,571	
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition					

A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.22: Number of beneficiaries reached as a result of WFP's contribution to the social protection system	individual	3,810	748
A: Crisis-affected children attending school receive timely and adequate school meals in order to meet their food requirements				
School feeding (on-site)				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.22: Number of beneficiaries reached as a result of WFP's contribution to the social protection system	individual	8,500	5,686
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.20: Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	6	6
B: Crisis-affected children and PLW/Gs receive adequate and timely specialized nutritious food in order to prevent and treat MAM				
Prevention of acute malnutrition				
B.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	Mt	198	172
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
B.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	Mt	53.75	10

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.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Children - <b>Location:</b> Mauritania - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	97	>66	>90	100	99		WFP
	Male	96	>66	>80	97	98		programme monitoring
	Overall	97	>66	>85	99	98		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Bassikounou / Camp de Mbera - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	36.9	>38.9	>36.9	42		38	WFP
	Male	39.5	>41.5	>39.5	44		40.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	38.2	>40.2	>38.2	43		39.3	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	28.8	>30.8	>28.8	32		29.9	WFP
	Male	37.8	>39.8	>37.8	41		38.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	33.3	>35.3	>33.3	39		34.4	WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	62	>64	>62	63.7		63.1	WFP
	Male	67.7	>69.7	>67.7	68.5		68.8	programme monitoring
	Overall	64.8	>66.8	>64.8	65.6		65.9	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	26.2	<24.2	<26.2	25		24.1	WFP
	Male	20.8	<18.8	<20.8	20		18.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	23.5	<21.5	<23.5	22		21.4	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	16.3	<14.3	<16.3	14.8		14.2	WFP
	Male	10.2	<8.2	<10.2	11.7		8.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	13.3	<11.3	<13.3	13		11.2	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	26.2	<24.2	<26.2	24.4		22.1	WFP
	Male	26.8	<24.8	<26.8	17		16.8	programme monitoring
	Overall	23.5	<21.5	<23.5	19.9		19.4	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	37	<35	<37	33		38	WFP
	Male	39.7	<37.7	<39.7	36		40.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	38.3	<36.3	<38.3	35		39.3	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	21.7	<19.7	<21.7	22.5		22.7	WFP
	Male	22.1	<20.1	<22.1	19.8		23.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	21.9	<19.9	<21.9	21.4		22.9	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	47	<45	<47	43.6		48	WFP
	Male	43.3	<41.3	<43.3	42		44.3	programme
	Overall	45.2	<43.2	<45.2	42.1		46.2	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Bassikounou / Camp de Mbera - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	2.6	>70	≥27	10	15	3.1	WFP
	Male	3.2	>70	≥30	17	17.9	6.8	programme
	Overall	2.7	>70	≥28	14	16.4	5.1	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Bassikounou / Camp de Mbera - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	15.4	>20	≥50	34.6	62.5	18.8	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Bassikounou / Camp de Mbera - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)								
Attendance rate (new)	Female	96	≥98	≥95	97	92	97	WFP
	Male	95	≥97	≥95	98	94	97	programme
	Overall	96	≥98	≥95	97	93	97	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Enrolment rate	Female	0	≥5	≥6	10	9	10.2	WFP
	Male	0	≥5	≥6	11	9	10.72	programme
	Overall	0	≥5	≥6	10	9	10.7	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Gender ratio	Overall	0	=1	=1	1.05	0.97	1.07	WFP programme monitoring
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Drop-out rate	Female	0	=0	=0	4	10	0	WFP
	Male	0	=0	=0	2	10	0	programme
	Overall	0	=0	=0	3	10	0	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring

Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Retention rate	Female	100	=100	=100	96	90	100	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	98	90	100	programme
	Overall	100	=100	=100	97	90	100	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: Refugees - Location: Bassikounou - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	11.5	<9	<11	22	16	18	WFP
	Male	11.1	<9	<10	14	16	15	programme
	Overall	11.3	<9	<11	17	16	17	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	73	≥75	≥75	91	82	68	WFP
	Male	84	≥86	≥85	87	84	73	programme
	Overall	78	≥80	≥80	88	83	70	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	15	<13	≤15	7	10	15	WFP
	Male	8	<6	≤15	5	8	15	programme
	Overall	12	<10	≤15	6	9	15	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	12	<10	≤10	2	8	18	WFP
	Male	8	<6	≤5	8	8	12	programme
	Overall	10	<8	≤5	6	8	15	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	25	≥27	≥35	15	23	19	WFP
	Male	32	≥34	≥40	30	27	12	programme
	Overall	28	≥30	≥37	24	25	15	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring



Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	19	<17	≤17	6	8	9	WFP
	Male	10	<8	≤8	3	6	7	programme
	Overall	15	<13	≤13	5	7	8	monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	20	<18	≤17	34	19	16	WFP
	Male	28	<26	≤25	23	17	22	programme
	Overall	23	<21	≤20	27	18	19	monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	36	≤35	≤35	45	51	57	WFP
	Male	30	≤29	≤27	44	50	59	programme
	Overall	34	≤32	≤30	44	50	58	monitoring
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	100	>70	>70	100	100	100	WFP
	Male	100	>70	>70	100	100	100	programme
	Overall	100	>70	>70	100	100	100	monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Bassikounou - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
MAM Treatment Default rate	Female	0.9	<15	<1	0	0	0	WFP
	Male	0.1	<15	<1	0	0	0.25	programme
	Overall	0.5	<15	<1	0	0	0.12	monitoring
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	0	=3	=0	0	0	0	WFP
	Male	0	=3	=0	0	0	0	programme
	Overall	0	=3	=0	0	0	0	monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring

MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Female	0.45	<15	<0.5	0.1	0	0.12	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0.84	<15	<0.5	0.2	0	0.25	
	Overall	0.63	<15	<0.5	0.2	0	0.18	
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	97.8	>75	≥100	99.9	99.6	99.9	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98.6	>75	≥100	99.8	99.7	99.5	
	Overall	98.3	>75	≥100	99.8	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.						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	35,001	39,799	
			Male	34,999	39,798	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>70,000</b>	<b>79,597</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	15,001	0	
			Male	14,999	0	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>0</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	3,036	1,521	
			Male	2,964	1,484	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>3,005</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	4,000	1,371	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>1,371</b>	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	1,628	64	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	3,385,200	3,419,756	
			US\$	0	0	
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).						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	24,414	24,854	
			Male	24,414	24,058	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>48,828</b>	<b>48,912</b>	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	2,544	1,987	

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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Targeted beneficiaries receive timely and adequate food assistance (food and cash based) in order to meet their food and nutrition requirements				
General Distribution				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.22: Number of beneficiaries reached as a result of WFP's contribution to the social protection system	individual	100,000	65,918
Prevention of acute malnutrition				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.22: Number of beneficiaries reached as a result of WFP's contribution to the social protection system	individual	10,000	4,376
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				
Prevention of acute malnutrition				
B.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	Mt	142.8	78
G: Targeted people are covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP to mitigate the predicted impacts of drought				
Macro-Insurance Climate Actions				
G.1: Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.1.9: Total number of people covered by ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes	individual	78,708	78,708
G.2*: Total USD value of premiums paid under risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.2*.1: Total USD value of premiums paid under ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes	US\$	1,000,000	1,000,000
G.3: Total sum insured through risk management interventions	G.3.2: Total sum insured through ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes	US\$	4,722,503	4,722,503
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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Children attending school receive timely and adequate school meals in order to meet their food requirements and support school attendance				
School feeding (on-site)				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.22: Number of beneficiaries reached as a result of WFP's contribution to the social protection system	individual	48,828	48,912
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.20: Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	350	373
N*: Children attending school receive timely and adequate school meals in order to meet their food requirements and support school attendance				
School feeding (on-site)				
N*.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N*.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	%	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.**

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group: Children - Location: Mauritania - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition</b>								
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	91	>70	>70	98	98		WFP
	Male	90	>70	>70	97	97		programme monitoring
	Overall	90	>70	>70	97	97		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	87	>66	>66	98	95		WFP
	Male	85	>66	>66	97	96		programme monitoring
	Overall	86	>66	>66	97	95		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: Vulnerable groups - Location: Mauritania - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	9	<7	<9	12	9	7	WFP
	Male	7	<5	<7	12	8	7	programme monitoring
	Overall	8	<6	<8	12	8	7	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: local population - Location: Mauritania - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>								
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	6	>7	>12	16		5	WFP
	Male	12	>12	>14	17		10	programme monitoring
	Overall	10	>10	>18	16		8	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	11	>35	>12	27		28	WFP
	Male	12	>35	>20	25		31	programme monitoring
	Overall	12	>35	>13	26		30	WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	40	>55	>42	56		48	WFP		
	Male	45	>55	>45	56				53	programme monitoring
	Overall	43	>55	>45	56					
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	38	=0	<38	30		41	WFP		
	Male	30	=0	<22	25				33	programme monitoring
	Overall	33	=0	<32	28					
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	14	=0	<14	3		15	WFP		
	Male	11	=0	<11	4				12	programme monitoring
	Overall	12	=0	<12	4					
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	42	=0	<40	22		29	WFP		
	Male	36	=0	<36	23				15	programme monitoring
	Overall	39	=0	<37	22					
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	56	>60	>50	54		54	WFP		
	Male	58	>60	>54	58				58	programme monitoring
	Overall	58	>60	>50	56					
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	46	>40	>44	41		37	WFP		
	Male	44	>40	>44	40				35	programme monitoring
	Overall	45	>40	>43	40					

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	47	>50	>48	51		44	WFP
	Male	43	>50	>44	52		44	programme
	Overall	49	>50	>50	52		44	monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> very poor households - <b>Location:</b> Mauritania - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	46	≥50	≥55	74	75	81	WFP
	Male	62	≥66	≥65	76	62	74	programme
	Overall	56	≥59	≥61	76	73	79	monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> very poor households - <b>Location:</b> Mauritania - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	37	<35	≤27	4	21	15	WFP
	Male	28	<26	≤25	4	23	20	programme
	Overall	32	<30	≤27	3	22	17	monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> very poor households - <b>Location:</b> Mauritania - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	18	<16	≤18	22	4	4	WFP
	Male	10	<8	≤10	20	5	6	programme
	Overall	13	<11	≤12	21	5	5	monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> very poor households - <b>Location:</b> Mauritania - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	4	>8	>4	6		4	WFP
	Male	4	>8	>4	6		4	programme
	Overall	4	>8	>4	6		4	monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> very poor households - <b>Location:</b> Mauritania - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	7	>15	≥12	4	31	3	WFP
	Male	7	>15	≥13	4	31	4	programme
	Overall	7	>15	≥19	4	31	3	monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> very poor households - <b>Location:</b> Mauritania - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	13	<15	<12	25	3	28	WFP
	Male	22	<15	<18	23	4	34	programme
	Overall	18	<15	<10	24	3.5	31	monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	18	<10	<16	24	3	6	WFP
	Male	9	<10	<7	24	2	3	programme
	Overall	13	<10	<11	25	2.5	5	monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	61	≤60	≤60	47	63	63	WFP
	Male	63	≤60	≤62	48	63	59	programme
	Overall	62	≤60	≤60	47	63	61	monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> vulnerable people - <b>Location:</b> Mauritania - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	18	>55	>30	33	62	18	WFP
<b>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).</b>								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Children - <b>Location:</b> Mauritania - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)								
Attendance rate (new)	Female	93	≥99	>95	105	92	97	WFP
	Male	92	≥99	>95	105	91	97	programme
	Overall	92	≥99	>95	105	92	97	monitoring
Enrolment rate	Female	0		≥6	-1	-6	0	WFP
	Male	0		≥6	-1	-6	0	programme
	Overall	0		≥6	-1	-6	0	monitoring
Gender ratio	Female	1	=1	=1	1	0.97	1	WFP
	Male	1	=1	=1	1	0.97	1	programme
	Overall	1	=1	=1	1	0.97	1	monitoring



Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new):	Female	0	=0	=0	1	28	2.3	WFP
Drop-out rate	Male	0	=0	=0	2	28	2.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=0	=0	2	28	2.3	WFP programme monitoring
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new):	Female	100	=100	=100	99	72	97.7	WFP
Retention rate	Male	100	=100	=100	98	72	97.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	98	72	97.7	WFP programme monitoring

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						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Other adults	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	1,453	0	
			Male	54	0	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>1,507</b>	<b>0</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	704	0	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>0</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Activity supporters	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	611	1,245	
			Male	23	46	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>1,291</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	19,235	13,013	
			Male	18,778	12,706	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>38,013</b>	<b>25,719</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	2,920	5,382	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>2,920</b>	<b>5,382</b>	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	479	483	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	94,631	0	

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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Targeted children aged 6-59 months and PLW-Gs receive adequate and timely specialized nutritious food in order to treat moderate acute malnutrition				
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.22: Number of beneficiaries reached as a result of WFP's contribution to the social protection system	individual	42,861	33,140
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	575	577
B: Targeted children aged 6-59 months and PLW-Gs receive adequate and timely specialized nutritious food in order to treat moderate acute malnutrition				
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
B.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	Mt	335.35	232

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								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Local Population - <b>Location:</b> Mauritania - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	87	>87	≥98	95	75	98	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	72	>80	≥95	90	75	95	
	Overall	85	>87	≥97	93	75	97	
<b>Target Group:</b> Resident - <b>Location:</b> Mauritania - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
MAM Treatment Default rate	Female	0.9	<15	<2	1	0	2.14	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0.1	<15	<2	1	0	2.27	
	Overall	0.5	<15	<2	1	0	2.2	
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<1	0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<3	<1	0	0	0	
	Overall	0	<3	<1	0	0	0	

MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Female	1.3	<15	<1.2	3	1	0	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1.2	<15	<1.5	3	1	0	
	Overall	1.2	<15	<1.3	3	1	0	
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	97.8	>75	≥75	95	99	97.86	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98.6	>75	≥75	95	99	97.73	
	Overall	98.3	>75	≥75	95	99	97.8	

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					Resilience Building	
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						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	20,000	20,842	
			Male	20,000	20,842	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>41,684</b>	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	2,743,200	1,907,333	

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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Targeted beneficiaries receive timely and adequate FFA with CBT or in kind transfer modality in order to meet their short-term food needs while improving their livelihoods' resilience.				
Food assistance for asset				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.22: Number of beneficiaries reached as a result of WFP's contribution to the social protection system	individual	40,000	41,684
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				
Food assistance for asset				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	20	47
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	3	4
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.				
Food assistance for asset				
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.103: Number of water springs developed	Number	11	11
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.107: Volume (m3) of compost produced/prepared	m3	65	134
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.118: Hectares (ha) of sand dunes established	Ha	15	15
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.152: Linear meters (m) of flood protection dikes rehabilitated	meter	8,183	8,183
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.22: Hectares (ha) of gardens created	Ha	4	9.5
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.43: Linear meters (m) of soil/stones bunds or small dikes rehabilitated	meter	42,222	42,222
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.5: Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	400	492.5
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.60: Linear meters (m) of diversion weirs, embankments built	meter	11	11
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.98: Number of tree seedlings produced/provided	Number	7,600	7,600

## 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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Local Population - <b>Location:</b> Mauritania - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	38.1	>40.1	≥42	38	0	28	WFP
	Male	26.9	>28.9	≥33	47	0	29	programme monitoring
	Overall	32.6	>34.6	≥38.8	41	0	28	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	8.2	<6.2	≤7	6	4	6	WFP
	Male	7.8	<5.8	≤6	5	3	11	programme monitoring
	Overall	8	<6	≤6	5	3.3	9	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	22.2	<20.2	≤20	2	3	17	WFP
	Male	17.1	<15.1	≤15.4	3	2	18	programme monitoring
	Overall	19.6	<17.6	≤17.2	3	2	17	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	31.4	<28.4	≤31	54	93	50	WFP
	Male	48.2	<46.2	≤45.6	45	95	42	programme monitoring
	Overall	39.8	<37.8	≤39	51	94.7	46	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> vulnerable group - <b>Location:</b> Mauritania - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	7	<5	<6	14	18.5	9.7	WFP
	Male	7.4	<5	<6	12	18.3	11.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	7.2	<5	<6	12	18.4	10.5	WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	82.9	>84.9	≥84	79	61	56	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	75.1	>77.1	≥77	81	64	57	
	Overall	79.9	>81.9	≥81	80	63	56	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	10.9	<8.9	≤9	19	25	23	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	14.6	<12.6	≤12	16	24	23	
	Overall	13.5	<11.5	≤12	17	24	23	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	4.2	<2.2	≤2	2	14	21	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10.3	<8.3	≤8	3	12	22	
	Overall	6.6	<4.6	≤5	3	13	21	
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	0	≥65	≥50	87	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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
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					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	100	115	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	5	2	
C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	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								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Local Population - <b>Location:</b> Mauritania - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	≥3	≥2	2	2	2	Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Local Population - <b>Location:</b> Mauritania - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Number of people assisted by WFP, integrated into national social protection systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	=233,000	=100,000	79,597	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 indicator	Detailed indicator		Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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					
Humanitarian Air Service					
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.10: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported		Mt	12	4,723
H.6: Percentage of payload delivered against available capacity	H.6.1: Percentage of payload delivered against available capacity		%	55	75
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.13: Number of destinations served		unit	4	4
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.3: Number of passengers transported		individual	2,000	1,639

Outcome Results								
Activity 07: Provide UNHAS flight services for partners, to access areas of humanitarian interventions								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Passengers - <b>Location:</b> Mauritania - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Humanitarian Air Service								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	97.22	≥95	≥85	89.6	90	89	Secondary data



## Cross-cutting Indicators

### Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
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.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Local Population - <b>Location:</b> Mauritania - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	40	≥50	≥50	52	50	50	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	25	=50	≥50	24	19	42.7	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	35	=25	≥25	31	32	27.5	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	40	=25	≥25	45	49	29.8	WFP programme monitoring

## Protection indicators

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

**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.**

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Beneficiaries - <b>Location:</b> Mauritania - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring

## 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

**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.**

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Beneficiaries - <b>Location:</b> Mauritania - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b>								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	15	≥90	≥80	100	100	100	Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Local Population - <b>Location:</b> Mauritania - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	87	≥90	≥89	97	36	98	WFP
	Male	85	≥90	≥88	95	34	96	programme monitoring
	Overall	86	≥90	≥88	96	36	97	WFP programme monitoring

## Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
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								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Local Population - <b>Location:</b> Mauritania - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified - -	Overall	50	≥65	>70	60		50	Secondary data

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Two women, involved in WFP Food Assistance for Assets' activities, work in the agricultural technique of the half moon, in the Assaba region.

**World Food Programme**

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

# Financial Section

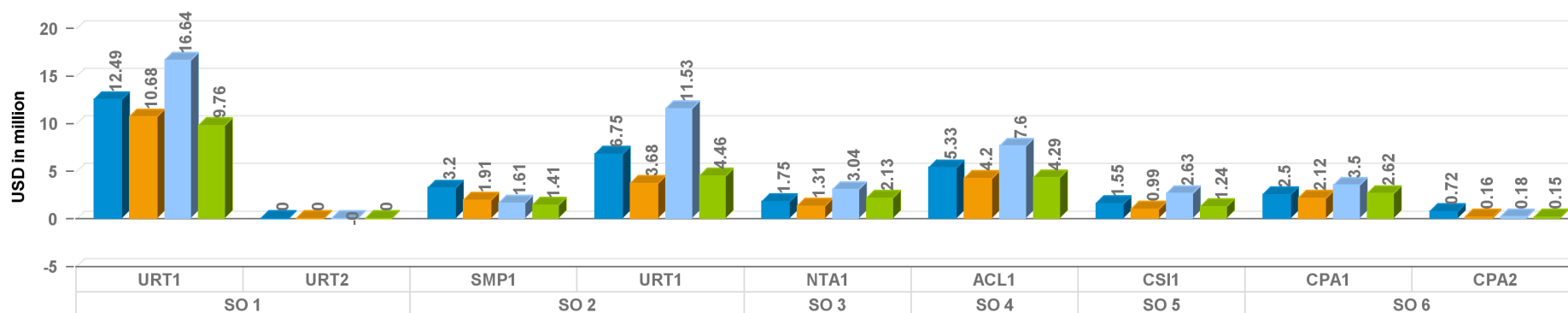
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Mauritania Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



#### Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Needs Based Plan ■ Implementation Plan ■ Available Resources ■ Expenditures

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 2021 (2019-2023)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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.	12,485,007	10,675,323	16,635,528	9,759,968
		Provide food assistance and supplementary feeding to pandemic affected populations/households	0	0	0	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).	3,198,324	1,910,717	1,606,142	1,408,145
		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.	6,752,759	3,679,089	11,533,077	4,456,398
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
		<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>	<b>22,436,090</b>	<b>16,265,129</b>	<b>29,774,747</b>	<b>15,624,511</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Mauritania Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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	1,753,548	1,306,903	3,040,543	2,128,219
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>1,753,548</b>	<b>1,306,903</b>	<b>3,040,543</b>	<b>2,128,219</b>
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	5,326,818	4,199,626	7,601,925	4,285,309
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>5,326,818</b>	<b>4,199,626</b>	<b>7,601,925</b>	<b>4,285,309</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Mauritania Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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	1,548,118	986,160	2,628,862	1,243,609
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>1,548,118</b>	<b>986,160</b>	<b>2,628,862</b>	<b>1,243,609</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Mauritania Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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	2,495,151	2,120,878	3,500,529	2,622,698
		Provide on-demand logistics services to Government, United Nations and Non-Governmental partners to facilitate effective field operations (CPA Service Provision and platform activities)	718,582	158,088	175,166	150,373
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	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>3,213,733</b>	<b>2,278,966</b>	<b>3,675,695</b>	<b>2,773,071</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	165,243	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>165,243</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>34,278,306</b>	<b>25,036,784</b>	<b>46,887,015</b>	<b>26,054,718</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>3,025,105</b>	<b>2,227,866</b>	<b>4,778,703</b>	<b>2,543,514</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>37,303,411</b>	<b>27,264,649</b>	<b>51,665,718</b>	<b>28,598,233</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>2,373,892</b>	<b>1,761,012</b>	<b>2,432,953</b>	<b>2,432,953</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>39,677,303</b>	<b>29,025,661</b>	<b>54,098,671</b>	<b>31,031,186</b>



Wanee Piyabongkarn  
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

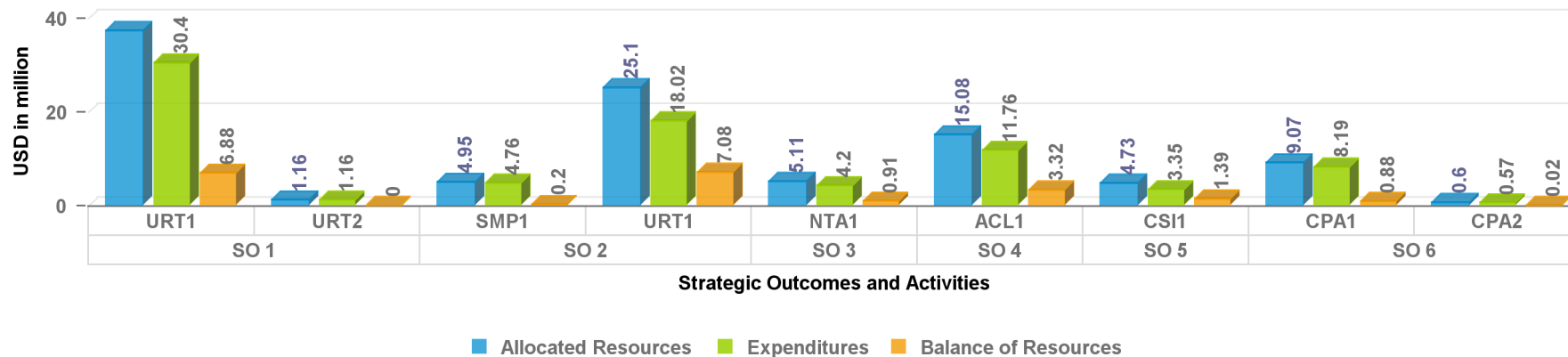
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Mauritania Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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 2021 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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.	35,603,733	37,274,414	0	37,274,414	30,398,854	6,875,560
		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
	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).	8,081,347	4,954,925	0	4,954,925	4,756,928	197,997

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# Annual Country Report

## Mauritania Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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.	22,879,548	25,100,583	0	25,100,583	18,023,904	7,076,679
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>73,363,980</b>	<b>67,329,922</b>	<b>1,158,427</b>	<b>68,488,349</b>	<b>54,338,113</b>	<b>14,150,236</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	5,200,577	5,114,465	0	5,114,465	4,202,141	912,324
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>5,200,577</b>	<b>5,114,465</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,114,465</b>	<b>4,202,141</b>	<b>912,324</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Mauritania Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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	13,314,193	15,077,829	0	15,077,829	11,761,213	3,316,616
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>13,314,193</b>	<b>15,077,829</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15,077,829</b>	<b>11,761,213</b>	<b>3,316,616</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Mauritania Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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	5,303,064	4,730,357	0	4,730,357	3,345,104	1,385,253
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>5,303,064</b>	<b>4,730,357</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,730,357</b>	<b>3,345,104</b>	<b>1,385,253</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Mauritania Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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 on-demand logistics services to Government, United Nations and Non-Governmental partners to facilitate effective field operations (CPA Service Provision and platform activities)	3,794,307	456,192	138,888	595,079	570,286	24,793
		Provide UNHAS flight services for partners, to access areas of humanitarian interventions	8,318,256	9,071,402	0	9,071,402	8,193,571	877,831
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	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>12,112,563</b>	<b>9,527,594</b>	<b>138,888</b>	<b>9,666,481</b>	<b>8,763,857</b>	<b>902,624</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	165,243	0	165,243	0	165,243
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>165,243</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>165,243</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>165,243</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>109,294,376</b>	<b>101,945,410</b>	<b>1,297,315</b>	<b>103,242,725</b>	<b>82,410,428</b>	<b>20,832,297</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Mauritania Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Direct Support Cost (DSC)	8,513,174	8,525,937	104,088	8,630,025	6,394,837	2,235,188
		Total Direct Costs	117,807,550	110,471,347	1,401,403	111,872,750	88,805,265	23,067,485
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	7,392,583	6,626,872		6,626,872	6,626,872	0
		Grand Total	125,200,133	117,098,219	1,401,403	118,499,622	95,432,137	23,067,485

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn  
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