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Mauritania

Annual Country Report 2022

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2024

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Overview

The Islamic Republic of Mauritania experienced increased fragility in 2022, resulting from the multi-faceted challenges of the climate crisis and associated shocks, the economic consequences of the post-COVID-19 pandemic times and the ongoing Ukraine crisis in tandem with the continuing conflict in Mali. These factors have had adverse implications on the food security and nutrition situation of vulnerable Mauritians and Malian refugees residing within the country. Despite these challenges, WFP reached 390,970 beneficiaries (52 percent female and 48 percent male).

In response to the crisis and to further its Zero Hunger (SDG 2) mission, the UN World Food Programme (WFP) strengthened its support for the development of a national Adaptive Social Protection (ASP) system in Mauritania while maintaining its life-saving and life-changing activities. The ASP provides a holistic and sustainable response to climate and economic shocks and serves as a framework within which WFP aims to strengthen national capacities in nutrition interventions, school-based feeding programmes and resilience-building.

During the fourth year of its Country Strategic Plan (CSP), as part of its humanitarian response, WFP assisted over 335,631 vulnerable people with cash transfers totalling USD 18.9 million. Together with the Government, WFP scaled up the much-needed humanitarian assistance to reach targeted beneficiaries during the 2022 pre-lean season and lean season with cash transfers, capitalizing on the government's social registry. Cash assistance was coupled with blanket supplementary feeding for children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls to prevent malnutrition. The response further involved providing technical support to the Government for the provision of cash assistance.

In contribution to SDG 17 (Partnerships), WFP continued to work with other UN agencies and NGOs to carry out its humanitarian and development programmes. In collaboration with UNHCR, WFP assisted some 76,133 Malian refugees with in-kind food and cash assistance in the Mbera Refugee Camp. However, due to insufficient funds, reduced rations were provided to stretch available resources and reach the most vulnerable throughout the year.

WFP also provided a holistic resilience package comprised of nutrition intervention, school feeding, and resilience-building activities in three of the most-affected areas of the country[1]. WFP implemented the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) with its implementing partners in 916 health centres, serving a total of 35,534 children aged 6-59 months and 7,141 pregnant and lactating women receiving specialized nutritious foods throughout the year.

Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities help create environment-friendly livelihoods in areas with increased desertification and land degradation with nutrient-poor soils. In this context, the sustainable management of natural resources remains a national priority. By providing complementary services that can alleviate pressure on natural resources, WFP's intervention supported the rehabilitation of 524 ha of agricultural land with irrigation schemes. WFP also supported some 29,648 people with creating and maintaining productive assets that allowed for greater water conservation, leading to enhanced agricultural productivity.

WFP further worked with the Government to implement a national school feeding programme in response to decreased attendance and increased drop-out rates. In 2022, WFP supported over 50,061 vulnerable school children with two daily meals in 381 schools as part of its integrated resilience package.

The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), managed by WFP, remained the backbone of humanitarian and development interventions in Mauritania. One of the highlights of UNHAS operations in 2022 was supporting the high-level BMZ-UNHCR-UNICEF-WFP mission at the end of November. Transportation from the capital Nouakchott to Hodh El Chargui region was guaranteed, including visits to the Mbera Refugee Camp and the Zerg resilience site and a special mission to deliver medications to Monrovia, Liberia.

In 2022, the country office integrated gender components into all programming stages to ensure effective gender-sensitive results. Sub-offices received gender awareness workshops to develop gender-sensitive communication tools and deliver awareness-raising sessions during distributions. As part of WFP's annual capacity strengthening plan, gender training sessions are held to improve staff and cooperating partners' knowledge and understanding of WFP's 2022 gender policy.

The current CSP was extended until the end of February 2024 to align with the new UN Corporate Strategic Development Framework, and the new CSP is currently being developed. The results and recommendations of the 2022 CSP evaluation contribute to the new CSP elaboration.

391,473

Total beneficiaries in 2022



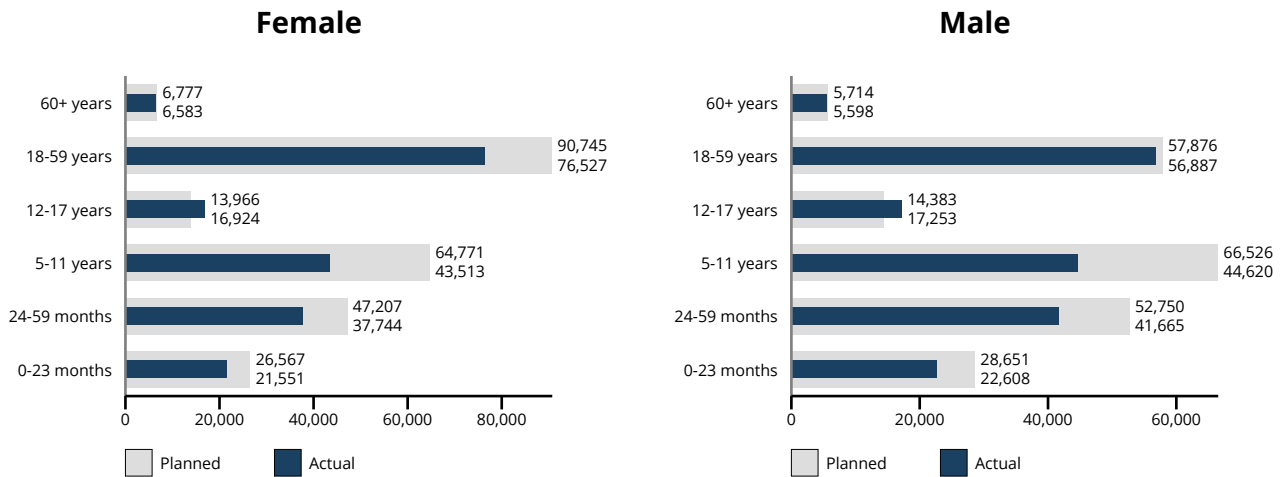
52% female



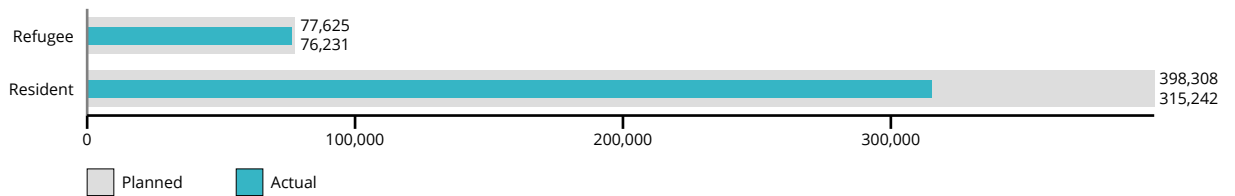
48% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 82,104 (52% Female, 48% Male)

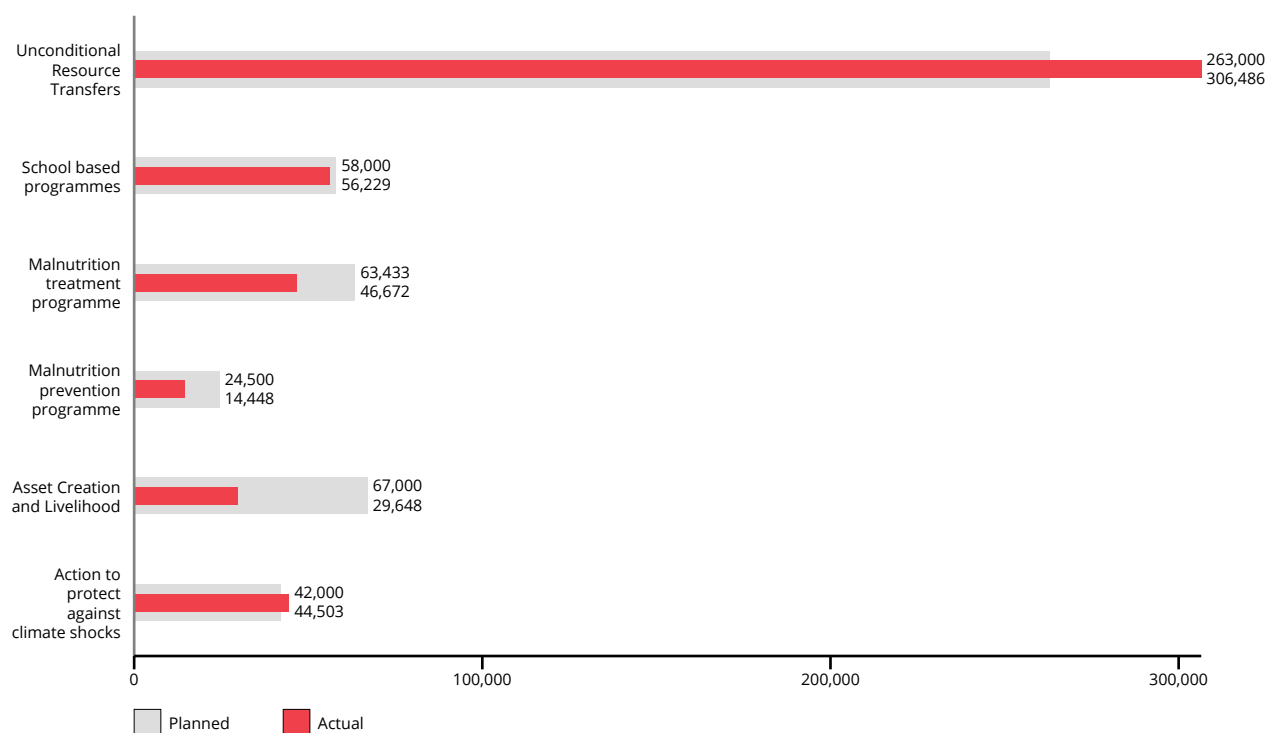
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



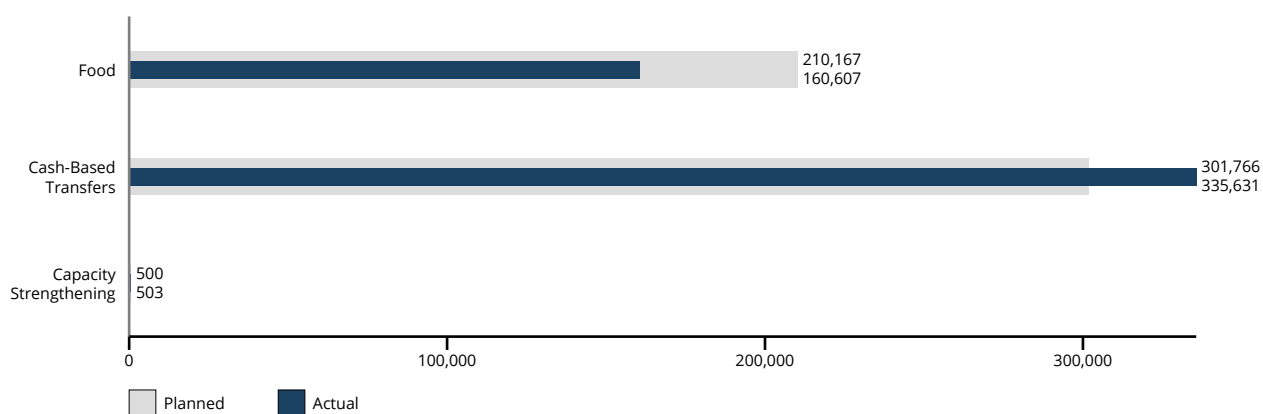
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



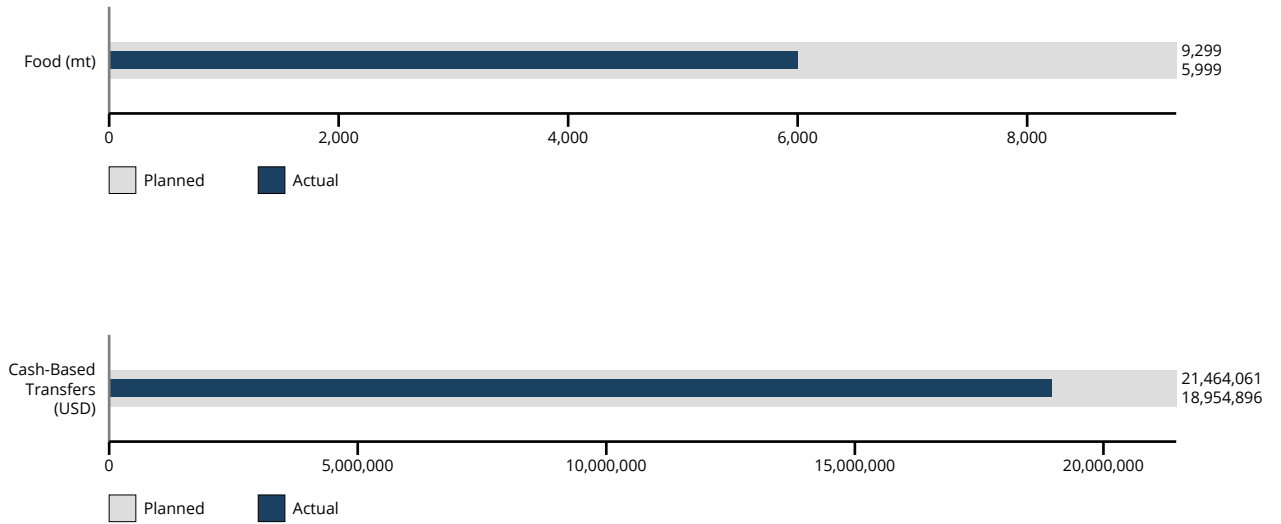
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



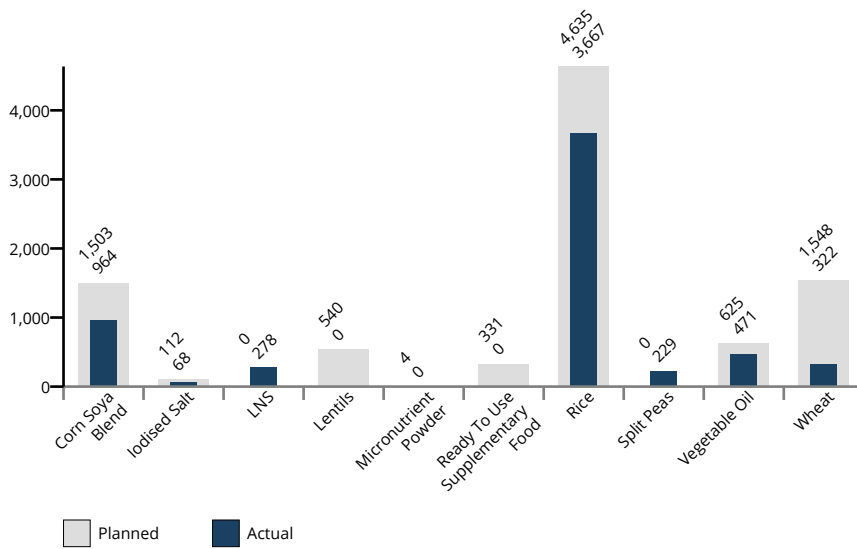
Beneficiaries by Modality



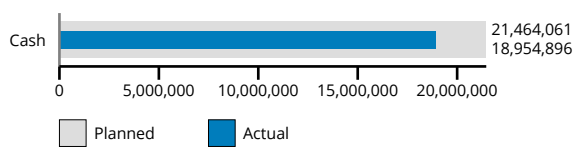
Total Transfers by Modality



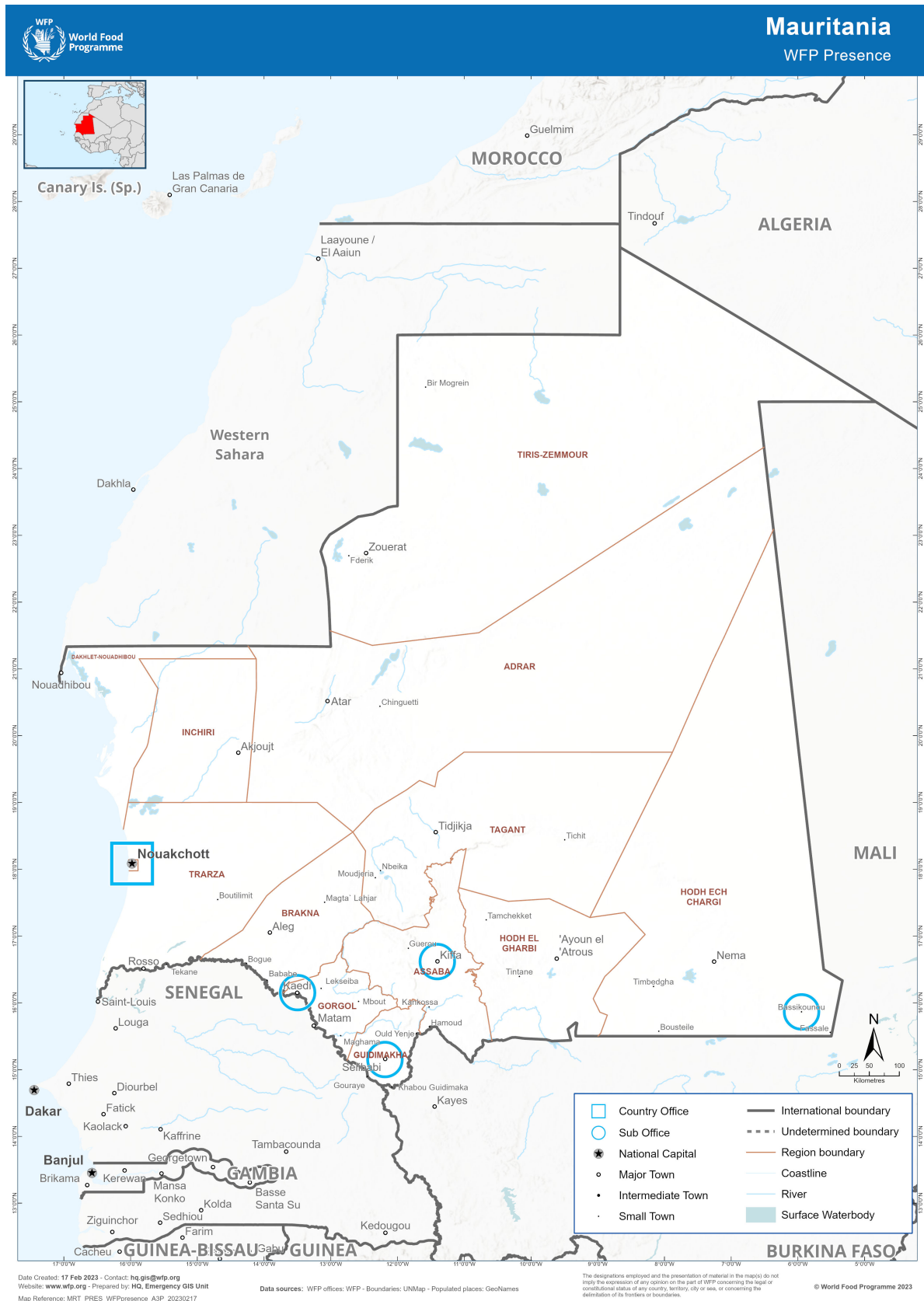
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Context and operations



Mauritania faces significant structural and shock-related challenges in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and is thus 158th on the Human Development Index.[1] Poverty is high in the country, with the number of people living in poverty increasing. Throughout 2022, Mauritania experienced increased fragility in food and nutrition security due to several factors, such as climate change and inflation resulting from the global financial and energy crisis,

further aggravated by the Ukraine Crisis and the ongoing conflict in Mali. As such, in collaboration with the Government of Mauritania, WFP scaled up operations to protect and anticipate the impacts of climatic shocks and reduce the humanitarian burden, in line with its 2019-2022 Country Strategic Plan (CSP).

The persistence of malnutrition in the most affected regions of Mauritania, which are also regularly targeted as part of the lean season response, as well as the many social constraints, limit the quantitative impact of lean season nutrition activities on the following outcome indicators (including the Food Consumption Score-Nutrition (FCS-N), Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD), and Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women (MDD-W). Households whose primary source of income is agriculture or livestock experienced minimal income due to the recurrence of shocks (45 percent female and 55 percent male). As a result, high numbers of food-insecure people were projected across the Sahel Region[2], as the region experienced the third consecutive year of a major food and nutrition crisis.[3] Mauritania was ranked the highest among Sahel countries when it came to the percentage of the overall population experiencing acute food insecurity [4], with an estimated total of some 878,921 people classified as being food insecure and in Cadre Harmonisé Phase 3 or above [5]. This represented a significant increase of 82 percent compared to the March 2021 figure [6] The situation remained precarious despite a large-scale government-led 2022 response to the lean season, which reached approximately 694,896 people via a cash and food response [7] Rising food insecurity has resulted in an increasing number of children facing malnutrition. In 2022, the global acute malnutrition (GAM) prevalence worsened in select regions in Mauritania, with rates above 15 percent observed in six regions of the country [8] The prevalence of overall stunting is 17 percent, a rate considered medium according to the World Health Organization classification, and severe stunting is 4 percent [9]

The deteriorating food security situation was further exacerbated as the spillover effects of the Ukraine Crisis began to severely impact the country after having just experienced its worst food crisis (2022 lean season). Mauritania was critically exposed to adverse price and availability effects, given that it imports more than 70 percent of its cereal requirements almost all from Ukraine and Russia. Consequently, any disruption in the international market affects the entire supply chain of the country. Local market monitoring highlighted a consistent surge in the prices of basic food commodities [10], driven by the generalized inflation in international markets, with a rise in overall food inflation observed at 16 percent between June and August 2022[11]

In addition, in July, the Government of Mauritania implemented a sudden 30 percent increase in fuel prices[12], a reaction to the global rise in oil prices. Consequently, many food merchants raised prices to mitigate the increase in their costs, worsening an already dire situation for vulnerable populations. Moreover, the challenging conditions of movement due to the escalating insecurity in the border region with Mali hampered cross-border trade, especially with the blockade of Malian grain exports[13]

Mauritania is likely to remain a key strategic ally of the United States and the EU in terms of security for the region, thus, exposing the country to threats. Similarly, given the extant levels of conflict and violence, Mauritania witnessed an inflow of cross-border civilian displacements from Mali. The Mbera Refugee Camp in the Bassikounou department being at the epicenter of the displacement, drought, and inflation emergencies was classified as being in a crisis during the peak of the 2022 lean season[14] As of December 2022, 90,387 Malian refugees lived in and outside the Mbera Camp (Hodh El Chargui Region).

Over the course of 2022, WFP Mauritania served a total of 390,970 unique beneficiaries across its programmes to address food and nutrition insecurity in the country as well as support institutional capacity-strengthening. In the face of inflation during the lean season and the increasing needs of refugees, WFP allocated 28 percent of its overall resources to the refugee response via the provision of an integrated assistance package comprised of general food assistance, school meals, and nutrition prevention and treatment activities under **Strategic Outcome 1**. For the refugee response, together with the Government and UNHCR, a newly developed targeting exercise was adopted to ensure better-tailored assistance in favour of those most vulnerable was employed in tandem with an extension of the national social safety-net programme to refugees. A large number of beneficiaries was also served as part of the 2022 lean season response and via school feeding activities under **Strategic Outcome 2**. For the lean season response, pre-lean season assistance was provided for the population facing severe food insecurity as early as April. For school feeding activities, through the advocacy and technical expertise of WFP, in March 2022, Taazour [15], the *Commissariat à la Sécurité Alimentaire*[16], and the Ministry of Education signed a tripartite Memorandum of Understanding for the implementation of a national school feeding programme. These activities are in line with the overall objectives of Strategic Development Goal (SDG) 2[17] In addition to its humanitarian response, WFP also provided nutritional interventions including the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition and prevention activities under **Strategic Outcome 3** and livelihood support and food assistance for assets (FFA) to improve long-term resilience under **Strategic Outcome 4**. In addition and in line with SDG 17[19]WFP made efforts to strengthen the Government's capacity in dealing with shocks and crises and in developing a comprehensive social protection programme under **Strategic Outcome 5**. WFP also continued to provide humanitarian air services and on-demand logistics for Government partners as well as United Nations and non-governmental partners under **Strategic Outcome 6**.

Risk Management

In 2022, WFP stepped up engagement with donors to mobilize additional resources in response to growing needs. However, securing funding is becoming increasingly challenging, causing constant funding shortfalls for several of WFP's activities. Since 2017, WFP has managed to provide continuous assistance to Malian refugees in the camp albeit with reduced rations at times to stretch existing resources. Major efforts were also deployed in 2022 to roll out an updated targeting approach and ensure assistance is channeled to those most in need.

In addition to insufficient funding levels, major risks identified by the Country Office included a continued economic downturn due to the Ukraine Crisis that further aggravated food inflation, persistent global supply chain blockages that hampered the on-time arrival of required food commodities within the country, and a lack of professional expertise, especially female, within the country. To address these risks, the Country Office conducted rigorous market monitoring throughout the year to ensure that response modalities were appropriate in light of rising inflation. Further, WFP Mauritania in collaboration with the Regional Bureau has been exploring local and regional supply chain solutions for commodities including salt and specialized nutritious food products to mitigate delays and allow for on-time commodity delivery. WFP is also partnering with local academic institutions to continually on-board female interns and secure female talent as well as continuing to explore various channels for the recruitment of qualified female staff.

In addition to the aforementioned risks, WFP also faced continual challenges with regular Government staff turnover, which required regularly re-engaging on the same conversations to properly move agendas forward. This will remain a challenge in the future, notably with the upcoming May 2023 Presidential elections. As such, WFP has seconded a staff member to its principal partner, the CSA, to support local institutions and have an ongoing communication channel.

Partnerships

In 2022, WFP Mauritania strengthened its partnership with traditional and non-traditional donors and continued to work with 17 cooperating partners, of which 16 were national NGOs. WFP further solidified its position as the Government's partner of choice in building a national adaptive social protection system and shock-responsive safety nets (in partnership with the World Bank) in addition to being the Government's main partner for the response to the 2022 lean season (June - September), during which vulnerable populations in Mauritania were hard hit. WFP continued to provide operational and technical support to state entities directly or through cooperating partners to build national system capacity. In 2022, WFP's approach to building the capacity of government entities was to work through government systems to serve the most vulnerable. For example, WFP continued to use the Social Register to target beneficiaries, and to make additional updates with feedback to improve the data base. WFP intervened in 2022 in response to the lean season through Al Maouna in what is known as the Mabout Operation, where the entire intervention was carried out under the direction of the CSA with technical support from WFP. Within the framework of its partnership with the CSA, WFP has transferred responsibility for the production and analysis of food security data at the national level to the Needs Analysis Committee (CAB) of the National Food and Nutritional Crisis Response Mechanism (DCAN) through the Observatoire de la Sécurité Alimentaire (OSA). This support has taken several forms, such as providing the OSA with 150 tablets for data collection, storage and transfer, participation in joint evaluation missions of the agropastoral campaign on behalf of the Specialized Technical Group (GTS) for monitoring the agropastoral campaign. Finally, WFP is actively involved in setting up a National Crisis Response Fund (FNRCAN) to consolidate the resources mobilized by the government and its partners for the financing of the NRP and to promote government leadership.

WFP continued to pursue a diversified funding portfolio in Mauritania in 2022. In addition to continuing to mobilize funds from traditional and non-traditional donors as well as UN sources of funding, WFP advocated for multi-year flexible funding and was successful twice with a three-year agreement to fund malnutrition treatment interventions in the region of Guidimakha, one of the most vulnerable regions in Mauritania, and another three-year agreement to fund school feeding activities in the Mbera Refugee Camp.

To keep donors and partners informed and engaged on humanitarian issues in Mauritania, WFP and UNHCR started a new initiative in 2022, whereby the two agencies organized quarterly donor briefs to provide updates on humanitarian operations in the country as well as on their respective funding needs. The meetings were led by the Resident Coordinator, with the participation of other humanitarian agencies in the UN Country Team.

WFP continued to strengthen its relationship with existing partners through sharing regular operational updates, meetings, and presentations as well as organizing donor visits. In 2022, WFP organized 29 donor meetings and six donor field visits, most significantly, the joint BMZ UNHCR-UNICEF-WFP high-level mission that took place in late November. The visit included ministerial-level discussions and a field trip to the Hodh El Chargui Region, where the Mbera Refugee Camp is located and highlight the agencies' joint nexus interventions in the region. This is the first time that the four agencies have undertaken such a visit, which provided insights into the results that can be achieved when humanitarian, development, and peace actors collaborate on building the resilience of communities impacted by forced displacement and climatic shocks. Lessons learned from the case of Mauritania can also guide the work of other development and humanitarian actors.

WFP Mauritania also made additional efforts to reach new donors in 2022. In October, WFP conducted a successful mission to Rabat, Morocco to meet with Ambassadors and heads of donor agencies accredited to Mauritania but based in Rabat. The visit presented good opportunities for partnership building. Following the visit, WFP capitalized on these initial meetings to continue to engage the donors on potential partnerships in 2023.

Despite various efforts, WFP Mauritania faced funding challenges in 2022 that will likely continue until the end of the current CSP. The global food, energy, and financial crisis aggravated by the Ukraine Crisis has impacted WFP's ability to mobilize resources to respond to the increased needs, as donor priorities shifted. This came at a time when vulnerabilities had already been exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic and ahead of one of the worst lean seasons the country has seen in a decade. The refugee assistance activity was particularly impacted by the lack of funds, with WFP having to drastically reduce food and cash rations for refugees from March 2022 for in-kind food assistance and from July 2022 onwards for assistance via cash transfers to stretch available resources and avoid a complete interruption of the assistance.

While WFP's main government counterpart in Mauritania is the *Commissariat à la Sécurité Alimentaire (CSA)*, WFP also works closely with other government entities such as the Ministry of Education and the General Delegation for National Solidarity and the Fight against Exclusion (Taazour). Through collaboration with these two national social protection actors, WFP was able to maintain the functioning of the *Dispositif national de prévention et de réponse aux Crises*

Alimentaires et Nutritionnelles (DCAN) through the secondment of a national consultant to the CSA, leading to the creation of a National Response Plan (PNR)[1] and a *Fonds National de Réponse aux Crises Alimentaires et Nutritionnelles* (FNRCAN) in May 2022 under the leadership of the Government. As the first user of the Social Registry data, WFP has worked hard to improve its image through feedback on its use, which has led to more than 15 other actors agreeing to use it to target their responses to crises.

CSP Financial Overview

A budget revision (BR03) was implemented in May to enable WFP to respond to a request from the Government of Mauritania for procurement services. Given the prevailing food price inflation and difficulty in securing some food commodities on the international market, as a result of the global supply chain disruptions (COVID-19 and Ukraine crisis), the government had requested for WFP support with the international procurement of wheat for its social safety net programmes. The government withdrew its request later in the year when wheat prices reduced significantly. This created some distortions in the funding statistics.

Regarding the resilience package (strategic outcome 4), the level of funding remained similar to previous years. However, late reception of funds in 2022 impacted the expenditure since the implementation of the activity was hampered. To respond to funding shortfalls, WFP revised its targeting criteria as well as adjusted its ration values to extend the period of assistance.

For strategic outcome 1 (crisis affected population), the funding level is acceptable and regular thanks to traditional donors. Same observation for strategic outcome 5 (capacity strengthening support), which benefitted from long duration contributions that will be utilized in 2023 as well.


















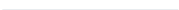














During 2022, WFP secured a total of USD 57 million representing 71 percent of the required resources to implement the budgeted activities of the CSP 2019 - 2024. To avoid interruption in ongoing cash and food assistance, WFP requested internal advance financing of USD 11 million over the course of 2022. After the forecasted contributions were confirmed, the advance funding was reimbursed.

























Some 95 percent of contributions were earmarked, while flexible funding represented 5 percent of confirmed resources. Flexible contributions were thus used to fill some gaps in underfunded activities or bridge the gap between various funding streams for key programmes. All the strategic outcomes are affected by non-flexible funding. WFP is continuously advocating for contributions at a CSP level which ensure wider flexibility (e.g. for loaning food or cash to different activities).

Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SR 1. Everyone has access to food	28,853,594	17,106,514	40,690,085	26,529,153
SO01: Crisis-affected people in targeted areas, including refugees, are able to meet basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises	13,518,666	10,831,128	15,900,097	12,140,603
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.	13,518,666	10,831,128	15,900,097	12,140,603
Non-activity specific	0	0	0	0
SO02: Food-insecure populations in targeted regions, including school-age children, have access to adequate and nutritious food all year	15,334,927	6,275,385	24,789,987	14,388,549
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.	12,341,398	5,369,453	21,803,276	12,424,725
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).	2,993,528	905,932	2,860,993	1,963,824
Non-activity specific	0	0	125,717	0

SR 2. No one suffers from malnutrition	 2,160,052	 1,887,094	 3,027,368	 2,132,205
SO03: Nutritionally vulnerable populations in targeted areas, including children and pregnant and lactating women and girls, have improved nutritional status all year	 2,160,052	 1,887,094	 3,027,368	 2,132,205
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	 2,160,052	 1,887,094	 2,937,215	 2,132,205
Non-activity specific	 0	 0	 90,152	 0
SR 4. Food systems are sustainable	 8,314,880	 5,204,809	 8,131,059	 4,246,824
SO04: Food-insecure populations and communities exposed to climate shocks in targeted areas have more resilient livelihoods and sustainable food systems all year	 8,314,880	 5,204,809	 8,131,059	 4,246,824
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	 8,314,880	 5,204,809	 7,989,590	 4,246,824
Non-activity specific	 0	 0	 141,469	 0

SR 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs	 1,204,721	 906,437	 1,777,533	 990,403
SO05: 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	 1,204,721	 906,437	 1,777,533	 990,403
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	 1,204,721	 906,437	 1,777,533	 990,403
SR 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs	 32,703,006	 2,521,555	 3,483,780	 2,810,773
SO06: Humanitarian and development partners have access to common services that permit them to reach and operate in targeted areas all year	 32,703,006	 2,521,555	 3,483,780	 2,810,773
Activity 07: Provide UNHAS flight services for partners, to access areas of humanitarian interventions	 2,718,657	 2,506,466	 3,360,571	 2,736,307
Activity 09: Provide on-demand logistics services to Government, United Nations and Non-Governmental partners to facilitate effective field operations (CPA Service Provision and platform activities)	 29,984,349	 15,088	 123,209	 74,466
Non-activity specific	 0	 0	 0	 0

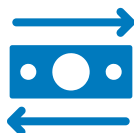
Non-strategic result	 0	 0	 1,674	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 73,236,254	 27,626,410	 57,109,827	 36,709,360
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 3,704,779	 1,874,686	 5,835,583	 3,771,071
Total Direct Costs	 76,941,034	 29,501,097	 62,945,411	 40,480,432
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 3,051,765	 1,916,524	 2,400,362	 2,400,362
Grand Total	 79,992,799	 31,417,621	 65,347,448	 42,880,795

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



76,133 refugees were reached through cash transfer distributions



USD 7.3 million transferred to beneficiaries through **cash-based transfer** interventions



33% female refugees classified as having a **minimum acceptable diet** (MAD) as of November 2022



6,168 refugee children were reached monthly through the **school feeding programme**



82% of refugee **schoolchildren** attended **school**

As part of its interventions in the Hodh El Chargui Region, WFP has been providing food and nutrition assistance to Malian refugees living in the Mbera Refugee Camp since 2012. The security situation in Mali remains unstable, resulting in a continuous influx of Malians to Mauritania, with more than 20,000 new arrivals registered this year by UNHCR, increasing the number of registered refugees to 91,263 as of December 2022.[1] Refugees rely on international assistance even though there are no restrictions on movement. Strategic Outcome 1 was well funded at 118 percent for assisting Malian refugees according to the needs expressed in the needs-based plan. The total funding received was consumed up to 89 percent. [2]

In 2022, WFP Mauritania provided an integrated assistance package to refugees within Mbera Camp, which included: (i) general distributions of food and cash, (ii) school meals, and (iii) nutrition treatment and prevention activities.

From the onset of 2022, WFP provided general food assistance to refugees based on their level of vulnerability following the categorization completed in December 2021, which was determined through a targeting exercise conducted by the WFP-UNHCR Joint Targeting Hub and the government's Social Registry team.[3] This categorization, which classified households based on three vulnerability levels,[4], has enabled WFP to better tailor its assistance to those most in need through implementation in collaboration with UNHCR, the CSA and the financial service provider Banque El Amana (BEA).

WFP food assistance targeted the two most vulnerable groups (Group 1 and 2), reaching a total of 54,078 refugees (29,581 women and 24,497 men) in Group 1 with monthly food rations and 76,133 refugees (41,645 women and 34,488 men) in Groups 1 and 2 with unconditional cash. The hybrid ration distributed to Group 1 beneficiaries covered an average of 61 percent of the Kcal needs depending on the month, with 3,770 mt of food and USD 7 million of cash distributed[5]. Distributions took place every two months to mitigate the risks of spreading COVID-19.

Even with targeting, WFP did not secure the level of resources required to cover all refugee households in Group 1 and Group 2 with a full ration as planned and thus elected to reduce ration levels throughout the year to ensure a continued response. Post-distribution monitoring results from three rounds of assessments conducted in 2022[6] demonstrate mixed results regarding food consumption within the camp. Between April and August, the proportion of households classified as having *borderline* or *acceptable* food consumption levels increased by 6 percent. However, by

November, this figure had dipped by 11 percent compared to the baseline.[7]

While consumption patterns did not improve, trends for the average reduced coping strategy index and livelihoods-based coping strategies (livelihoods-based coping strategies for food security- LCSi) varied over the course of the year. The percentage of households who reported resorting to *emergency* coping strategies decreased by 3 percent overall between April and November, representing a 22 percent decrease amongst households classified as being in Group 1 and 1 percent amongst households in Group 2. During this same period, however, the percentage of new arrivals resorting to *emergency* coping strategies increased by 15 percent, which is not shocking given their arrival in the camp and need to settle in and establish livelihood sources to bolster their overall situation. That said, between April and November, the percentage of households classified as employing *emergency* or *crisis* coping strategies increased by 14 percent overall. This indicates that refugees were forced to resort to adverse strategies (i.e., selling valuable assets, reducing expenses for education or health, and/or resorting to adverse behaviors such as begging, etc.) to make ends meet. This situation could be related to the upward trend in prices reducing people's purchasing power in tandem with the reduced ration sizes provided over the course of the year.

Further, trends in consumption-based coping strategies (reduced coping strategies index - rCSI) decreased by 59 percent, representing a 70 percent decrease amongst households classified as being in Group 1 and over 40 percent for the other groups, between April and November, despite the seasonal effects of the lean season and the peak of inflation elements that tend to dampen households' ability to cope. In addition to the provision of general food assistance, refugees within the camp also benefitted from school feeding, nutrition treatment, and prevention activities as part of a holistic humanitarian response package.

Through the School Feeding in Emergency programme, WFP provided super cereal-based school meals to 6,168 students, 49.6 percent of whom were girls, throughout the school year as well as during summer school sessions.[8] This led to increases in school attendance. The evaluation of the Partnership for Sustainable Development Framework (CPDD 2018-2022) in June 2022 showed that joint United Nations assistance to school feeding in the Hodh Charghi, Assaba and Guidimakha regions as well as in Mbera camp improved the enrollment rate and the primary school completion rate by 12 percent and 13 percent respectively between 2019 and 2020. In the context of chronic food insecurity, WFP School Feeding in Emergency activities contributed to increasing school attendance.

The Hodh El Chargui region has one of the highest prevalence rates of global chronic malnutrition (28.5 percent) in the country, with Mbera Camp, specifically, recording a rate of 28.9 percent in 2022.[9] For global acute malnutrition, Mbera recorded a prevalence rate of 8.4 percent, with a severe case rate of 0.8 percent.[10] In response, as part of its blanket supplementary feeding (BSF) activity, WFP provided specialized nutritious foods for the prevention of malnutrition from June to September to 3,495 children aged 6-36 months [11] (including 1,692 girls and 1,803 boys) as well as 1,462 pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW) for a period of eight months from May. WFP's targeted supplementary feeding activity also worked to treat moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), reaching 2,161 children (some 49.97 percent girls) and 484 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) throughout the year. WFP complemented its nutrition activities, with sensitization on infant and youth child feeding (IYCF) and nutritional education, reaching an estimated 4,790 people with a coverage of 100 percent. Based on 2022 PDM results for between April and November, the proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet (MAD) increased from 3 to 5 percent. During this same period, the minimum dietary diversity scores for women of childbearing age[12] (MDD-W) decreased by 12 percent from 37 percent to 33 percent.

The target value was fixed at greater than 35 percent for MDD-W and greater than 2.75 percent for MAD. For MDD-W, the target was reached in April 2022, but the situation deteriorated afterward likely as a result of rising inflation coupled with cultural habits related to ration-sharing. While MAD increased slightly between April and November, it remains quite low overall, which indicates that WFP and its partners within the camp need to continue to focus on behavior change communication as well as activities that allow for the continued amplification of dietary diversity.

For activities within the camp, WFP mainstreamed gender to ensure that drivers of inequality are understood and considered during implementation. GFD implementation is adjusted to respond to the needs of people with special needs, namely pregnant and lactating women, women with children, and elderly people. Meetings are held in the presence of all refugees to ensure the proper sharing of information, and on the other hand at the information meetings of refugees on the general distribution of food and cash all women, men, and youth leaders are represented. Save the Children, WFP's cooperating partner, makes sure that these categories of people are prioritized during distributions thanks to a special and different distribution circuit compared to other recipients.

Despite the provision of a comprehensive humanitarian package, based on trend analysis from the three 2022 PDMs in the camp, the food security situation remained unstable for all assisted groups within Mbera Camp. Between April and August, the proportion of *severely* or *moderately* food insecure households decreased by 7 percent, representing a 4 percent decrease amongst households classified as being in Group 1 and a 2 percent decrease amongst new arrivals. This positive trend was not, however, maintained by the November PDM, likely a result of the reduced ration coupled with inflationary pressures. Between April and November, the percentage of *severely* or *moderately* food insecure

households in the camp increased slightly (1 percent overall), with a 17 percent increase in those classified as food insecure observed amongst Group 1. At the same time, decreases were observed in Group 2 (by 12 percent) and amongst new arrivals (by 13 percent).

Despite this light deterioration overall, in August, a 6 percent increase in the percentage of households classified as having *borderline* food consumption was observed even though it was during the particularly severe lean season period. The average consumption-based coping strategies index fell by 37 percent and 59 percent, respectively, in August and November compared to April. This indicates that refugee households are employing some adaptation strategies to mitigate the effects of seasonal shocks despite the peak in inflation.

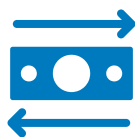
Over the course of 2022, improvements were observed in the consumption of vitamin A, protein-rich foods and haem iron; as well as the proportion of children 6-23 months of age who received a minimum acceptable diet (which increased by 77 percent) between April and November. This performance was, however, adversely impacted by required ration cuts. In the coming months, inter alia, the situation is expected to improve with the upcoming harvests and new WFP response for 2023.

In terms of accountability and protection, WFP worked with partners and communities to ensure that risks related to the protection of women, children, persons with disabilities and the elderly were understood and mitigated. WFP and its partners used inclusive and participatory community-based approaches (including information sharing and outreach) as part of the targeting and distribution process to ensure transparency and guarantee that all beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries are aware of the inclusion and exclusion criteria as well as the rations to be distributed, the timing and duration of each distribution. WFP further promoted the inclusion and active participation of women in complaint committees during targeting and litigation management throughout distributions. WFP worked to achieve gender balance in these committees. WFP established community feedback and response mechanisms (CFRM) within the camp starting in 2019. These mechanisms continued throughout 2022 and included Help Desks (run by WFP's financial service provider as well as WFP) as well as a toll-free hotline. The hotline, specifically, offers an anonymous channel through which beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries can ask questions, provide feedback, and learn more about WFP's activities within the camp. In 2022, 75 percent of the hotline users were women.

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



229,850 people reached with cash-transfers with **government as intervention lead**



27,764 women were reached with **nutrition messages**



50,061 primary school children received a morning porridge and a hot lunchtime meal at **school**

In 2021, Mauritania experienced an agro-pastoral crisis marked by drought, affecting production yields and pasture and threatening livelihoods. This led to acute food insecurity and a record-high number of people (879,000) facing a *crisis* situation[1] in the 2022 lean season.[2] Strategic Outcome 2 was overfunded at 177 percent for general food assistance (via cash) and well-funded at 96 percent for seasonal blanket supplementary feeding according to the needs expressed in the needs-based plan. The total funding received was consumed up to 81 percent.

To complement government efforts, WFP Mauritania provided cash assistance to the most food-insecure people coupled with blanket supplementary feeding (BSF) to prevent malnutrition in children 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women for 4 to 6 months during the peak of the lean season. WFP also provided a nutrition-sensitive integrated package by effectively combining food and nutrition assistance with complementary services to improve feeding practices and support the early detection of moderate and severe acute malnutrition.

In 2022, WFP reached 229,850 people (121,228 women, 108,622 men) in the regions of Guidimakha[3], Gorgol[4], and Hodh El Gharbi[5] via monthly cash transfers based on household size, accounting for 33 percent of total 2022 lean season needs.[6]

Cash assistance and BSF were provided between April and October as part of the pre-lean season and lean season response. To ensure that geographical targeting is as efficient and equitable as possible, WFP supported the *Comite de Cordination et de Mise en oeuvre de la Reponse* (CCMR)[7] in developing a new methodology that enabled, for the first time, the coverage of all communes in affected *moughataas*. The transfer value of the assistance was calculated based on the Minimum Expenditure Basket, considering the inflation rate and surging prices, providing a full ration of 621/MRU person.[8] Given the unprecedented level of needs, the technical group of the DCAN decided to maintain the ration at 450 MRU per person to maximise the coverage and number of people reached. WFP used the Social Registry for targeting the most vulnerable in addition to complementary community-based targeting to minimize exclusion errors. This process was then followed by door-to-door verifications for all eligible households to maximise the targeting accuracy.

Upon the request of the government, WFP developed a new methodology for geographical targeting that enabled enhanced coverage and equity among communes. WFP enhanced the targeting methodology by introducing criteria for semi-urban localities and led the process of calculating and documenting the transfer value. This marked the first time the process was conducted within the DCAN.

In addition, WFP channelled a portion of its assistance through the government's shock-response programme, El Maouna, of the CSA, to enhance the government's capacity to respond to shocks.[9] WFP provided technical support to the CSA throughout the implementation of the assistance, including on geographical and household targeting, verifications, preparation of payment lists, and the design and roll-out of monitoring and evaluation surveys. WFP aims to gradually scale up the assistance delivered by the government and accompanying technical support to enhance the government's readiness and response capacity and contribute to the overall shock-responsive social protection system in Mauritania.

As part of the malnutrition prevention programme, 7,320 children[10] aged 6-23 months (3,991 girls and 3,329 boys) and 1,713 pregnant and lactating women received integrated nutrition services from June to November; with a total quantity of 464 mt of specialised nutritious food delivered.[11] WFP worked with a wide network of NGOs to provide a package of services consisting of nutritional supplementation (in-kind), the promotion of good Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices, and early detection and referral of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) and Severe Acute Malnutrition cases. Some 138 people[12] were trained on managing moderate acute malnutrition, monitoring and tools for data collection, and implementation, while 16,417 people (13,826 women and 2,591 men) were sensitized to promote good IYCF practices. In December 2021, WFP conducted a knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAP) survey in

the Guidimakha region, demonstrating the strength of IYCF practices among programme participants.[13]

As part of the lean season BSF programme, WFP carried out community screenings across the three regions targeted by the resilience package[14], which are amongst the most precarious areas of the country. WFP also conducted five food security assessments among beneficiary households during the 2022 pre-lean season and lean season response.[15]

The implementation of the pre-lean season response was delayed due to the late reception of funds, which impacted the timing of the first distribution and resulted in a combined April-May distribution. While the lean season response was coupled with BSF, the pre-lean season response was not, due to limited resources, which likely hampered some effects on nutrition outcomes.

WFP's 2022 lean season food and nutrition assistance led to an improvement in the food security situation of targeted households. The proportion of households classified as *severely* or *moderately* food insecure decreased by 8 percent between April and June and an additional 35 percent between August and November due to improvements observed in overall household-level food consumption. In addition, households classified as having *borderline* or *acceptable* food security (as measured by the Food Consumption Score - FCS), increased in June by 1 percent and by 7 percent as of November. In addition to improving the quantity and quality of household food consumption, the transfers distributed also allowed vulnerable households to reduce their economic vulnerability and capitalize on their assets. The proportion of households with *crisis* or *emergency* livelihood-based coping strategies decreased by 33 percent in June after the pre-lean season response and by 27 percent in November after the lean season response compared to the April baseline. Transfers also assisted with debt repayment, education, and health expenses. The proportion of households that diversified their sources of income increased by 82 percent between August and November. During this period, the proportion of households in the *very poor* or *poor* quintile of the Wealth Index decreased by 18 percent, indicating an improvement in economic vulnerability and the capitalization of assets amongst vulnerable households.

Overall, evidence demonstrates that cash transfers helped meet several non-food and social needs, which has positively impacted food security in the medium term, as households were able to reduce debt and safeguard their assets and income sources. According to the November 2022 PDM, some households used a portion of their rations to purchase food (96 percent), share with family members (16.2 percent), repay debts (89 percent), purchase non-food items (18.2 percent) and contribute to health care (35.9 percent) or education (22.6 percent) expenses. Some 67 percent of surveyed households reported that they spent more than 75 percent of their overall revenue on food at the time of the endline.

School feeding is one of three key components of WFP Mauritania's integrated resilience package, which also includes food assistance for assets (FFA) and targeted supplementary feeding and related nutrition-based prevention activities. Any school located in a resilience site or commune is targeted for school feeding interventions.

In line with the objectives of the CSP and its mission to support the Ministry of Education implement the National School Feeding Programme, WFP mobilized funds to provide two hot meals per day to 50,061 students (24,949 girls and 25,112 boys)[16] enrolled in 376 schools across three regions[17] covered by the WFP-UNICEF integrated resilience package, with a total quantity of 1,186 mt. This activity focused on areas with high rates of food insecurity, malnutrition, and low school enrolment. Over the course of the 2021-2022 school year, the enrollment rate was 5 percent (3 percent for girls and 8 percent for boys).

Two volunteer cooks prepare the meals every day. However, in some schools, there is a rotation system between parents. The Canteen Management Committees (1,128 women and 2,256 men) and the Parents' Association regularly monitor the supply, storage, and preparation of meals and participate in awareness raising to garner community support.

To complement on site school meals, 18 school gardens were constructed by the FFA team. The gardens provide leafy greens and vegetables for the daily meals and encourage dietary diversity. Lessons on farming and the importance of a diversified and nutritious diet were conducted throughout the year and parents were invited to the schools to learn about the gardens and discuss nutrition-based messages.

To strengthen the impact and ensure the sustainability of the National School Feeding Programme, WFP carried out an energy needs assessment in April 2022 in coordination with key stakeholders (including communities). The assessment aimed to explore the feasibility of integrating clean cooking solutions into school canteens. Based on the results, six schools were selected for a butane gas pilot, which started in November 2022.[18] The pilot aimed to reduce firewood consumption and wood collection, a laborious task often performed by women and girls, and provided butane gas stoves (and reserves) and supported the construction of fuel-efficient stoves. Key learnings from the pilot will be documented in 2023 and shared with government and other key stakeholders and used to scale it.

In terms of institutional capacity-strengthening, WFP advocated with the government for membership in the Global School Meals Coalition[19], the inclusion of a budget for school feeding on the State Finance Act, resource mobilization, and commitment to the coordination of the various direct and indirect actors in school feeding. In September 2021, Mauritania signed the Global School Meals Coalition. As of late November 2022, a government-led analysis with

technical support from WFP was underway to conduct an updated Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER)[20], the results of which will not only lead to an updated national action plan in-line with the Global School Meals Coalition objectives as well as other state objectives but also will be used to inform the national commitment making process.

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



42,675 children and women were enrolled in the malnutrition treatment programme



916 health centres were provided with malnutrition treatment



98% of children and women recovered from moderate acute malnutrition (3 percentage points higher than in 2021)

To address the immediate causes of acute malnutrition before it becomes life-threatening, nutritional assistance through the provision of specialized nutritious foods (SNFs) has been crucial in improving the overall nutritional situation in a given area as well as reducing the incidence of severe acute malnutrition recorded during the lean season when the peak of severe acute malnutrition and moderate acute malnutrition cases is recorded.[1] Strategic Outcome 3 was funded at 142 percent for the treatment of malnutrition according to the needs expressed in the needs-based plan. The total funding received was consumed up to 98 percent.[2]

Over the course of the year, WFP provided technical, financial and logistical support to the Central Nutrition Sub-Directorate and the Regional Health Delegations at the decentralized level to treat children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women. In total, 42,675 cases of MAM (35,534 children aged 6-59 months and 7,141 pregnant and lactating women) were treated and reported cleared[3] with 81 percent coverage, and a recovery rate of 98 percent. Communities residing more than five kilometers from available health facilities were assisted at the community level, including 916 *Centres de Récupération Nutritionnelle Ambulatoire pour les Enfants Modérément Malnutris* [4] which are housed within health centers, a default rate of 2 percent was reported, which is in-line with SPHERE Standards.[5]

Learning and monitoring groups on best practices in infant and young child feeding have been set up (6 out of 7 regions) to be trained and mentored to contribute to the promotion of IYCF good practices and the early detection of malnutrition at the community level. Targeted beneficiaries were located in the regions of Gorgol, Guidimakha and Hodh El Gharbi, which were classified as nutritional emergencies as per the 2021 SMART Survey and were thus prioritized for response. In addition, 393 mt of food were distributed to 1,352 auxiliaries responsible for implementing care activities as part of an incentive programme to "compensate" them for their work.

As part of the 2022 activity, specialized nutritious foods (Plumpy Sup, Super Cereal and Super Cereal Plus), social and behavior change communication (SBCC) materials[6], and mid-upper arm circumference tapes (MUAC) were provided to 916 CRENAMs in the six regions that were most affected by acute malnutrition[7] in accordance with the malnutrition management protocol. Regular monitoring and supervision were carried out by cooperating partners to strengthen health and community workers' skills vis-à-vis the management of moderate acute malnutrition.

Over the course of 2022, sensitization messages were provided to 5,288 men and 27,764 women on a series of topics including child nutrition, overall nutrition and diet, care and hygiene and the equitable sharing of responsibility for care and decision-making through an estimated total of 900 awareness and nutrition education sessions. Nutrition messages were also disseminated in nutrition recovery centers and other CSP activities. The activity was implemented in coordination with UNICEF.

This activity faced challenges vis-à-vis the late confirmation of funding which led to procurement delays due to congested global supply routes. All operations were adjusted considering these delays as well as best-before dates (BBDs) for commodities. To proactively mitigate these challenges, WFP held weekly food management meetings between all key stakeholders to address issues as they arose.

Significant progress has been made over the course of 2022 in terms of nutrition indicators especially in the areas covered by the integrated resilience package response. As per the October-November annual survey results, 93.4 percent of surveyed households had consumed protein-rich foods in the last seven days (seven-day recall period) and 89.6 percent reported consuming Vitamin A-rich foods[8]. Despite these gains made, significant effort is still required vis-à-vis early childhood nutrition. As per the October-November annual survey results, only 6.5 percent of children were reaching a minimum acceptable diet (MAD), which could have negative impacts on their overall nutritional status, particularly on brain development, growth, and immune system health. WFP will thus focus on further enhancing its social behavior change communication activities in collaboration with UNICEF and other key players going forward.

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



18 schools and 7 community gardens developed in resilience sites



155 government partners and local NGOs staff trained on new FFA techniques



10 solar pumps installed to support community gardens



10,079 trees planted in the regions of Assaba and Guidimakha



5.25 hectares of vegetable gardens set up in resilience sites

WFP is promoting and implementing a long-term resilience approach combining various protection and production interventions to contribute to national priorities and reduce structural vulnerabilities.[1]

Food For Assets (FFA) activities provide cash transfers to the most vulnerable households in exchange for their participation in community-based work (asset creation). The monetary assistance supports beneficiaries' food, health, and school expenses as well as income-generating activities. In addition, FFA activities can enhance beneficiaries' diets, and the surplus production allocated to school canteens and pregnant and lactating women. Communities are linked with production cooperatives and with agricultural value chains (production, storage, conservation, processing, and access to market). Community involvement is made possible through sensitization and training activities, with women and youth being key participants. Strategic Outcome 4 was well funded at 96 percent according to the needs expressed in the needs-based plan. The total funding received was consumed up to 51 percent.[2]

The community members' work is evaluated based on quantity and quality and converted into cash value. A distribution plan is then established and cash transfers are carried out through a partner bank. WFP conducted five distributions in 2022 for a total of USD 1.3 million.

FFA activities were implemented in all 68 integrated sites across three wilayas[3] and 10 moughataas reaching 29,648 beneficiaries (14,985 women and 14,663 men) [4] over the course of 2022. The programme supported communities in building or rehabilitating productive assets that improve the management of ecosystems and contribute to food production and household-level income generation. FFA interventions consisted of water and soil recovery activities to regenerate fertile land and increase its productive potential using simple but effective and scalable techniques such as half-moons, zai[5]; the production of compost to increase soil quality and increase agricultural and horticulture production; the creation and rehabilitation of wells to facilitate water access; the creation of household and community gardens for vegetable and fruit production, which mostly benefit women, to diversify households' diet through fresh, nutritious food and contribute to income generation by selling surplus production; the construction of stone bunds and small dikes to check water runoff and control erosion; as well as the construction of crop fences to avoid animal grazing. During 2022, a total of 524 hectares of agricultural land were rehabilitated (most of which was perceived as lost for production), and 22,675 meters of stone bunds and small dikes were built to control water runoff and counter erosion. In addition, 12 dams and flood water diversion weirs were built. The productive potential of these assets covers the needs of around 1,380 households.

To promote vegetable production, WFP equipped five wells with solar watering systems and supported eight cooperatives through providing seeds, perimeter development, fencing, and non-food items. In addition, a total vegetable yield of 22,790 kg was recorded in the sites supported by the Peace Building Fund (PBF) and 5.25 hectares of vegetable gardens were set up in resilience sites in 2022.

To promote environmental protection and restoration, 10,079 trees (jajube, balanites, and neem) were planted in the Assaba and Guidimakha regions, including 1,268 trees distributed to households in Assaba. Each household planted and maintained four trees. In addition to its environmental benefits, tree planting can support livelihood needs such as the production and consumption of fruits, fodder for animals (acacia leaves), fuelwood and wood for construction purposes (although WFP is exploring more sustainable sources), natural pesticides for crops (neem leaves), and oil production for natural soap (from balanites leaves). Products derived from trees also provide a source of income for households and community members.

WFP and the National Agency of the Great Green Wall (ANGMV) implemented activities for fencing and seeding trees on 205 hectares, including 110 hectares of mechanical sand dune fixation. In October, seven ANGMV staff participated in a WFP-led bootcamp, where they were trained on soil and water conservation techniques (CES/DRS) to introduce innovative techniques into their regular ANGMV projects for larger-scale impact.

In addition, WFP is paving the way for another innovative approach (in Mauritania), the setup of vegetable school-gardens in all schools where a UNICEF water point can be used for irrigation purposes. In resilience site schools, WFP worked with communities to secure 300 meters² of land and plant 20 trees and a school garden of 100 m² each in a total of 18 schools. The garden vegetables complement the standard school feeding ration with nutrient-rich foods and teach the students about the importance of a diversified diet. In one site in Guidimakha, for example, the students harvested more than 400 kg of vegetables across the period of March to May, of which they consumed 300 kg as part of the school meals menu and shared the remaining quantity with their families. WFP also organized several trainings with parents and school committee members on how to manage the gardens as well as the benefits of seeding, planting, and consuming from vegetable gardens.

A large focus of WFP in 2022 was on reinforcing local and national level capacities in resilience and FFA, several institutional capacity building sessions were organized with various levels of government. WFP organized trainings for more than 155 government partners and local NGO staff [6] on cooking stove construction, drone piloting, Seasonal Livelihoods Planning (SLP) elaboration, and soil and water conservation.

To explore innovative approaches adapted to local context and equip communities with the necessary technical knowledge of asset creation and maintenance, WFP organized a bootcamp the fourth on water and soil conservation techniques and soil defense and restoration in Assaba in October. Some 61 participants, including technical services, cooperating partners, WFP staff, governmental staffs and local community members, were trained on how to create or improve half-moons with deep trenches and how to use *zai* for tree planting. The transfer of technical know-how was present throughout the implementation of all FFA activities -from low-tech low-risk techniques to more complex work as part of a progression rationale. All FFA participants received continued training to ensure they can maintain assets on their own. In September 2022, WFP held a five-day-session in Kiffa to elaborate the Seasonal Livelihoods Planning (SLP)[7] for Assaba. This workshop also served as an opportunity to train 61 people from WFP's three main implementation regions on the SLP process so they can replicate the process. Further, in March 2022, WFP organized a five-day training in Selibaby to train 15 people, including nine WFP staff on drone piloting. The staff will continuously pilot drones in the resilience sites in their region to capture aerial images of the assets and monitor their evolution and the subsequent effects on the environment. This will support decision making and provide videos and pictures for communication and advocacy.

WFP hosted three student interns from *Institut Supérieur d'Enseignement Technologique* de Rosso (ISET)[8] to support their skills trainings. They worked on three key themes, 1) Setting up a steering committee at the Gvave Guirjmeu site, 2) Supporting the networking of agricultural cooperatives in resilient sites, and 3) Facilitating Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP) in the site of Lemghays, in Hodh El Chargui region. The internship programme marked the first of an enhanced collaboration between WFP and Mauritanian academic institutions to introduce more students to international development with a focus on providing young female students with the skills necessary to succeed within the workforce.

Beyond the mentioned outcomes, FFA has positive youth and gender-related impacts. Youth empowerment is promoted by training young people on how to produce gabion boxes. Youth were also enabled to build assets such as dikes and other water management infrastructures across FFA sites. The aim of these workshops was to help young people acquire necessary skills to facilitate their employment or entrepreneurship endeavors. In some villages, young people used the cash they received from FFA activities for productive investments, namely the purchase of donkeys and carts (an essential means of transportation in rural Mauritania), the construction/renovation of wells and houses, and the purchase of seeds.

Similarly, women invested the money received from FFA activities in various income-generating activities (buying goats to produce milk and feed their families, especially children; opening small village stores, and producing handicrafts to sell), contributing to their socioeconomic empowerment. In the village of Gvava-Peulh (Assaba region), women used food (sorghum, corn, and beans) from the agricultural land rehabilitated through FFA activities for GASPA's[9] participants. Women have further been trained on the use of local products to enrich children's diets and improve their

nutritional status [10].

WFP continued to operate five pilot sites in Guidimakha to support cooperatives to implement SAMS activities. During the first half of 2022, trainings and awareness raising initiatives were held to support group adhesion to the process and elaborate the necessary formal documents. In the second half of the year, WFP provided the cooperatives with equipment for storage of cereals from community production. Two warehouses were built and 540 bags and 800 cans were distributed, while additional items are under procurement (236 bags, 1355 cans, and 44 pallets). WFP expects the cooperatives to be able to store their produce for at least five months, reducing food expenses and enabling them to sell surpluses when market prices are at their highest.

WFP has set up a system to monitor assets through aerial images collected by drones, signing a service contract with the firm 'En Haut!' to provide technical support to the Country Office. In 2022, trainings (onsite and workshops) were provided to WFP staff designated to flying the drones, which enabled the staff to conduct monthly site monitoring, particularly during the rainy season, and provide technical reports, photos, and videos which were used in reports by the Country Office, RB, and HQ. There is another training on the use of drones in humanitarian applications in January followed by the production of thematic videos on the impact of the assets on the environment.

From mid-October to mid-November 2022, the Mauritania Country Office conducted its annual FFA and resilience survey amongst beneficiary households. Overall results demonstrate that the proportion of households classified as having *acceptable* or *borderline* food consumption stands at 97.6 percent. Four out of every five surveyed households had *acceptable* food consumption (as per the Food Consumption Score).

Some 29.1 percent of beneficiary households did not resort to using livelihoods-based coping strategies despite facing multiple shocks over the course of the year, a sign of heightened resilience likely associated with WFP activities. In addition, 49.3 percent of surveyed households resorted solely to using *stress*-based coping strategies and some 28.5 percent reported high anticipatory capacity, and 44 percent had high absorptive capacity as per the Subjectively Evaluated Resilience Score (SERS)[11].

With the cash they received for asset creation, 92 percent of surveyed households reported that they purchased food, of them, 83 percent reported that they used 75 percent or more of their total expenditure to purchase food. An additional 9 percent stated that they used some of their cash to buy additional ruminants or poultry.

In terms of overall satisfaction with the FFA programme, roughly 93.4 percent of surveyed households stated that they were satisfied with the assistance, with 91.2 percent stating that the WFP assistance provided respect and dignity.

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



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



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

Mauritania has an active social protection system in place that is government-led and governed by the *Stratégie Nationale de la Protection Sociale (SNPS)*[1]. Ratified in 2013 to reduce the vulnerability of disadvantaged groups, the launch of this strategy marked increased government ownership and led to a significant change in the social protection landscape in the country. It enabled the creation of the National Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Shared Prosperity (SCAPP), a unified social registry, a national safety net programme[2] and the Dispositif national de prévention et de réponse aux Crises Alimentaires et Nutritionnelles (DCAN) as a tool to coordinate the prevention and management of food and nutrition crises. This led to the creation of the nation's first-ever government-led *Plan National de Réponse (PNR)*[3] and the inception of the *Fond National de Réponse aux Crises Alimentaires et Nutritionnelles*[4], which is slated to be used in 2023 as the primary financing mechanism for the lean season response.

Mauritania has made great efforts in developing its social protection system to improve its response to shocks through the above-mentioned tools. Nevertheless, considerable challenges remain in terms of long-term financing, coordination and leadership created by divergent priorities and interests of government entities working in the field of social protection. Strategic Outcome 5 was funded at 148 percent to provide capacity strengthening support to national institutions according to the needs expressed in the needs-based plan. The total funding received was consumed up to 80 percent.[5]

Faithful to its 2019-2022 CSP, WFP continued its operational and technical support to state entities[6] directly or through its Cooperating Partners to strengthen the capacities of the national system to face these challenges. In 2022, WFP provided significant technical support for the SNPS execution which will likely take effect in 2023 and will place increased emphasis on shock-responsive social protection for which WFP is the governments's partner of choice for implementation. WFP continued to deploy a national consultant to support the DCAN's coordinating bodies to ensure the overall functioning of the body including assisting with the coordination of regular implementation and monitoring committees as well as to bolster coordination and collaboration amongst state and non-state actors.

Further, the Social Registry has become the entry point for partners for pre-lean season and lean season targeting through WFP's technical support and ongoing leadership. WFP remains one of the primary users of the Social Registry for targeting beneficiaries for its seasonal lean season response operations and provides regular feedback to the Social Registry vis-à-vis the overall functioning of the system (including inclusion and exclusion errors). As a result, it ensures a continuous update of the data thanks to a complementary targeting to minimize exclusion and inclusion errors. The use of the system as well as critical feedback provided by WFP has allowed the Social Registry to function well and become more legitimate in the eyes of government and other strategic partners, which has led to the support of several actors including the government to adopt it in the targeting of their programmes.

Using a twin-track approach (Track 1[7] and 2[8]), WFP supported the expansion of the El Maouna programme to reach 429,002 beneficiaries with cash assistance. In support of the El Maouna/CSA 2022 lean season response, WFP distributed cash assistance financed by the disbursement of ARC Replica[9] as part of its pre-lean season and lean season assistance. During this operation carried out in May 2022, 41,662 beneficiaries received a double distribution covering the months of April and May during the pre-lean period to enable them to safeguard their resources and assets in advance of the lean season.

A joint evaluation of the Integrated Social Protection Program was organized in the Guidimakha region (using SDG funds) the results of which are now being fed into the updated national Social Protection Strategy. As part of its social protection work, WFP continued its joint project with UNICEF, focusing on each agencies' complementary actions to strengthening and operationalizing the nation's social protection system.

In terms of partnerships, WFP maintains several strategic partnerships with state and non-state actors to strengthen programme interventions and increase the capacity of the national system. WFP worked closely with the CSA, the

Observatoire de la Sécurité Alimentaire (OSA)[10] and international non-governmental organisation Action Contre la Faim (ACF)[11] to support early warning data collection, management, and analysis. The choice to support the OSA by directly implementing the activities necessary for the operation of the early warning system, in collaboration with cooperating partner ACF, is motivated by the central role it plays in terms of monitoring the food security situation within the CSA. To date, a total of 127 sentinel sites have been created by ACF and the government with technical oversight from WFP to collect and monitor the food security situation across three wilayas[12] that are often most affected by food insecurity as per the yearly results of the Cadre Harmonisé analysis. These results have fed into food security analysis informing population estimates and led to a more real-time monitoring of the ever-evolving food security situation on the ground.

In addition, WFP maintains an active partnership agreement with Taazour. This agreement aims at the implementation of the SNPS in general and specifically the implementation of a comprehensive, coherent, and effective National System for Adaptive Social Protection. However, this collaboration could also serve as an entry point for strategic discussions between the two institutions on the improvement of the Social Registry payment platform as well as opportunities for articulation between social safety net programmes and/or the integration into the Registry database of updated data during complementary targeting operations carried out by WFP.

Throughout 2022, WFP worked in close collaboration with the World Bank to leverage discussions and action vis-à-vis the Mauritanian government’s need to strengthen the national social protection system to rapidly respond to humanitarian needs in the event of shocks or stressors. This partnership which involves a joint MOU, joint workplan, and even the sharing of a technical expert[13] allows the agencies to work together to better support the government both financially and technically.

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



97 percent of users were **satisfied** with UNHAS services (8 percentage points higher than in 2021)



1,564 passengers were transported by UNHAS over the course of 2022

UNHAS has been present in Mauritania since 2012, in response to the sudden influx of refugees fleeing the conflict in northern Mali and has since provided a link between the capital Nouakchott and remote project implementation sites across the country. UNHAS supports humanitarian responders by enabling them to rapidly deploy relief supplies and personnel throughout the country to a total of four sites. It also provides medical and security evacuations when needed. A total of 42 organizations, including UN agencies, donors, and diplomatic missions, as well as international and national NGOs, rely on UNHAS to implement and monitor their humanitarian and development efforts in the country. More than half of those organizations operate in Bassikounou, where the refugee camp is located, and serve the refugee population. Over the course of 2022, in close collaboration with Aviation Security, the UNHAS fleet in Mauritania served a total of 1,564 passengers, with an average of 130 passengers per month, in addition to 4.9 mt of cargo.

Thanks to the generous contributions of donors - including, PRM, ECHO, and Germany - and the successful collaboration with the Mauritanian Government - including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the National Civil Aviation Agency (ANAC) - humanitarian workers in the region were able to reach project implementation sites in the area in two and a half hours, departing from Nouakchott to Bassikounou. Strategic Outcome 6 was underfunded at 10 percent to give access to humanitarian and development partners that permit them to reach and operate in targeted areas according to the needs expressed in the needs-based plan. The total funding received was consumed up to 9 percent.[2]

The need for and appreciation of UNHAS in Mauritania is demonstrated by the December 2022 user survey, with a 97 percent satisfaction rate. The surveyed users praised UNHAS' ability to quickly adapt to the needs of the humanitarian and development community and agreed that UNHAS provides frequent flights to their programme implementation sites. To date, UNHAS remains the most reliable air service for humanitarian and development workers in Mauritania. This is made possible by UNHAS' emphasis on the safety and security of its flights. For example, the Nouakchott-Bassikounou trip can take up to three days by road due to the long distance and poor road conditions, while by air, the trip takes two hours and 40 minutes, with considerable improvement in security conditions.

Based on user needs, UNHAS should serve Aïoun, Kaédi, Sélibaby, Kiffa, Néma, and Bassikounou from its main hub in Nouakchott. However, since some local airports do not meet International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) standards, only Kiffa, Néma, and Bassikounou are currently served by UNHAS. The rehabilitation works at the Sélibaby airport have been completed but the weather service is not yet installed, WFP is waiting for the authorization of ANAC[1], which when received, will allow UNHAS to start serving this destination as well.

Meanwhile, departures to Kaedi and Aïoun airports are not expected in the near future due to a lack of standard technical requirements and security. Four *ad hoc* flights took place in 2022, one of them for the high-level joint BMZ-WFP-UNICEF-UNHCR mission to Hodh El Chargui.

Feedback from UNHAS users was received through several channels, namely the User Group Committee meetings, the Passenger Satisfaction Survey, and the Provision of Access Satisfaction Survey.

Following the Ukrainian crisis and the disruption of the international markets, which made the procurement of cereals and fertilizers difficult, the government decided to conduct massive purchases to avoid market disruptions or inflation. WFP's logistical support to the government included renting a warehouse for three months to store this buffer stock for USD 24,600, in addition to providing 600 pallets (USD 50,000) to avoid direct contact of the food items with the ground.

Challenges for this activity in 2022 included limited resources. The government had asked WFP to train staff in charge of managing its warehouses and equipping regional warehouses. However, this could not be done due to the lack of resources.

The government is also interested in support and capacity for quality control bodies (certifications, analysis labs, staff upgrades, etc.). This is also in line with the recommendation of the regional bureau supply chain mission in March 2022. Food safety and quality control and certification are very weak in Mauritania and need to be strengthened. WFP's support could not take place in 2022 for resourcing reasons. However, WFP intends to provide technical assistance, equipment, and training once resources become available.

As a result of the scarcity of and rise in wheat prices in 2022, the Mauritanian government, through the World Bank, planned to purchase 25,000 mt of wheat via WFP. However, the purchase was not completed due to delays in the process and the government eventually deciding to reallocate the funds for other priorities.

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 faces multiple development and social challenges that are affecting women and young girls the most. Fishery and agriculture activities have traditionally allowed women and young girls to generate income. However, in 2022, a 20 percent tax hike for fishing rights along with prolonged drought have severely curtailed income generating opportunities. This explains why Mauritania's Global Gender Gap Index ranking remains low (146 out of 156 in 2021)[1].

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 has continued to ensure mainstreaming of gender into national protocols that it signs with government institutions as well as part of the SABER exercise with the Ministry of Education. For example, a 2022 agreement with the *Commissariat à la Sécurité Alimentaire (CSA)*[2] instructs technical divisions under the DCAN to ensure that gender and protection are criteria among the proposed modalities response.

With reference to the School Meals activity, WFP encourages a balanced representation of women and men in management committees across all 338 assisted schools. A further effort is made to ensure that an adequate proportion of female beneficiaries occupy leadership positions and can actively participate in decision-making processes. In April, WFP carried out an assessment on clean energy options. The results led to the design of a butane gas cooking pilot, which strives to ensure better cooking conditions for women as well as reduce the time required to collect firewood (a task that is often left to women and girls). The assessment builds a case for the need to engage government in discussions to systematically integrate modern energy solutions in the construction and renovation plans for school.

In Mauritania, 50 percent of rural households are involved in agriculture and while 77 percent engage in livestock to earn their livelihoods with women representing 45 percent. Women's participation in these sectors is high. Along with SAMS activities, savings groups exclusively managed by women were established. Through sensitizations, WFP encourages the members of the groups to reinvest in funds regeneration activities to reduce their financial dependence and contribute to their socio-economic empowerment. Because the money drawn from contributions is primarily used for social expenses rather than for production or entrepreneurial purposes, this presents an opportunity for awareness-raising efforts by WFP and other resilience actors to encourage women to use the funds for livelihoods purposes.

WFP's data collection and reporting tools are a further means of ensuring that gender mainstreaming is consistently evident throughout the implementation of activities. To study trends in gender inequalities between men and women in its areas of intervention, WFP commenced late in the year plans for a participatory household gender survey. In each distribution report, data are disaggregated by sex and age to understand if, for example, a specific category of people is more food-insecure and kick-off a further analysis to understand the root causes of this phenomenon.

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 risks associated with WFP's operations in Mauritania primarily relate to the risk of exclusion of some households during the lean season response and support to Malian refugees. Under both categories, WFP relies on the Social Registry to identify the most vulnerable households which are verified via complementary community-based targeting. Despite sound methodology and tight criteria, there are risks of inclusion and exclusion errors. WFP relies on its CFRM, a toll-free hotline, where community members can register irregularities or share comments on the targeting process. To reduce further risks, all cooperating partners receive a training on CFRM, and leaflets made available during any distribution to communicate the criteria used for targeting. The upward price trends in 2021 exposed communities, especially women and girls, to increased vulnerabilities such as sexual violence.

WFP Mauritania contributes to mainstreaming 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 protection principles throughout its activities to ensure that targeted populations can access assistance in a safe and secure environment.

As part of the pre-lean season and lean season response, several logistics efforts have been made to implement protection measures. The June PDM reported that 80.4 percent declared that they were treated with respect and dignity and 95 percent during the November PDM. Also, the participatory innovative approach of targeting beneficiaries combining the departmental work on the prioritization of villages (CODEP) and the use of the governmental social register data base and complementary targeting conducted seem to welcome the support of the beneficiaries. Indeed, in June 97 percent declared that the targeting is transparent and takes into account protection criteria and 86 percent during the PDM in November.

WFP develops and disseminates awareness-raising materials (banners and posters) on protection-related issues such as prioritizing the most-vulnerable groups, including pregnant and lactating women, women with children, elderly people, and people with disabilities.

In 2021, WFP developed a protection checklist and indicators to monitor its adherence to protection-related principles, which was utilized in 2022 across activities. 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 and crowd management.

WFP Mauritania remains committed to ensuring that beneficiaries are well informed of programme activities throughout the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation phases of interventions and can solicit feedback (ask questions, provide feedback, and submit suggestions and concerns including the reporting of misappropriation, fraud, embezzlement, sexual harassment and abuse observed) to better tailor the assistance to meet their needs. In 2022, some five (5) percent during the pre-lean season, and 16 percent during lean season of assisted beneficiaries across WFP-implemented programmes reported that they were informed about the programme in terms of what people will receive as well as the duration of assistance.

Throughout 2022, WFP strove to continue to strengthen its Community Feedback and Response Mechanisms (CFRM), which cover the entire intervention area. The mechanisms include a toll-free telephone number, through which community members could seek support or raise complaints as well as on-site Help Desks. The toll-free telephone number was displayed on promotional materials including banners, signposts, and information pamphlets at distribution sites and in other public places. A WFP technical committee manages data collected via the tollfree line on a monthly basis and agrees on the actions to take and subsequent response to the caller (if required). The committee is comprised of staff from the Programme, Gender, Information Management, and Research Assessment and Monitoring (RAM) teams.

In 2022, the number of calls rose from 2,092 (in 2021) to 15,506 calls over the 12-month period, representing an increase of 641 percent of calls mostly received from non-beneficiaries. This is likely predominately due to the

large-scale government lean season response for which there was confusion between the WFP and government helplines. Some 87 percent of calls were received during the lean season response period (between June and September). This is likely because the lean season is a large-scale response for which there are often questions vis-à-vis targeting criteria as well as significant requests for additional assistance. Some 87 percent of calls were received during the lean season response period (between June and September). This is likely because the lean season is a large-scale response for which there are often questions vis-à-vis targeting criteria as well as significant requests for additional assistance coupled with the fact that both WFP and the government had toll-free lines for the large response.

The proportion of women using the call centre remained at 73 percent (as was the case in 2021). Between 2021 and 2022, the use of Community and Feedback Mechanism (CFM) increased due to the country office social behaviour change communication strategy implemented. Callers' complaints were predominately in relation to exclusion errors, fraud, and compliance standards. During this period, sensitization was intensified especially during the pre-lean season and lean season targeting exercises with regular feedback provided to callers. Concerning the refugee camp, WFP and UNHCR, in conjunction with the Joint Targeting Hub's Center of Excellence, conducted joint sensitizations to encourage the use of the hotline.

In addition to the call center, throughout the year, WFP conducted regular field monitoring visits, which served as an important avenue to engage with beneficiaries and gather their opinions vis-a-vis the assistance they received.

Further, for integrated resilience activities, communities were involved in the design phase of project activities via community-based participatory planning exercises (CBPPs), which allowed them to have a direct say in the activities taking place in their community. WFP strives to the extent possible to always garner community feedback prior to implementation to ensure that programmes are community-driven.

Environment

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

As a Sahelian-Saharan country, Mauritania has been and will continue to be adversely affected by climate change. Around 44 percent of the population is rural, and the majority practices agriculture and livestock farming on degraded land.[1] The harsh agro-ecological conditions are exacerbated by the effects of climate change, recurring threats with a negative impact on food security, nutrition and household livelihoods. [2]

The sustainable management of natural resources remains a national priority. Through its FFA programme, WFP has mainstreamed environmental aspects within its interventions, including those that contribute to increasing land fertility and biodiversity, improving the resilience of vulnerable populations with a view of strengthening communities' capacities to manage natural resources. It further works with the communities to understand what resources they need, how to create sustainable assets.

In a context where the population relies on the environment as its main livelihood asset base, the path towards resilience starts with addressing land degradation, harnessing water, and reclaiming pasture and/or arable land through soil and water conservation techniques at scale. For this reason, FFA interventions serve as the foundation on which all other interventions of the resilience package are delivered.

The new vision of WFP, in terms of integrated activities, is to consider environmental protection as one of the fundamental pillars for improving the resilience of communities and food systems. Thus, in 2021, the Mauritania Country Office put in place an energy efficiency strategy through the *Energy Needs Assessment for the Integration of Clean Cooking Solutions* within WFP-assisted Schools in Mauritania. For this assessment, data collection was carried out in resilience site schools. Through the report, six schools were identified to conduct a pilot for clean stoves using Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), with the project kicking off in September 2022.

In addition, over the course of 2022, the use of compost in resilience sites increased because it was incorporated systematically in soil recuperation through the creation of half-moons and zaï. Its use, which has already begun in vegetable gardens and school gardens, is accompanied by awareness-raising vis-a-vis the proper use as fertilizer. Despite WFP's efforts, compost pit creation is limited and hindered by cultural habits.

Finally, the programme supported the installation of 10 solar pumps to develop community gardens which were installed in productive wells to improve water availability and reduce manual labor. Constructing storage systems and connecting pipes further reduced the burden of women's work. Water was also used for domestic pastoral purposes, in addition to its intended use for farming.

The RBD Admin unit is scaling up WFP's Environmental Management System (EMS) in the region. EMS is a key element helping COs reduce their environmental footprint from support operations. An EMS assessment mission by the regional advisor is planned for 2023, to build on activities already undertaken by the CO, and also to focus on potential improvements in energy efficiency, waste management, and staff awareness. Of particular interest, RBD will support the application process to obtain EEP and/or CBF funding for a solarization project that was not funded in 2022.

A Government-First response



In Mauritania, WFP has been at the forefront of supporting government in developing a national social protection system in the country. WFP supported the country to achieve some important milestones in strengthening the national social protection system including the development of the first PNR led by the government, the creation of the FNRCAN, and the operationalization of the DCAN. WFP's continuous efforts together with key government actors including Taazour and CSA and partners such as the World Bank and UNICEF mean that the major building-blocks for a nationally-led Social Protection system are gradually coming into place.

In particular, WFP has been collaborating with UNICEF, to reinforce a Mauritanian National Social Protection System that unites humanitarian and social protection capacities. This means that WFP contributes to adaptive social protection beyond its shock-response component through nutrition, resilience and school feeding activities.

The year 2022 was a milestone year since major steps have been achieved in equipping the country with the right set of tools, processes and institutional frameworks to lead and implement a seasonal response for those most affected (most vulnerable). Significant progress has been made on several key elements of the shock response component. These relate mainly to strengthening coordination and complementarity between actors by harmonizing their assistance modalities. As a result, actors not only carry out an annual review of the geographical and household targeting strategy, thus improving it, but they also review and adapt the transfer value, the monitoring and evaluation surveys, and the manner via protection and communication needs are provided to the targeted populations every year. The ability to coordinate effectively is crucial for providing cost-effective, timely, and efficient adaptive social protection systems able to respond to shocks.

Moreover, 2022 marked the first year for which the lean season response was coordinated directly by the DCAN and its auxiliaries. In July 2022, the government validated its National Response Plan, which called for a mixed modality response (cash and in-kind food assistance), with a priority focus on cash transfers where markets are functional, and resources are available.

The existing targeting and delivery tools harmonized between humanitarian and shock-responsive safety-net programmes further improved in 2022 through the implementation of a new geographical targeting methodology that enhanced coverage and equity among communes and resulted in a strengthened targeting strategy in semi-urban areas. These tools are being reviewed and improved every year for the lean season intervention and serve as ex-ante response tools for other emergency responses if and when required. In 2022, thanks to continuous improvement of the targeting criteria of the Social Registry, WFP was able to accelerate the targeting process as well as increase value for money. To further strengthen the national social protection system, a twin-track approach was followed, whereby WFP channeled a considerable proportion of its interventions directly through government structures or through WFP own channels where most appropriate. In 2022, WFP collaborated with the government to implement an intervention in the department of M'bout. This year, building on the lessons-learned from the 2020 pilot and with the technical support of WFP, the government led the cash-based response for a total of 34,000 food insecure people, covering the entire project cycle from geographical and household targeting, verifications, distributions to monitoring. This assistance represents a considerable improvement in the government-to-people transfer models with the support of WFP. The government was able to implement an informed and evidence-based assistance package by enhancing the quality of targeting and minimizing inclusion and exclusion errors. WFP will continue to gradually scale-up the proportion of lean season assistance that is delivered directly by the government and the technical assistance along

with it to enhance the state's readiness and response capacity as well as contribute to the overall social protection system in Mauritania.

WFP, its partners and the Mauritanian Government are heading in the right direction to strengthen and automatize the social protection system. In 2023, WFP will continue its technical assistance to finalize the operationalization of the DCAN to lead the entire food security and nutrition crisis analysis, planning and responses in the country, while enhancing the quality, coherence and efficiency of the existing early warning system using information produced by national surveys, projection models and community sentinel sites. WFP will continue supporting the operationalization of a national fund for food security and nutritional crisis response, as well as the government efforts in establishing consistent linkages between existing programmes, as part of a coherent safety-net package. In partnership with WFP, the Government is at the forefront of changing and improving the lives of those most vulnerable.

Data Notes

Overview

[1] The integrated resilience package was implemented in three wilayas of the country – Gorgol, Assaba and Guidimakha.

The tables detailing beneficiaries by programme area, modality, and transfer value do not take into account unique beneficiaries.

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Malnutrition prevention programme : The number of people (children under five as well as PLW) reached under the Nutrition Treatment Programme is higher than initially planned, as this activity was well funded. In addition, WFP and its partners conducted large-scale sensitization campaigns vis-a-vis the importance of nutrition treatment, which led to large numbers enrolled within the programme.

Beneficiaries by Modality

Based on both donor as well as beneficiary preferences, WFP prioritized cash-based responses when possible, in-line with market assessments.

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Asset Creation and Livelihood : Firstly, due to a lack of funding, some activities were not implemented or sometimes in a different form. Secondly, after the budget review, the number of beneficiaries was increased. These two reasons explain the low percentage of beneficiaries reached.

Malnutrition prevention programme : The targeted figure was not reached largely due to the fact that the Country Office and its partners faced difficulties in identifying enough beneficiaries in targeted areas. The planning figures overestimated the proportion of women in the households targeted to receive 2022 lean season support and thus would be eligible for this activity.

Malnutrition treatment programme : Planned figures within the camp aligned with actuals. However, for host community members, the number of potential beneficiaries was over-estimated at the onset of 2022.

Unconditional Resource Transfers : Cash transfers via the refugee camp and the 2022 lean season response were higher than initially estimated lower than that which was realized due to a) the large influx of refugees to the Mberra Refugee Camp due to an uptick in violence in Mali; and b) the severe lean season experienced in 2022 during which over 878,000 people were classified as being food insecure during the height of the lean season.

Annual Food Transfer

Strategic Outcome 1 : Iodized Salt : The difference between the planned amount and the actual distribution is explained by the delay observed in the purchase and delivery of iodized salt. Usually this commodity is purchased in Senegal but for reasons of quality of iodization in this country, it was purchased in Namibia. Due to the disturbance of the world maritime freight, this salt was delivered only towards the end of the year. That's why there was no distribution during some months.

Strategic Outcome 1 : LNS : LNS and Ready to Use Supplementary Food are the same commodity and should be read together. The difference is explained by the increased number of beneficiaries due to a large influx of new Malian refugees to the Mberra camp in 2022.

Strategic Outcome 2 : Corn Soya Blend : Late reception of the BMZ funds, the remaining commodities will be used as carryovers next year.

Strategic Outcome 2 : Iodized Salt : WFP has taken several measures since the start of the iodized salt shortfall to reinforce both regional and national salt supply chains. In addition, in October 2022, a WFP regional bureau mission came to Mauritania to start evaluating and mapping out potential salt vendors within the country. While the process would require significant investment (in terms of both manufacturing and testing) the WFP Mauritania country office will continue to explore possible in-country solutions over the next calendar year.

Strategic Outcome 2: Rice and Vegetable Oil : Late reception of BMZ funds coupled with a delay in supply chain deferred the distribution to beneficiaries.

Strategic Outcome 2: Wheat : Priority was given to the CBT instead of the GFD. This is why there was no purchase on this commodity.

Strategic Outcome 3 : Corn Soya Blend : Late reception of the BMZ funds in addition with Gimbel funds, the remaining commodities will be used as carry overs next year.

Strategic Outcome 3 : Lentils : Lentils are a commodity for volunteers. It is combined with wheat, salt and oil during the distributions. As the purchase of wheat was made later, thus lentils distribution was impacted. These commodities will be distributed as carry-over next year.

Strategic Outcome 3 : LNS and Ready to Use Supplementary Food : LNS and Ready to Use Supplementary Food are the same commodity and should be read together.

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Strategic Outcome 1 : The difference between the planned distribution and the actual distribution is explained by the lack of funding received in 2022 against the total planned amount distribution, causing the downward adjustment of cash rations as of July 2022 in order to be able to assist all eligible beneficiaries (most vulnerable and moderately vulnerable).

Strategic Outcome 2: In its budget planning for 2022, WFP has anticipated covering 170,000 beneficiaries during the lean season with a total transfer value amounting to USD 8,468,400. However, following the unprecedented level of needs recorded in the March 2022 Cadre Harmonise, WFP was able to mobilize more resources to increase its coverage reaching 233,000 beneficiaries (Of which 28,556 are channelled through the government programme) corresponding to USD 10,062,849 of cash transfers. These operational adjustments were made without a budget review.

Strategic Outcome 3 : The activity was not carried out due to insufficient funds.

Strategic Outcome 4 : Late reception of the BMZ funds, the remaining commodities will be used as carryovers next year.

SDG Indicators :

Number of mechanisms (by type) developed (by WFP, or by Government or partners with WFP support) to enhance policy coherence (linked to zero hunger): The Micronutrient Programme is not implemented directly by WFP. The 293,484 refer to SAM (Severe Acute Malnutrition) beneficiaries in WFP intervention zones, but are assisted by UNICEF. These

are then transferred to the CRENAMs assisted by WFP under MAM.

Number of mechanisms (by type) developed (by WFP, or by Government or partners with WFP support) to enhance policy coherence (linked to zero hunger): The figure was calculated from the following: SIGE, SABER, Cadre Harmonisé, Sentinel sites, Social Registry, ARC Replica, Taazour El Maouna, AGMV (Agence de la Grande Muraille Verte).

Number of partners participating in multi-stakeholder partnerships: 17 existing partnerships with WFP + UNHAS, IT, Logistics, BMZ, PBF (Peace Building Fund), and Debt Swap (Spain).

Context and Operations

[1] UNDP, Human Development Index Ranking, 2022.

[2] PREGEC, March 2022 noted that the number of food insecure people stood at 19 percent for the Sahel G5 and 20 percent for Mauritania.

[3] Hunger Hotspots FAO-WFP Early Warning on Acute Food Insecurity Bulletin, June to September 2022 Outlook : 12.6 million people facing crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity (Cadre Harmonisé Phase 3 or above).

[4] Hunger Hotspots FAO-WFP Early Warning on Acute Food Insecurity Bulletin, June to September 2022 Outlook.

[5] Cadre Harmonisé, March 2022, Communication Sheet, Government of Mauritania's Food Security Observatory. In March 2021, The Cadre Harmonisé results show 216,834 people classified in Phase 3 or above and 484,151 people projected; whereas, in March 2022, 678,543 people classified in Phase 3 or above and 878,921 people projected (457,039 female and 421,039 male).

[6] Cadre Harmonisé, March 2022, Communication Sheet, Government of Mauritania's Food Security Observatory.

[7] Government of Mauritania's Dispositif National de la Prévention et de la Réponse aux Crises Alimentaires et Nutritionnelles (DCAN), Review Workshop, December 12-13, 2022.

[8] As per the October 2022 Smart Survey Results, the GAM was above 15% in Hodh El Chargui (15.2 percent), Gorgol (19.6 percent), Brakna (16.4 percent), Trarza (16.5 percent) Tagant (16.6 percent), and Guidimakha (19.5 percent).

[9] At the level of Wilayas, the highest prevalences, between 20 and 30 percent, were obtained in Hodh Chargui (28.5 percent), Nord (27.8 percent), Guidimakha (25.2 percent) and Mberra (28.9 percent).

[10] WFP Market Price Monitoring Survey, January 2022.

[11] Cadre Harmonisé, November 2022, Communication Sheet, Government of Mauritania's Food Security Observatory.

[12] Government of Mauritania, Decree N° 0649 MF/MPME/MCIAT, July 15, 2022.

[13] WFP Market Price Monitoring Survey, July 2022.

[14] Cadre Harmonisé, March 2022, Communication Sheet, Government of Mauritania's Food Security Observatory.

[15] Taazour is the national agency for Solidarity and the Fight against Exclusion. It was created in November 2019 and is directly attached to the Presidency of the Republic. Taazour coordinates programmes and projects to combat poverty, exclusion, and marginalization.

[16] The CSA (Commission for Food Security) is a public institution endowed with administrative and financial autonomy. Placed under the supervision of the Prime Minister, it is administered by a supervisory board. Its last restructuring results from decree 192-2008, of October 19, 2008. Originally created in 1982 after the merger between the Mauritanian Cereal Office and the Food Aid Commission, the mission of the CSA has been taken care of since the great droughts of the 1970s by several state institutions.

[17] SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.

[18] SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.

Partnerships

[1] The National Prevention and response to food and nutrition crises was created in April 2021 by a state decree. The new scheme replaces the Food Security and Nutrition Groups and reinforces government leadership on preparedness and response planning and coordination. Since then, WFP has refocused its institutional support to support the operationalization of the scheme, through dedicated expertise.

Strategic outcome 01

[1] UNHCR Dashboard Mbera camp - Refugees registered, November 2022.

[2] Overall, the activity was underfunded. Due to insufficient funding, WFP reduced the rations at times to stretch existing resources to provide food and cash assistance in the camp.

[3] The Social Registry is a national tool for targeting poor households. It allows the state to channel social assistance to the poorest households efficiently and effectively. It was created in 2016 by the Ministry of Economy and Finance and attached to the general manager of Taazour in 2020. The Social Register covers the entire territory of Mauritania with 200,000 households (150,000 poor households and 50,000 households vulnerable to shocks) or 31 percent of the country's population. One operation of the global update of this tool was officially launched in November 2022 by the GM; and will cover the remaining 23 departments left. The national poverty rate as per the National Statistics Office's via the "enquête permanente sur les conditions de vie des ménages" hovers at 20 percent as of 2019. This means that the Social Registry is able to reach more than those classified as per the national poverty rate. However, the national poverty rate is likely to be adjusted upwards during the next survey taking into account the knock-on effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Ukrainian Crisis, and overall global inflationary pressures.

[4] Further to the finalization in 2021 of the re-targeting exercise and the identification of refugees into three groups, according to their level of vulnerability, from January 2022, WFP's food assistance is structured as follows:

- Group 1 (very vulnerable) benefits from two components (USD 12.47 for the cash component and 250 gr of rice, 25 gr of oil and 5 gr of salt in food) of the GFD ration. It consists of 60,100 people (74 percent of refugees living in the camp).
- Group 2 (moderately food insecure) receives only cash assistance from the ration (USD 12.47). It consists of 25,000 people (30 percent of refugees living in the camp).
- Group 3 (not vulnerable) is excluded from WFP food assistance. It consists of 1 700 persons (2 percent of the camp population).

[5] While Research Assessment and Monitoring (RAM) Unit calculations indicated that the hybrid cash-food ration covered an average (depending on the month) 61 percent of an individual's daily kCAL needs, beneficiaries –as per the November 2022 PDM stated that the provided ration covered some 27.4 percent of their essential needs. Beneficiaries, however, likely included non-food essential needs such as debt alleviation, school-related costs, and health services.

[6] Post-distribution monitoring assessments were conducted in April, August and November 2022.

[7] For Group 1, the proportion of households with a borderline to acceptable food consumption score increased in August (8 percent) but dropped significantly in November (-21 percent). In contrast, for the Group 2, the proportion of households with a borderline to acceptable food consumption score increased in both August (8 percent) and November (7 percent) compared to the baseline.

[8] School meals are distributed during remedial classes that take place during two months of holidays (July and August)). Those courses allow to strengthen the level of Students repeating the previous school year.

[9] Smart Survey Results, July 2021.

[10] Smart Survey Results, July 2021.

[11] 2,118 children aged 6-23 months were assisted from May to October out of a total of 3,000 children planned. In order to be able to consume all the food before the TDD, the age range was set at 6-36 months, which allowed WFP to reach 3,495 children during the last two months of the year. 1,295 pregnant and breastfeeding women were assisted out of the 1,500 planned or 86.3%.

[12] In this case, childbearing age is referring to children between the ages of 15-49 living in beneficiary households.

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition : Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron-rich food daily (in the last 7 days) : Due to price inflation, households likely had limited access to iron-rich foods

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition : Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days) : Due to price inflation, households likely had limited access to protein-rich foods

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition : Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days) : Due to price inflation, households likely had limited access to vitamin A rich foods

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition : Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron-rich food daily (in the last 7 days) : Due to price inflation, households likely had limited access to iron-rich foods

Attendance rate (new) : The method used to calculate this indicator in 2021 did not take into account children who were enrolled during the school year. It only took into account the number of children registered at the beginning of the year. This explains the difference between 2022 and 2021.

A.1.22-GFD: This figure represents the number of refugee beneficiaries reached via the Government's Tekavoul Social Protection system as part of cash distributions, which provides a monthly ration of MRU 500 (distributed quarterly) per household to some 6,168 households. The estimated household size in the camp is 4 members, meaning that a

total of 24,672 people were served.

Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: The target value was fixed at greater than 2.7 percent for MAD. The target was reached in April 2022, but the situation deteriorated afterward likely as a result of rising inflation coupled with cultural habits of ration-sharing.

Food Consumption Score : Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score : 2022 was characterized by an influx of Malian refugees into the camp. This influx has impacted the figures for group 1. Low funding resulted in reduced rations. Price inflation limited household access to food. All of these factors have resulted in a 43 percentage point drop in households with acceptable food consumption to those with limited or poor food consumption.

Food Consumption Score : Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score : The large influx since the beginning of 2022 and the lack of funding have forced a reduction in the ration. With inflation, households could not afford the food needed to ensure acceptable food consumption. This means the percentage of acceptable consumption score dropped and consequently increase for borderline or poor food consumption.

Food Consumption Score : Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score : 2022 was characterized by an influx of Malian refugees into the camp. This influx has impacted the figures for group 1. Low funding resulted in reduced rations. Price inflation limited household access to food. All of these factors have resulted in a 36 percentage point increase in households with poor food consumption.

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using emergency coping strategies: The sampling methodology in 2022 was more robust, and the data collection happened at the same in all the targeted moughataas. Also, the dataset has been weighted to extrapolate results on all the beneficiaries, but not used in 2021.

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies: The sampling methodology in 2022 was more robust, and the data collection happened at the same in all the targeted moughataas. Female-headed households receive more attention in terms of protection. Also, the dataset has been weighted to extrapolate results on all the beneficiaries, but not used in 2021.

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies: Female-headed households receive more attention in terms of protection. Thus, women had less recourse to emergency livelihood strategies despite the critical situation identified.

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies: By adapting to shocks (price increases, floods, the global food energy, and financial crisis as well as seasonal lean season constraints), households receiving assistance resort more to stress strategies than other strategies.

Follow up 2020 : As a result of the pandemic, measures were taken to limit the spread of COVID-19. The regional bureau published "Monitoring recommendations for COVID-19 response". Thus, the monitoring process for data collection was suspended or transferred to the TPM and cooperating partners in the Mberra refugee camp.

By cooperating partners or through focal points in assisted communities. These data were triangulated with other available data. The availability and quality of outcome indicators and cross-cutting indicators in 2020 had a significant impact on the country office's ability to conduct face-to-face PDMS surveys which is one of the main sources of data collection. These were either replaced by remote monitoring surveys or previous ones. Consequently, part of the data is missing or of poor quality.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] March 2022 Cadre Harmonisé.

[2] Communication Sheet, Government of Mauritania's Food Security Observatory indicated a total of 795,603 people across the country were classified as being in Phase 3-Crisis while 83,317 people were projected to be in Phase 4 – emergency. The remaining caseload was classified in Phase 2 (1,434,953) and Phase 1 (2,045,401).

[3] In Guidimagha, WFP served households residing within Ould Yenge, Selibaby, Ghabou and Wompou.

[4] In Gorgol, WFP served households residing in Maghama and Monguel.

[5] In Hodh El Gharbi, WFP provided assistance to households in Aioun, Kobeni and Tamchekett.

[6] WFP contributed to 33 percent of the overall 2022 lean season response. The Government of Mauritania covered the majority of the response (63 percent), while NGOs picked up the remaining 4 percent of the overall caseload.

[7] 621 MRU equals USD 17.1.

[8] The Response Implementation Coordination Committee (CCMR) coordinates the monitoring of the NRP, the preparation of the NRP report and the preparation of the capitalization exercise of the interventions carried out.

[9] Additional details vis-à-vis this response are documented in Section Government-First response of the ACR.

[10] Total number served (children and PLW) per suboffice: Kaedi Suboffice (5,886 Children and 967 PLW) and Kiffa Suboffice (1,434 Children and 746 PLW).

[11] 464 MT including Super Cereal with sugar and vegetable oil for pregnant and lactating women and girls, and also Super Cereal plus for children.

[12] Trained people included Government and Partner monitoring officers, supervisors and programme coordinators.

[13] The KAP survey conducted in December used a mixed qualitative-quantitative approach to compare the present with 2017 results. 72 percent compared to 56 percent in 2017 respondents know how long they should breastfeed. In addition, 55 percent of respondents compared to solely 12 percent in 2017 stated that they should go directly to a health facility if their child appears to be malnourished; and listed some of the main determinants of malnutrition in their responses.

[14] WFP's targeted wilayas for the integrated resilience strategy with FFA activities, school feeding, and nutrition treatment activities combined with lean season assistance when applicable and in-line with Cadre Harmonisé results includes Guidimagha, Gorgol and Hodh El Gharbi.

[15] Two baselines (April for the pre-lean season response and August for the lean season response) and three post-distribution monitoring (PDM) assessments (June for the pre-lean season response and October and November for the lean season response) were conducted to measure the effects of the 2022 lean season response.

[16] For the 2021-2022 school year, WFP served a total of 48,828 beneficiaries as of July 2022. For the 2022-2023 school year, which is underway, WFP reached some 50,061 beneficiaries, representing a 1 percent increase in terms of enrolment since last school year.

[17] Assaba, Guidimagha and Hodh El Chargui.

[18] Energy needs assessment for the integration of clean cooking solutions in WFP-assisted schools in Mauritania, April 22.

[19] Launch of the Global School Meals Coalition.

[20] Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) (worldbank.org).

Follow up 2020 : As a result of the pandemic, measures were taken to limit the spread of COVID-19. The regional bureau published "Monitoring recommendations for COVID-19 response". Thus, the monitoring process for data collection was suspended or transferred to the TPM and cooperating partners in the Mberra refugee camp. By cooperating partners or through focal points in assisted communities. These data were triangulated with other available data. The availability and quality of outcome indicators and cross-cutting indicators in 2020 had a significant impact on the country office's ability to conduct face-to-face PDMs surveys which is one of the main sources of data collection. These were either replaced by remote monitoring surveys or previous ones. Consequently, part of the data is missing or of poor quality.

A.1 : Thanks to the surplus funding, a larger number of beneficiaries could be reached.

Enrolment rate : Planning did not take into account the gender gap related to contextual constraints. The target for enrolment of boys was met but not for girls. In 2020 and 2021, the number of enrolees decreased compared to the previous years, respectively 2019 and 2020. This explains the negative values.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] The treatment of MAM and SAM is carried out throughout the year but in view of the difficulty of raising funds, WFP prioritizes its response during the pre-lean season and lean season periods, during which time communities' resort to the use of more and more severe coping strategies to make ends meet.

[2] The good funding situation is due to the sum of the carry-over from previous years, the new donation from Gimbel foundation and the late receipt of the BMZ/KfW funds. The remaining funds will be used to implement the activities next year.

[3] A total of 427 MT of specialized nutritious foods (SNF) were distributed as part of Activity 4 activities to children as well as pregnant and lactating women.

[4] CRENAMs are rehabilitation centers for moderate malnourished patients (CRENAM) are health centres that prevent malnutrition in children.

[5] SPHERE Standards are a set of principle and minimum humanitarian standards in four technical areas of humanitarian response: (i) water supply, sanitation and hygiene; (ii) food security and nutrition; (iii) shelter and settlement; (iv) health.

[6] SBCC materials includes pamphlets, radio broadcasts, theatre productions, and other multi-media approaches.

[7] Gorgol, Guidimakha, Brakna, Assaba, Hodh El Chargui, and Hodh El Gharbi.

[8] For this calculation, WFP combined the categories of households who consumed protein-rich and Vitamin A-rich foods sometimes and daily during the seven-day recall period.

Strategic outcome 04

[1] The good funding situation is due to the sum of the carry-over from previous years, the new donation from Gimbel foundation and the late receipt of the BMZ/KfW funds. The remaining funds will be used to implement activities during 2023.

[2] The late receipt of the BMZ/KfW funds slowed down the implementation of the activities included in the resilience package explaining why only half of the funds were utilized. The remaining funds will participate in the implementation of activities over the next year.

[3] Wilayas of Assaba, Hodh El Chargui and Guidimagha.

[4] WFP served a total of 13,937 people in Kaedi region, 9,651 people in Kiffa region and 6,060 people in HEC region.

[5] Conservation des Eaux et des Sols / Défense et Restauration des Sols (CES/DRS): « Zai » is a technique of rehabilitation and fertilization of soils.

[6] Of this total, 40 Government staff were trained and 115 NGO and other partner staff received training on a myriad of topics (as detailed in the narrative) including the bootcamp, drone trainings, and the Seasonal Livelihoods Planning (SLP).

[7] WFP - Seasonal Livelihood Programming | PDF | World Food Programme | Pastoralism (scribd.com).

[8] Higher Institute of Technological Education of Rosso contribute to the emergence of trained graduates on the fundamental principles of agricultural, pastoral and agri-food field.

[9] GASPA: ANJ Practice Learning and Monitoring Group (Infant and Young Child Feeding).

[10] GASPA: ANJ Practice Learning and Monitoring Group (Infant and Young Child Feeding).

[11] Resilience and resilience capacities measurement options: A Guide for Calculating Resilience Capacity", Oct 201. Absorptive capacity is the ability to minimize exposure to shocks and stresses through preventative measures and appropriate coping strategies to avoid permanent, negative impacts. Transformative capacity involves the governance mechanisms, policies/ regulations, infrastructure, community networks, and formal and informal social protection mechanisms that constitute the enabling environment for systemic change.

MAM treatment Non-response rate : The end CSP target is the value according to the WHO, the threshold of GAM is 15 percent and 2 percent for SAM). Therefore, the 2022 target has been set to be lower than the 2021 follow-up and the CSP baseline.

MAM treatment Default rate : The end CSP target is the value according to the WHO, the threshold of GAM is 15 percent and 2 percent for SAM). Therefore, the 2022 target has been set to be lower than the 2021 follow-up and the CSP baseline.

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using emergency coping strategies: Male-headed households outnumber female-headed ones. Therefore, the percentage of male-headed not using livelihood-based coping strategies is greater than female-headed ones. In addition, the methodology used in the 2022 surveys was robust.

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies: Despite the food response, households have not been able to fully recover from the cumulative effects of the shocks (price increases, floods, and the lean season). Some were forced to adopt crisis strategies in response to these shocks. This context explains the percentage well above the target.

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies: Despite the food response, households have not been able to fully recover from the cumulative effects of the shocks (price increases, floods, and the lean season). Some were forced to adopt stress strategies in response to these shocks. This context explains the percentage well above the target.

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) : Despite the food response, households have not been able to fully recover from the cumulative effects of the shocks (price increases, floods, and the lean season). Some were forced to adopt consumption-based coping strategies. This context explains the percentage well above the target.

Strategic outcome 05

[1] The National Social Protection Strategy (NSPS or SNPS in French).

[2] Tekavoul is a state body that contributes to improving the purchasing power and human capital of households in extreme poverty, through regular transfers for better access to basic health and education services. It is a conditional service.

[3] FRNCAN is the National Fund for Food and Nutrition Security Responses. It has for objective to streamline funding through the Government for the implementation of the lean season response (as well as other emergencies in the future).

[4] CSA/DCAN, Social Registry, Taazour.

[5] The funding situation is due to the late receipt of BMZ/KfW resilience funds and the low disbursement of DIP ECHO's multiple year grant.

[6] The Technical and Financial Partners group is comprised of UNICEF, ILO, HCR, World Bank, AFD, and ENABEL.

[7] Track 1 involves channeling cash transfers through government social protection programmes to deliver essential support.

[8] Track 2 where national capacities are limited, cash transfers are delivered directly through our own systems, but aligned with national social protection response plans.

[9] ARC Replica is an insurance product offered by ARC Ltd to extend climate risk insurance coverage. They provide funding to humanitarian actor such as WFP through premiums features with the purchase of an ARC Replica insurance policy. In the event of a disbursement trigger, the insurance policy allows WFP to implement a rapid drought response, aligned with national emergency response plans.

[10] OSA is the National Food Security Observatory, which is housed within the CSA.

[11] INGO Action Against Hunger, commonly referred to as ACF.

[12] Gorgol, Brakna and Hodh El Chargui.

[13] WFP and the World Bank have employed via a cost and time-sharing agreement a senior-level technical advisor who provides strategic guidance to the Government and brings together the World Bank's political and policy angle (plus financial resources) with WFP's operational prowess and response capacity on the ground.

Strategic outcome 06

[1] National Civil Aviation Agency.

[2] Part of the SO5 Supply Chain budget was to be used for logistics services on behalf of the Government of Mauritania. Given that these activities did not take place due to a strategy shift on the part of the Government, the overall funding estimate (planned figure) was much higher than the actual figure.

Progress towards gender equality

[1] Global Gender Gap Report 2022 | World Economic Forum (weforum.org).

[2] The CSA (Commission for Food Security) is a public institution endowed with administrative and financial autonomy. Placed under the supervision of the Prime Minister, it is administered by a supervisory board. Its last restructuring results from decree 192-2008, of October 19, 2008. Originally created in 1982 after the merger between the Mauritanian Cereal Office and the Food Aid Commission, the mission of the CSA has been taken care of since the great droughts of the 1970s by several state institutions.

Source : Post distribution monitoring (PDM), Endline, November 2022.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

Source : Endline survey, November 2022.

Environment

[1] World Bank, Mauritania, 2022. World Bank estimates based on the United Nations Population Divisions World Urbanization Prospects.

[2] United Nation Convention to Combat Desertification, Nouakchott, 2020.

A Government-First response

Photo: Cash distribution using the Government of Mauritania Social Registry

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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. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

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.

For the 2022 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; head counts in single activities, disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs) and other data sources from UN agencies and National Census data. As standardized guidance was not available in WFP prior to 2020, these methods have varied according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 Disability Inclusion Road Map, WFP is building on continued efforts to mainstream and standardize disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture												
WFP Strategic Goal :						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)						
SDG Indicator	National Results					SDG-related indicator	Direct				Indirect	
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall		
Prevalence of undernourishment	%	20.3	25.4	22.9	2022	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	168,897	149,005	317,902	804,949	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	162,873	143,110	305,983	793,031	
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%	22.7	27.7	25.7	2022	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	9,194	5,254	14,448	158,230	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% overweight	11.3	15.8	13.5	2022	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number				293,484	
						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	37,308	23,812	61,120	293,484	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting	11.3	15.8	13.5	2022	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	28,114	18,558	46,672	135,254	

					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number				135,254
Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	US\$				Number of small-scale food producers reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that contribute to improved incomes	Number	13,156	13,693	26,849	
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			1,928	
					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that aim to ensure productive and sustainable food systems	Number			3,757	



SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

WFP Strategic Goal :				WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)			
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator	Direct		Indirect
	Unit	Overall	Year		Unit	Overall	
Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	Number		1 2022	Number of mechanisms (by type) developed (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to enhance policy coherence (linked to zero hunger)	Number		9
Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	Number		1 2022	Number of partners participating in multi-stakeholder partnerships (including common services and coordination platforms where WFP plays a leading or coordinating role)	Number		24
Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget	%			Dollar value of resources mobilized (by WFP) to increase government or national stakeholder access to financial resources to achieve the SDGs	US\$		11,701,147
Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	US\$			Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation)	US\$		8,095,225

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	225,900	188,631	84%
	female	250,033	202,842	81%
	total	475,933	391,473	82%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	28,651	22,608	79%
	female	26,567	21,551	81%
	total	55,218	44,159	80%
24-59 months	male	52,750	41,665	79%
	female	47,207	37,744	80%
	total	99,957	79,409	79%
5-11 years	male	66,526	44,620	67%
	female	64,771	43,513	67%
	total	131,297	88,133	67%
12-17 years	male	14,383	17,253	120%
	female	13,966	16,924	121%
	total	28,349	34,177	121%
18-59 years	male	57,876	56,887	98%
	female	90,745	76,527	84%
	total	148,621	133,414	90%
60+ years	male	5,714	5,598	98%
	female	6,777	6,583	97%
	total	12,491	12,181	98%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	398,308	315,242	79%
Refugee	77,625	76,231	98%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	42,000	44,503	105%
Asset Creation and Livelihood	67,000	29,648	44%
Malnutrition prevention programme	24,500	14,448	58%
Malnutrition treatment programme	63,433	46,672	73%
School based programmes	58,000	56,229	96%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	263,000	306,486	116%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Corn Soya Blend	250	260	104%
Iodised Salt	66	44	66%
LNS	0	18	-
Lentils	0	0	0%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	13	0	0%
Rice	3,285	3,045	93%
Vegetable Oil	336	346	103%
Wheat	0	0	0%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Corn Soya Blend	1,056	578	55%
Iodised Salt	47	17	37%
Lentils	468	0	0%
Micronutrient Powder	4	0	0%
Rice	1,350	622	46%
Split Peas	0	165	-
Vegetable Oil	226	84	37%
Wheat	1,260	0	0%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Corn Soya Blend	197	127	64%
Iodised Salt	0	7	-
LNS	0	261	-
Lentils	72	0	0%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	318	0	0%
Split Peas	0	63	-
Vegetable Oil	63	42	66%
Wheat	288	322	112%
Food systems are sustainable			
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 (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic result 01: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	8,137,980	7,316,933	90%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	8,486,400	10,292,773	121%
Strategic result 02: No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	100,101	0	0%
Strategic result 04: Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome 04			
Cash	4,739,580	1,345,190	28%

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	34,187	41,646
			Male	28,313	34,487
			Total	62,500	76,133
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	19,965	29,580
			Male	16,535	24,498
			Total	36,500	54,078
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	1,593	1,692
			Male	1,407	1,803
			Total	3,000	3,495
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	1,126	1,216
			Male	999	1,187
			Total	2,125	2,403
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	1,500	1,462
			Total	1,500	1,462
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	500	242
			Total	500	242
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	3,936	3,064
			Male	4,064	3,104
			Total	8,000	6,168
A.2: Food transfers			MT	3,950	3,712
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	8,137,980	7,316,933

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.1.15: Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	Number	6	6	
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	32,000	24,272	
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.1.15: Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	Number	12	12
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.16: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (health and nutrition)	Individual	28	28
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.17: Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (health and nutrition)	training session	2	2
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.1.16: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (health and nutrition)	Individual	3,500	3,500
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.1.15: Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	Number	11	11
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.16: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (health and nutrition)	Individual	128	128
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.17: Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (health and nutrition)	training session	2	2
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	8,000	6,068
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.20: Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	6	6

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Bassikounou / Camp de Mbera - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: 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	>42	58	42		WFP survey
	Male	39.5	>41.5	>44	57.4	44		WFP survey
	Overall	38.2	>40.2	>43	57.7	43		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	28.8	>30.8	>32	62.9	32		WFP survey
	Male	37.8	>39.8	>41	64.3	41		WFP survey
	Overall	33.3	>35.3	>39	63.4	39		WFP survey

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	62	>64	>64	72.8	63.7		WFP survey
	Male	67.7	>69.7	>69	72.2	68.5		WFP survey
	Overall	64.8	>66.8	>66	72.6	65.6		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	26.2	<24.2	<25	47.1	25		WFP survey
	Male	20.8	<18.8	<20	43.4	20		WFP survey
	Overall	23.5	<21.5	<22	45.7	22		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	16.3	<14.3	<14	37.9	14.8		WFP survey
	Male	10.2	<8.2	<10	29.7	11.7		WFP survey
	Overall	13.3	<11.3	<13	34.9	13		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	26.2	<24.2	<24	37.8	24.4		WFP survey
	Male	26.8	<24.8	<17	17.2	17		WFP survey
	Overall	23.5	<21.5	<19	30.2	19.9		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	37	<35	≥33	52.4	33		WFP survey
	Male	39.7	<37.7	≥36	56.6	36		WFP survey
	Overall	38.3	<36.3	≥35	53.9	35		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	21.7	<19.7	>15	27.3	22.5		WFP survey
	Male	22.1	<20.1	>12	29.1	19.8		WFP survey
	Overall	21.9	<19.9	>13	28	21.4		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	47	<45	>44	53.7	43.6		WFP survey
	Male	43.3	<41.3	>42	77	42		WFP survey
	Overall	45.2	<43.2	>42	62.2	42.1		WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Bassikounou / Camp de Mbera - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	3	>70	>2.6	3	10	15	WFP survey
	Male	3.1	>70	>3.2	5.1	17	17.9	WFP survey
	Overall	3	>70	>2.7	4.2	14	16.4	WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Bassikounou / Camp de Mbera - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	15.4	>20	>35	33	34.6	62.5	WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Bassikounou / Camp de Mbera - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
Attendance rate (new)	Female	96	≥98	>98	69	97	92	WFP
	Male	95	≥97	>97	95	98	94	programme monitoring
	Overall	96	≥98	>98	82	97	93	programme monitoring
								WFP programme monitoring
								WFP programme monitoring
								WFP programme monitoring
								WFP programme monitoring
								WFP programme monitoring
Enrolment rate	Female	0	≥5	≥5	10	10	9	WFP
	Male	0	≥5	≥5	7	11	9	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥5	≥5	8	10	9	programme monitoring
								WFP programme monitoring
								WFP programme monitoring
								WFP programme monitoring
Gender ratio	Overall	0	=1	=1	0.98	1.05	0.97	WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: Refugees - Location: Bassikounou - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	11.5	<9	<11	7.4	22	16	WFP survey
	Male	11.1	<9	<10	9.7	14	16	WFP survey
	Overall	11.3	<9	<11	8.9	17	16	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	73	≥75	≥75	44	91	82	WFP survey
	Male	84	≥86	≥85	47	87	84	WFP survey
	Overall	78	≥80	≥80	45.4	88	83	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	15	<13	<15	17.9	7	10	WFP survey
	Male	8	<6	<8	13	5	8	WFP survey
	Overall	12	<10	<12	15.7	6	9	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	12	<10	<10	37.8	2	8	WFP survey
	Male	8	<6	<5	40	8	8	WFP survey
	Overall	10	<8	<5	38.7	6	8	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	25	≥27	>25	22.2	15	23	WFP survey
	Male	32	≥34	>32	22.8	30	27	WFP survey
	Overall	28	≥30	>28	22.5	24	25	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	19	<17	<19	9.6	6	8	WFP survey
	Male	10	<8	<10	13.3	3	6	WFP survey
	Overall	15	<13	<15	11.3	5	7	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	20	<18	<20	26.6	34	19	WFP survey
	Male	28	<26	<28	14.6	23	17	WFP survey
	Overall	23	<21	<23	21	27	18	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	36	≤35	≤36	41.5	45	51	WFP survey
	Male	30	≤29	≤30	49	44	50	WFP survey
	Overall	34	≤32	≤34	44.5	44	50	WFP survey
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	100	>70	>100	100	100	100	WFP
	Male	100	>70	>100	100	100	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	100	>70	>100	100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Bassikounou - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
MAM Treatment Default rate	Female	0.9	<15	=0	2	0	0	WFP
	Male	0.1	<15	=0	2	0	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	0.5	<15	=0	2	0	0	WFP programme 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
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Female	0.45	<15	<0.1	1	0.1	0	WFP
	Male	0.84	<15	<0.2	1	0.2	0	programme
	Overall	0.63	<15	<0.2	1	0.2	0	monitoring
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	97.8	>75	≥99.9	97.3	99.9	99.6	WFP
	Male	98.6	>75	≥99.8	97.3	99.8	99.7	programme
	Overall	98.3	>75	≥99.8	97.3	99.8	99.7	monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring

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 capacity strengthening transfers	Activity supporters	General Distribution	Female	101	101
			Male	399	402
			Total	500	503
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	84,998	114,925
			Male	85,002	114,925
			Total	170,000	229,850
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Macro-Insurance Climate Actions	Female	20,998	23,338
			Male	21,002	21,165
			Total	42,000	44,503
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	14,998	0
			Male	15,002	0
			Total	30,000	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	6,072	3,711
			Male	5,928	3,609
			Total	12,000	7,320
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	8,000	2,171
			Total	8,000	2,171
A.2: Food transfers			MT	1,806	280
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	8,486,400	10,292,773
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	25,000	25,064
			Male	25,000	24,997
			Total	50,000	50,061
A.2: Food transfers			MT	2,606	1,186

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	200,000	229,850
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.11: Number of people benefiting from insurance payouts of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.11.1: Number of people benefiting from payouts of ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes	Individual	42,000	44,503
G.12: Total USD value disbursed as payouts of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.12.1: Total USD value disbursed as payouts of ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes	US\$	1,143,823	1,143,823
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	70,000	71,065
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\$	1,011,616	1,011,616
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\$	4,263,875	4,263,875
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	50,000	50,061
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.32: Number of people receiving NFIs	Number	50,000	50,061
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.20: Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	376	376

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Vulnerable groups - Location: Mauritania - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	9	<7	≤9	9.77	12	9	WFP survey
	Male	7	<5	≤7	9.86	12	8	WFP survey
	Overall	8	<6	≤8	9.82	12	8	WFP survey
Target Group: local population - Location: Mauritania - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	6	>7	>16	63.4	16		WFP survey
	Male	12	>12	>17	59.5	17		WFP survey
	Overall	10	>10	>16	61.8	16		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	11	>35	>27	90.4	27		WFP survey
	Male	12	>35	>25	88.3	25		WFP survey
	Overall	12	>35	>26	89.5	26		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	40	>55	>56	56	56		WFP survey
	Male	45	>55	>56	58.9	56		WFP survey
	Overall	43	>55	>56	57.7	56		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	38	=0	<30	40.5	30		WFP survey
	Male	30	=0	<25	36.6	25		WFP survey
	Overall	33	=0	<28	38.2	28		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	14	=0	<3	7.7	3		WFP survey
	Male	11	=0	<4	5.7	4		WFP survey
	Overall	12	=0	<4	6.6	4		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	42	=0	<22	11.7	22		WFP survey
	Male	36	=0	<23	9.6	23		WFP survey
	Overall	39	=0	<22	19.5	22		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	56	>60	>54	54.5	54		WFP survey
	Male	58	>60	>58	59.4	58		WFP survey
	Overall	58	>60	>56	57.3	56		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	46	>40	>41	36.2	41		WFP survey
	Male	44	>40	>40	35.4	40		WFP survey
	Overall	45	>40	>40	35.7	40		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	47	>50	>51	49.1	51		WFP survey
	Male	43	>50	>52	44.8	52		WFP survey
	Overall	49	>50	>52	46.6	52		WFP survey
Target Group: very poor households - Location: Mauritania - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	46	≥50	≥46	64.4	74	75	WFP
	Male	62	≥66	≥62	70	76	62	programme monitoring
	Overall	56	≥59	≥56	67.6	76	73	WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	37	<35	<37	25.3	4	21	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	28	<26	<28	22.8	4	23	
	Overall	32	<30	<32	23.9	3	22	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	18	<16	<18	10.4	22	4	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10	<8	<10	7.2	20	5	
	Overall	13	<11	<13	8.5	21	5	
Target Group: vulnerable group - Location: Mauritania - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	4	>8	>4	4	6		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
	Male	4	>8	>4	4.3	6		
	Overall	4	>8	>4	4.2	6		
Target Group: vulnerable groups - Location: Mauritania - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: 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	>7	20.2	4	31	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
	Male	7	>15	>7	13.8	4	31	
	Overall	7	>15	>7	16.5	4	31	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	13	<15	<13	19.9	25	3	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
	Male	22	<15	<22	19	23	4	
	Overall	18	<15	<18	19.4	24	3.5	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	18	<10	<18	11.1	24	3	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
	Male	9	<10	<9	9.4	24	2	
	Overall	13	<10	<13	10.1	25	2.5	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	61	≤60	≤61	48.8	47	63	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
	Male	63	≤60	≤63	57.7	48	63	
	Overall	62	≤60	≤62	54	47	63	
Target Group: vulnerable people - Location: Mauritania - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	18	>55	≥18	42.1	33	62	WFP survey
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).								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Children - Location: Mauritania - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
Attendance rate (new)	Female	93	≥99	≥97	97.92	105	92	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	92	≥99	≥97	91.08	105	91	
	Overall	92	≥99	≥97	94.78	105	92	

Enrolment rate	Female	0	≥6	≥6	3	-1	-6	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥6	≥6	8	-1	-6	
	Overall	0	≥6	≥6	5	-1	-6	
Gender ratio	Overall	1	=1	=1	0.99	1	0.97	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	1,489	0	
			Male	56	0	
			Total	1,545	0	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	695	0	
			Male	26	0	
			Total	721	0	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Activity supporters	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	1,157	1,249	
			Male	43	103	
			Total	1,200	1,352	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	26,801	19,139	
			Male	26,166	16,395	
			Total	52,967	35,534	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	4,375	7,141	
			Total	4,375	7,141	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	938	821	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	100,101	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	60,808	44,027
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	575	916

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Resident - Location: Mauritania - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
MAM Treatment Default rate	Female	0.9	<15	<0.9	1.43	1	0	WFP
	Male	0.1	<15	<0.1	1.43	1	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	0.5	<15	<0.5	1.43	1	0	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	0	<3	=0	0	0	0	WFP
	Male	0	<3	=0	0	0	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<3	=0	0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Female	1.3	<15	<1.3	0.56	3	1	WFP
	Male	1.2	<15	<1.2	0.56	3	1	programme monitoring
	Overall	1.2	<15	<1.2	0.56	3	1	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	97.8	>75	≥97.8	98.01	95	99	WFP
	Male	98.6	>75	≥98.6	98.01	95	99	programme monitoring
	Overall	98.3	>75	≥98.3	98.01	95	99	WFP programme monitoring

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	33,500	14,646	
			Male	33,500	15,002	
			Total	67,000	29,648	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	4,739,580	1,345,190	

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
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	155	155
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	3
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.1.118: Hectares (ha) of sand dunes established	Ha	120	110
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.131: Number of wells, shallow wells rehabilitated for irrigation/livestock use (0-50 cbmt)	Number	11	12
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	5.5	5.25
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	20,000	22,675
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	500	523.75
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	100	130
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	9,000	10,079

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Local Population - Location: Mauritania - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: 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	>38.1	28.8	38	0	WFP survey
	Male	26.9	>28.9	>26.9	29.2	47	0	WFP survey
	Overall	32.6	>34.6	>32.6	29.1	41	0	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	8.2	<6.2	<8.2	13.4	6	4	WFP survey
	Male	7.8	<5.8	<7.8	12.3	5	3	WFP survey
	Overall	8	<6	<8	12.8	5	3.3	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	22.2	<20.2	<22.2	8.4	2	3	WFP survey
	Male	17.1	<15.1	<17.1	9.3	3	2	WFP survey
	Overall	19.6	<17.6	<19.6	8.9	3	2	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	31.4	<28.4	≤31.4	49.4	54	93	WFP survey
	Male	48.2	<46.2	≤48.2	49.1	45	95	WFP survey
	Overall	39.8	<37.8	≤39.8	49.3	51	94.7	WFP survey
Target Group: vulnerable group - Location: Mauritania - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	7	<5	<7	12.62	14	18.5	WFP survey
	Male	7.4	<5	<7.4	10.98	12	18.3	WFP survey
	Overall	7.2	<5	<7.2	11.73	12	18.4	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	82.9	>84.9	>82.9	83.7	79	61	WFP survey
	Male	75.1	>77.1	>75.1	83.7	81	64	WFP survey
	Overall	79.9	>81.9	>79.9	83.7	80	63	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	10.9	<8.9	≥10.9	12.8	19	25	WFP survey
	Male	14.6	<12.6	≥14.6	14.7	16	24	WFP survey
	Overall	13.5	<11.5	≥13.5	13.8	17	24	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	4.2	<2.2	<4.2	3.5	2	14	WFP survey
	Male	10.3	<8.3	<10.3	1.6	3	12	WFP survey
	Overall	6.6	<4.6	<6.6	2.4	3	13	WFP survey
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	0	≥65	≥65	69.6	87	55.4	WFP survey

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	500	503
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	15	12

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	4	4.99
H.6: Percentage of payload delivered against available capacity	H.6.1: Percentage of payload delivered against available capacity	%	55	75.37
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	1,200	1,564

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Local Population - Location: Mauritania - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	40	≥50	≥50	52	52	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	35	24	19	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	30.4	31	32	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	34.6	45	49	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Beneficiaries - Location: Mauritania - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	99.7	100	100	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	97	100	100	
	Overall	100	=100	=100	99.1	100	100	

Accountability to affected population indicators

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

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Beneficiaries - Location: Mauritania - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	15	≥90	≥90	100	100	100	Secondary data

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Local Population - Location: Mauritania - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified - -	Overall	50	≥65	≥65	100	60		Secondary data

Cover page photo © WFP/Simon Nancy

Meeting with the women of Lifkarine, beneficiaries of FFA activities, Guidimakha

World Food Programme

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Financial Section

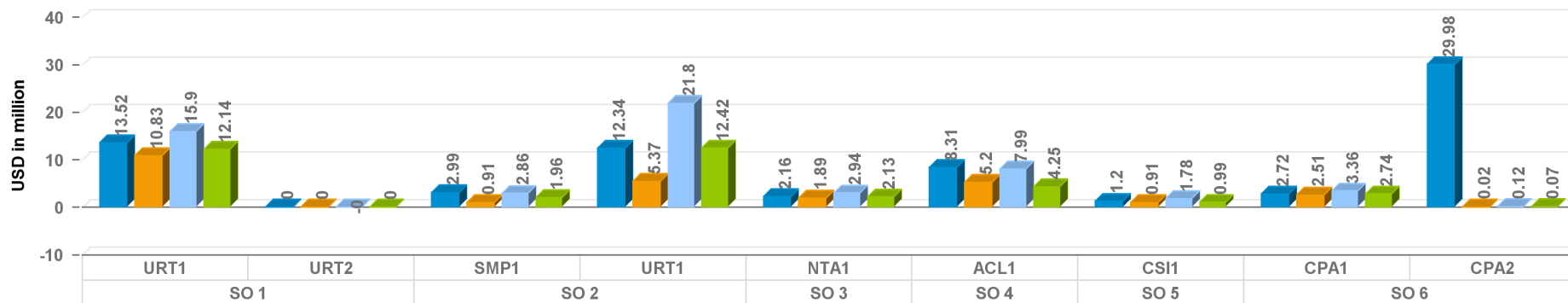
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Mauritania Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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

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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.	13,518,667	10,831,129	15,900,098	12,140,604
		Provide food assistance and supplementary feeding to pandemic affected populations/households	0	0	0	0
		Non Activity Specific	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).	2,993,529	905,932	2,860,994	1,963,824
		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.	12,341,399	5,369,453	21,803,276	12,424,725

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Food-insecure populations in targeted regions, including school-age children, have access to adequate and nutritious food all year	Non Activity Specific	0	0	125,718	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			28,853,594	17,106,514	40,690,085	26,529,153
2	Nutritionally vulnerable populations in targeted areas, including children and pregnant and lactating women and girls, have improved nutritional status all year	Among food insecure Mauritanian populations, provide specialized nutritious food for MAM treatment to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/Gs, nutrition-related messaging to women and men care providers, and cash transfers to PLW/Gs attending pre/post natal care	2,160,052	1,887,094	2,937,215	2,132,206
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	90,153	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			2,160,052	1,887,094	3,027,368	2,132,206

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
4	Food-insecure populations and communities exposed to climate shocks in targeted areas have more resilient livelihoods and sustainable food systems all year	Provide livelihood support to food insecure and at-risk Mauritanian households, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets (including FFA), through an integrated, equitable and participatory community approach	8,314,881	5,204,809	7,989,591	4,246,825
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	141,469	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			8,314,881	5,204,809	8,131,060	4,246,825
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	1,204,722	906,438	1,777,534	990,403
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			1,204,722	906,438	1,777,534	990,403

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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	2,718,657	2,506,467	3,360,571	2,736,307
		Provide on-demand logistics services to Government, United Nations and Non-Governmental partners to facilitate effective field operations (CPA Service Provision and platform activities)	29,984,349	15,088	123,210	74,467
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
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)			32,703,006	2,521,555	3,483,781	2,810,774
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,675	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	1,675	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			73,236,255	27,626,411	57,111,502	36,709,361
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			3,704,780	1,874,687	5,835,584	3,771,072
Total Direct Costs			76,941,035	29,501,097	62,947,086	40,480,432
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			3,051,765	1,916,524	2,400,363	2,400,363
Grand Total			79,992,800	31,417,621	65,347,448	42,880,795



Wannee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

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

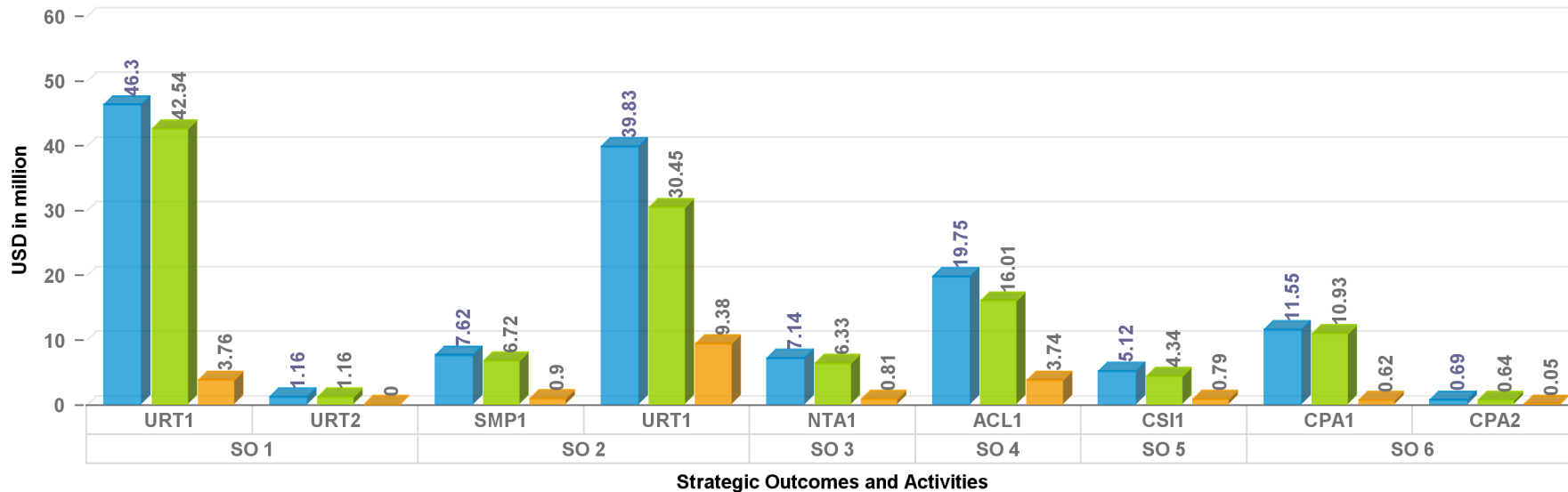
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

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Mauritania Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

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

Annual Country Report

Mauritania Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Code	Country Activity - Long Description
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

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Mauritania Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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.	49,122,400	45,515,919	783,033	46,298,951	42,539,458	3,759,494
		Provide food assistance and supplementary feeding to pandemic affected populations/households	6,799,352	800,000	358,427	1,158,427	1,158,427	0
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	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).	11,074,876	7,617,922	0	7,617,922	6,720,753	897,169

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Annual Country Report

Mauritania Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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.	35,220,946	39,827,181	0	39,827,181	30,448,629	9,378,551
		Non Activity Specific	0	125,718	0	125,718	0	125,718
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			102,217,574	93,886,739	1,141,460	95,028,198	80,867,267	14,160,932

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2	Nutritionally vulnerable populations in targeted areas, including children and pregnant and lactating women and girls, have improved nutritional status all year	Among food insecure Mauritanian populations, provide specialized nutritious food for MAM treatment to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/Gs, nutrition-related messaging to women and men care providers, and cash transfers to PLW/Gs attending pre/post natal care	7,360,629	7,139,356	0	7,139,356	6,334,346	805,009
		Non Activity Specific	0	90,153	0	90,153	0	90,153
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			7,360,629	7,229,509	0	7,229,509	6,334,346	895,162

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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	21,629,074	19,750,804	0	19,750,804	16,008,038	3,742,766
		Non Activity Specific	0	141,469	0	141,469	0	141,469
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			21,629,074	19,892,273	0	19,892,273	16,008,038	3,884,235

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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	6,507,785	5,122,638	0	5,122,638	4,335,507	787,131
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			6,507,785	5,122,638	0	5,122,638	4,335,507	787,131

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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)	33,778,656	554,608	138,888	693,496	644,753	48,743
		Provide UNHAS flight services for partners, to access areas of humanitarian interventions	11,036,913	11,554,142	0	11,554,142	10,929,878	624,264
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
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)			44,815,569	12,108,750	138,888	12,247,638	11,574,631	673,007
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	1,675	0	1,675	0	1,675
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	1,675	0	1,675	0	1,675
Total Direct Operational Cost			182,530,631	138,241,583	1,280,347	139,521,930	119,119,789	20,402,141

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Direct Support Cost (DSC)	12,217,953	12,059,365	171,056	12,230,420	10,165,908	2,064,512
		Total Direct Costs	194,748,584	150,300,948	1,451,403	151,752,350	129,285,697	22,466,653
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	10,444,349	9,027,235		9,027,235	9,027,235	0
		Grand Total	205,192,933	159,328,183	1,451,403	160,779,585	138,312,932	22,466,653

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

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