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Mauritania

Annual Country Report 2023

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2024

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Overview

The Islamic Republic of Mauritania continues to face pronounced levels of food insecurity, malnutrition and a heavy reliance on cross-border trade and transhumance. The country encounters frequent rainfall deficits, prolonged dry spells, and an uneven geographical distribution of rains, leading to regular droughts and floods. The impact of these shocks on the already vulnerable population has been worsened by soil erosion and intensifying desertification due to climate shocks and rising human and livestock pressure on waning natural resources. This complex situation has led to a concerning food and nutritional security situation, with a global acute malnutrition rate of 13.5 percent [1]. According to the November 2023 Cadre Harmonisé analysis, 364,799 individuals in 13 regions will face Crisis conditions (IPC 3) [2] during the peak of the lean season (June-August 2024). This would represent 8 percent of Mauritania's population.

Adding to the environmental challenges, the security situation in neighbouring Mali deteriorated throughout 2023. This led to a further influx of refugees and returnees into the border region of Hodh El Chargui, an area that already faced resource constraints.

In this challenging context, WFP successfully reached 364,229 individuals, with a multi-faceted approach that acknowledged the diverse needs of the targeted populations (57 percent women) and promoted inclusivity and gender-responsive interventions. As part of its humanitarian response, WFP assisted over 269,781 individuals in need through unconditional resource transfers that equated to USD 19 million.

WFP's humanitarian response in the Mbera Refugee Camp continued throughout the year, providing general food assistance, nutrition support and emergency school feeding to some 83,403 vulnerable Malian refugees. This was conducted in close partnership with United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Food Security Commission (CSA, in French) [3]. Effective fundraising efforts enabled WFP to provide monthly assistance throughout the year.

In partnership with the Government, WFP provided essential humanitarian aid during the 2023 lean season. It also leveraged the Government's Social Registry and aimed to strengthen Government systems. During the lean season, WFP provided cash assistance to 79,646 vulnerable Mauritanian households, enabling them to meet their basic food needs. Furthermore, WFP implemented a cash-top-up pilot to prevent malnutrition in children aged 6 to 23 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBW/G). To mitigate the impact of price increases and adverse effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, WFP also provided emergency cash assistance to some 109,218 vulnerable households in urban Nouakchott.

Under its *changing lives* agenda, WFP delivered a comprehensive integrated resilience package comprised of nutrition interventions, the provision of school meals and productive asset creation (with cash transfers) in three of the regions that were most affected by the compounding effects of the climate crisis [4]. Over the year, WFP - in collaboration with its cooperating partners [5] - distributed specialized nutritious foods to 7,800 children aged 6 to 59 months and 900 PBW/G for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) across 457 community health centres [6]. In addition, and as part of its school feeding programme, WFP provided two hot meals per day to 50,186 primary school students (25,595 girls) in 381 schools in targeted zones. This was achieved in collaboration with the Ministry of Education's National School Feeding Programme, and represented 30 percent of its nationwide implementation.

In regions facing increased desertification and land degradation with nutrient-poor soil, food assistance for assets (FFA) activities played a vital role in enhancing livelihood activities that supported climate adaptation. Recognising the national priority of sustainable natural resource management, WFP's intervention supported the rehabilitation of 524 ha of agricultural land and assisted over 25,000 individuals (12,740 women) and their households to create and maintain productive assets, which facilitated water conservation and enhanced agricultural productivity.

In 2023, WFP collaborated with the Government to strengthen the social protection system, focusing on unified registries, crisis response coordination, and financial instruments. Key initiatives included facilitation of the National Crisis Fund, optimisation of targeting through Taazour's platform [7], supporting the 2023 National Response Plan, and enhancing drought insurance with the African Risk Capacity, a risk-pooling mechanism [8]. WFP also contributed to governance improvements, conducted needs assessments, and transferred responsibilities to the CSA's Food Security Observatory, marking significant progress in operational capacities. In February 2023, WFP further conducted a robust assessment of Taazour's monitoring and payment platforms, which resulted in the signing of a data-sharing agreement and WFP piloting and subsequently providing user feedback to the Social Registry on the monitoring platform as part of its efforts to strengthen the overall lean season Government tracking system.

The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) faced challenges related to obtaining authorisations for one of its planned destinations as well as financial constraints, which impacted operational continuity and led to a reduction in weekly flights. Despite these challenges, the service adequately responded to user needs, which emphasized the

importance of UNHAS flights for reaching isolated vulnerable areas efficiently and safely. Further, UNHAS conducted staff training and reinforced its collaboration with civil and military authorities to maintain operational standards.

WFP implemented a comprehensive approach that mainstreamed gender across its programmes. This involved the promotion of women's participation in decision-making by aligning resilience-building activities with WFP's Gender Policy, integrating transformative messages on gender into training sessions, facilitating training initiatives focused on inclusion and gender-specific themes for WFP staff members and cooperating partners, and by fostering financial self-sufficiency and economic empowerment for women through the establishment of income-generating assets.

364,229

Total beneficiaries in 2023



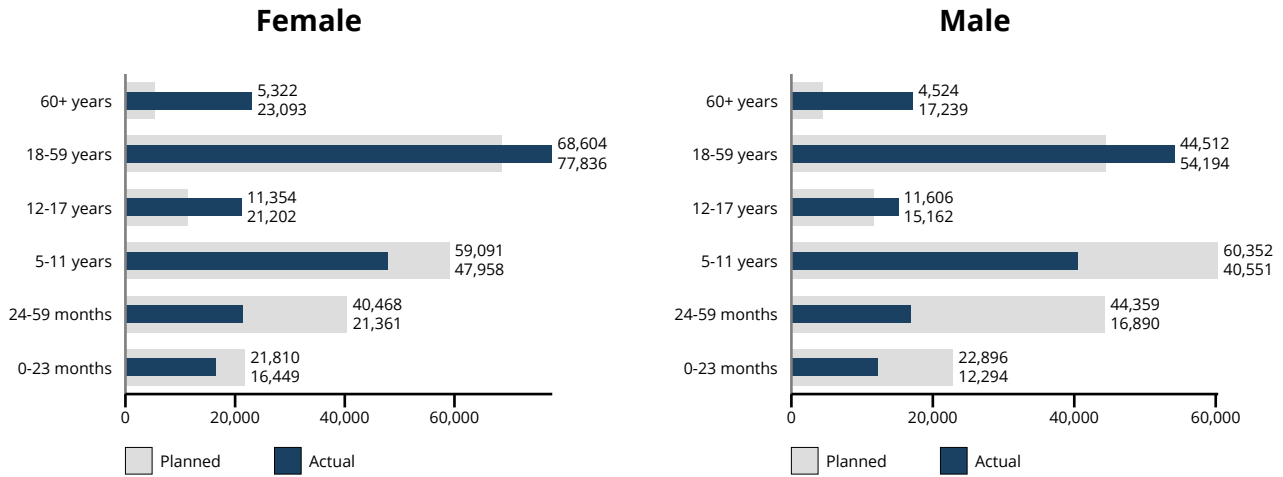
57% female



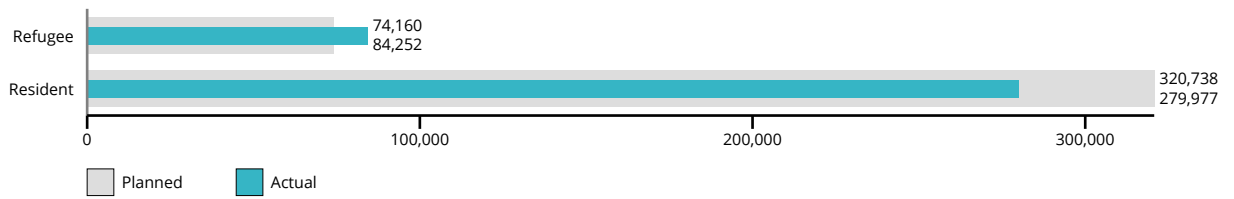
43% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 18,730 (55% Female, 45% Male)

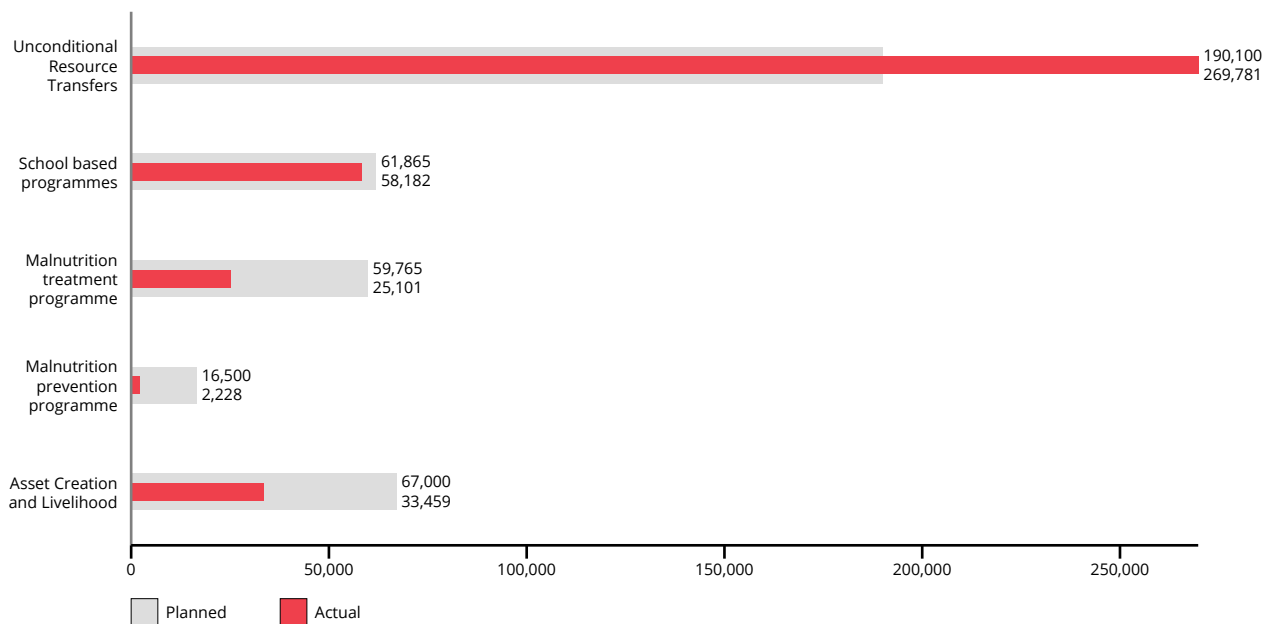
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



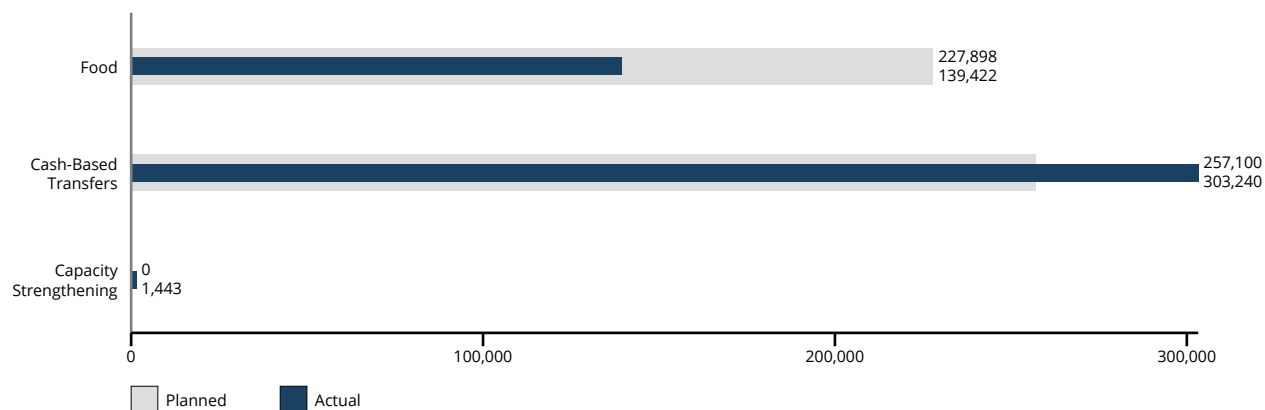
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



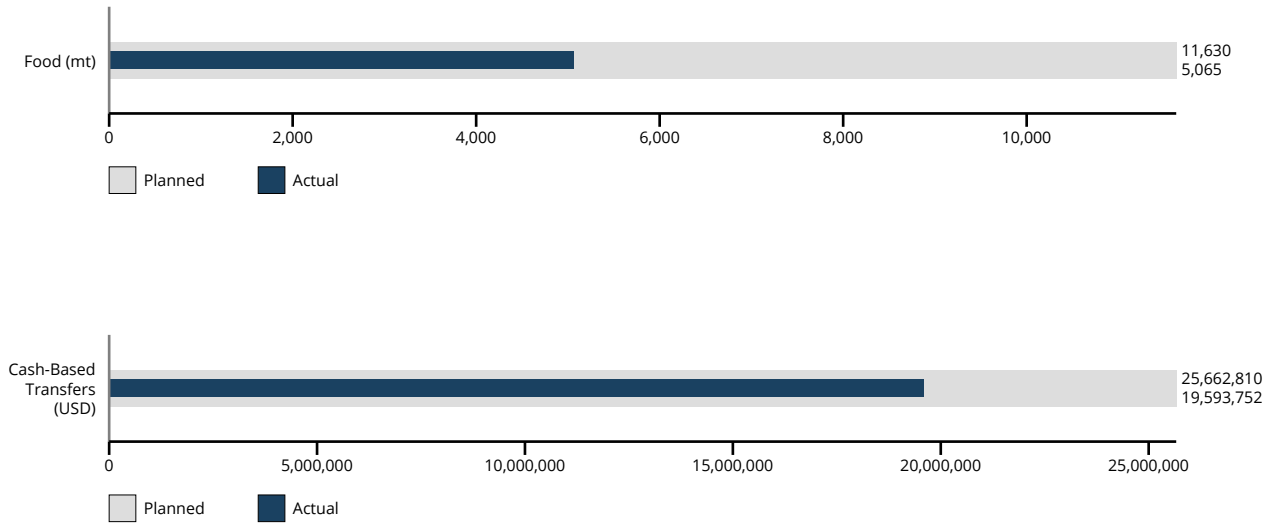
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



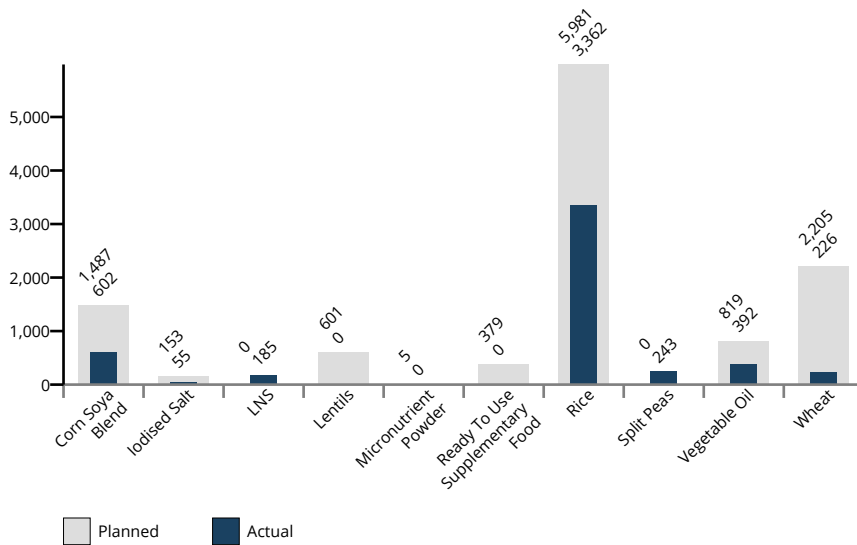
Beneficiaries by Modality



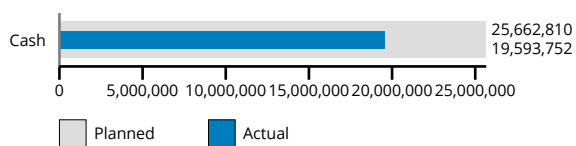
Total Transfers by Modality



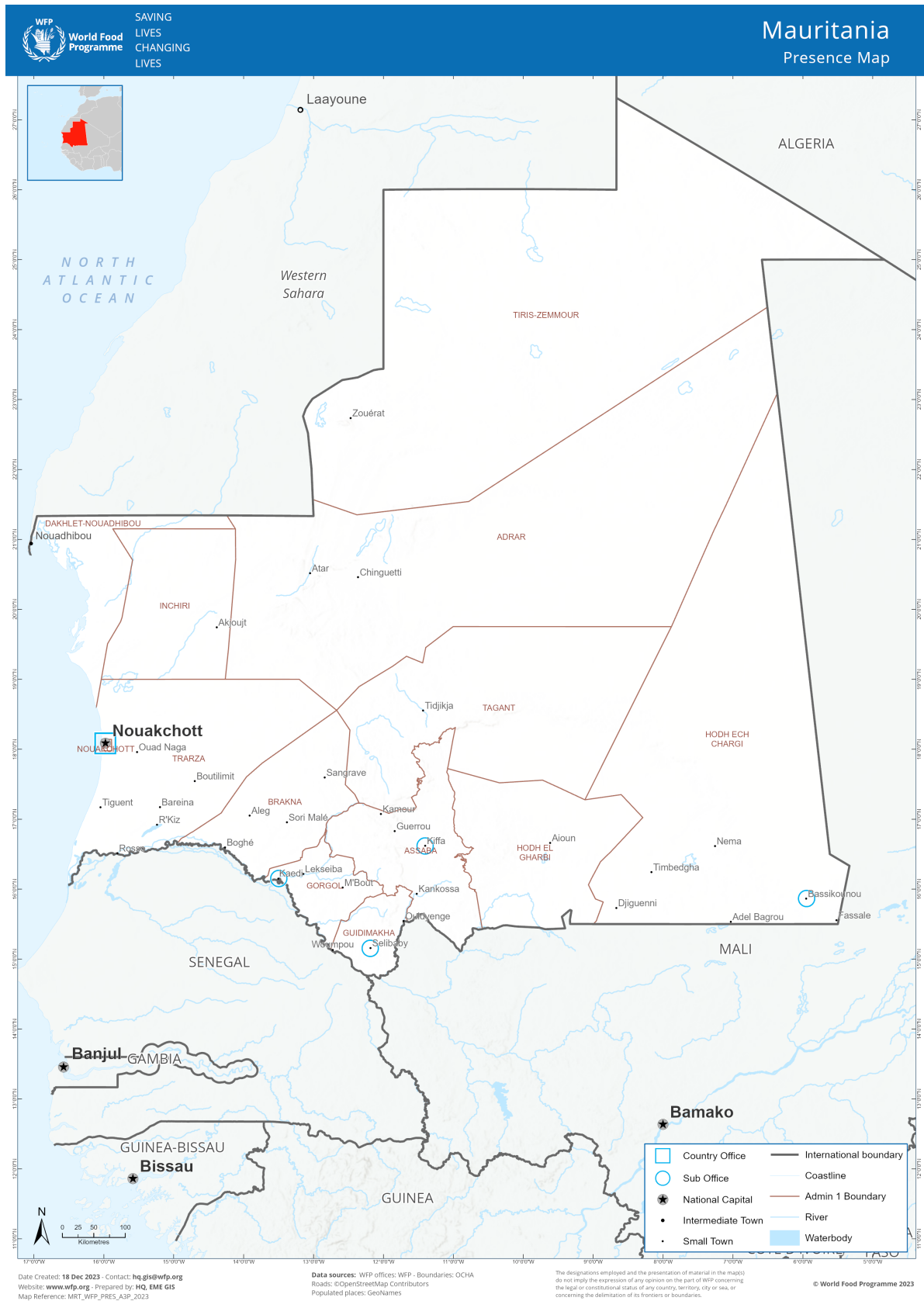
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



In 2023, WFP provided assistance to vulnerable households and communities residing predominately in areas prone to climate shocks, bolstering their ability to withstand harsh weather conditions and other stressors; enabling their access to essential social services; strengthening human capital; and enhancing market opportunities. Additionally, WFP

endeavoured to strengthen national institutions, providing technical and financial support to enhance national systems and processes. WFP further offered invaluable logistics services to the humanitarian and development community, facilitating logistics and procurement services for the Government and its partners, and providing flights to remote and hard-to-reach areas via the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS).

In line with its commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), specifically SDG 2: Zero Hunger and SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals, and its mission to *save lives*, WFP provided vital support to populations affected by shocks, including refugees and urban-based vulnerable households. While maintaining its capacity to respond to widespread crises, WFP gradually reduced its operational footprint, supporting the Government-led social protection response through the provision of technical expertise. Simultaneously, WFP endeavoured to "change lives" by implementing its integrated resilience package in areas grappling with chronic food insecurity and vulnerability to the ongoing climate crisis.

In line with Strategic Development Goal (SDG) 2 and strategic outcome 1, WFP collaborated with the Government and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in the Mbera Refugee Camp to provide comprehensive humanitarian assistance to vulnerable refugees. WFP also provided monthly cash assistance to the most vulnerable and food-insecure households in the departments of Kaedi, Lexeiba, M'bout, and Ould Yengé during the lean season, from July to October 2023, when commodity price increases combined with reduced employment opportunities adversely impacted households' overall expenditure. As part of the lean season response, WFP further piloted cash transfer top-ups to households with children aged 6 to 23 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls for the prevention of acute malnutrition [1] in the department of Ould Yengé, as outlined in strategic outcome 2. WFP worked closely with the Food Security Commission (CSA) and complemented the response to severe acute malnutrition (SAM) provided by the Ministry of Health and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) as outlined in strategic outcome 3, and provided livelihood support and food assistance for assets to improve communities' long-term resilience as outlined in strategic outcome 4. In line with SDG 17, WFP supported several Government Ministries to bolster national systems as outlined in strategic outcome 5. Further, WFP continued to offer its humanitarian air service and logistics support to Government, United Nations, and non-governmental organizations as outlined in strategic outcome 6.

Throughout 2023, WFP began finalisation of its current Country Strategic Plan (CSP) [2], which will end on 29 February 2024, and committed to responding to pressing humanitarian needs in addition to addressing the underlying root causes. This aims to set the stage for durable solutions, guided by the Government's objectives in the upcoming CSP in line with the Government's strategic vision as well as the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSCDF). The evaluation of the current CSP highlighted strategic alignment, but it also underscored challenges in Government-level clarity, coordination, and the need for improved capacities. Challenges in malnutrition, funding flexibility, and internal structures were noted, which emphasised the importance of continued efforts in resource mobilisation and monitoring. The evaluation serves as a valuable foundation for shaping the upcoming CSP 2024-2028 [3].

Risk management

WFP faced significant risks linked to escalating insecurity in neighbouring countries as well as persistent inflation. The deteriorating security situation along the country's border with Mali has raised concerns for Mauritanian authorities and United Nations agencies alike. The increased refugee influx necessitated further expansion in humanitarian assistance, placed strain on limited natural resources, and posed a potential threat to the fragile social cohesion between host populations and refugees. In addition, soaring prices of essential food items continued due to declining cereal imports because of the ongoing conflict in Ukraine. International wheat export bans implemented further exacerbated domestic prices by an average of 4 percent compared to the same period in 2022, which led to a 26 percent increase in the five-year average. Despite relatively favourable agropastoral conditions, certain areas of the country remain plagued by precarious food insecurity and malnutrition.

WFP also strove to address and improve its overall assurance across several key areas. With the support of the Anti-Fraud and Corruption Unit (AFAC) and the Risk Management Unit, WFP undertook a thorough operational risk assessment in February which identified weak points in WFP's operations within the supply chain, logistics, procurement, and management processes of cooperating partners. Through this exercise, WFP was able to anticipate and address risks that could impede its objectives and put in place mitigation measures to guard against any possible misappropriation of funds such as the digitisation of cash transfers, the monitoring of complaints received through the confidential hotline and the implementation of detailed financial reconciliations following distributions. In addition, staff members received comprehensive ethics and anti-fraud training. WFP further conducted private impact assessments of key activities and undertook a review of cash-based transfers to determine how best to collaborate with and enhance Government-based cash platforms.

Lessons learned

While preliminary, WFP demonstrated positive results of its integrated resilience work in 2023, notably in terms of a decrease in humanitarian needs as part of the cyclic lean season in areas receiving integrated resilience support. Similar positive trends were observed for acute malnutrition, which decreased in programme areas.

In terms of lessons learned, WFP deepened its knowledge of the social registry and refugee targeting, sharing key findings with the Government for use at scale. WFP further ascertained invaluable knowledge vis-à-vis how to best respond in urban areas, detailing each step in the process and producing several reporting products.

In addition, WFP witnessed the value of partnerships, advancing its collaboration with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and the World Bank. While working in partnerships led to significant value-add, there is a need for heightened collaboration around monitoring and evaluation using rigorous tools to better measure resilience progress.

WFP also benefited from the results of the evaluation of the WFP Mauritania Country Strategic Plan 2019-2023. This served as a valuable foundation for designing the upcoming 2024-2028 CSP and included the adoption of measures to enhance data privacy, streamline operations and improve service delivery.

Resilience story

As told by Mama Aicha, depicts a day in her life



© WFP/Bechir MALUM

Mama Aicha and her two younger children.

I have lived in my family's village of Moutalag Mouden [1] since the day I was born, some 40 years ago. Our village is small, home to 1,600 people but always alive with diverse sights and sounds.

My husband, Abdoulaye, and I live in a small house that we built ourselves. It is modest but protects us from the scorching sun and sandy winds that regularly sweep across town. Abdoulaye works as a pushcart driver, shuttling goods from vendors and buyers from one location to another for modest revenue. I am a participant in WFP's asset creation programme which allows me to cover approximately MRU 2,500 for food, basic health expenses and necessities such as clothing [2]. This allows us to purchase food and nutritional commodities, cover basic health expenses, and buy necessities such as clothing. I do, however, worry about severe droughts and how their impacts may affect our ability to make ends meet. In recent years, we have noticed that droughts are hitting us more regularly and seem to be more severe.

I wake up early each day to prepare four of my five children (three boys and one girl) for primary school. They receive from WFP a warm breakfast and lunch - comprised of rice and pulses-every day and it's such a relief! It alleviates some of the burden my husband and I face and reassures me that they are well-fed.

After the children are at school, I head to the asset creation site and begin my daily tasks during certain days and periods. The main assets I help create are dykes, stone barriers and half-moons. The Food Assistance for Assets (FAA)

programme has been a game-changer in our village. Thanks to the program, we have gained valuable skills to manage the assets sustainably. The combination of food assistance and community development initiatives has significantly increased our food security and enhanced our long-term resilience. My youngest, who is still being breast-fed, accompanies me to the asset creation sites and often plays with other children while I work. I appreciate that WFP accommodates me so that I can participate in the activities while caring for my daughter.

The summer of 2023 was quite difficult for us. We did not receive enough rains, which hampered our crop production. When I saw our paltry harvest, I knew times would be difficult. I worried about how I would feed my children, especially during the lean season, when schools were closed, and they did not receive their daily meals. Fortunately, WFP provided financial assistance during this period. Our family received a monthly cash payment that allowed us to purchase food and cover other basic expenses. My husband and I headed to the distribution site, which was 10 minutes on foot from our house, to receive the payment and waited in line for less than 30 minutes until my name was called. Because our youngest daughter is only 23 months old, we were also eligible for additional cash to cover the baby's nutritional needs. While waiting to receive the cash, we participated in a briefing on the importance of a healthy diet and investing in children's nutrition. This was the first time my husband participated in nutrition discussions. A community health worker later visited our house twice during the lean season to see how I used the cash and to follow up on my baby's nutritional status. We chatted about my family, and I told her that the additional cash I received allowed me to purchase oil, an assortment of vegetables and even some meat.

I know my family is not fully able to make it on our own just yet; however, I am sure that if you come to visit me in a few years, my children will be thriving, and I will no longer be receiving lean season support.

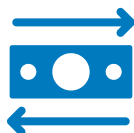
The village of Moutalag Mouden is in the commune of Bouilly, which was sampled as part of the November 2023 endline survey.[3] The survey demonstrated improved food security and overall livelihoods compared to previous assessments. Some 62 percent of surveyed households reported that they owned small ruminants, and 75 percent were harvesting at least one crop. All households in the village were classified as having *acceptable* or *borderline* food consumption. The nutrition situation has improved but remains worrisome, with only 19 percent of surveyed households reporting that they consumed foods rich in Vitamin A and 25 percent reporting consumption of protein sources regularly. Only one in four WFP households supported in the village reported resorting to the use of adverse livelihood coping strategies to make ends meet. Further, only 6 percent of the local population was classified as being *severely* food insecure and 63 percent as *moderately* food insecure.

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



83,403 refugees were reached through **cash transfers**



USD 8.5 million in **cash transfers** to people supported by WFP



84 percent of refugee **schoolchildren** attended school

The year 2023 was marked by a further deterioration in the security situation in neighbouring Mali, with an uptick in attacks on civilians combined with the imminent departure of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) [1] troops. This led to a steady influx of refugees into Mauritania, with the majority settling in Mbera Refugee Camp in the Bassikounou department. Overall, 2,310 new arrivals were registered by United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and 11,000 were awaiting registration [2]. This increased the number of registered refugees nationwide by 7.6 percent, to a total of 153,000, with the vast majority residing in the Mbera Camp (104,000 people). Thanks to an increase in donor contributions WFP reached 83,403 people - 28 percent more than the intended per the needs-based plan. Strategic outcome 1, which focused on assisting Malian refugees, was funded at 149 percent of the needs-based plan. The total funding received was 59 percent consumed [3].

As part of its 2023 response, WFP provided Malian refugees residing in the Mbera Refugee Camp with a holistic humanitarian package consisting of general food assistance (cash-based transfers and in-kind food provision); emergency school meals at camp-based primary schools; and malnutrition treatment for children aged 6 to 59 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls.

Faced with a growing refugee population and declining financial resources, WFP adopted a revised targeting strategy for general food distributions, aiming to target those most vulnerable in the camp. Throughout 2023, refugees classified as most vulnerable (Group 1) and new arrivals received a monthly cash ration of MRU 450 [4] per person per month. WFP complemented this with an in-kind food component during the lean season (June-October) when prices increased slightly and there were fewer opportunities for daily work [5]. Refugees classified as Group 2 (moderately vulnerable) received four months of cash assistance at a reduced ration level of MRU 300 per person per month (66 percent of the ration) [6] and no in-kind assistance. Assistance to Group 2 was initially planned to be provided during the lean season. However, based on results and preferences of short qualitative and quantitative surveys carried out with refugees in January 2023, WFP decided to assist Group 2 on a bimonthly basis, from February-August.

WFP implemented food assistance within the camp in collaboration with the UNHCR, the Food Security Commission [7], and financial service provider El Amana Bank (BEA, in French). A total of 11 monthly cash distributions were conducted in 2023, reaching 83,403 refugees (45,621 women). From June-October 2023, 65,210 refugees received an in-kind food distribution. This group consisted of 35,670 women and 29,540 men from Group 1, as well as new arrivals. The ration was provided for five months and covered 73 percent of an individual's daily kilocalorie (kcal) requirements, on average (comprising of 250 grams of rice; 25 grams of oil; and 5 grams of salt per person per day). Cash rations were also distributed outside of the lean season period, covering an average of 20 percent of daily kcal requirements for Group 1 and new arrivals and 12 percent for Group 2. However, the amount of cash distributed covered only 41 percent of the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) for Group 1 and new arrivals and 27 percent for Group 2 [8]. Overall, 2,988 mt of food and USD 8.4 million in cash were distributed. Given the revised implementation strategy and successful fundraising efforts, WFP was able to maintain consistent cash distributions throughout the year.

Despite the food assistance provided, the food security situation of the refugee population stabilised overall for Group 1 refugees while it declined for Group 2. Between November 2022 and November 2023, there was a decrease in the percentage of households classified as having an *acceptable* food consumption score [9], from 37 to 32.3 percent for Group 1, and from 56 to 29.8 percent for Group 2. During this same period, the percentage of households reporting the use of consumption-based coping strategies [10] rose slightly from 8 percent to 8.9 percent for Group 1 and from 9

percent to 9.3 percent for Group 2. However, fewer households were resorting to the use of adverse livelihoods-based coping strategies to make ends meet. Households adopting negative livelihoods-based strategies [11] (crisis and emergency) fell significantly, from 40 to 7.3 percent for Group 1 and from 23 percent to 21.2 percent for Group 2 between the two surveys. This situation could be explained by the fact that inflation remained quite high. Furthermore, the significant reduction in overall support to Group 2 refugees adversely affected their food security situation, highlighting the need for additional financial support and durable solutions to better address this group's heightened vulnerabilities.

As part of its School Feeding in Emergencies, WFP provided a daily hot breakfast (Super Cereal) to 7,109 students (48.9 percent girls) throughout the school year and during summer school sessions. In addition to coordinating school meal activities, WFP, with its cooperating partner, conducted four training sessions on the roles and objectives of school feeding; hygiene and the promotion of essential family practices; and basic canteen management. A total of 128 women (canteen volunteers and cooks) and 28 men (storekeepers, school principals and members of the parents' association) participated in such training.

The Hodh El Chargui Region has one of the highest prevalence rates of chronic malnutrition (28.5 percent) in the country, with Mbera Camp recording a rate of 28.9 percent in 2022. For global acute malnutrition, Mbera recorded a prevalence rate of 8.4 percent, with a severe case rate of 0.8 percent. In response, as part of its comprehensive humanitarian package in the camp, WFP provided targeted supplementary feeding support to treat moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). This reached 1,957 children aged 6 to 59 months (51 percent girls) and 272 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls. WFP complemented its nutrition treatment activities with awareness-raising sessions on infant and young child feeding and nutrition education at health centres and when visiting households, reaching 3,221 people. Results from the programme demonstrated that the proportion of children ages 6 to 23 months with a minimum acceptable diet [12] rose from 4.2 to 9.8 percent between November 2022 and November 2023. While this represented an overall improvement, the percentage of children who had a minimum acceptable diet remained low. This was likely due to the limited availability of diverse commodities within markets as well as households prioritising the purchase of other commodities given limited financial means. As part of camp-based nutrition activities, WFP and its partner organised training sessions with 24 community health workers and volunteers focused on nutritional screenings, causes and consequences of malnutrition, and the importance of good dietary diversity.

In terms of accountability and protection, WFP collaborated with partners and communities to ensure that protection risks for women, children, people with disabilities and the elderly were understood and mitigated by ensuring safe waiting areas during distributions and the use of a first-serve policy; allowing for home visits for the nutrition treatment programme for those in need. Regularly organised feedback sessions with recipients of assistance, women's associations and camp leaders to garner were used to garner feedback on how WFP could address challenges and improve upon its interventions. WFP and its partners consistently employed inclusive and participatory community approaches (including information sharing and awareness-raising) as part of the targeting and distribution processes to ensure transparency and confirm that all people were aware of the inclusion and exclusion criteria, as well as key details regarding distributions (e.g., ration amount, timing etc.). WFP further encouraged the inclusion of women in complaint committees. These mechanisms continued throughout 2023 and included help desks (managed by the WFP's financial service provider) and a toll-free helpline.

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 treatment	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

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



105,698 people supported by WFP received **cash transfers** through the **cash urban response**



79,661 vulnerable Mauritanians received **cash support** during the lean season period



555 children under two and **464** pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls participated in the cash top-up pilot to **prevent malnutrition**



381 schools covered by WFP's school meal programme (five more than 2022) provided **hot meals** to **50,186** primary school children

Strategic Outcome 2 was funded at 102 percent [1] for general food assistance (via cash-based transfers) as per the needs-based plan. The total funding received was 73 percent used. WFP carried out two activities under this strategic outcome. The first aimed to provide short-term and seasonal assistance to food-insecure Mauritanian populations, integrating malnutrition prevention with cash distributions. The second consisted of providing school meals to vulnerable Mauritanian children during the academic year.

In 2022, Mauritania experienced an overall good rainy season. However, 472,275 people - 13 percent of the overall population - faced food insecurity [2] during the 2023 lean season [3] due to the combined effects of a severe lean season in 2022 and price inflation. This represented a decrease from the 2022 and 2021 lean seasons when 660,740 and 694,612 people, respectively, were classified as being in *crisis* (IPC 3) or above [4] (November data).

To support the Government's overall 2023 Lean Season National Response Plan, WFP provided cash assistance to food-insecure people in four of the most affected departments [5] of the country, reaching 79,661 people in need (50,982 women and 28,679 men). This represented 38 percent of the overall 2023 lean season response and 17 percent of total people in need of food assistance.

In response, WFP supported the population through the social protection system using a twin-track approach to expand coverage. Track 1 consisted of direct implementation in two departments [6] while supporting the Government, via the Food Security Commission (CSA, in French) [7] as part of its El Maouna programme [8], and Track 2 (Government-led intervention) provided end-to-end service delivery [9] in the departments of Kaédi and Lexiba in the region of Gorgol. Social Registry data [10] was used as the basis for targeting the intervention, with complementary community-based targeting and door-to-door verifications conducted for all eligible households. Social Registry data was updated in some regions in early 2023, with increased coverage of the full population census. Thus, in the areas of Ould Yengé and M'bout, WFP decided not to carry out a full door-to-door verification to maximise resources and ensure a prompt response. Instead, a partial verification of a random sample was conducted. The results of this approach allowed WFP to better understand challenges with existing Social Registry data, the results of which were shared with the World Bank and Government for action. Given that updated Social Registry data was not yet available for Kaédi and Lexiba, a full door-to-door targeting exercise was conducted by the CSA as part of the government-led programme. WFP aims to continue to provide technical support to the Government and gradually scale up assistance delivered by the Government (Track 1) to enhance its readiness and response capacity and contribute to the nation's overall shock-responsive social protection system. Moreover, WFP piloted the use of the government's distribution monitoring platform (managed by the Social Registry) at the request of the Government to test and provide operational feedback on how to improve the overall system and to enable the Government to have immediate visibility of the population assisted through the Social Registry database.

As part of the twin-track approach, WFP collaborated with the CSA to organise a lessons-learned workshop between national and regional government officials from CSA and other agencies, WFP staff members, and other cooperating partners in April 2023, focusing on the challenges encountered as part of the Track 1 lean season response in M'bout.

The workshop served as an opportunity to agree on the recommendations for the upcoming 2023 lean season as well as how to adjust priorities and technical support as needed. The main lessons identified were the need to enhance the calibre of the staff recruited to conduct household targeting and the importance of strengthening the methodology for both geographical and household-level targeting. Best practices highlighted included effective and continuous communication and coordination between WFP and the CSA as well as with local authorities.

As part of the overall response, WFP piloted the implementation of a cash top-up for the prevention of acute malnutrition. The cash pilot was implemented in selected villages in Ould Yengé and reached 555 children aged 6 to 23 months, and 464 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls [11]. It was added to the general cash ration for targeted households to enable people to supplement their diets with locally-available commodities. During distributions, WFP implemented social change activities to guide the use of the top-up through the promotion of optimal infant and young child feeding practices and maternal nutrition. In addition, WFP conducted monthly nutritional screenings and referral activities for early diagnosis of acute malnutrition and referral to health centres. Due to a delay in screening activities, the first top-up was distributed during the second round of cash distributions. During all distributions, WFP carried out in-depth sensitisation sessions on dietary diversity, use of cash, and breastfeeding practices.

The nutrition cash pilot presented promising results and is an approach that WFP plans to explore during future lean season responses. Over the implementation period, the proportion of children classified as having a minimum acceptable diet increased to 5.4 percent as of the endline (November 2023), up from 1.2 percent at baseline (July 2023). Furthermore, 66 percent of pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls met minimum dietary diversity in women (MDD-W), up from 24.1 percent [12]. The observed improvements may be attributed to improved knowledge of best nutritional practices and the flexibility cash provided, which empowered individuals and families to choose healthy food items and promoted greater dietary diversity.

As per the results of the endline survey conducted after the lean season response, people who received WFP's assistance mostly reported that it favourably contributed to improvements in their food security. The proportion of households classified as *severely or moderately food insecure* decreased by 35 percent between July-November 2023. Similarly, the percentage of households classified as having *acceptable* food consumption (as measured by the Food Consumption Score (FCS)), increased from 30.6 percent in June to 56 percent in November. In addition to improving the quantity and quality of food consumed, assistance allowed vulnerable households to reduce their economic vulnerability and capitalise on their assets. The proportion of households who reported that they were employing *crisis and/or emergency* livelihood-based coping strategies decreased by 7.8 percent between July and November, from 49.5 percent to 41.7 percent.

A small percentage of cash transfers also contributed to essential non-food needs, which positively impacted food security in the medium term, as households safeguarded their assets and income sources. According to the November 2023 endline survey results, 96 percent of surveyed households reported that they used a portion of cash received to purchase food. Households reported that they used at least a small portion of the provided cash to repay debts (65 percent); cover health care expenses (21 percent); support education costs (20 percent); and/or share with members of their community (16 percent).

Further, some 42 percent of surveyed households reported that decisions regarding the use of assistance were made by both the husband and wife. In comparison, only 8 percent of households reported that solely men made decisions vis-à-vis cash usage. Further, 81 percent of surveyed households reported that they spent more than 75 percent of their overall revenue on food at the time of the November endline.

In addition to the lean season response, WFP also conducted a large-scale urban response in Nouakchott, the nation's capital, from January-May 2023, providing 105,698 people (58,080 women and 47,618 men) with monthly assistance via unconditional cash transfers to help them meet their basic food security needs. The response covered households across the nine departments of Nouakchott and served to mitigate price increases and the adverse knock-on effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. WFP targeted households using the Social Registry to identify those most vulnerable and eligible for assistance [13]. Each household received MRU 500 [14] per person per month [15] for the four-month intervention period, with WFP distributing a total of over USD 6 million during the response. WFP carried out this programme via a Track 1 approach, with the Food Security Commission (CSA) as the lead and WFP providing technical and financial support. Distributions were organised in public buildings (e.g., mayor's offices, administrative facilities), where cash was distributed to individuals in targeted households. Recipients were notified by phone to come to the distribution site on a specific date and collect their assistance.

The urban cash response was the first time in over a decade that WFP intervened in an urban area in Mauritania. As a result, WFP ascertained poignant lessons learned vis-à-vis programme design and implementation adjustments that are required for a large-scale urban response. Lessons learned from the response were discussed and documented during a government-led lessons learned workshop in June that aimed to identify how to strengthen urban-based cash responses in the future. Amongst the biggest challenges included crowd management, as large crowds often gathered at the distribution sites making it difficult to identify and organise people targeted for the response. Further, WFP and

the CSA also struggled with how to contact cash recipients who do not have cell phones, as mobile communication was the primary means used to reach eligible households.

In terms of results, post-distribution monitoring reports demonstrated that the food assistance provided between January and May 2023 through cash transfers improved the food security status of assisted households. This is evidenced by the increase in the percentage of surveyed households classified as having an *acceptable* food consumption score (FCS), from 54 to 69 percent between January and May 2023. Similarly, the percentage of surveyed households classified as *moderately* or *severely food insecure* fell from 43.3 to 31.6 percent over the same period. There was also a two-percentage-point drop in the proportion of households who reported using *emergency* livelihoods-based coping strategies to make ends meet. Improvements in the food security situation could have been even greater had there not been high inflation in 2023.

To help communities in Mauritania transition from chronic vulnerability to resilience and self-reliance, WFP has been providing a comprehensive integrated resilience package (IRP) since 2018. The package is aligned with the Government's 2016-2030 *Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Shared Prosperity* (SCAPP, in French) [16] and is aimed at providing a multi-sectoral response that intervenes at various stages of the lifecycle. It combines food assistance (via cash transfers) for asset creation, school meals, nutrition treatment and prevention interventions, institutional systems strengthening, and seasonal cash support. Implementation of the IRP is done - to the extent possible - in close collaboration with UNICEF for a more holistic response that addresses development and resilience via several dimensions across the lifecycle.

The school meals component of the integrated resilience package supported the Government of Mauritania's National School Feeding Programme and aimed to improve students' learning capabilities while supporting access to education. In 2023, WFP's school meals assistance represented 30 percent of the nation's overall school feeding programme, reaching 50,186 primary school children (49 percent girls) across 381 schools within WFP's integrated resilience zones [17]. Throughout the 2022-2023 (and start of the 2023-2024) academic years, children received two hot meals daily (breakfast and lunch). A total of 1,915 mt of commodities were distributed over the year.

WFP-supported schools are in areas with significant food insecurity, high rates of malnutrition and low school enrolment. Over the 2022-2023 academic year, the annual change in enrolment was 0.13 percent overall (same percentage for girls and boys). Across targeted schools, the observed attendance rate for the 2022-2023 academic year stood at 99 percent (same percentage for girls and boys) [18].

During the implementation of this activity, WFP endeavoured to mainstream gender through the strong representation of women in canteen management committees (with women encouraged to comprise at least 50 percent). WFP further assured the inclusion of issues such as violence against women and girls, early marriage, and division of household chores in capacity-strengthening sessions at the school level and with parents and community members. In addition to providing hot meals, WFP strengthened canteen management by training cooks and canteen managers on hygiene, stock management, involvement in household activities and gender-related topics. The capacity-strengthening sessions reached 811 participants (20 women and 791 men). More men than women were trained as this figure represents teachers, and parent-teacher association (PTA) members, who are largely represented by men.

WFP also strove to address environmental concerns by launching a gas-cooking pilot project to pivot away from the use of wood for cooking and mitigate ongoing deforestation. The pilot took place in six schools across two regions - Assaba and Guidimakha. Its results will be evaluated in February 2024 to determine how this approach can be taken to scale. Initial qualitative research demonstrates that school cooks appreciated the new cooking method, stating that it took less time to boil water and reduced smoke-related health concerns. WFP also sought to better address dietary diversity and nutrition by establishing school gardens in select primary schools that have access to a water point. A total of 18 school gardens were created in 2023 across the three targeted regions. Gardens provided leafy greens and other vegetables as additions to the daily hot meals and encouraged dietary diversity. Lessons on horticulture as well as the importance of diversified and nutritious diets were conducted for school children and parents throughout the year.

It was an exciting year for school meals work in Mauritania, as WFP played a key role in influencing policy at the national level in addition to its direct implementation. WFP lobbied the Government to join the Global School Meals Coalition; encouraged the mobilisation of additional government funding for school meal programme; and supported enhanced coordination between direct and indirect stakeholders involved in school meal activities. In December 2022 and January 2023, WFP supported the Government in conducting a Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) analysis [19], which aimed to conduct a comprehensive and inclusive multi-sectorial assessment of existing school feeding policies as well as develop a roadmap for further action. WFP then recruited two experts to work alongside the Government in drafting the National School Feeding Programme Document [20], a roadmap to guide the implementation of the National School Feeding Policy from 2024-2030. Consultations and engagement at all levels were key to the development process, with WFP supporting the Government in conducting in-depth discussions at both regional and national levels. This led to the drafting of the national school feeding programme, including tools for implementation (e.g., log frame, monitoring guidance, menus, and a multi-year budget), which will guide national

implementation from 2024-2030.

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 - Fully integrates gender and age
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 - Fully integrates gender and age

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



457 health facilities supported by WFP moderate acute **malnutrition treatment services**



4,122 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls received treatment against moderate acute **malnutrition**



69 percent of **women and girls of childbearing age** achieved minimum dietary diversity

As part of its integrated resilience approach, WFP supported the Government in treating moderate acute malnutrition at the department level in areas where it implements its integrated resilience package to address the immediate causes of acute malnutrition before it becomes life-threatening.

Strategic Outcome 3 was funded at 109 percent for malnutrition treatment as per the needs-based plan [1]. By the end of 2023, 65 percent of the total funding received had been spent, [2] with the carry-over being used for 2024 operations.

Over the year, WFP provided technical, financial, and logistical support to the Central Nutrition Sub-Directorate and the Regional Health Delegations at the decentralised level to treat a total of 17,088 children aged 6 to 59 months (53 percent girls) as well as 4,122 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls suffering from moderate acute malnutrition. In this operation, 97.3 percent of enrolled children and targeted pregnant or breastfeeding women and girls were treated and recovered. WFP reached communities located more than five kilometres from available community-level health facilities through 457 nutrition rehabilitation centres (CRENAM, in French) [3]. A default rate of 1.77 percent was reported, which is in line with SPHERE Standards [4].

WFP supported 457 CRENAMs, distributing 297 mt of specialized nutritious food. The late arrival of selected specialized nutritious food commodities due to ongoing global logistical constraints adversely affected WFP's ability to reach planned targets. In addition to malnutrition treatment, WFP provided 356 mt of food (wheat, vegetable oil, split yellow peas) to 940 auxiliaries [5] responsible for implementing care activities as part of an incentive programme to "compensate" them for their work. WFP carried out regular monitoring and supervision with cooperating partners to strengthen the capacity of health and community workers in the management of moderate acute malnutrition.

In addition to malnutrition treatment activities, WFP invested in social behaviour change communication campaigns to share messages on overall nutrition and diet, care and hygiene, and the equitable sharing of responsibility for care and decision-making. Over the year, 976 awareness sessions took place, reaching more than 28,245 people (26,994 women and 1,251 men). WFP further disseminated nutrition messages at nutrition health centres and as part of other integrated resilience and emergency programme activities.

WFP conducted this activity in close collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), with an aim to provide a holistic continuum of care. Part of this collaboration involved a gradual extension of integrated community approaches such as the inception and support to care groups (GASPAs, in French) [6] to reinforce prevention activities in 25 villages that recorded a drop in admissions during the year. To this end, 46 GASPAs (31 for breastfeeding women and 15 for pregnant women) in 13 localities were put in place in the Assaba Region, in which 279 breastfeeding and 183 pregnant women and girls participated.

In addition to direct implementation and in line with WFP's aim of strengthening national systems and response capacity, WFP provided four capacity-building sessions in 2023, on the national protocol for the treatment of acute malnutrition, reaching 63 men and 388 women, 41 cooperating partners, and seven Government staff (five from the Food Security Commission and two from the Ministry of Health). The sessions focused on the management of malnutrition cases at the CRENAM level, the implementation of nutritional education sessions, the monitoring and evaluation of the moderate acute malnutrition management programme and the referral of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) cases.

WFP also seconded a nutritionist to the Nutrition Division of the Food Security Commission (CSA, in French) to support the division's overall capacities and help with the gradual transfer of supplementation activities to the Government by the close of 2028. As part of this collaboration, WFP engaged in a three-party agreement with the CSA and SIC4Change, a non-governmental organization (NGO), to contribute to the project entitled Nut4Health: Innovation to help reduce

maternal and child malnutrition. The project aims to contribute to the reduction of maternal and child malnutrition through a platform (Nut4Health) based on technology and community action by (i) identifying cases of malnutrition at early stages through active screening; (ii) promoting changes in nutritional practices and care during pregnancy through a telematic counselling programme during the 1,000-day window; and (iii) providing health centres with an interactive tool to guide nutrition treatment and messaging activities.

Between October 2022-November 2023, the percentage of children having reached the minimum acceptable diet decreased from 9.4 percent to 6.9 percent, and the percentage of women and girls of childbearing age having achieved minimum dietary diversity remained stable between, reaching 69 percent.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
<p>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</p>	<p>4 - Fully integrates gender and age</p>

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



USD 1.6 million in cash support provided to participants who **created** or **rehabilitated community assets**



695 hectares of **vegetables gardens** set up in resilience sites



1/3 of surveyed households reported **not** resorting to the use of **adverse livelihoods-based coping strategies** to make ends meet

In Mauritania, 80 percent of the population relies on natural resources for their daily subsistence [1]. Asset creation and livelihood activities, implemented under strategic outcome 4, serve as the main entry point for the integrated resilience package and are implemented in chronically food-insecure and shock-prone zones [2]. Asset creation (food assistance for assets initiative; FFA) focuses on land rehabilitation and agropastoral production activities, allowing vulnerable households to create assets whilst receiving cash transfers to meet essential needs. FFA interventions in Mauritania consist primarily of water and soil recovery activities to regenerate infertile land and increase its productive potential using simple but effective techniques such as the creation of half-moons and zaïes [3]; the production of compost to enhance soil quality and increase agricultural production; the creation and rehabilitation of wells to facilitate water access; the construction of stone bunds and small dikes to mitigate water runoff and control erosion; and the erection of crop fences to combat animal grazing.

Key to the sustainability of these initiatives is that communities are engaged from the onset through community-based participatory planning as well as several rounds of focus group discussions that aim to delve into the unique nuances of each community, taking an active role in the identification of their essential needs as well as in determining proposed actions. WFP further strives to ensure that all voices within the community including women, youth and people living with disabilities are included to allow for comprehensive and inclusive development plans.

In 2023, WFP focused on ensuring maximum convergence of its integrated resilience package (with all sites receiving FFA, school meals, and malnutrition treatment and prevention support). As part of an ambitious regional (Sahel) Programme, WFP sought to capitalize on synergies with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to provide a more holistic response with activity convergence at school, health centre and community levels. By the close of the year, WFP and UNICEF had achieved total convergence in 26 sites and had conducted joint monitoring and planning workshops to further strengthen their collaborative approach.

During 2023, WFP's 68 resilience sites [4], supported 25,118 people (12,740 women and 12,378 men) across 164 villages in three targeted regions [5]. Participants contributed to the construction of over 1,200 community assets, with WFP providing them with USD 1.5 million in cash remuneration to meet immediate food needs. The monetary assistance provided supported food, health and school expenses and allowed targeted households to invest in income-generating activities.

Asset creation led to the rehabilitation of 695 hectares of agricultural land - most of which had previously been classified as "lost" for production - bringing the total area of recovered land since 2018 to 2,300 hectares. In addition, some 6,775 meters of stone bunds and small dikes were built, and 12 dams and flood water diversion weirs were established to control water run-off and counter erosion. In addition, seven water wells were built. Further, people who WFP assisted, planted a total of 78,870 fruits and other trees. As part of its convergence efforts, WFP collaborated with UNICEF to create market gardens and provide solar water pumps at 18 primary schools where UNICEF had installed water points that could be used for irrigation. Vegetables from school gardens were used to complement the standard school meal ration with nutrient-rich foods to feed students and teach them about the importance of a diversified diet.

Ensuring the active engagement of female participants was key to WFP's FFA approach. Activities were scheduled to accommodate women's schedules, with many bringing their small children along during work. While women are balancing both work and childrearing, WFP has aimed to accommodate their schedules. They indicate the hours that work for them (typically when school-aged children are in school during the morning hours) and take turns looking after children and cooking to accomplish both household tasks as well as participate in FFA activities. This is coupled with cooperating partner training specifically on gender to ensure that WFP and its partners better integrate aspects of gender into the design and delivery of integrated resilience activities. Activities were further tailored to engage youth.

Women and youth also received specific training and assistance to facilitate their access to productive resources and information relevant to asset creation.

A major focus in 2023 was on expanding partnerships with diverse actors including the Government as well as other United Nations agencies. WFP continued its fruitful three-year technical and financial partnership with the National Agency for the Great Green Wall (ANGMV) [6], focusing on sand dune fixation and fencing of pasture areas. As part of the joint initiative, 2,364 people (1,206 women and 1,158 men) benefited from cash transfers to reinforce their food security and support their household needs. In addition, 2,700 kg of seeds were supplied for direct semi-sowing at project sites. The ANGMV also worked with local communities to plant 78,870 seedlings in the Debt Swap Project [7] intervention area. WFP further sought to strengthen its partnership with the Government, signing a new Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry of Agriculture to increase collaboration.

In July, WFP facilitated training on the community-based participatory planning [8] approach for United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) staff in Néma, Hodh El Chargui Region, to assist them in the application of a similar methodology for identifying community needs (and to facilitate the potential for joint responses to the current refugee crisis). WFP also collaborated with the International Labor Organisation (ILO) [9] on watershed management and the establishment of village management committees that received trade training to support their employment in local infrastructure construction.

In addition to asset creation support, WFP strove to enhance local and regional food systems - focusing on production and market linkages via six smallholder agricultural market support (SAMS) activities. WFP facilitated SAMS activities in five pilot sites in the Guidimakha region. Through these activities, 795 smallholder farmers (562 women and 233 men) participated in capacity-strengthening sessions on farming and market gardening techniques. Additional training focused on reinforcing smallholder farmer organisations in the areas of cooperative governance, asset management and good nutritional practices. WFP also assisted with transportation, facilitated storage, and provided processing equipment to limit post-harvest losses and enhance (notably for cereals) overall food quality and availability.

In some communities, WFP has been providing support for up to 2-4 years. In 2023, WFP thus began to implement a progression strategy, looking to phase out certain activities and shift to different types of support. Out of the 68 resilience sites targeted for support, WFP transitioned 11 out of FFA assistance. This shift signifies a gradual transition from protective to productive assistance, promoting self-sufficiency and sustainable livelihoods. To maintain gains achieved through the integrated resilience package, the progression strategy focuses on ensuring that communities transitioning from WFP assistance are adequately covered by national shock-responsive social protection programmes. The gradual transition process will be extended to more mature sites by supporting national and community ownership of activity components.

Monitoring of asset progress is a key component of FFA work. In 2023, WFP continued to scale up and refine its use of remote sensing technologies to monitor the impacts of land rehabilitation activities. WFP trained 45 WFP and cooperating partner staff on advanced drone (unmanned aerial vehicle; UAV) piloting as well as how drones can serve as a tool for acquiring and analysing images that demonstrate asset progress and impacts in a given geographical area. UAV monitoring also allows for near real-time assessment to ensure assets are meeting regulations, with WFP able to provide remote engineering support should construction modifications be required.

WFP also worked with an in-house Asset Impact Monitoring from Space (AIMS) Team to monitor landscape changes linked to FFA interventions, detect changes in large areas over time and assess biophysical variables in a way that is impossible on the ground, as well as compare images of the past and current environmental situations. The use of the technologies allowed WFP's technical staff to review asset quality and provide rapid engineering feedback, measure rehabilitated areas, demonstrate to communities the asset impact within their villages and help them further design future works and infrastructures.

Through FFA, WFP addressed factors that compel people to migrate, creating food security conditions that encourage people, including women and youth, to not abandon their homes. Results from the post-distribution monitoring survey further found that food security levels remained constant and overall positive in 2023 despite erratic and poor rainfall distribution in tandem with price hikes.

Household food consumption levels have deteriorated compared to last year. The percentage of households classified as having borderline food consumption increased by 32 percent compared with 2022 [10]. The percentage of targeted households classified as having *poor* food consumption also increased from 2.4 percent (November 2022) to 12.5 percent (November 2023). This situation is attributable to a myriad of variables including the inadequate rainfall levels recorded this year in resilience zones; price increases for staple foods and the limited provision of lean season assistance in targeted areas (due to resource constraints) aside from the Guidimakha region during the 2023 response to support livelihoods and preserve productive assets.

The dietary diversity score [11] is almost identical to last year, with virtually 100 percent of surveyed households classified as having good dietary diversity. High levels of dietary diversity are present in both male- and female-headed

households.

Surveyed households continue to resort to some consumption-based coping strategies to make ends meet, with the reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) remaining virtually unchanged between 2022 (11.7) and 2023 (12.04). Disaggregation by gender shows that female heads of household (11.7) are employing slightly less consumption-based coping strategies as compared to male-headed households (12.3).

Despite modest food security gains, some 74 percent of surveyed households reported that they perceive improvements in their lives and incomes thanks to the created and rehabilitated assets, a slightly higher percentage than that which was recorded in 2022 (70 percent). Further, roughly one-third of surveyed households reported that they did not resort to the use of adverse livelihoods-based coping strategies to make ends meet. An additional 35 percent did, however, employ crisis-level coping strategies during the period under review. This proportion is lower amongst female-headed compared to male-headed households.

Strategic outcome 4 was funded at 150 percent [12] according to the needs-based plan. The total funding received was consumed up to 59 percent.

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 - Fully integrates gender and age

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



WFP contributed to **5 national systems** in line with **Zero Hunger** objectives and other **SDGs**



WFP implemented financial instruments like **drought macro-insurance**, showcasing progress in **disaster preparedness** and **response**

Mauritania has a strong social protection system which is one of the most advanced in the region, and benefits from strong government leadership and ownership and clear objectives, outlined in the National Social Protection Strategy (SNPS, in French) [1]. In the last decade, significant institutional advancements have taken place including the elaboration of the National Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Shared Prosperity (SCAPP, in French) [2]; the establishment and refinement of a unified social registry that serves as the basis for targeting diverse programmes; and the creation of a National Entity to Prevent and Respond to Food and Nutrition Crisis (DCAN, in French) [3] as a body to coordinate the prevention and management of acute food and nutrition crises.

In 2023, WFP continued to support institutional and operational processes linked to the adaptive/shock-responsive social protection system. Working together with the World Bank, WFP provided technical and financial assistance to guide the Government-led drafting of the 2023 National Response Plan ahead of the lean season as well as supported initial groundwork required for the elaboration of the 2024 National Response Plan. WFP staff members were actively involved in the drafting of the plan and assisted in response coordination as well as after-action reviews.

While direct implementation continued as usual throughout 2023, WFP progressively increased government systems strengthening and strived to deliver an increasing part of its response through Government platforms, which has been showcased throughout the programme narrative. WFP, in collaboration with the World Bank, pursued bringing the National Crisis Fund (FNRCAN, in French) [4] into effect, so that the Social Protection system could better utilize financial resources within the structure. WFP further provided support to the Food Security Observatory (OSA, in French) [5] to design the specifications of the data server which should house the early warning system that will enable the 2024 National Response Plan to be rolled out.

For the lean season response, WFP supported the Government with the use of financial instruments including a drought macro-insurance policy, signing an Agricultural and Pastoral Drought Insurance Policy for the 2023 agricultural season. WFP and the African Risk Capacity (ARC) Group facilitated the insurance policy and covered the agricultural season (June-November) against the risk of drought [6]. WFP also signed an ARC Replica [7] policy for Mauritania to complement the Government's policy. While there was no payout in 2023, WFP facilitated the participation of the Government, notably its ARC Coordinator, in the annual learning and exchange workshop with other African governments on the programme's experiences and challenges as well as supported country planning to determine how to continue to strengthen the ARC mechanism and its role in wider disaster risk financing in the coming year. Further, WFP succeeded in signing a data sharing agreement (DSA) with *Taazour's* [8] and used their monitoring platform for the lean season response, which is linked to the Social Registry, as part of a pilot to optimize timely targeting and reduce distribution costs.

WFP assessed the national meteorological service's capacity to support the implementation of the multi-hazard anticipatory action project (flood and drought) as part of the ongoing pilot. WFP further contributed to the drafting of the concept note for the next WFP medium-term anticipatory action project, scheduled to run from 2024 to 2028. In addition, WFP tested a pilot on contingency funds in 2023 [9]. The programme consisted of developing a tool for monitoring localized drought to mitigate the basic risk under the ARC programme. While the trigger was not activated, the Government gained critical skills in the design of the product as well as the elaboration of the workplan.

2023 marked a major step forward in the transfer of responsibilities to the OSA. For the first time, the Food Security Commission (CSA, in French) funded the Food Security Monitoring Surveys (FSMS) survey, which was carried out and managed by the OSA, the result of which served to inform the November 2023 Cadre Harmonisé analysis. In terms of market monitoring, two joint OSA/WFP bulletins were published in July and October, the data of which covered not only the markets monitored by WFP but also those covered by other actors. Moreover, as part of its support for the Early Warning System, WFP donated 100 tablets equipped with data collection and analysis software to the CSA to strengthen

its operational capacities.

WFP also focused on supporting the drafting of an updated National Social Protection Strategy through supporting a South-South collaboration learning visit to Senegal in November for a total of ten Government officials from the CSA, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of the Economy and Durable Development, Ministry of Social Action and civil society members, who exchanged with Senegalese authorities on the themes of social protection programme governance, coordination, and productive measures (resilience). Learnings from this visit included highlighting the importance of anchoring social protection at the highest level of government and policies; ways in which to promote economic opportunities within social protection system for those most vulnerable; and how to decentralize the management of social protection within systems. These learnings are expected to feed into the final strategy and inform implementation in the coming years.

Strategic outcome 5 was well funded at 236 percent [10] according to the needs-based plan. The total funding received was consumed up to 43 percent.

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	1 - Partially integrates gender and age

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



1,595 passengers transported via **United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)**



1.8 million insecticide-treated mosquito nets distributed in eight regions

The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), established in 2012, played a vital role in providing essential access to remote areas, particularly Bassikounou in the southeast, the main area for humanitarian response in the Hodh El Chargui Region, which currently hosts over 90,000 refugees [1]. UNHAS flights from Nouakchott to Bassikounou take approximately two and a half hours, which is significantly less than the three-day road travel alternative.

In 2023, UNHAS, managed by WFP, set ambitious objectives, aiming to transport 1,300 passengers; carry at least five tons of cargo; conduct 100 percent successful medical (medevac) and security (secuvac) evacuation operations; and reach five planned destinations. WFP exceeded most of these objectives, with 1,595 passengers transported; over six tons of cargo carried; three successful medevac operations conducted; and four destinations reached. WFP was unable to reach the fifth destination (Sélibaby) due to authorisation challenges from the civil aviation authority. No secuvac requests were received over the year.

UNHAS is actively working to extend its services to additional destinations, pending Government approvals and the completion of necessary infrastructure and runway rehabilitation.

In terms of service provision, WFP successfully achieved several key objectives of its 2023 plan. WFP led a well-staffed team and increased productivity. Internal control systems were enhanced across various supply chain functions, including procurement, transport, warehouse management, commodity accounting and funds management to allow for more streamlined service provision. Despite disruptions in international supply chains, WFP ensured a regular and timely supply of both food and non-food commodities and submitted its consolidated procurement plan on time, demonstrating effective planning and coordination.

WFP's Supply Chain Unit aims to shift towards increased service provision and capacity strengthening, aligning with new guidelines and the 2024-2028 Country Strategic Plan (CSP). This will include extending partnerships and delivery services with government ministries including the Ministries of Trade, Health, Agriculture and Environment. Starting in December 2023, training workshops were underway on warehouse management and commodity tracking to build the long-term capacity of government partners, aiming to transfer logistical capabilities.

WFP recognize the urgency in addressing malaria, a major cause of mortality in Mauritania. WFP supported the Government's focus on enhancing public health by combating malaria and assisted with the acquisition and distribution of mosquito nets across the country. WFP and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) jointly managed the supply chain for the distribution of 1.8 million insecticide-treated mosquito nets in 8 regions [2]; spanning 42 districts and 859 delivery points. Despite the successful implementation of the supply chain for mosquito net distribution, WFP encountered some challenges, particularly in planning campaigns during the rainy season with delays in counting and micro-planning, hindering timely distributions and complicating the organisation of reverse logistics. However, it underscores the achievement of all set objectives, the importance of regular monitoring, and the transparent management of financial resources, resulting in significant cost savings. Lessons learned imply a successful execution of potential future projects, with a continued focus on improving planning strategies and overcoming logistical hurdles, especially in adverse weather conditions.

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

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

Mauritania made strides towards achieving gender equality by adopting the National Gender Mainstreaming Strategy in March 2015 [1]. This proposed two strategic objectives, namely, combating all remaining discrimination against women and ensuring women's contribution to the exercise and enjoyment of their civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights. This led to the establishment of a Gender Unit in every Government ministry. Despite these efforts, the legislative framework for the protection of women and girls remains inadequate, and its implementation is often ineffective. Women and girls continue to face substantial inequalities in political participation and decision-making processes, and are subject to various forms of gender-based violence such as early marriage. For example, 37 percent of women are married before the age of 18 [2] and 69 percent of women and girls aged 15 to 49 have undergone some form of female genital mutilation [3]. In terms of women's political representation, the Organic Law No. 2006-029 of 22 August 2006, concerning the promotion of women's access to electoral mandates and elective functions, along with its amendment (by Law No. 2012-034 of April 12, 2012), introduced positive discrimination measures, specifying a minimum quota for women's participation in municipal mandates (20 percent) and in National Assembly elections. More broadly, however, persistent challenges have resulted in stagnation in the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 5: Gender Equality (SDG 5). In 2021, Mauritania was ranked 146 out of 156 in the Global Gender Gap Index, down five positions from 2020. For two consecutive years (2022-2023), Mauritania was omitted from the Global Gender Gap Index.

As part of its commitment to gender equality and transformative interventions aligned with the Gender Equality Policy 2022, WFP achieved significant milestones in promoting gender mainstreaming throughout 2023. These included conducting gender analysis through key informant interviews and focus group discussions with WFP staff, beneficiaries and cooperating partners, developing a comprehensive Social and Behaviour Change Strategy that includes a gender-specific component; and implementing inclusive community-based planning processes to ensure that projects effectively respond to the specific needs of women, men, girls, and boys. Building on the findings from the Gender Analysis and Social and Behaviour Change Strategy, WFP aims to enhance the integration of a gender-transformative approach within nutrition awareness toolkits, aiming to sensitize communities while challenging harmful practices and social norms that contribute to malnutrition, unequal household responsibilities and disparities in nutrition distribution. In addition, vulnerable pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls from disadvantaged households received cash top-ups as a preventive measure against malnutrition as part of the lean season response. Moreover, WFP conducted gender and protection awareness sessions before, during, and following the distribution of food assistance.

To bridge the gender gap in food security, WFP organised meetings between members of the Gender Results Network, sub-offices, and cooperating partners' Gender and Protection focal points, which aimed to strengthen and integrate gender and protection considerations in the identification, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of WFP's activities. As a result, women now constitute 40 percent of Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) management committees in WFP-targeted communities, granting them opportunities to identify their specific needs and allocate tasks based on their capabilities and preferences. In addition, in collaboration with cooperating partners, WFP economically empowered women (women are mainly targeted as recipients of cash transfers) and girls through providing capacity-strengthening initiatives; creating FFA opportunities tailored to women's needs and expressed priorities during the community-based participatory planning exercise; linking women smallholder farmers to market prospects; and enhancing women's leadership positions within local committees. Tailored training programmes on personal development, management and leadership have been designed to further enhance the leadership skills of women within village-level committees, enabling them to participate more meaningfully in decision-making processes and amplifying their voices.

To address and minimize risks associated with protection, WFP organised a comprehensive session focused on the new Executive Director Circular (July 2023) [4] exclusively for its staff. In addition, the hotline's teleconsultants underwent specialized training on gender and protection in October 2023 to enhance their understanding and capacity to respond

to reported protection cases. Furthermore, there are ongoing efforts to develop and implement advanced tools and strategies aimed at effectively preventing and safeguarding victims against instances of sexual exploitation and abuse.

In almost half of households supported by WFP, both spouses made decisions together about the use of the assistance received. According to the lean season 2023 endline, in 42 percent of households, women solely decided how to use resources, while it was men in only 9 percent of cases. It should be noted that individual decision-making regarding the use of WFP assistance decreased from 65 percent to 58 percent from 2022-2023. As a result, joint decision-making increased to 42 percent in 2023, up from 35 percent in 2022.

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

WFP continued to guarantee and promote the safety, dignity, and integrity of vulnerable populations to ensure that people in need have free access to humanitarian assistance. Affected people assisted by WFP were given the opportunity, through Post-Distribution Monitoring surveys, to express their satisfaction, their views on WFP's assistance, their relationship with WFP partners and staff and, above all, their preferences in terms of intervention modalities.

Before any distribution, WFP briefs cooperating partners and staff in charge on the humanitarian principles, protection and accountability, and WFP's Zero Tolerance policy regarding any fraud, corruption, sexual exploitation and abuse toward people WFP supports. WFP also implemented several measures (posters and toll-free number) to guarantee free and meaningful access to distribution sites and solicit feedback on the process and assistance. Key messages were developed and disseminated to people WFP supports, highlighting the purpose, source, use, amount, and duration of the assistance.

During targeting exercises which were carried out in the refugee camp, as part of the lean season response, and for the Nouakchott urban cash response WFP held consultations with community members and local authorities to strengthen the Community Feedback Mechanism (targeting and complaints management committees under the general supervision of local authorities, government partners, and local non-governmental organisations). The roles and responsibilities of these committees were to manage the community targeting processes and complaints received as well as to monitor the use of the aid received by households in the target localities. WFP diversified the channels for reporting information, using community complaints management committees and WFP staff and partners' staff.

In addition, WFP provided a toll-free hotline where affected communities could ask questions or provide feedback. In 2023, WFP received a total of 59,908 calls, the majority of which were from women (82 percent). Most calls came from Nouakchott (48 percent), followed by Guidimakha (19 percent) and Gorgol (13 percent). Most calls were complaints (60 percent), most of which concerned targeting (requests for criteria for targeting people in need); follow-up requests (18 percent); general queries regarding WFP's activities (10 percent); and questions regarding the times of distributions (8 percent). WFP endeavoured to enhance its response capacity and better close the feedback loop for most complaints. This was done by training call centre operators on WFP's mandate and supporting them to respond to questions received in near real-time.

The results of the lean season endline survey carried out in November 2023 revealed that 95 percent of respondents had been treated with respect and dignity during their participation in WFP's assistance and expressed their satisfaction with the way their needs and opinions had been considered. Overall, 60 percent of the respondents reported having to wait for less than 30 minutes to receive their assistance (68 percent in November 2023 endline).

Environmental sustainability

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

Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF)

Highly vulnerable to climate change and environmental degradation, Mauritania is exposed to cyclical droughts, with consequences on the livelihoods of rural and transhumant populations. The country is also threatened by rising sea levels and the fragility of the dune belt along the coast, which affect agriculture, marine ecosystems, residential areas, and coastlines. Women and children, who are often tasked with collecting firewood and water, are adversely affected by the negative impacts of the climate crisis, and forced to travel longer distances to collect these resources.

In terms of social factors, market linkages remain nascent, notably for commodities produced locally to reach larger markets. Cold chains are particularly weak, with access to electricity and cold storage limited. In addition, rural water supply remains limited, with poor and unstable institutional frameworks in place for water management. According to the African Development Bank Group, some 68 percent of Mauritians have access to potable water, with access even more limited in rural areas [1], where households often must trek several kilometres to reach the closest water source. This hampers communities' ability to invest in agricultural activities and presents a serious social challenge across many parts of the country. Sanitation is also extremely limited, with an estimated 26 percent of households having access to latrines [2]. These social factors are further compounded by rampant gender inequalities, which have been detailed in the Gender section above.

WFP implements asset creation activities as part of its integrated resilience package. Assets include land rehabilitation, water access for irrigation, and erosion mitigation. In April 2023, WFP conducted a geophysical assessment with a national research institute on water points in six sites in the Assaba and Hodh El Chargui regions to identify productive sites for well creation, ensuring safe water access and minimizing environmental risks. WFP's cooperating partners also conducted a total of eight geophysical assessments across intervention zones to facilitate safe water access.

In addition, part of WFP's work in 2023 has been to lay the groundwork for more in-depth environmental and social safeguards (ESS). In September 2023, WFP hosted a mission from the Regional ESS Technical Advisor, who provided training and guidance to WFP and cooperating partner staff. In the last trimester of the year, WFP introduced environmental and social safeguard assessments in collaboration with local authorities and cooperating partners. ESS assessments were rolled out in the Guidimakha region, documenting lessons learned and adjusting the assessment approach for implementation at scale. WFP will be engaging in a refined partnership model in 2024, which will include systematically conducting environmental and social safeguard assessments, with key language incorporated into partner contracts.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

An Environmental Management System (EMS) provides WFP with a systematic approach to identifying and managing environmental risks through a continuous cycle of improvements. WFP launched the EMS in Mauritania in May 2023. The Environmental Focal Point (EFP) participated in the inaugural Regional Environmental Retreat and Workshop in October 2023, where participants committed to advancing environmental sustainability at WFP. EFPs pledged to dedicate the third Wednesday of every month to promoting sustainability in their respective offices.

In addition, participants set clear Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) to guide the implementation of their EMS Action Plans and improve WFP's environmental footprint by driving meaningful change. The top three KPIs were: (i) Begin recycling in WFP (waste sorting system, storage warehouse, waste quantification) by January 2024; (ii) Identify waste management partners (non-governmental organizations, companies, Government, informal sector) by March 2024; and (iii) Progressively replace all lamps and air conditioners by December 2024 (by conducting energy audits to understand quantity and quality of assets and developing budget for replacement).

WFP is now in phase 3 of the EMS launch: implementation support and monitoring. WFP's regional bureau in Dakar will provide continuous technical support, biannual reviews, and follow-up missions to ensure all items in the EMS action

plan are in place throughout 2024.

Nutrition integration

Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification

In 2023, WFP employed a two-tiered nutrition approach, focusing on both moderate acute malnutrition treatment as well as integrating malnutrition prevention activities and messaging across all programme activities.

One poignant lesson learned was the importance of providing nutritional supplementation during the lean period (June-September), notably demonstrating the effectiveness of a cash top-up to vulnerable households with pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls as well as children ages 6 to 23 months. Results from the November 2023 lean season endline assessment indicated an improvement in dietary diversity amongst targeted people in need as well as an enhanced minimum meal frequency (MMF) [1] amongst targeted children. The percentage of children under 2 years of age who met the minimum acceptable diet in the top-up intervention area increased to 160 percent between July and November. In addition, the percentage of women of childbearing age dietary diversity rose by 176 percent between July and November. Given the success of the pilot, WFP will endeavour to further scale up nutrition prevention activities as part of the 2024 lean season response, with a focus on demonstrating outcomes and impacts on targeted populations.

WFP will strive to integrate locally fortified flour into nutrition programme activities in 2024. In November, WFP hosted a technical support mission to specifically focus on how WFP can best reinforce quality production and assurance in line with international food safety standards. A series of recommendations are currently being implemented, which would provide WFP with the option to procure fortified flour locally as well as reinforce food system linkages between smallholder farmers and national producers. Collaboration is currently ongoing with the National Agency for Food Quality Control [2] and the National Direction for Standardisation and Quality Promotion [3] to support the nutrition-sensitive value chain and stimulate demand for nutrition-specific products.

While the creation of community assets has promoted access to healthier diets via increased water access that has led to an increase in the production of vegetables, the percentage of women of childbearing age and children under two years old who meet minimum acceptable diet (MAD) deteriorated slightly because of the combined effects of shocks and persistent inflation, which limited access to markets. Further, cash provided to FFA participating households allowed them to diversify their income sources, leading to the creation of community boutiques as well as other income-generating activities that allowed for small-scale food transformation as well as greater access to market goods.

Also, as part of the integrated resilience package and in collaboration with UNICEF, schools served as a platform for nutrition and nutrition-sensitive activities, with UNICEF providing water and sanitation services and WFP complementing with the creation of school gardens. Moreover, WFP provided hot meals to students, while UNICEF conducted sensitizations on hygiene and other health topics. This combined initiative ultimately yielded positive nutrition outcomes. The hot meals provided primary school children with an average of 35-40 meals per month and accounted for roughly 50 percent of their daily kilo calories, allowing vulnerable households to use their limited expenditure for more diversified meals. A focus on hygiene and sanitation from UNICEF ensures that primary students are better able to absorb the nutrients they receive.

In 2023, WFP also emphasized how best to support the Government's nutrition programmes by investing in a pilot that would allow for digital tracking and follow-up of nutrition treatment patients along the continuum of care (e.g., between severe and moderate acute malnutrition treatment). Integrated resilience package activities have served to promote social cohesion amongst targeted communities and, in select communities, between refugees and Mauritanian households. They have also served as a medium for addressing gender disparities and cultivating a space for women to participate in manual labour, for example via food assistance for assets (FFA) activities. Additional activities have led to greater water conservation, soil restoration and re-greening of communities.

Partnerships

WFP is committed to working with a wide range of partners to better meet vulnerable people's needs and leave no one behind as well as reinforce Government systems in favour of the most vulnerable. Partners provide WFP with human, financial and technical resources; information, monitoring evaluation and analysis; as well as capabilities to support programmes and operations. WFP is committed to being accountable to the people it assists as well as donors and the Government of Mauritania by communicating the results of various surveys and targeting methods and using predefined vulnerability criteria with the involvement of the Government and/or other agencies in the United Nations system.

Resource partnerships

WFP continued to pursue a diversified funding portfolio for its operations in Mauritania in 2023, including through continual engagement efforts with traditional donors such as Germany, the United States, France, and the European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO), as well as non-traditional donors including various Gulf States and the private sector. WFP continued to manage multi-year contributions from Germany (BMZ), Monaco, and Andorra for the integrated resilience package, malnutrition treatment, and school meals in the Mbera Refugee Camp, respectively. In addition, successful advocacy efforts and support from WFP Headquarters led to the formation of new partnerships with the Governments of Norway and the Czech Republic, who supported resilience-building through food assistance for assets, and Spain, who supported the provision of school meals to vulnerable Mauritanian children residing in areas prone to climate change and multi-dimensional poverty.

WFP continued to strengthen its partnership with existing donors through the sharing of regular operational updates, organising meetings and briefings, and donor field visits. Overall, in 2023, WFP organised 23 donor meetings and 18 donor field visits, the most significant being a joint mission between WFP, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and UNICEF to Berlin in September to advocate for funding for the Sahel Region. The delegation met with representatives from the German Federal Foreign Office (GFFO), the German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), and the parliamentary group for the Sahel, as well as other prominent German think tanks [1] and organizations. In addition, the German Minister of Development visited WFP's urban response site in Mauritania in August 2023.

While WFP has been successful in mobilizing resources from traditional sources, non-traditional funding streams continue to be difficult to access as major crises in other Sahelian countries and regions have meant that the country is often not prioritised for funding. Similarly, international private sector organisations and foundations lack awareness of the country's context, humanitarian needs, and food security situation. The in-country private sector landscape is also quite limited, mostly comprised of banks and mining companies.

In early 2023, WFP applied for the support for self-reliance and social protection interventions for Malian refugees under WFP's Changing Lives Transformation Fund (CLTF). This led to receiving additional support from the Strategic Plan Implementation Workstream 4 (WS4) team to enhance WFP's thematic fundraising capacities and to further develop the concept note submitted for the CLTF and use it to mobilise resources from other donor sources. The support started in May 2023 and included a series of meetings between WFP Partnerships and Programme teams and the WS4 team, a joint field visit to the Mbera Refugee Camp in Bassikounou in July, and the development of terms of reference for a livelihood feasibility study in the camp. WFP will also onboard a consultant in January 2024 to assist with the value proposition and analyses required to advance this important programme.

Overall, in 2023, WFP submitted two joint project proposals with the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) to Italy and to the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security, as well as a joint proposal with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) to the African Development Bank's Transition Support Facility (TSF). In addition, two joint proposals were submitted through the United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office to the State of Qatar and the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF). Responses are yet to be received on the above-mentioned submissions.

The United Nations Partnerships and Resource Mobilisation Group was merged with the Communications Group in 2023 and is co-chaired by WFP and UNHCR. The group aims to promote the visibility of UN agencies in Mauritania and harmonize key advocacy messages. As co-chair of the group, WFP led the organisation of the 2023 United Nations Day staff event held in November. Representatives of the Ministry of Environment participated in the event during which United Nations staff members planted 110 trees to fix the dunes along the coast and help protect the city of Nouakchott from rising sea levels.

Focus on localization

Over the year, WFP coordinated programme delivery with 17 cooperating partners, 16 of which were national non-governmental organisations (NGOs) who were responsible for the direct implementation, monitoring and evaluation of activities in intervention areas. WFP further strengthened the capacities of implementing partners through trainings on targeting and technical skills.

Given the relatively limited capacities of local actors within the Mauritanian context, WFP employed seven consortium model, bringing together smaller NGOs to collaborate to cover a given zone with a holistic response. Collaborating with local partners is in line with WFP's localization strategy, which endeavours to reinforce local capacities where possible.

A key advantage to working with cooperating partners in Mauritania is their ability, notably in the Hodh El Chargui Region, to cover a vast geographical area. WFP often faces challenges in reaching difficult-to-access locations directly due to the requirement to travel with armed gendarme escorts. Moreover, cooperating partners have strong relationships with local authorities and community leaders, which facilitates access and collaboration on the implementation of programme activities. While collaboration has been positive overall, challenges included weak organisational and structural processes, delays in the submission of technical reports, and limited technical skills.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

In 2023, WFP continued to enhance the capacities of the Food Security Commission (CSA, in French) to operate an effective mechanism for end-to-end delivery of the lean season response, focusing on early warning systems and response planning. WFP supported the Government-led 2023 lean season response through the provision of seasonal food assistance via cash transfers to food-insecure Mauritanian households. WFP's response represented 26 percent of the overall national response. WFP also collaborated with the Ministry of Education to strengthen the National School Meals and Nutrition Programmes and with the CSA to complement the response to severe acute malnutrition provided by the Ministry of Health and UNICEF.

WFP has renewed its memorandum of understanding with the World Bank, one of its major partners, for the period 2023-2028, corresponding with the new Country Strategic Plan (CSP), to further enhance its coordination and complementarity. This framework reinforces an active collaboration since 2019 around adaptive social protection and more specifically response to shocks, National Strategy for Social Protection, and economic inclusion. In addition, WFP, in partnership with the World Bank supported the Government in building an adaptive social protection system, initially focused on creating a national response mechanism to meet the needs of vulnerable populations during crises. WFP and the World Bank continued to provide support to the Government through the financing of a joint expert team as part of the operationalization of the National Response Plan's financial mechanism (i.e., the National Fund for Food and Nutrition Crisis Response), through the finalization of the procedure's manual. WFP continued its collaboration with UNHCR and the CSA to provide an integrated assistance package to refugees in Mbera Camp. The two agencies developed a new refugee assistance strategy for 2024 given waning resources coupled with increased demand.

Financial Overview

WFP had USD 62 million available for its 2023 operations which represented 89 percent of the funding requirements as per the needs-based plan. One third was allocated to crisis response strategic outcomes 1 and 6 and two thirds were allocated for resilience building activities under strategic outcomes 2, 3, 4 and 5.

Strategic outcome 1 was 99 percent funded against its planned implementation for emergency response. This allowed WFP to reach a total of 83,403 people as part of the emergency assistance in the Mbera Camp, 28 percent more than initially planned. Meanwhile, strategic outcome 6 - which covered the operation of the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) - received greater funding than initially planned and reached 36 percent of its needs-based plan. This allowed WFP to successfully achieve several key objectives of its 2023 plan including passengers and cargo transportation and successful medical evacuations.

The integrated resilience activities under strategic outcomes 2, 3, 4 and 5 were the most funded which enabled WFP to assist more than 25,000 people across 68 sites and to provide them with USD 1.3 million in cash to meet immediate food needs.

Multi-year funding commitments from the German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and Monaco played crucial roles in the prepositioning of the required commodities and helped to avoid a shortage of funds for the activities under the integrated resilience package. The early receipt of those funds in the last quarter of 2022 enabled WFP to start programming on time (on 1 January 2023) and subsequently meet distribution schedules for resilience-building activities, which proved instrumental in compensating for shortfalls.

































Operational challenges, including earmarked funds (95 percent of contributions received), combined with delayed contributions, did not prevent WFP from achieving a disbursement level of 73 percent of available resources. In addition, the activation of the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) mechanism played a significant role in the food procurement process and timeliness.

















To mitigate delayed contribution challenges and avoid disrupting ongoing food assistance and air services, WFP used internal advance financing to secure USD 9 million throughout 2023. This facilitated the timely purchase and prepositioning of food commodities to ensure continuity of operations. The advance funding was repaid once the projected contributions were confirmed.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	37,227,704	31,192,819	33,521,608	26,423,951
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	17,786,165	13,851,467	13,732,429	11,938,366
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.	17,786,165	13,851,467	13,732,429	11,938,366
SO02: Food-insecure populations in targeted regions, including school-age children, have access to adequate and nutritious food all year	19,441,538	17,341,352	19,789,179	14,485,585
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.	15,130,482	15,337,630	16,923,056	12,395,450
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).	4,311,056	2,003,722	2,850,880	2,090,135
Non-activity specific	0	0	15,242	0
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	2,281,916	2,002,345	2,484,387	1,683,559

SO03: Nutritionally vulnerable populations in targeted areas, including children and pregnant and lactating women and girls, have improved nutritional status all year	2,281,916	2,002,345	2,484,387	1,683,559
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	2,281,916	2,002,345	2,479,522	1,683,559
Non-activity specific	0	0	4,864	0
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	7,686,422	7,900,932	11,512,998	6,871,516
SO04: Food-insecure populations and communities exposed to climate shocks in targeted areas have more resilient livelihoods and sustainable food systems all year	7,686,422	7,900,932	11,512,998	6,871,516
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	7,686,422	7,900,932	11,499,467	6,871,516
Non-activity specific	0	0	13,531	0
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	1,113,035	507,042	2,624,351	1,127,146

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	 1,113,035	 507,042	 2,624,351	 1,127,146
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	 1,113,035	 507,042	 2,624,351	 1,127,146
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	 12,292,676	 1,983,288	 4,443,069	 3,840,156
SO06: Humanitarian and development partners have access to common services that permit them to reach and operate in targeted areas all year	 12,292,676	 1,983,288	 4,443,069	 3,840,156
Activity 07: Provide UNHAS flight services for partners, to access areas of humanitarian interventions	 2,910,654	 1,974,095	 3,271,957	 3,029,821
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)	 9,382,022	 9,192	 1,171,112	 810,334
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 560,349	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 60,601,754	 43,586,429	 55,146,765	 39,946,331

Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 5,889,228	 4,199,922	 5,025,255	 3,097,559
Total Direct Costs	 66,490,983	 47,786,351	 60,172,021	 43,043,890
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 3,652,819	 3,105,457	 2,313,882	 2,313,882
Grand Total	 70,143,803	 50,891,809	 62,485,903	 45,357,772

Data Notes

Overview

[1] 2022 Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) nutrition survey

[2] The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification is a five-phase scale which classifies levels of acute food insecurity, with 1 being the least acute, and 5 being the most acute

[3] Commissariat à la Sécurité Alimentaire, in French

[4] The regions of Assaba, Guidimakha, and Hodh El Chargui are affected by degraded environments, poor market infrastructure, limited and unequal access to basic services, high rates of school dropouts and high unemployment

[5] The vast majority of WFP's Cooperating Partners in 2023 were local and national non-governmental organizations (NGOs), as part of WFP's localization agenda to build in-country capacity and strengthen national agencies

[6] Community health centres in Mauritania are referred to as CRENAMs (Centres de Récupération Nutritionnelles Ambulatoire pour les Enfants Modérément Malnutris)

[7] Taazour, a Mauritanian Government agency, is the General Delegation for National Solidarity and the Fight against Exclusion

[8] The African Risk Capacity Limited (ARC Ltd) is a hybrid mutual insurer and financial affiliate of the African Risk Capacity Group. It is a risk pooling platform that provides financial tools and infrastructure to help African Union Member States manage climate-related disaster risk. ARC Ltd. offers macro insurance products to humanitarian organizations through the ARC Replica Plus Programme, an innovative risk financing tool that improves the effectiveness of emergency response after climate disasters. This risk pooling mechanism allows funds disbursement to beneficiaries when a particular risk threshold is met

FIGURES AND INDICATORS

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

- Asset Creation and Livelihood: The disparity between the actual and the planned figures can be attributed to financial constraints. Insufficient pecuniary resources have compelled WFP to streamline the operations and focus on a reduced number of people to assist, ensuring that the available funds are allocated in the most impactful and sustainable manner.

- Malnutrition prevention programme: WFP's prevention of malnutrition program could not be implemented due to insufficient funds and a lack of donor interest.

- Unconditional resource transfers: The actual is less than planned due to insufficient funding.

Annual CBT

- Strategic outcome 4 : The current discrepancy between the actual and the planned distribution arises from a reduction in FFA's caseload of beneficiaries by 50 percent due to insufficient funding. Additionally, the overlapping of WFP's implementing calendar between the previous and the next year has contributed to the variance in distribution figures.

Operational context

[1] Acute malnutrition is defined by a weight-for-height z-score (WHZ) below -2 and/or bilateral oedema and/or a mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) <125 millimetres

[2] The WFP Mauritania Country Strategic Plan (CSP) covered the period of 2019-2022, and was then extended until 29 February 2024. The new CSP, which is under review and slated to be approved in the first quarter of 2024, will cover the period of 1 March 2024–31 December 2028

Resilience story

[1] Moutalag Mouden is located in Ould Yenge department, region of Guidimakha, which is classified as amongst the poorest regions in the country

[2] MRU 2,500 = USD 64, as of 29 December 2023

[3] It should be noted that these results are not representative in terms of analysis at the village level but are presented here to provide context vis-à-vis the food security situation in Aicha's village

Strategic outcome 01

[1] MINUSMA is the Mission Multidimensionnelle Intégrée des Nations Unies pour la Stabilisation au Mali

[2] Registered new arrivals as per the UNHCR Dashboard of November 2023

[3] The 13 percent (from GFFO and Spain funding) of unused funds will be carried over into 2024, earmarked to remaining month's implementation during the current Country Strategic Plan

[4] MRU 450 = USD 12, as of 29 December 2023

[5] Refugees classified as being in Group 1 and who were targeted as per the UNHCR-WFP Joint Targeting Exercise in 2021 are also receiving regular social cash transfers on a quarterly basis as part of the Government's Social Cash Transfer Programme, Tekavoul. The amount received from Tekavoul to targeted Group 1 households is subtracted from the WFP-provided ration to ensure that all targeted households receive the same amount as well as offset the high costs associated with humanitarian support

[6] MRU 300 = USD 11.25, as of 29 December 2023

A May 2023 UNHCR study (conducted jointly with WFP and other actors in the camp) calculated a food MEB of MRU 1,091. WFP's MRU 450 transfer value (therefore covers 42 percent of food needs. The Group 2 reduced transfer value of MRU 300 accounts for approximately 27.5 percent of daily food needs

[7] The Food Security Commission is the Commissariat à la Sécurité Alimentaire (CSA), in French

[8] The Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) was calculated by UNHCR in collaboration with WFP and other actors within the Mbera Refugee Camp. The survey took place in May 2023 and was finalized during the second semester of 2023

[9] As measured by the Food Consumption Score (FCS), which measures the dietary diversity, food frequency and nutritional importance of the food groups consumed by a household during a seven-day recall period

[10] As measured by the reduced Coping Strategic Index (rCSI), which is used to compare the hardship faced by a household due to a shortage of food. It measures the frequency and severity of food consumption behaviours that the households had to engage in due to food shortage in the seven days prior to the survey

[11] The Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (LCSI) measures strategies a household employs when it cannot meet basic food needs due to inadequate income in times of stress. The index indicates coping capacity

[12] The Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD) is a composite of three indicators composed of the Minimum Dietary Diversity (MDD), Minimum Meal Frequency (MMF) and the Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency (MMFF). It is defined as the percentage of children ages 6 to 23 months who consumed a minimum acceptable diet during a 24-hour recall period

Strategic outcome 02

- [1] March 2023 Cadre Harmonisé analysis classified a total of 491,126 people facing food insecurity during the 2023 lean season, some 11 percent of the national population. Of these, 6 percent of the affected population was expected to face stress conditions (Phase 2) while the remaining 94 percent were classified as facing crisis-level food insecurity (Phase 3)
- [2] The lean season in Mauritania typically takes place from June to September for four months
- [3] The high funding situation for the current year is attributed to the multi-year nature of BMZ funding, where the received amount reflects the initial instalment. Remaining funds will be utilized in subsequent years as carryovers
- [4] The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a five-phase scale which classifies levels of acute food insecurity, with 1 being the least acute, and 5 being the most acute.
- [5] WFP assistance was provided in Ould Yengé, M'bout and Kaédi/Lexiba departments
- [6] WFP conducted direct implementation for the lean season response in Ould Yengé and M'bout localities
- [7] Commissariat à la Sécurité Alimentaire, in French
- [8] El Maouina is one of the Government of Mauritania's shock-responsive social protection programmes
- [9] The Social Registry in Mauritania houses information for over 200,000 households within the country and serves as the basis for several social protection programmes. It is housed within Taazour
- [10] End-to-end service delivery included technical support with geographical and household targeting, verifications, preparation of payment lists, and the design and roll-out of monitoring and evaluation surveys
- [11] Pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls received a transfer of MRU 650, corresponding to USD 18, while for children, MRU 200 equated to USD 5 (as of 29 December 2023)
- [12] Minimum Dietary Diversity in Women (MDD-W) measures the proportion of women 15-49 years of age who consumed food items (at least 15 grams) from at least five of the ten defined food groups using a 24-hour recall period
- [13] The targeting criteria employed for this response included the level of instruction of the households; type of lodging; number of rooms in said lodging; and primary revenue source
- [14] MRU 500 = approximately USD 12.62, as of 29 December 2023
- [15] While each household was provided with MRU 500 per person per month, the minimum threshold was 4 household members, meaning that households with 1-4 members received MRU 2000. For households with ten or more members, they received a total of MRU 5000
- [16] Stratégie de Croissance Accélérée et de bien-être Partagé (SCAPP), in French
- [17] WFP's integrated resilience zones include the regions of Assaba, Guidimakha and Hodh El Chargui
- [18] The presented outcomes and values are estimates derived from monitoring results provided by cooperating partners
- [19] SABER is a World Bank-derived methodology that defines and analysing education systems by identifying and assessing the education policies that matter most in helping countries achieve educational outcomes
- [20] The National School Feeding Programme Document is referred to as PRONAS (Programme national d'alimentation scolaire)

OUTPUT RESULTS

- A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO (All) : The actual is less than planned due to insufficient resource mobilisation.
- A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance (MT) : WFP planned to distribute BSF for malnutrition prevention, however resource mobilisation for this activity was very limited compared the NBP.
- A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes (Activity supporters-School feeding) : WFP's did not reach any activity supporters due to insufficient funds and a lack of donor interest.
- A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes (MT) : The programme experienced a shortage of certain commodities in the school food basket, such as rice and in addition, the number of actual school days during the school year was inferior to the planned feeding days.

OTHER OUTPUTS

- A.8: Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance (Number- School feeding) : The programme experienced a shortage of certain commodities in the school food basket, such as rice and in addition, the number of actual school days during the school year was inferior to the planned feeding days.

OUTCOME RESULTS

- Livelihood Coping Strategies index : The use of livelihood-based coping strategies remained high due to high inflation in 2023 and the delayed harvest of rainfed crops. Delayed harvests and high inflation have kept recourse to livelihood-based coping strategies high.
- Food Consumption Score: The low availability of vegetables at local level and low household incomes prevented us from ensuring a diet rich in vitamin A, iron and protein. Secondly, the percentage of households with a food consumption score is below the set target, mainly due to late rainfed harvests and inflation.
- Minimum Dietary Diversity: The dietary diversity of children aged 6-23 months remained inadequate due to the non-adoption of good feeding practices, low household incomes and poor availability of vegetables in the area.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] The good funding situation is due to the sum of the carry-over from the previous year (BMZ/KfW 2022 funds). The remaining funds will be used to implement the activities next year

[2] The underconsumption is due to several factors such as the late reception of commodities which delayed the implementation of the activity. As well as the late reception of internal funds (Strategic Resource Allocation Committee- SRAC) which spread over two years

[3] CRENAMs are rehabilitation centres that serve to treat moderately malnourished patients

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

[5] The total of 940 includes 914 health volunteers and 26 CRENAM volunteers (and their families), all vital contributors to the initiative

[6] GASAPs are groups for learning and monitoring optimal infant and young child feeding practices

OUTPUT RESULTS

A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO (Activity supporters- Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition) : This figures includes health volunteers and their families.

A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO (Children- Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition) : WFP planned to implement the treatment of malnutrition programme in six regions of implementation, however only three were reached.

A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (MT) : WFP implemented the activity late, to which was added an out-of-stock situation.

OTHER OUTPUTS

E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO (Individual-Treatment of acute malnutrition) : WFP planned to implement the treatment of malnutrition programme in six regions of implementation, however only three were reached.

OUTCOME RESULTS

Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage) : WFP planned to implement the treatment of malnutrition programme in six regions of implementation, however only three were reached.

Livelihood Coping Strategies index : The use of livelihood-based coping strategies remained high due to high inflation in 2023 and the delayed harvest of rainfed crops. Delayed harvests and high inflation have kept recourse to livelihood-based coping strategies high.

Food Consumption Score : The low availability of vegetables at local level and low household incomes prevented us from ensuring a diet rich in vitamin A, iron and protein.

Secondly, the percentage of households with a food consumption score is below the set target, mainly due to late rainfed harvests and inflation.

Strategic outcome 04

- [1] The economic situation in Mauritania report, World Bank, 2023
- [2] FFA activities, as part of the holistic integrated resilience package, are implemented in the regions of Guidimakha, Hodh El Chargui and Gorgol
- [3] A zaï is traditional farming technique of digging pits in less permeable soil to catch water and concentrate compost
- [4] A resilience site is comprised of a few villages that are within close proximity to one another and grouped together for programmatic implementation
- [5] The regions of Assaba, Guidimakha, and Hodh El Chargui are affected by degraded environments, poor market infrastructure, limited and unequal access to basic services, high rates of school dropouts and high unemployment
- [6] Agence Nationale pour la Grande Muraille Verte (ANGMV). Part of the Pan-African Great Green Wall Initiative that spans from Mauritania and Senegal to Djibouti
- [7] The Debt Swap Project involves exchanging a portion of the Government's debt towards Spain for investments in food security and nutrition programs, allowing Mauritania to address hunger and malnutrition challenges more effectively
- [8] Community-based participatory planning (CBPP) is a practical and easy-to-use planning tool for vulnerable communities, Government extension staff and cooperating partners. It is a two to five-day field exercise that is used to develop a multi-year programme plan. Through the CBPP, food-insecure communities are placed in the driving seat of planning, while contributing to their own resilience-building efforts and development. CBPP exercises link people to their landscapes and serve as an entry point for scaling up resilience-building activities through asset creation and complementary partners' efforts
- [9] Collaboration took place in the Erken, Sidré, and Lenghays village cluster in the Hodh El Chargui Region
- [10] As measured by the Food Consumption Score (FCS), which measures the dietary diversity, food frequency and nutritional importance of the food groups consumed by a household during a seven-day recall period
- [11] The dietary diversity score (DDS) is a measure of households' access to various food groups over a 24-hour recall period
- [12] The good funding situation is due to the sum of the carry-over from previous years and the late receipt of the BMZ/KfW funds. The remaining funds will be used to implement activities in 2024

OUTPUT RESULTS

A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF (All- Food assistance for asset) : This discrepancy is justified by the unavailability of financial resources justifying the implementation of all the assets initially identified. Certain types of complex assets have not been initiated for reasons linked to the end of the program cycle, in order to avoid assets that are not achievable within the allotted time.

A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities (USD) : This discrepancy is justified by the unavailability of financial resources justifying the implementation of all the assets initially identified. Certain types of complex assets have not been initiated for reasons linked to the end of the program cycle, in order to avoid assets that are not achievable within the allotted time.

OTHER OUTPUT

D.1.1.g.11: Number of water points (ponds, shallow wells, weirs, dams) constructed or rehabilitated- Food assistance for asset (Number) : Comprising 12 assets, including dams, thresholds, and dikes, alongside 7 water boreholes and 78,870 plants, the significant mass of which is justified by the substantial involvement of the National Agency of the Great Green Wall within the context of the debt swap.

OUTCOME RESULTS

Livelihood Coping Strategies index : Recourse to crisis strategies remained important to compensate for delayed harvests and to absorb the effects of inflation.

Food Consumption Score : The food consumption score is below target due to late harvests of rainfed crops and high inflation.

Strategic outcome 05

- [1] Stratégie Nationale de la Protection Sociale (SNPS), in French
- [2] Stratégie de Croissance Accélérée et de bien-être Partagé (SCAPP), in French
- [3] The DCAN is the Crisis Management body of the Government, specifically for acute food and nutrition security crises, tasked with the analysis, implementation and monitoring of the cyclic, yearly lean season response
- [4] Fonds National de Réponse aux Crises Alimentaires et Nutritionnelles (FNRCAN), in French. The financial tool of the national response system
- [5] Observatoire à la Sécurité Alimentaire (OSA), which is housed within the CSA
- [6] Mauritania's insurance premium is USD 1 million, split 50 percent between agricultural and grazing lands—to cover 92,807 people in the livelihood zone against drought, for an insured value of USD 5,568,439
- [7] The African Risk Capacity Limited (ARC Ltd) is a hybrid mutual insurer and financial affiliate of the African Risk Capacity Group. It is a risk pooling platform that provides financial tools and infrastructure to help African Union Member States manage climate-related disaster risk. ARC Ltd. offers macro insurance products to humanitarian organizations through the ARC Replica Plus Programme, an innovative risk financing tool that improves the effectiveness of emergency response after climate disasters. This risk pooling mechanism allows funds disbursement to beneficiaries when a particular risk threshold is met
- [8] Taazour, a Mauritanian Government agency, is the General Delegation for National Solidarity and the Fight against Exclusion
- [9] The pilot project was implemented in support of the Climate Services Unit in WFP Headquarters. WFP selected three departments (Amourj, Barkéol and M'bout) for potential department-level payouts. Following review, however, no payout was available for these areas that received adequate rainfall in 2023
- [10] The good funding situation arises from the 2023 Needs-Based Plan (NBP), which estimated a total budget for strategic outcome 5, Activity 6 of approximately USD 1 million, while available funding was USD 2.6 million. Additionally, WFP started 2023 with a carryover from 2022, further augmenting available resources

Strategic outcome 06

[1] United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Dashboard of November 2023

[2] Gorgol, Guidimakha, Brakna, Assaba, Tagant, Hodh El Gharbi, Hodh El Chargui, and Trarza

OTHER OUTPUT

H.5: Total value of technical assistance provided as a service to governments to establish government-to-person payments systems (Service Delivery- USD): Long-Lasting Insecticide-Impregnated Mosquito Nets reverse logistics was removed from the initial budget and done by the Government.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] Stratégie Nationale d'Institutionnalisation du Genre, March 2015

[2] United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), 2023. World Population Dashboard: Mauritania

[3] United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), 2017. Female Genital Mutilation Dashboard: Mauritania

[4] The Executive Director's circular explained protection from sexual exploitation and abuse. WFP acts against sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA). Furthermore, as part of its wider responsibility towards communities receiving assistance, WFP promote safety, dignity and respect

Environmental sustainability

[1] 10 Facts About Sanitation in Mauritania - The Borgen Project

[2] World Bank

Nutrition integration

[1] Minimum Meal Frequency (MMF) is defined as the proportion of children ages 6 to 23 months who receive solid, semi-solid or soft foods at least two and three times for children ages 6 to 8 months and 9 to 23 months, respectively as per a 24-hour recall period

[2] L'Agence Nationale de Contrôle des Aliments, in French. It is housed within the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism.

[3] La Direction de la normalisation et de la promotion de la qualité, in French

Partnerships

[1] Adelphi, Munich Security Council, and German Institute for International and Security Affairs

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 and outputs, 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 and outputs for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under outputs defined by country offices and specific to their operations;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.

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

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	188,249	156,330	83%
	female	206,649	207,899	101%
	total	394,898	364,229	92%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	22,896	12,294	54%
	female	21,810	16,449	75%
	total	44,706	28,743	64%
24-59 months	male	44,359	16,890	38%
	female	40,468	21,361	53%
	total	84,827	38,251	45%
5-11 years	male	60,352	40,551	67%
	female	59,091	47,958	81%
	total	119,443	88,509	74%
12-17 years	male	11,606	15,162	131%
	female	11,354	21,202	187%
	total	22,960	36,364	158%
18-59 years	male	44,512	54,194	122%
	female	68,604	77,836	113%
	total	113,116	132,030	117%
60+ years	male	4,524	17,239	381%
	female	5,322	23,093	434%
	total	9,846	40,332	410%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	320,738	279,977	87%
Refugee	74,160	84,252	114%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	67,000	33,459	49%
Malnutrition prevention programme	16,500	2,228	13%

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Malnutrition treatment programme	59,765	25,101	41%
School based programmes	61,865	58,182	94%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	190,100	269,781	141%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Corn Soya Blend	264	79	30%
Iodised Salt	101	41	40%
LNS	0	22	-
Lentils	0	0	0%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	17	0	0%
Rice	5,055	2,707	54%
Vegetable Oil	513	241	47%
Wheat	0	0	0%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Corn Soya Blend	1,021	390	38%
Iodised Salt	52	15	28%
Lentils	519	0	0%
Micronutrient Powder	5	0	0%
Rice	926	654	71%
Split Peas	0	159	-
Vegetable Oil	237	90	38%
Wheat	1,877	0	0%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Corn Soya Blend	202	134	66%
LNS	0	163	-
Lentils	82	0	0%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	363	0	0%
Split Peas	0	84	-
Vegetable Oil	69	60	87%
Wheat	328	226	69%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 04			
Iodised Salt	0	0	0%
Lentils	0	0	0%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
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
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	10,065,630	8,472,670	84%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	10,857,600	9,541,941	88%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 04			
Cash	4,739,580	1,579,141	33%

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.					
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs					
CSP Output 01: Crisis-affected beneficiaries receive timely and adequate food assistance (food or cash-based) in order to meet their food and nutrition requirements					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	General Distribution	Female	32,875	45,621
			Male	27,225	37,782
			Total	60,100	83,403
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	5,662	2,988.33
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	10,065,630	8,472,671
Corporate output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets					
CSP Output 03: Crisis-affected children attending school receive timely and adequate school meals in order to meet their food requirements					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Activity supporters	School feeding (on-site)	Female		129
			Male		13
			Total		142

A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	4,440 4,585 9,025	3,481 3,628 7,109
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	82	70.2
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		School feeding (on-site)	Number	1,372,000	822,365

CSP Output 04: Crisis-affected children and PLW/Gs receive adequate and timely specialized nutritious food in order to prevent and treat MAM

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Activity supporters	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total		22 45 67
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	1,593 1,407 3,000	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	264 236 500	1,060 1,036 2,096
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	1,500 1,500	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	367 367	272 272
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	205	31.54
B.1.2 Quantity of fortified food provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	7	1.27
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	198	30.26

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

Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 01: Crisis-affected beneficiaries receive timely and adequate food assistance (food or cash-based) in order to meet their food and nutrition requirements

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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Other Output

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.

Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 02: Crisis-affected beneficiaries receive nutrition messaging in order to improve nutrition-related practices

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Individual Individual	4,500 867	3,200 3,066

Corporate Output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 03: Crisis-affected children attending school receive timely and adequate school meals in order to meet their food requirements

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	School feeding (on-site)	school	8	8

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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Children - **Location:** Mauritania - **Modality:** Cash, Food - **Subactivity:** Prevention of acute malnutrition

Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	98	≥98	=100	99	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98	≥98	=100	99	
	Overall	98	≥98	=100	99	

Target Group: REFUGEES - **Location:** Bassikounou / Camp de Mbera - **Modality:** Cash, Food - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	8	≥8	≥8	6.9	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
	Male	9	≥9	≥9	6.9	
	Overall	8	≥8	≥8	6.9	

Target Group: Refugees G2 - **Location:** Bassikounou - **Modality:** Cash, Food - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	5.9	≤5	≤5	5.7	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
	Male	4.4	≤4	≤4	6.1	
	Overall	5.3	≤5	≤5	5.9	

Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	10.9	≤10	≤10	16.7	WFP survey
	Male	7.1	≤7	≤7	14	WFP survey
	Overall	9.2	≤9	≤10	15.3	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	37	≤37	≤37	36.7	WFP survey
	Male	35.7	≤35	≤35	37.6	WFP survey
	Overall	36.4	≤36	≤36	37.1	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	46.2	≥48	≥48	41	WFP survey
	Male	52.8	≥54	≥54	42.3	WFP survey
	Overall	49.1	≥50	≥50	41.7	WFP survey
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	>38.9	4.9	WFP survey
	Male	39.5	>41.5	>41.5	4.8	WFP survey
	Overall	38.2	>40.2	>40.2	4.9	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	37	<35	<35	15	WFP survey
	Male	39.7	<37.7	<37.7	17	WFP survey
	Overall	38.3	<36.3	<36.3	15.9	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	<24.2	81	WFP survey
	Male	20.8	<18.8	<18.8	78.2	WFP survey
	Overall	23.5	<21.5	<21.5	79.3	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	62	>64	>64	23.7	WFP survey
	Male	67.7	>69.7	>69.7	23.6	WFP survey
	Overall	64.8	>66.8	>66.8	23.6	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	<19.7	34.4	WFP survey
	Male	22.1	<20.1	<20.1	37	WFP survey
	Overall	21.9	<19.9	<19.9	35.5	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	<14.3	42	WFP survey
	Male	10.2	<8.2	<8.2	39.4	WFP survey
	Overall	13.3	<11.3	<11.3	40.9	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	>30.8	10.4	WFP survey
	Male	37.8	>39.8	>39.8	10.4	WFP survey
	Overall	33.3	>35.3	>35.3	10.4	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	47	<45	<45	32	WFP survey
	Male	43.3	<41.3	<41.3	36	WFP survey
	Overall	45.2	<43.2	<43.2	33.9	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	<24.2	57.3	WFP survey
	Male	26.8	<24.8	<24.8	53.6	WFP survey
	Overall	23.5	<21.5	<21.5	55.7	WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Bassikounou / Camp de Mbera - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition						
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	15.4	>20	>20	22.1	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	1.6	≥1.76	≥1.76	27.2	WFP survey
	Male	5.5	≥5.5	≥5.5	25.3	WFP survey
	Overall	3.8	≥3.3	≥3.3	26.9	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	45.6	≥50.16	≥50.16	19.2	WFP survey
	Male	34.9	≥37.4	≥37.4	17.3	WFP survey
	Overall	40.2	≥44.22	≥44.22	18	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female	12.4	≥13.64	≥13.64	12	WFP survey
	Male	13.7	≥15.07	≥15.07	12.7	WFP survey
	Overall	13	≥14.3	≥14.3	12.3	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	0	>70	≥10	9.2	WFP survey
	Male	0	>70	≥10	10	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>70	≥10	9.8	WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Bassikounou / Camp de Mbera - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)						

Annual change in enrolment	Female	10	≥5	≥10	17.8	WFP
	Male	7	≥5	≥7	16.71	programme monitoring
	Overall	8	≥5	≥8	17.24	WFP programme monitoring
Attendance rate	Female	68	≥98	≥98	84.45	WFP
	Male	95	≥97	≥97	83.35	programme monitoring
	Overall	82	≥98	≥98	84.64	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Bassikounou - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	5	<9	<9	9.51	WFP survey
	Male	5	<9	<9	8.32	WFP survey
	Overall	5	<9	<9	9.01	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	44	≥75	≥75	32	WFP survey
	Male	47	≥86	≥86	32.6	WFP survey
	Overall	45	≥80	≥80	32.3	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	17.9	<13	<13	28	WFP survey
	Male	13	<6	<6	29.2	WFP survey
	Overall	15.7	<10	<10	28	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	37.8	<10	<10	40.9	WFP survey
	Male	40	<6	<6	38.2	WFP survey
	Overall	38.7	<8	<8	39.8	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	6	<17	<17	1.8	WFP survey
	Male	4	<8	<8	2.9	WFP survey
	Overall	9	<13	<13	2.3	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	9	<18	<18	4.7	WFP survey
	Male	7	<26	<26	5.5	WFP survey
	Overall	5	<21	<21	5	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	37	≤35	≤35	10.7	WFP survey
	Male	36	≤29	≤29	17.7	WFP survey
	Overall	36	≤32	≤32	13.6	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	46	≥27	≥27	82.8	WFP survey
	Male	53	≥34	≥34	73.9	WFP survey
	Overall	49	≥30	≥30	79.1	WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Bassikounou - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	2	<15	<15	0	WFP
	Male	2	<15	<15	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	2	<15	<15	0	WFP programme monitoring

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0	WFP
	Male	0	<3	<3	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0	programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	1	<15	<15	2.41	WFP
	Male	1	<15	<15	1.53	programme monitoring
	Overall	1	<15	<15	1.97	programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	97.3	>75	>85	95.19	WFP
	Male	97.3	>75	>85	96.56	programme monitoring
	Overall	97.3	>75	>85	95.86	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.						
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs						
CSP Output 05: Targeted beneficiaries receive timely and adequate food assistance (food and cash based) in order to meet their food and nutrition requirements						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All; Children; Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	General	Female	73,488	112,581	
		Distribution;	Male	68,512	75,006	
		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Total	142,000	187,587	
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	1,660	8.46	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	10,857,600	9,541,940	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	29,700,000	20,320,890	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Number	1,440,000	122,610	
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).						
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs						
CSP Output 08: Children attending school receive timely and adequate school meals in order to meet their food requirements and support school attendance						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Activity supporters	School feeding (on-site)	Female		44	
			Male		701	
			Total		745	
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	26,420	25,595	
			Male	26,420	24,591	
			Total	52,840	50,186	
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	2,977	1,299.38	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		School feeding (on-site)	Number	10,282,400	5,275,504	

Other Output

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).

Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 08: Children attending school receive timely and adequate school meals in order to meet their food requirements and support school attendance

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	School feeding (on-site)	school	381	381
N.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N.1.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	School feeding (on-site)	%	130	104

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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Mauritania - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	87	≥90	≥90	98.44	WFP
	Male	85	≥90	≥90	98.47	programme monitoring
	Overall	86	≥90	≥90	98.44	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children - Location: Mauritania - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition						
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	91	>70	>70	54.9	WFP
	Male	90	>70	>70	55	programme monitoring
	Overall	90	>70	>70	54.93	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Local population - Location: Mauritania - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	19.9	<15	<19.9	29.5	WFP survey
	Male	19	<15	<19	25.8	WFP survey
	Overall	19.4	<15	<19.4	28	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	11.1	<10	<11.1	16.4	WFP survey
	Male	9.4	<10	<9.4	16.4	WFP survey
	Overall	10.1	<10	<10.1	16.4	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	48.8	≤60	≤48.8	15.8	WFP survey
	Male	57.7	≤60	≤57.7	21.5	WFP survey
	Overall	54	≤60	≤54	18.2	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	20.2	>15	>20.2	38.2	WFP survey
	Male	13.8	>15	>13.8	36.3	WFP survey
	Overall	16.5	>15	>16.5	37.4	WFP survey
Target Group: Vulnerable groups - Location: Mauritania - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						

Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	9	<7	<7	4.41	WFP survey
	Male	7	<5	<5	4.33	WFP survey
	Overall	8	<6	<6	4.38	WFP survey
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	10	≥10.5	≥10.5	9.8	WFP survey
	Male	11.3	≥10.5	≥10.5	10.6	WFP survey
	Overall	10.5	≥10.5	≥10.5	10.2	WFP survey
Target Group: local population - Location: Mauritania - Modality: Cash - 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	>7	2.8	WFP
	Male	12	>12	>12	0.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	10	>10	>9.5	2	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	56	>60	>60	50.5	WFP
	Male	58	>60	>60	55	programme monitoring
	Overall	58	>60	>60	52.5	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	38	=0	=33	46.7	WFP
	Male	30	=0	=28	44.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	33	=0	=30.5	45.5	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	40	>55	>55	35.9	WFP
	Male	45	>55	>55	28.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	43	>55	>55	32.4	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	46	>40	>40	60.9	WFP
	Male	44	>40	>40	69.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	45	>40	>40	64.6	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	14	=0	=5	3.2	WFP
	Male	11	=0	=5	2.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	12	=0	=5	3	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	11	>35	>35	7.7	WFP
	Male	12	>35	>35	6.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	12	>35	>35	7.3	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	47	>50	>50	80.7	WFP
	Male	43	>50	>50	83.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	49	>50	>50	82.1	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	42	=0	=15	11.6	WFP
	Male	36	=0	=15	9.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	39	=0	=15	10.6	WFP programme monitoring
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	≥50	59.3	WFP survey
	Male	62	≥66	≥66	51.8	WFP survey
	Overall	56	≥59	≥59	56	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	37	<35	<35	39.2	WFP survey
	Male	28	<26	<26	46.1	WFP survey
	Overall	32	<30	<30	42.3	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	18	<16	<16	1.4	WFP survey
	Male	10	<8	<8	2.1	WFP survey
	Overall	13	<11	<11	1.7	WFP survey
Target Group: vulnerable group - Location: Mauritania - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female		>80	≥50	33.8	WFP survey
	Male		>80	≥50	41.7	WFP survey
	Overall	2.3	>80	≥50	38.1	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female		>80	≥50	33.8	WFP survey
	Male		>80	≥50	41.7	WFP survey
	Overall	24.3	>80	≥50	38.1	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female		>80	≥50	15.1	WFP survey
	Male		>80	≥50	16.6	WFP survey
	Overall	17.3	>80	≥50	15.9	WFP survey

Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female		>80	≥50	2.3	WFP survey
	Male		>80	≥50	8	WFP survey
	Overall	1.2	>80	≥50	5.4	WFP survey
Target Group: vulnerable groups - Location: Mauritania - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	13	<15	<15	20.6	WFP survey
	Male	22	<15	<15	30.8	WFP survey
	Overall	18	<15	<15	25.1	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	18	<10	<10	4	WFP survey
	Male	9	<10	<10	3.2	WFP survey
	Overall	13	<10	<10	3.7	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	61	≤60	≤60	34.6	WFP survey
	Male	63	≤60	≤60	26.8	WFP survey
	Overall	62	≤60	≤60	31.1	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	7	>15	>15	40.8	WFP survey
	Male	7	>15	>15	39.2	WFP survey
	Overall	7	>15	>15	40.1	WFP survey
Target Group: vulnerable people - Location: Mauritania - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	23.8	>55	>55	66.6	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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Children - Location: Mauritania - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)						
Annual change in enrolment	Female	3	≥10	≥3	0.13	WFP
	Male	8	≥10	≥8	0.13	programme monitoring
	Overall	5	≥10	≥5	0.13	WFP programme monitoring
Attendance rate	Female	98	≥99	≥98	99	WFP
	Male	98	≥99	≥98	99	programme monitoring
	Overall	98	≥99	≥98	99	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
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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

Corporate output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 09: Targeted children aged 6-59 months and PLW-Gs receive adequate and timely specialized nutritious food in order to treat moderate acute malnutrition

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Activity supporters	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	1,157	1,303
			Male	43	153
			Total	1,200	1,456
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	27,120	9,101
			Male	26,478	7,987
			Total	53,598	17,088
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	4,100	4,122
			Male		
			Total	4,100	4,122
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	1,044	666.72
B.1.2 Quantity of fortified food provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	69	60.17
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	565	296.72

CSP Output 11: Targeted PLW/Gs attending pre/post-natal care receive timely and adequate CBT to improve access to pre/post-natal care services and prevent infant malnutrition

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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Other Output

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

Corporate Output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 10: Targeted beneficiaries receive nutrition-related messaging in order to improve nutrition-related practices and prevent malnutrition

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Individual	58,898	28,245

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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Local Population - Location: Mauritania - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	87	>87	≥87	32	WFP
	Male	72	>80	≥80	30	programme monitoring
	Overall	85	>87	≥87	36	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Resident - Location: Mauritania - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	1.43	<15	<15	1.26	WFP
	Male	1.43	<15	<15	1.36	programme monitoring
	Overall	1.43	<15	<15	1.31	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0	WFP
	Male	0	<3	<3	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0	WFP programme monitoring

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	0.56	<1.2	<1.2	0.68	WFP
	Male	0.56	<1.2	<1.3	0.74	programme monitoring
	Overall	0.56	<1.2	<1.2	0.7	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	98.01	>75	>85	97.44	WFP
	Male	98.01	>75	>85	97.25	programme monitoring
	Overall	98.01	>75	>85	97.25	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						
Corporate output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors						
CSP Output 12: Targeted beneficiaries receive timely and adequate FFA with CBT or in kind transfer modality in order to meet their short-term food needs while improving their livelihoods' resilience.						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	33,500	16,646	
			Male	33,500	16,813	
			Total	67,000	33,459	
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	4,739,580	1,579,142	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Food assistance for asset	Number	6,030,000	1,505,540	

Other Output

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

Corporate Output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors

CSP Output 13: 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.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.11: Number of water points (ponds, shallow wells, weirs, dams) constructed or rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Number	34,952	78,889
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.1: Hectares of community gardens and orchards established/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Ha	702.9	695
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.3: Hectares of land rehabilitated/benefiting from irrigation infrastructures	Food assistance for asset	Ha	1,217	1,555

Corporate Output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods

CSP Output 15: Targeted people are covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP to mitigate the predicted impacts of drought

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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 (Premium paid by WFP)	Macro Insurance	Individual	92,807	82,307
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 (Premium paid by WP)	Macro Insurance	US\$	1,000,000	1,000,000
G.3: Total sum insured through risk management interventions	G.3.2: Total sum insured through ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes (Premium paid by WFP)	Macro Insurance	US\$	5,568,439	4,938,439
G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national systems for forecast based anticipatory action	G.7.g.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	%	16.67	16.67

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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Local Population - Location: Mauritania - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Community and household asset creation (CCS)						
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	47.7	>50	>50	15.5	WFP survey
	Male	45.4	>50	>50	21.5	WFP survey
	Overall	46.4	>50	>50	18.7	WFP survey
Target Group: Local Population - Location: Mauritania - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	6	≥8	≥8	2	WFP survey
	Male	12	≥14	≥14	0.9	WFP survey
	Overall	10	≥12	≥12	1.4	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	56	>58	>58	45	WFP survey
	Male	58	>60	>60	55.8	WFP survey
	Overall	58	>60	>60	50.6	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	38	<36	=34	52.9	WFP survey
	Male	30	<28	=26	43.2	WFP survey
	Overall	33	<31	=28	47.9	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	40	≥42	≥42	42.3	WFP survey
	Male	45	≥47	≥47	39.6	WFP survey
	Overall	43	≥45	≥45	40.9	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	46	>48	>48	49.4	WFP survey
	Male	44	>46	>46	50.1	WFP survey
	Overall	45	>47	>47	49.8	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	14	<12	=10	8.3	WFP survey
	Male	11	<8	=7	10.3	WFP survey
	Overall	12	<10	=8	9.3	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	11	≥13	≥13	17.1	WFP survey
	Male	12	≥23	≥23	16.7	WFP survey
	Overall	12	≥15	≥15	16.9	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	47	>49	>49	41.1	WFP survey
	Male	43	>45	>45	39.9	WFP survey
	Overall	49	>51	>51	40.5	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	42	<40	=38	41.7	WFP survey
	Male	36	<34	=32	43.4	WFP survey
	Overall	39	<37	=34	42.6	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	8.2	<6.2	<6.2	30.9	WFP survey
	Male	7.8	<5.8	<5.8	39.1	WFP survey
	Overall	8	<6	<6	35	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	22.2	<20.2	<20.2	6	WFP survey
	Male	17.1	<15.1	<15.1	4.7	WFP survey
	Overall	19.6	<17.6	<17.6	5.3	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	31.4	<28.4	<28.4	26.2	WFP survey
	Male	48.2	<46.2	<46.2	19	WFP survey
	Overall	39.8	<37.8	<37.8	22.6	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	38.1	>40.1	>40.1	37	WFP survey
	Male	26.9	>28.9	>28.9	37.2	WFP survey
	Overall	32.6	>34.6	>34.6	37	WFP survey
Target Group: Local population - Location: Mauritania - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Community and household asset creation (CCS)						
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	13.4	<6.2	<6.2	32.1	WFP survey
	Male	12.3	<5.8	<5.8	40.5	WFP survey
	Overall	12.8	<6	<6	36.3	WFP survey

Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	8.4	<20.2	<20.2	6.2	WFP survey
	Male	9.3	<15.1	<15.1	4.7	WFP survey
	Overall	8.9	<17.6	<17.6	5.4	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	49.4	<28.4	<28.4	26.2	WFP survey
	Male	49.1	<46.2	<46.2	19	WFP survey
	Overall	49.3	<37.8	<37.8	22.6	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	28.8	>40.1	>40.1	35.5	WFP survey
	Male	29.2	>28.9	>28.9	35.8	WFP survey
	Overall	29.1	>34.6	>34.6	35.7	WFP survey
Target Group: vulnerable group - Location: Mauritania - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	69.6	≥65	≥65	74.4	WFP survey
Target Group: vulnerable group - Location: Mauritania - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	12.62	<5	<5	11.77	WFP survey
	Male	10.98	<5	<5	12.3	WFP survey
	Overall	11.73	<5	<5	12.04	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	83.7	>84.9	≥67	42.6	WFP survey
	Male	83.7	>77.1	≥67	41.2	WFP survey
	Overall	83.7	>81.9	≥67	41.9	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	12.8	<8.9	≤30	46.3	WFP survey
	Male	14.7	<12.6	≤30	44.8	WFP survey
	Overall	13.8	<11.5	≤30	45.6	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	3.5	<2.2	≤30	11.1	WFP survey
	Male	1.6	<8.3	≤3	14	WFP survey
	Overall	2.4	<4.6	≤3	12.5	WFP survey

Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Local Population - Location: Mauritania - Modality: - Subactivity: Food Security Sector (CCS)						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥3	≥3	5	Secondary data

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	
Other Output						
Activity 07: Provide UNHAS flight services for partners, to access areas of humanitarian interventions						
Corporate Output 5.1: Governments and humanitarian actors utilize mandated services in crisis-settings to set-up, manage and deliver response and services						
CSP Output 18: Affected population (Tier 3) receive support from WFP partners using timely and cost-effective services provided by WFP in order to address their needs						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	Common Air Transport Services	MT	5	7.64	
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.1: Number of passengers transported	Common Air Transport Services	Individual	1,300	1,595	
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)						
Corporate Output 5.1: Governments and humanitarian actors utilize mandated services in crisis-settings to set-up, manage and deliver response and services						
CSP Output 19: WFP Partners benefit from WFP logistic services in order to provide support to affected population						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.2: Number of supply chain solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Service Delivery	Number	4	5	
H.5: Total value of technical assistance provided as a service to governments to establish government-to-person payments systems	H.5.1: Total value of technical assistance provided as a service to governments to establish government – to-person payments systems	Service Delivery	US\$	1,430,905	745,943	

Outcome Results						
Activity 07: Provide UNHAS flight services for partners, to access areas of humanitarian interventions						
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Passengers - Location: Mauritania - Modality: - Subactivity: Common Air Transport Services						
Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	89.6	≥95	>50	96.49	Secondary data

Cross-cutting Indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Percentage of food assistance decision making entity members who are women	Overall	58	≥50	≥50	51.21	WFP survey

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Local Population - Location: Mauritania - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	33.1	=50	≥33.1	44.8	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	25.4	=25	<25.4	8.5	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	41.5	=25	<41.5	45.6	WFP survey

Protection indicators

Protection indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	1,206	≥586	>586	959	WFP survey
	Male	1,250	≥508	>508	853	WFP survey
	Overall	2,456	≥1094	>1,019	1,812	WFP survey

Protection indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
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.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Mauritania - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100	WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100	WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	100	WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	WFP survey

Accountability to Affected Population indicators

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP survey

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
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.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Mauritania - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	87	=85	=85	79.77	WFP survey
	Male	85	=85	=85	65.28	WFP survey
	Overall	86	=85	=85	74.03	WFP survey

Cover page photo © WFP/Bechir MALUM

School children in the Mbera refugee camp.

World Food Programme

Contact info

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Financial Section

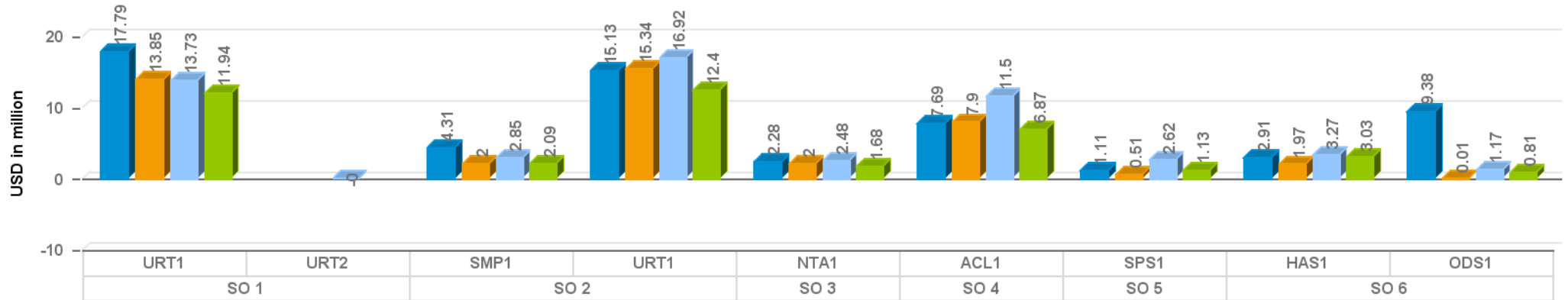
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (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	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	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.
SO 1	URT2	Provide food assistance and supplementary feeding to pandemic affected populations/households
SO 2	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).
SO 2	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.
SO 3	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
SO 4	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
SO 5	SPS1	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
SO 6	HAS1	Provide UNHAS flight services for partners, to access areas of humanitarian interventions
SO 6	ODS1	Provide on-demand logistics services to Government, United Nations and Non-Governmental partners to facilitate effective field operations (CPA Service Provision and platform activities)

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	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.	17,786,166	13,851,467	13,732,429	11,938,366
		Provide food assistance and supplementary feeding to pandemic affected populations/ households			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).	4,311,056	2,003,722	2,850,881	2,090,135
		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.	15,130,482	15,337,630	16,923,056	12,395,450

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	Food-insecure populations in targeted regions, including school-age children, have access to adequate and nutritious food all year	Non Activity Specific	0	0	15,242	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			37,227,704	31,192,820	33,521,609	26,423,951
2.2	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	2,281,917	2,002,346	2,479,523	1,683,560
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	4,865	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			2,281,917	2,002,346	2,484,388	1,683,560

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.4	Food-insecure populations and communities exposed to climate shocks in targeted areas have more resilient livelihoods and sustainable food systems all year	Provide livelihood support to food insecure and at-risk Mauritanian households, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets (including FFA), through an integrated, equitable and participatory community approach	7,686,422	7,900,933	11,499,467	6,871,517
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	13,531	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			7,686,422	7,900,933	11,512,998	6,871,517
17.9	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	1,113,035	507,043	2,624,352	1,127,147
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			1,113,035	507,043	2,624,352	1,127,147

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.16	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)	9,382,022	9,193	1,171,112	810,335
		Provide UNHAS flight services for partners, to access areas of humanitarian interventions	2,910,654	1,974,095	3,271,958	3,029,821
		Non Activity Specific			0	
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			12,292,677	1,983,288	4,443,070	3,840,156
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	560,350	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	560,350	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			60,601,755	43,586,429	55,146,766	39,946,331
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			5,889,229	4,199,923	5,025,256	3,097,560
Total Direct Costs			66,490,984	47,786,352	60,172,022	43,043,891
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			3,652,820	3,105,458	2,313,882	2,313,882
Grand Total			70,143,803	50,891,809	62,485,904	45,357,773



Wanee 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

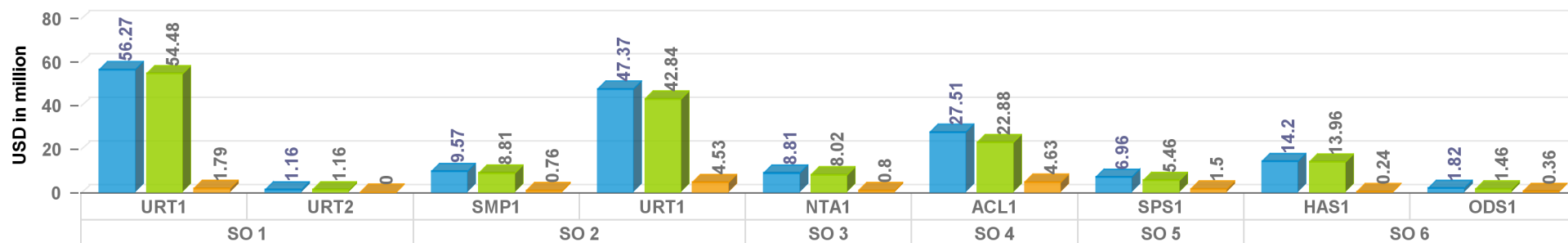
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

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Mauritania Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ 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	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	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.
SO 1	URT2	Provide food assistance and supplementary feeding to pandemic affected populations/households
SO 2	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).
SO 2	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.
SO 3	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
SO 4	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
SO 5	SPS1	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
SO 6	HAS1	Provide UNHAS flight services for partners, to access areas of humanitarian interventions
SO 6	ODS1	Provide on-demand logistics services to Government, United Nations and Non-Governmental partners to facilitate effective field operations (CPA Service Provision and platform activities)

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Mauritania Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	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.	66,908,565	55,235,574	1,036,313	56,271,887	54,477,824	1,794,063
		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).	15,385,932	9,571,633	0	9,571,633	8,810,888	760,746

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Annual Country Report

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	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.	50,351,429	47,371,686	0	47,371,686	42,844,080	4,527,606
		Non Activity Specific	0	15,242	0	15,242	0	15,242
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			139,445,278	112,994,136	1,394,740	114,388,875	107,291,218	7,097,657

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.2	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	9,642,545	8,813,869	0	8,813,869	8,017,906	795,963
		Non Activity Specific	0	4,865	0	4,865	0	4,865
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			9,642,545	8,818,734	0	8,818,734	8,017,906	800,828

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.4	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	29,315,496	27,507,505	0	27,507,505	22,879,555	4,627,951
		Non Activity Specific	0	13,531	0	13,531	0	13,531
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			29,315,496	27,521,036	0	27,521,036	22,879,555	4,641,482
17.9	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	7,620,820	6,959,859	0	6,959,859	5,462,654	1,497,205
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			7,620,820	6,959,859	0	6,959,859	5,462,654	1,497,205

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17.16	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)	43,160,679	1,676,977	138,888	1,815,865	1,455,087	360,777
		Provide UNHAS flight services for partners, to access areas of humanitarian interventions	13,947,567	14,201,836	0	14,201,836	13,959,699	242,137
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			57,108,246	15,878,813	138,888	16,017,701	15,414,787	602,914
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	560,350	0	560,350	0	560,350
Subtotal SDG Target			0	560,350	0	560,350	0	560,350
Total Direct Operational Cost			243,132,386	172,732,928	1,533,627	174,266,555	159,066,120	15,200,435
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			18,107,182	15,044,102	147,062	15,191,164	13,263,468	1,927,696
Total Direct Costs			261,239,568	187,777,029	1,680,689	189,457,719	172,329,588	17,128,131
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			14,097,168	11,511,906		11,511,906	11,511,906	0

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
Grand Total			275,336,736	199,288,936	1,680,689	200,969,625	183,841,494	17,128,131

This donor financial report is interim



Wanee Piyabongkam
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

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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