

Evaluation of Mauritania WFP Country Strategic Plan 2019-2023

COUNTRY CONTEXT



population





high malnutriti

acute 11.6% 23.3%



climate risks, migration

gender inequality

COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN (CSP) focused on six strategic outcomes



Crisis-affected people in targeted areas meet basic food and nutrition needs (41%)



Food-insecure populations have access to adequate and nutritious food all year **(27%)**

Nutritionally vulnerable populations have improved nutritional status all year **(5%)**



Food-insecure populations exposed to climate shocks have more resilient livelihoods and sustainable food systems all year (12%)



National institutions have strengthened capacities to manage food security, nutrition and social protection policies and programmes

by 2030 (6%)



Partners have access to common services to reach and operate in targeted areas all year (9%)



CSP budget 181.5 USD million | 65% funded

2018 → 427,665

Beneficiaries $\[\nwarrow \]$

2019 → 243,916 **2020** → 323,987 **2021** → 205,397

April **2021**

EVALUATION

KEY FINDINGS & CONCLUSIONS

RELEVANCE



WFP contributed to the implementation of national strategies



The CSP was relevant to the needs of the most vulnerable people



WFP developed



Food assistance to refugees helped stabilize their food security and MAM* treatment showed high performance rates



Lean season support shifted from food to cash positively affecting female dietary diversity and reliance on coping strategies



strong strategic partnerships in resilience and social protection







EFFECTIVENESS

COVID-19 hampered the scale up of FFA* activity and school feeding assessment



CROSS-CUTTING THEMES



and environmental issues progressed, with room for improvement

Consideration of gender, protection



In refugee assistance, WFP relied on the triple nexus approach to combine humanitarian efforts with sustainable solutions

EFFICIENCY



targeting improved, but exclusion errors deserve more attention

The quality of



implemented in a timely way overall, although nutrition activities suffered delays

Activities were

Efficiency of activities benefitted

from organizational reviews, enhanced partnerships and falls in distribution costs



FACTORS AFFECTING PERFORMANCE





over time, although recruitment of female national experts remained a challenge

Human resources increased

Partnerships were strengthened; opportunities exist to better coordinate with social safety net actors

*MAM (Moderate Acute Malnutrition) | FFA (Food Assistance For Assets)



KNOW MORE

protection

resilience

and integrated



and host

populations

assistance



resilience

package



and acute

malnutrition



accountability

to affected

populations



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