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Programme

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Mauritania

Annual Country Report 2024

Country Strategic Plan
2024 - 2028

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Overview

In February 2024, the WFP Executive Board approved the new Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2024-2028 of WFP in Mauritania, which subsequently started in March 2024. By capitalising on the results and lessons learned of the previous CSP, over the five-year period, WFP Mauritania will focus on a transition from direct implementation to enhance the Government's capacity strengthening, in pursuit of the 2030 Agenda, continuing to move from its role as direct implementer ("doer") to the provision of technical support to national and local authorities ("enabler"). Through this country strategic plan, WFP aims to address immediate humanitarian needs while tackling the underlying causes of food insecurity and fostering the development of sustainable, government-led solutions. In line with SDG 17, WFP has strengthened its engagement with the Government and local stakeholders to design and implement its activities. Partnerships have been enhanced with key ministries, including the Food Security Commission, the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development, the Ministry of Agricultural and Food Sovereignty, the Ministry of Economy and Finance, the Ministry of Social Affairs, Childhood, and Family, and the Ministry of Transport. In some cases, this collaboration has been formalized through the signing of Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs). These efforts aim to lay the foundation for sustainable solutions, aligning with the Government's strategic vision and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF).

Despite a stable political context, highlighted by the peaceful presidential elections in July 2024 and the inauguration of a new government in August, Mauritania continues to face significant structural challenges, including underdeveloped infrastructure, widespread poverty, and persistent food insecurity. These issues are further compounded by climate-related shocks and growing insecurity in the region.

The ongoing conflict in neighbouring Mali has led to a substantial increase in refugee arrivals, particularly in the arid southeastern regions of the country, like Hoch El Chargui (HEC). As of December 2024, Mauritania hosts the largest population of Malian refugees in West Africa, with 288,000 people, including nearly 112,000 who arrived within the year. The Mbera Refugee Camp, located in the Bassikounou Department, has become the third-largest population centre in the country. In this context, WFP has intensified its relief response to support both refugees and host communities. At the same time, WFP launched a new project aimed at fostering durable solutions by transitioning refugees away from prolonged humanitarian assistance. This initiative seeks to build their resilience and facilitate their integration into national social systems while promoting their integration into the social and economic fabric of the communities where they have settled.

Amid growing needs and an ambitious agenda to strengthen the Government's ownership of the response, WFP has increased efforts to broaden its donor base. A focused resource mobilization strategy is being implemented to engage new and non-traditional donors, while enhancing advocacy and coordination with national authorities.

252,980

Total beneficiaries in 2024



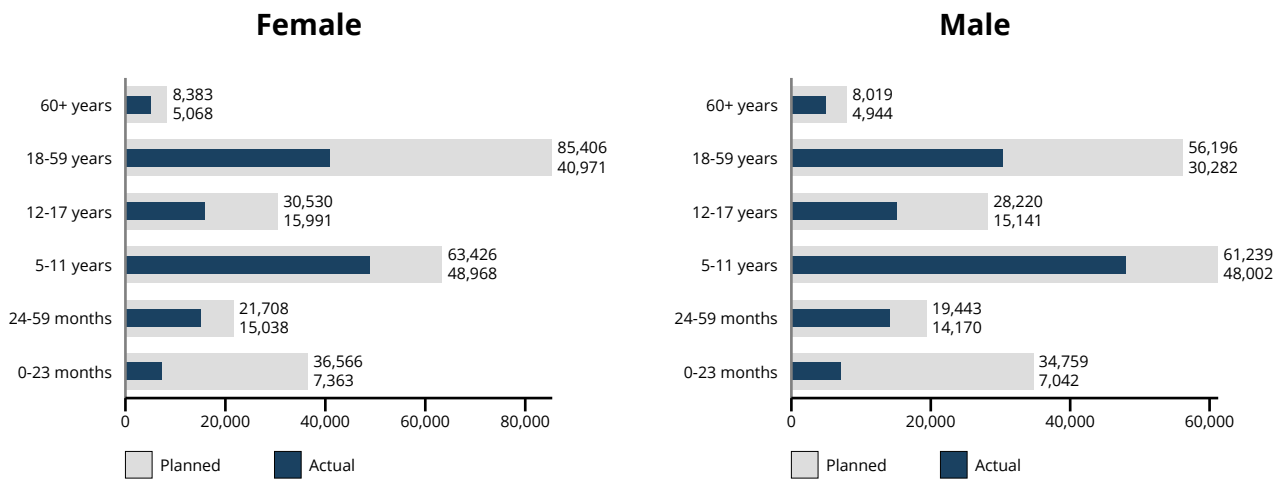
53% female



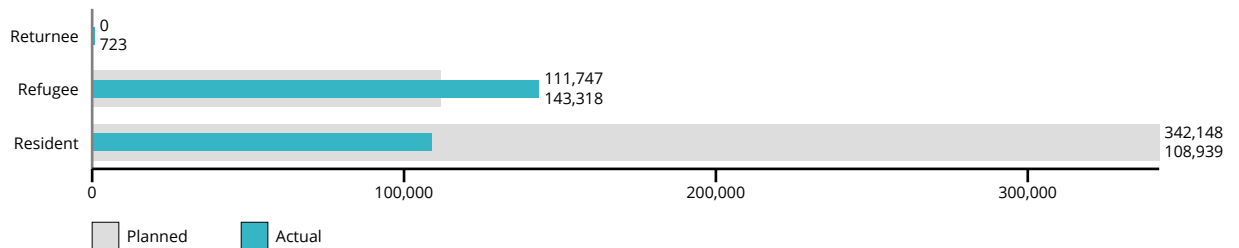
47% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 12,265 (55% Female, 45% Male)

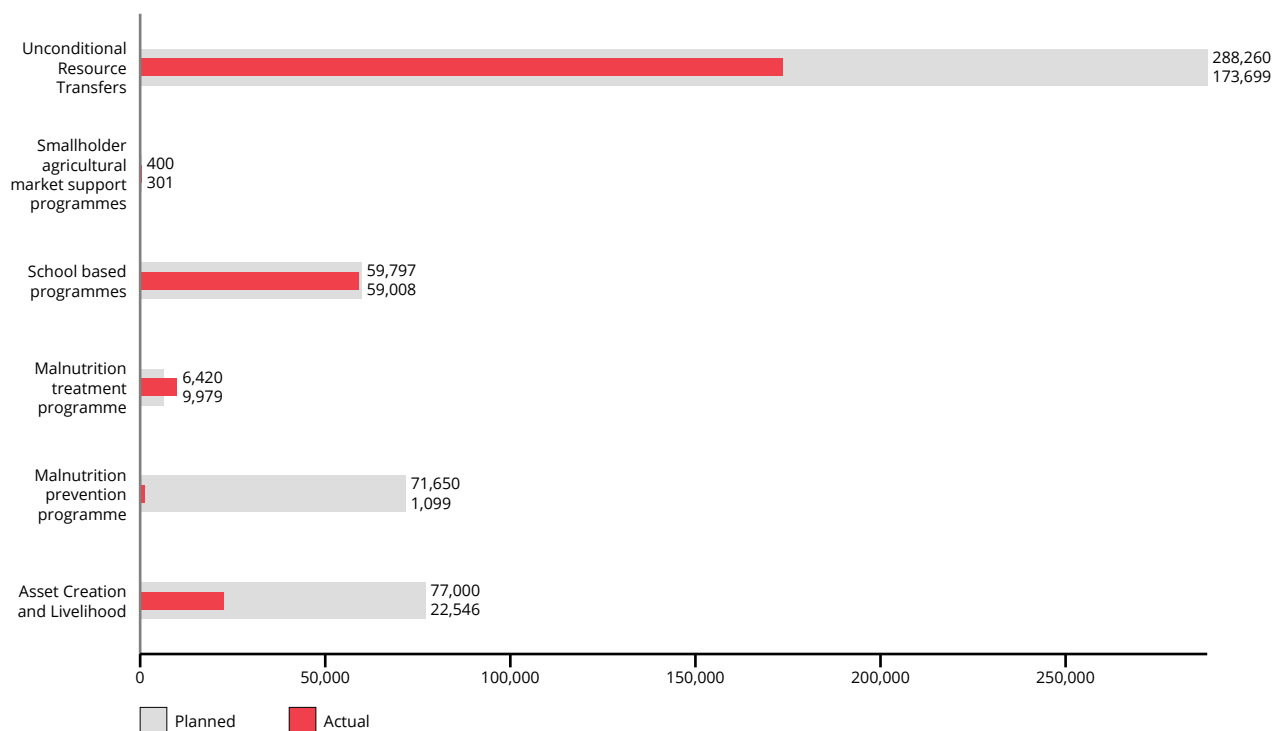
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



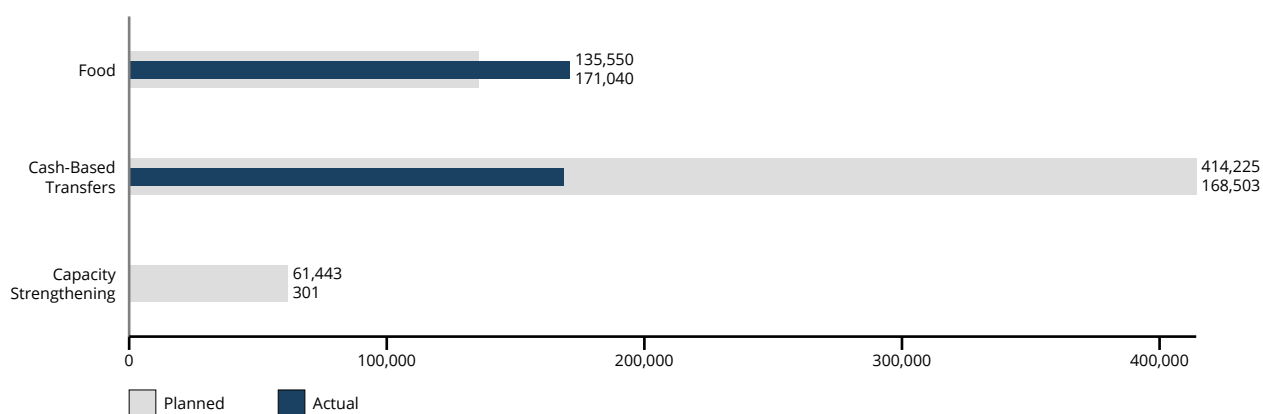
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



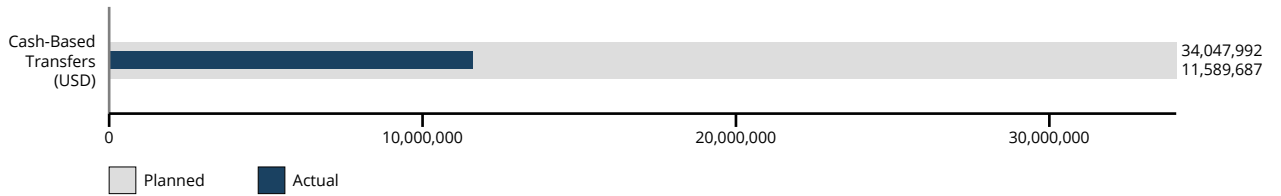
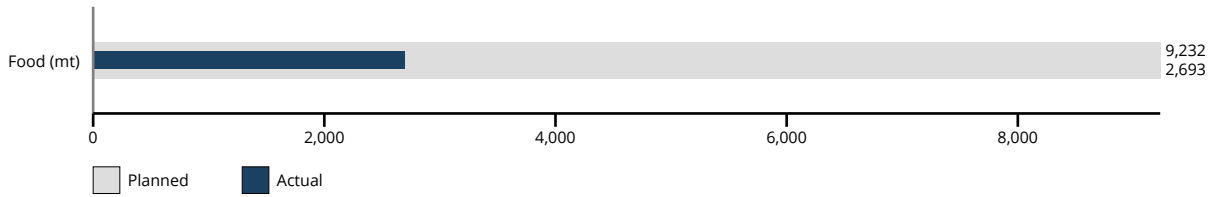
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



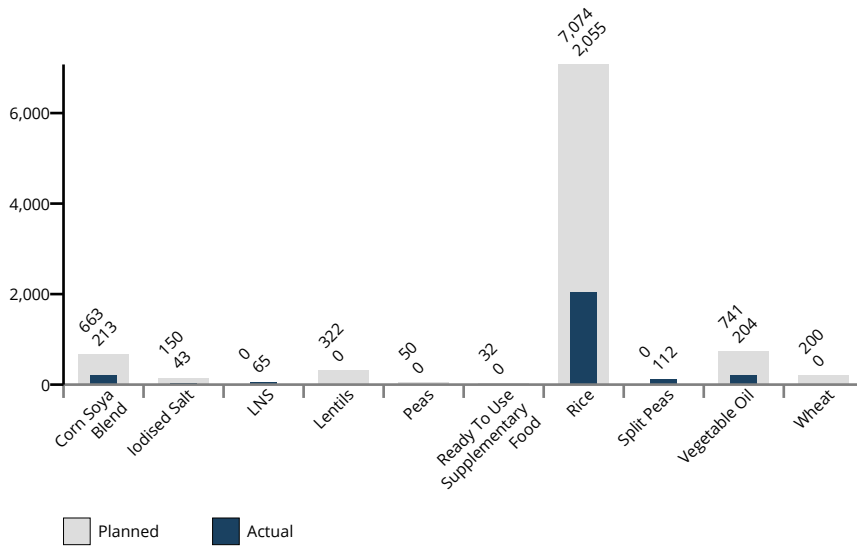
Beneficiaries by Modality



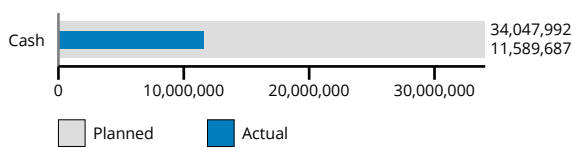
Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



The Islamic Republic of Mauritania faces pronounced levels of malnutrition and food insecurity, which have not improved over the past decade, notably given growing concerns vis-à-vis the adverse impacts of climate change. Mauritania remains a food-deficit country that is only able to cover approximately 30 percent of its food needs.

According to the March 2024 Cadre Harmonisé analysis, 656,652 people faced crisis-level food insecurity conditions during the lean season[1].

Mauritania is confronted with pronounced levels of food insecurity due to compounding environmental and socioeconomic factors. The impact of cyclical droughts, prolonged dry spells, and an uneven geographical distribution of rains has been exacerbated by soil erosion and intensifying desertification, driven by climate shocks and increasing pressure from human and livestock on waning natural resources. The year 2024 was preceded by a generally deficient rainy season in 2023 and a poor winter season, with conditions deteriorating compared to the previous year. Supply chain bottlenecks and inflation persisted, impacting the availability of essential food items. The country also faced limited smallholder productivity and low incomes, with smallholder farmers having inadequate access to credit, market information and alternative sources of income. The number of children out-of-school, particularly in rural areas, remained high, with approximately 45 percent out-of-school. Girls' participation continues to drop at the onset of secondary school, with limited female presence in public offices (less than 20 percent of women occupy posts in public offices). Despite the relative stable political environment, the country is at the centre of complex geo-strategic and security crises. In 2024, hostilities in neighbouring Mali between the Malian army and non-state armed groups, as well as attacks targeting civilian populations, persisted. This led to a significant influx of Malian refugees, with numbers nearly doubling between January and December 2024, bringing the estimated refugee population to over 288,000 (December 2024), and with the vast majority of new arrivals residing out-of-camp[2]. This has raised concerns for the Government and humanitarian actors alike amongst strained resources and fragile social cohesion: national stakeholders and local authorities have repeatedly sounded growing alarms, urging decisive action and stronger engagement to address the worsening context.

In March, WFP Mauritania began implementation of its new Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2024-2028. Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP continued to respond to crises, providing refugees with the means to meet their food needs as well as extending operations to include out-of-camp refugees. WFP also provided a humanitarian response to Mauritians classified as most vulnerable during the annual lean season. Additionally, moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) supplementation was provided to those suffering from malnutrition in targeted areas[3].

Under Strategic Outcome 2, all activities within the integrated resilience package (IRP) —which includes asset creation, smallholder market support, school feeding and malnutrition prevention— were converged under one strategic outcome. This streamlined approach allowed to bolster the ability of vulnerable households and communities to the withstand shocks and stressors. Furthermore, WFP started implementing a durable solutions' approach to promote the economic inclusion of refugees and equally build their resilience, specifically in the Mbera Refugee Camp. Activities within WFP's IRP align with the objectives outlined in the Government of Mauritania's National Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Shared Prosperity (SCAPP)[4], particularly Pillar 1, which focuses on the promotion of sustainable and inclusive growth, and Pillar 2, on the development of human capital and access to basic services. In addition to intervening at the community-level, each component of the IRP was linked to systems strengthening initiatives at the national level including reinforcing the national school feeding policy and programme; supporting the national nutrition policy; and enhancing food systems coordination and harmonization.

Through Strategic Outcome 3, WFP continued its ambitious programme of supporting the Government in reinforcing its capacities to implement robust, inclusive and shock-responsive social protection programmes. It further expanded partnerships with various ministries and government entities, focusing on enhancing the effectiveness and reach of the social protection system and other government-driven programmes.

Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP continued to support the humanitarian community with air transport services in the absence of commercial options. It also supported the strengthening of national capacities and services in the aviation and logistics sectors.

Evidence generation in 2024 centred on better understanding social norms and behaviours around food consumption and nutrition practices, specifically in the Guidimakha Region. The results from this in-depth analysis will help WFP further calibrate its strategy for social behaviour change (SBC) for malnutrition prevention in targeted IRP locations. In addition, and given the rising number of refugees in out-of-camp areas of the HEC Region, WFP conducted qualitative research to better understand dynamics between refugees and host community members, specifically focusing on gender biases and concerns. The results from this study informed WFP's November out-of-camp humanitarian response, as well as provided other actors with valuable insights on social cohesion, among other topics. WFP completed an Integrated Cross-Cutting Analysis and Risk Assessment (I-CARA), incorporating conflict sensitivity, gender, and protection dimensions, in Bassikounou and Néma Moughataas, including the M'bera Camp.

Further, as part of its lean season response, WFP collected qualitative and quantitative information on the outcomes and impacts of its malnutrition prevention cash top-up[5]. Finally, the Corporate Emergency Evaluation, finalized in September 2024, assessed WFP's emergency response in eight countries in the region between 2018 and 2023 found, among others, that the transfer of competences from WFP to the Government in the area of adaptive social protection had well progressed, setting an example for other countries in the region [6].

Risk management

The security situation in Mali posed substantive risks in 2024, with concerns over spillover effects into Mauritania, compounded by growing instability in the Sahel. In a country where over 60 percent of the population relies on rural activities, yet only 0.5 percent of the land is arable[7], the steady increase in the influx of refugees into the arid and climate-affected Hod El Chargui (HEC) Region has drawn the attention of government and humanitarian actors alike. The increasing pressure on natural resources in the region risks straining social cohesion between host communities and refugees. Additionally, disruptions to the food supply chain, in part due to declining cereal imports and international export bans, threatened the continuity of WFP's operations.

To mitigate these risks, WFP explored alternative solutions, including expanding opportunities for local purchases and using alternative modalities within its operations, such as cash-based transfers. These challenges continued to adversely impact prices, with inflation affecting essential food items.

WFP also strove to improve its overall assurance across several areas. In April, WFP onboarded a Risk Officer to focus on risk management. To address key operational challenges, an in-depth action plan was developed to ensure the continuation of high-level implementation and monitoring across programmes. WFP also enhanced its accountability to affected people (AAP) by onboarded an AAP advisor and working to strengthen its call centre, particularly in closing the feedback loop vis-à-vis beneficiary complaints and queries.

Through these actions, WFP was able to better address risks that could impede its objectives and put in place mitigation measures to guard against any possible misappropriation of funds, such as the digitization of cash transfers (such as for its FFA activities), the monitoring of complaints received through the confidential hotline and the implementation of detailed financial reconciliations following distributions [8].

Lessons learned

WFP further focused on enhancing evidence generation with and for the Government to better inform policy analysis and programmes. This included working alongside the Ministry of Education and Educational Reform (MERSE[9]) to initiate an in-depth sustainable financing initiative (SFI). The results, expected in 2025, will aid the Government in identifying sustainable financing options and potential avenues to expand its National School Feeding Programme (PRONAS[10]).

WFP also collaborated with the Social Registry to review inclusion and exclusion errors in its database as part of a WFP-led data verification exercise. Joint field missions allowed for an on-the-ground understanding of these targeting errors and led to fruitful discussions on improving targeting in the future.

Additionally, WFP conducted a large-scale nutrition screening across its intervention areas, the first comprehensive nutrition data collection exercise since the 2022 SMART[11] survey. The results demonstrated improvements in overall malnutrition rates, highlighting a positive impact of providing a holistic resilience package. These findings have further allowed WFP to refine its approach by focusing malnutrition supplementation efforts on areas with high rates of global acute malnutrition (GAM), while prioritizing malnutrition prevention in other areas.

Programme performance

Strategic outcome 01: Crisis-affected populations in targeted areas, including women and children in need of nutrition support, are better able to meet to their urgent needs immediately before, during and after shocks



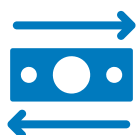
109,801 refugees reached with **food assistance in the Mbera Refugee Camp**



7,491 students who received **two hot meals** through emergency school feeding in the Mbera Refugee Camp



1,877 children aged 6 to 59 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls **assisted with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) supplementation**



36,496 refugees settled **out-of-camp** reached with cash transfers



26,269 food insecure **local populations** assisted in **Assaba** region during the **lean season**



USD 9,849,501 and **1,914 MT** of food distributed to vulnerable refugees and local populations

While Mauritania has been welcoming of refugees and even offers them select social services, the drastic increase in arrivals remains a growing concern to both the Government and humanitarian partners. In 2024, the country's refugee population nearly doubled, reaching an estimated total of 288,000 nationwide. This includes approximately 116,055 registered refugees and asylum seekers in the Mbera camp and 162,303 across the country, in particular the HEC Region[1]. HEC suffers from persistent droughts, economic inflation, and the aggravating effects of climate change, making it extremely vulnerable to food insecurity. With little to no perspective of returning to Mali, the 2024 humanitarian response has been crucial in providing refugees and vulnerable Mauritanian host community families with a lifeline.

WFP mobilized adequate resources to provide monthly assistance to vulnerable refugees [2] residing within the Mbera Refugee Camp and its surroundings, **reaching 147,985 refugees** with a humanitarian response strategy with three primary components: general food assistance, emergency school feeding and malnutrition supplementation. Despite most of the resources earmarked for the response in the Mbera Camp, WFP provided life-saving assistance to 23 percent of the 154,347 refugees settled across the HEC region.

General food assistance was implemented with cash transfers to the *most vulnerable* refugees [3] combined with in-kind food distributions, which started in October 2024 and were extended to include refugees classified as *moderately vulnerable* in October and December. Cash transfers were implemented also for the assistance outside the Mbera Camp (see below).

Emergency school feeding for refugee primary school children attending one of the eight camp-based schools with hot meals (breakfast and eventually lunch).

Finally, WFP delivered moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) supplementation, targeting children aged 6-59 months as well as pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG) through the six nutrition rehabilitation centres (CRENAM)[4] in Mbera Camp.

Faced with a growing refugee population in tandem with resource constraints, WFP continued to implement its assistance in-line with a targeting strategy for general food distributions, prioritizing the most vulnerable individuals in the camp. Refugees classified as *most vulnerable* and new arrivals received a **monthly cash ration of MRU 500**

(approximately USD 12.60) per person for a total for nine months (March-November 2024). The duration of this support was limited due to funding constraints specifically earmarked to cash assistance. Despite this, WFP assisted **82,059 refugees (44,886 women and 37,173 men) with cash assistance**. To further support vulnerable households, cash transfers were complemented with an **in-kind food ration** to meet their food and basic needs, while refugees classified in Group 2 received only in-kind food assistance. In-kind assistance was received only in October and December; however, logistical constraints prevented distributions in November. These efforts resulted in **WFP assisting 109,801 refugees (60,061 women and 49,740 men)**. This was possible in partnership with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the Food Security Commission (CSA)[5], and financial service provider El Amana Bank (BEA).

As part of its emergency school feeding programme, from March, WFP provided daily lunches to primary school children. These included rice, pulses and vegetable oil. At the onset of the 2024/2025 Academic Year in October, WFP increased its programme including **two hot meals a day**, with the addition of breakfast (super cereal), reaching **7,491 students (49 percent girls)**.

WFP also provided MAM treatment to 1,587 children aged 6 to 59 months (50 percent girls) and 290 PBWG. WFP complemented its malnutrition supplementation activities with awareness sessions on infant and young child feeding and dietary diversity, during health centre and home visits.

With the hosting capacity of the M'bera camp practically saturated, most new arrivals settled in small villages within the HEC Region - reaching over 154000 persons by the end of 2024 - thanks to additional resources by UN CERF and USAID/BHA, WFP launched an out-of-camp refugee response in two phases: April/May and November. During each round, refugees received a one-off cash transfer (in envelope) covering three months of assistance. This approach enabled WFP to support **23,071 (51 percent women) in April/May** and **36,496 (55 percent women) in November**. As per the outcome monitoring results collected from August and November 2024, the food security situation improved but remained fragile. This assessment was based on 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.

While the **proportion of surveyed households with an acceptable FCS increased** significantly (from 43 to 58 percent), the **percentage of households with a poor FCS also grew by 12 percent**, with Group 1 experiencing the largest deterioration (rising from 5 to 25 percent), followed by Group (from 8 to 14 percent). The overall poor FCS rose from 8 in August to 20 percent in November.

Improved access to food reduced by 16 percent the reliance on negative livelihoods-based coping strategies, with only two out of ten households resorting to stress-related strategies. However, concerns persist regarding the low dietary diversity, especially among children[6]: the Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD) score for children aged 6-23 months declined from 18 to 10 perfect, indicating that while **access to sufficient food improved, diet quality and diversity did not improve proportionately**. Together with the consistently high share of household expenditure spent to food, this underscores the need for continued support to improve long-term food security and nutrition.

During the lean season, WFP supported the National Response Plan (PNR)[7], by providing **four months of cash assistance** to food-insecure people in the Kankossa, Assaba Region, reaching **26,269 beneficiaries** (13,619 women and 12,650 men). WFP also transferred a **cash top-up to select households for the prevention of acute malnutrition, benefiting 560 children aged 6 to 23 months and 536 PBWG.** This was added on top 1) of the general cash ration for targeted households to help cover the nutrient needs of children and PBW through the consumption of locally available nutritious foods, while carrying out sensitization sessions on an array of topics including dietary diversity, hygiene and how nutritious foods aid in child development; 2) the standard activities aimed at preventing malnutrition carried out as part of the integrated resilience package (see next chapter). Additionally, WFP conducted **monthly nutritional screenings and prevention activities** for the early diagnosis of acute malnutrition and provided referrals to health centres. The year 2024 marked the second consecutive year that WFP conducted a nutrition top-up, incorporating key lessons learned from the 2023 top-up programme, focusing on refining the social change messages and conducting child screenings throughout the process. Data results from the pilot are expected to inform policy discussions at a national level, demonstrating the effectiveness of a vertical expansion of the shock-responsive social protection transfer as a way of mitigating malnutrition.

WFP sought to both support the overall response and strengthen the national social protection system through direct implementation with the Government, **working alongside the CSA and El Maouna programme** - one of the Government's shock-responsive social protection initiatives. At the Government's request, WFP also piloted the use of the distribution monitoring platform managed by the Social Registry, providing operational feedback to improve the system. This platform gives the Government immediate visibility on assisted populations [8]. To maximize impact, WFP and CSA organized a workshop to discuss lessons learned in December 2024, and agree on recommendations for the next lean season response[9].

Key outcomes results illustrate that the percentage of surveyed households classified as having an *acceptable* FCS significantly increased from 51 percent before the intervention to 85 percent at the endline, while the proportion experiencing *poor* FCS dropped from 18 to 9 percent. The households reporting a reduction of consumption-based coping strategies increased from 70 percent to 85 percent. Dietary diversity also improved considerably rising from 36 to 77 percent, as did the minimum dietary diversity for women (MDD-W), with an increase from 44 to 55 percent.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide an integrated package of assistance to refugees, including food aid, school meals and nutritional support for the management and prevention of malnutrition	4 - Fully integrates gender and age
Provide nutritionally adequate assistance to crisis-affected populations in the form of cash assistance for food security and nutrition-specific purchases	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

Strategic outcome 02: Communities vulnerable to shocks in targeted areas have sustainable livelihoods, access to basic services, strengthened human capital, reinforced markets, improved nutrition and resilience to climate shocks by 2028

FFA

22,546 people involved in **Food assistance for Assets (FFA)** activities, receiving a total of **USD 497,193**



1,728 hectares of previously "lost" land **rehabilitated for agricultural and pastoral use**



63 percent of surveyed households reporting **positive benefits** from the **Integrated Resilience Package (IRP)** activities



51,663 primary school-aged children who received two daily hot meals in **381 schools**



73,624 children screened for malnutrition

In Mauritania, WFP intervenes in areas most vulnerable to climate change and facing high levels of multi-sectorial poverty and food insecurity, employing an **integrated resilience approach**. This includes activities that respond to needs throughout the human life cycle in close collaboration with government agencies and key partners such as UNICEF [1], and with a direct objective to decrease needs for humanitarian assistance.

March 2024 marked the first time that activities within the integrated resilience programme (IRP)—asset creation, market support, school feeding and malnutrition prevention—converged under one strategic objective, streamlining WFP's vision vis-à-vis resilience. In June, WFP launched partnerships with five cooperating partners (CPs) [2], which benefited from trainings on activity implementation, budget management and reporting, and now implement the complete IRP package within their respective regions.

WFP's IRP was rolled out in 165 villages across three regions classified as highly exposed to multi-sectorial poverty and the adverse effects of climate change: Assaba, Guidimakha and Hodh El Chargui (HEC). Around **70,076 beneficiaries (34,722 women; 35,354 men)** participated in resilience activities such as asset creations, smallholder farmers support, school canteens and prevention of malnutrition. Throughout the year, WFP organized **four community-based participatory planning (CBPP) analyses**, which will allow for villages to be added to the IRP for continued programme expansion.

Food assistance for assets (FFA) is the entry point for WFP's IRP. Approximately **22,546 people (47 percent female)** participated in productive asset creation, constructing **172 community assets and receiving a total of USD 497,193 in cash remuneration**, to support food, health and school expenses, as well as investments in income-generating activities to diversify revenue sources. Assets created aimed at increasing productive potential, using soil recovery technologies and techniques, such as building half-moons and zaïes, producing compost to improve soil quality. Complementary assets created also included water harvesting or flood protection infrastructure, such as wells to enable a better water access, stone bunds and small dikes to reduce water runoff and prevent erosion, and crop fences to protect against animal grazing.

Asset creation led to the rehabilitation of **1,728 hectares** of agricultural land—most of which had been classified as "lost" for production. In addition, **12,189 meters of stone bunds and small dikes** were built; and **12 dams and 13 wells** were constructed or rehabilitated, facilitating the water harvesting and improving flood protection. As part of its collaboration with UNICEF in addressing malnutrition, **12.5 hectares of vegetable gardens** were created and **seven new school gardens** established, with approximately 7,206 primary school children benefitting from more diversified

meals and enhanced dietary diversity.

WFP also focused on strengthening local/regional food systems, with a focus on production and market linkages as part of its **smallholder agricultural market support (SAMS)**. Five already-existing agricultural groups in Guidimakha received renewed support, including the creation of local boutiques/storage facilities to store sorghum, maize and groundnuts. Within 31 cooperative, **1,888 small-scale farmers (804 women) participated in capacity-building sessions** on agricultural techniques and organizational strengthening. An additional **26 sites** were identified to allow **for the scale-up of SAMS activities**: 14 in Guidimakha and 12 in Assaba. Thanks to working capital collected by cooperative members, smallholder farmers have been able to diversify their **income-generating activities (IGAs)**. Some of these activities will be supported by WFP, with an emphasis on making them nutrition-sensitive where applicable - for example, supporting IGAs that produce fortified couscous, milk, as well as other nutrient-rich products. WFP pre-identified **175 IGAs**, which will benefit **1,200 women and 114 men** at the end of the selection process. IGAs will focus on several activities, including the production and selling of fortified foods, local dairies, vegetable production and sales, tanneries, fisheries, and more.

Regarding **malnutrition prevention**, WFP supported **14 sites with GASPAs** -locally run health and nutrition groups for learning and monitoring optimal infant and young child feeding practices. In November, malnutrition screenings reached **73,624 children** in IRP regions, revealing Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates of 6 percent (Guidimakha), 4 percent (Assaba) and 9 percent (HEC), signifying an improvement from June 2023 results (7 percent in Guidimakha, 9 percent in Assaba and 10 percent in HEC). In addition, **Social Behaviour Change (SBC) activities reached an estimated 28,245 people (60 percent women)**.

WFP further assisted **381 schools**, with a total of **51,663 primary school-aged children** (26,299 girls and 25,364 boys) **who received two daily hot meals**. This school-based initiatives, have proven to be impactful on enrolment, attendance and graduation rates. For instance, in 2024, annual enrolment experienced an overall increase of 12 percent (10 percent female and 7 percent male), and the overall attendance rate as well.

WFP focused on not only supporting implementation at the community level but also collaborating with the Government at a national level to bolster implementation of National School Feeding Programme (PRONAS, in French). At a policy level, **WFP supported the Ministry of Education in the development of PRONAS document**, which aims to harmonise implementation approaches amongst stakeholders [3] and addresses budgeting and sustainable financing[4]. Additionally, it assisted the Government in outlining its commitments at the School Meals Coalition, presented in February 2024. The focus was on improving overall programme quality, expanding to new areas, introducing locally produced or available products where feasible, and identifying sustainable funding. WFP also initiated collaboration with the Government on a Sustainable Financing Initiative (SFI) to aid the Government to help identify multi-year funding within the state budget for the school meals programme. Also, WFP sought to capitalize on synergies with UNICEF to provide a more holistic response with activity convergence at school, health centre and community levels, with the agencies achieving convergence in 63 sites[5].

In 2024, approximately **63 percent of surveyed households** participating in IRP activities reported experiencing **benefits from an enhanced livelihood base**, including diversified agricultural production, protection from natural disasters, and better access to markets and basic services, an improvement in comparison to 48 percent during the baseline[6]. They were asked to determine the perceived benefits of created community assets based on seven key criteria, including their resilience to sudden climate shocks, ability to mitigate hardships effects, improvement of access to markets and basic services, and enhancement of natural environment. Similarly, over two-thirds of surveyed households reported experiencing environmental benefits because of livelihood interventions, including better agricultural potential, restored soil, and improved water availability, in comparison to the 38 percent baseline. Despite positive perceptions, 79 percent of households still reported using more than 75 percent of their income to cover immediate food needs, demonstrating the need to continue and enhance resilience activities in these areas. The effective use of cash to cover food needs was evident in the high proportion of **surveyed households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS)**, which **rose to 67 percent**[7], a significant increase from 32 percent in 2023. Additionally, the percentage of targeted households with a **poor FCS dropped from 40 percent in 2023 to 2 percent in 2024**, demonstrating positive overall improvements.

In addition to conducting quantitative surveys, **WFP continued its in-house Asset Impact Monitoring from Space (AIMS)**. AIMS detects land changes over time, assesses biophysical variables beyond the capacity of ground-based methods, and compares past and present environmental conditions through image analysis. Its imaging demonstrated that 38 out of 48 assets showed improved vegetation conditions, while eight maintained their previous performance and two deteriorated. In contrast, in 2023, 19 out of 22 assets improved, and 3 remained unchanged, demonstrating a lower overall proportion of significantly improved assets among those submitted. Additionally, a *single asset analysis* [8] conducted in September confirmed a positive shift in vegetation productivity compared to the control site, since the start of WFP's IRP intervention.

In response to the Mauritanian Government’s commitments to economic inclusion and sustainable solutions for refugees - made during the 2019 and 2023 Global Refugee Forums-, **WFP developed a programme to foster sustainable solutions** and support national efforts in this regard. The programme aims to reduce refugees’ dependence on humanitarian assistance and improve their living conditions by promoting self-reliance.

From January to April, during programme design, WFP conducted a document review and mapping study of livelihood actors and interventions targeting refugees over the past five years. The study aimed to generate evidence to guide stakeholders in supporting a large-scale transition to self-reliance for refugees and their host communities. Findings were shared with the humanitarian community and the Government, leading the Economic Inclusion Technical Group, led by the World Bank, to adopt several recommendations to improve coordination among humanitarian actors and the quality and impact of interventions. Additionally, the study allowed WFP to identify existing opportunities in the Bassikounou area and key stakeholders for strategic and operational partnerships. This initial study was later complemented by a second assessment updating value chains analyses in the region. The main value chains include livestock rearing and by-product production (milk, hides and skins, meat), as well as general small-scale trade, including fruit and vegetable stalls, which are mostly managed by women. To support sustainable livelihoods, a self-reliance model based on a "progression approach" has been developed and will be rolled out in 2025. This model will enroll cohorts of households for 18 to 38 months, engaging them in activities designed to help them gradually build sustainable livelihoods and achieve self-reliance.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide integrated resilience support to communities vulnerable to shocks and strengthen institutional capacities at the local and national levels, including linkages to national social protection programmes	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

Strategic outcome 03: By 2028, national institutions have strengthened capacity to establish a robust, effective, and adaptive social protection system, which includes school-based programmes, nutrition and food security policy



WFP focused on **enhancing the effectiveness of government-driven social protection programmes**



Launch of the **anticipatory actions** launch and approach

Mauritania benefits from a strong social protection system relative to the region, with ambitious goals for further expansion of coverage and creation of additional programmes over the next five years. Characterised by strong Government leadership and ownership, WFP has invested heavily in the **strengthening of the government's adaptive social protection system with the aim of enabling them to take the lead in supporting the needs of its most vulnerable populations**. With the new CSP, social protection and institutional systems strengthening have become central to WFP's activities, serving as a key programme pillar as well as a cross-cutting theme across all activities. WFP has expanded its collaboration with various ministries including the Ministry of Social Affairs, Childhood and Family (MASEF) [1], the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) [2], the Food Security Commission (CSA) and *Taazour* (General Delegation for National Solidarity and the Fight against Exclusion) and has provided significant support for the updating of the national social protection strategy (SNPS II for the period 2024-2034) [3].

WFP, jointly with other partners, actively **supported the Government, through the Food and Nutrition Crisis Prevention and Response Facility (DCAN)** [4], contributing to the March 2024 *Cadre Harmonisé* analysis. Additionally, WFP played a key role in drafting the 2024 National Response Plan (PNR), which was validated in April 2024. Alongside the lean season response, the Government priorities interventions in the Néma Department, in Hodh El Chargui (HEC), and the Aïoun and Témèchekekk Department, in Hodh El Gharbi. WFP was the first actor to respond to the 2024 lean season, providing timely assistance to those in urgent need of acute food security support. Another remarkable collaboration in the country is **WFP's unique partnership with the World Bank**, through which both organisations share a senior international consultant who works on behalf of both organisations to strengthen the adaptive social protection agenda. **WFP and UNICEF continued their collaboration under a joint programme** -funded by the KfW Bank through the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation **to strengthen shock-responsive and adaptive social protection systems** in Mauritania. By integrating social protection with resilience-building initiatives, the programme reinforces safety nets that help vulnerable communities withstand crises while fostering long-term sustainable development.

In 2024, WFP made significant progress in supporting the Food and Nutrition Crisis Prevention and Response Facility (DCAN), particularly in the final phase of the update of the data server managed by the Observatory for Food Security (OSA) [5]. Here, at the request of the CSA, WFP launched an **intensive training programme** in September to enhance the skills of **19 DCAN/CSA staff in using specialised software**. This programme equipped participants with the essential tools for data management, visual creation, and strategic decision-making, while standardizing practices and improving productivity and professional communication within the team. Additionally, WFP supported DCAN with the **acquisition of key IT equipment and the necessary software licenses**, enabling them to apply the training in their daily work.

Furthermore, WFP developed a dashboard to better map the nutrition deficiencies across Mauritania, allowing the CSA to have a clear, visual representation of the data collected, facilitating decision-making by top-level government executives.

To further support the implementation of DCAN activities, WFP recruited and deployed a technical assistant to the **Response Implementation Coordination Unit (CCMR/DCAN)** in October 2024. This support aims to strengthen coordination and enhance the implementation of the lean season response, with a particular focus on revitalizing the Specialized Work Committee (CTS) of the CCMR [6].

Moreover, WFP continued to support the **drafting of an operational manual designed for partners and government entities** interested in the FRNCAN, the new funding mechanism of the DCAN [7]. This work complements the support provided by the World Bank and the AFD, which were instrumental in setting up the FNRCAN and related manual. With the completion of this work in 2025, the FRNCAN is expected to become fully operational, enabling

government and donors to channel funds through this mechanism to support a more rapid response.

Beyond providing technical support to the Social Registry, WFP also **covered 20 percent of the costs associated with its update** in the departments of Adel Bagrou, Amourj, Djiguenni, and Bassikounou, located in the HEC Region.

In 2024, WFP renewed its macro-insurance programme by subscribing to a single pastoral drought insurance policy, covering approximately 100,000 people. However, the government did not participate this year, citing a lack of donor support to mobilise the full insurance premium, as well as new conditions imposed by ARC Ltd late in the season's preparation, related to increased premiums' and decreased coverage's levels[8]. At the government's request, WFP launched a study in the second half of 2024 to update Mauritania's climate profile. The aim was to divide the current programme's insurance coverage area into clusters that more accurately reflect the country's climatic realities[9]. As part of its continued support, WFP also equipped ARC's technical working group (TWG) with computers and modems to facilitate seasonal monitoring of the their programme using the African Risk View (ARV) early warning tool.

In addition to macro-insurance, in 2024, WFP laid the groundwork for a micro-insurance programme that will be offered to provide climate protection to smallholder farmers as part of the Africa Integrated Climate Risk management (AICRM). These efforts are in partnership with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), African Risk Capacity, the African Development Bank and in close collaboration with the Government.

Moreover, WFP further expanded its financial instruments and technical initiatives by **launching an anticipatory actions (AA) pilot**[10]. These efforts culminated in September with the official signing of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between WFP and the National Meteorological Office, aimed at strengthening the institution's capacity to develop climate services, particularly seasonal forecasts. In October, WFP held **workshops** in the Sélibabi and Kiffa Departments, bringing together sub-offices and regional agriculture, livestock and weather offices, to raise awareness of the AA programme and co-develop the AA action plan through an inclusive process. These workshops facilitated the identification and validation of targeted intervention areas, ultimately leading to the development of a comprehensive action plan for implementing the project's activities.

In April, an ad hoc meeting of the Social Protection Working Group, which WFP leads, was organised to focus on refugees' inclusion in Mauritania's social protection systems. The meeting led to the development of a roadmap to be signed with the Social Registry, which follows on the national commitments made as part of the Global Compact on Refugees in 2019 and aims to propose the progressive inclusion of refugees in social protection programmes. Additionally, at the request of the Mauritanian Government, WFP hired an international expert in food systems, who is now seconded to the Ministry of Economy and Finance and oversees the implementation of the country's Food Systems Roadmap. Overall, in 2024, WFP remained deeply engaged in supporting the government's effort to strengthen Mauritania's national social protection system through a multifaceted approach. Advocacy efforts contributed to key policy and legislative developments, including the revision of the national social protection strategy. WFP also played a central role in enhancing governance, capacity, and coordination by leading the Social Protection Coordination Group., as well as improving registration and enrolment processes through the Social Registry, reinforcing the country's ability to provide effective and inclusive social protection.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide technical support to improve government institutions to build a social protection system that adequately integrates food security, nutrition and shock response	3 - Fully integrates gender

Strategic outcome 04: Government partners and humanitarian and development actors support vulnerable people effectively and efficiently throughout the year



1,487 passengers transported from March to December 2024



Eight medical evacuations completed



3,486 kilograms of cargo carried between March and December 2024



Three destinations served twice a week from Nouakchott

In response to growing humanitarian needs, the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) managed by WFP has been a vital support in Mauritania since its establishment in 2012, which coincided with the onset of the Malian refugee crisis. It provides essential air transport services, ensuring access to hard-to-reach areas where long distances, poor infrastructure, and insecurity hinder humanitarian operations. These challenges are compounded by the absence of reliable commercial air operators, the deteriorating road infrastructure, and the decade-long political crisis in neighbouring Mali, which has heightened regional instability. UNHAS plays a critical role in enabling safe and timely access to remote regions, serving as the backbone of humanitarian and development efforts. In 2024, its services **facilitated the movement of 30 organisations—UN agencies, NGOs, donor organizations, and diplomatic missions**—ensuring the delivery of life-saving assistance across the country. This has been particularly crucial in the Hod El Chargui (HEC) region, where most humanitarian activities are concentrated, ensuring that vital aid reaches those in need, despite logistical challenges.

Fleet composition and operational routes have been determined after consultations with relevant stakeholders and will be adjusted, if required, based on users' feedback. This is gathered at User Group Committee (UGC) meetings and through the Passenger Satisfaction Survey (PSS) and the Provision of Access Satisfaction Survey (PASS), which are carried out each year to measure overall users' satisfaction and ensure that UNHAS is adequately serving the needs of the humanitarian community.

From the hub located at the Nouakchott airport, **UNHAS serves three destinations twice a week: Kiffa (Assaba Region), Néma and Bassikounou (HEC region)**. All airports comply with the International Civil Aviation Organization's standards, except for Bassikounou airfield, located in the Mbera refugee camp. This airfield is owned by the Mauritanian army and has been made available to humanitarian flights. Its laterite runway requires maintenance every three months, along with special monitoring for safety and security, due to frequent incursions by local residents and animals, as well as its proximity to Mali.

From March to December 2024, UNHAS continued its critical operations, while serving 30 of the 39 registered organisations. This resulted in **1,487 passengers transported (against a target of 1,400) and 3,486 kilograms of cargo carried**. Additionally, UNHAS conducted eight successful medevac operations (medical evacuations), completed seven special flights and executed seven ad-hoc flights[1]. These results underline UNHAS' continued commitment to supporting humanitarian operations in Mauritania.

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

Despite these achievements, WFP faced challenges in securing adequate resources to sustain operations. Service continuity heavily relied on the generous contributions from the United States' Bureau for Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM), the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) and the German Federal Foreign Office (GFFO), as well as the cost recovery and the pooled resources made available by the UNHAS centralized funding mechanism [2]. This mechanism, which comprises of flexible funding from various donors, accounted for 53 percent of the overall funding that sustained the operation. While WFP continues to strengthen its resource mobilization efforts—focusing on broadening the donor base and mitigating funding gaps—consistent support from

donors remains crucial.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide air transport services and technical assistance to humanitarian and development partners	N/A
Provide on-demand services at the request of the government and other partners as well as technical assistance	N/A

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

In 2024, **WFP drafted its first country-specific gender strategy for 2024-2028**, aligned with WFP's Global Gender Strategy. The strategy aims to address inequalities between women and men that continue to exacerbate food insecurity and malnutrition. The expected overall outcome is a significant reduction in gender disparities at both institutional and programmatic levels, achieved by identifying key priority gender-sensitive actions across activities.

WFP Mauritania was also the **first Country Office in the region to develop a roadmap aimed at integrating a gender-sensitive approach into IRP activities**, which was followed by an action planning workshop. This roadmap is based on eight strategic axes. These axes are: access to resources, opportunities and basic services; inclusion of people living with disabilities; leadership and decision-making power; protection and fight against gender-based violence (GBV); community involvement and accountability to affected people (AAP); capacity-building for cooperating and institutional partners; coordination with various stakeholders; and monitoring-evaluation, lessons learned and evidence generation.

In September 2024, **WFP conducted a gender-based social norms analysis to better discern the factors influencing the food security and nutritional status of pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG) and children aged 6 to 23 months** in the Guidimakha Region. This analysis aimed at identifying food taboos and their determinants using the Social Norms Exploration Tool (SNET) - a participatory learning and action tool designed by WFP, FAO and IFAD that guides a social norms exploration[1]. Participants in the study received training on the use of the SNET tool, followed by a field mission involving focus groups and individual interviews with members of the Maure, Soninké and Peulh ethnic communities. This analysis identified key behaviours affecting food and nutrition security and developed recommendations for Social Behaviour Change (SBC), which will be incorporated into the IRP's overall SBC strategy. Among the main findings was that limited dietary diversity presented a major nutritional risk for PBWGs and children aged 6 to 23 months. Additionally, restrictive social norms often have negative consequences for women, including marginalization or divorce.

A notable programmatic achievement in 2024 included **a significant portion of women registered as being decision-makers in their households**. As per WFP's data from the out-of-camp response[2], one-third of surveyed households receiving support reported that decisions regarding the use of assistance were made jointly by both spouses, while an additional 44 percent stated that women were the sole decision-makers. Notably, individual decision-making rose from 58 percent in 2023 to 70 percent in 2024, reducing joint decision-making.

During this reporting period, **WFP developed its first-ever Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Referral Mechanism**. The referral mechanism provides clear guidance for individuals affected by GBV or those approached by someone seeking support, outlining the available channels for assistance. This served as a resource for staff and cooperating partners, equipping them with the knowledge to respond appropriately and reinforcing WFP's commitment to preventing and responding to cases of GBV in the field.

WFP also launched two additional initiatives. The first involved the development of training modules on community and women's leadership, personal development, and community dialogue. These modules will form the basis of a **"Women's Leadership Programme"**, planned for 2025 as part of the IRP. The training's aim is to promote equitable decision-making in terms of access to and control over resources, while fostering social cohesion at the local level. The programme will also link to financial inclusion initiatives, assisting female leaders and community members in accessing liquidity. By integrated financial inclusion strategies into the programme and subsequent roll-out, WFP seek to empower marginalized community members, particularly women and youth, with access to formal financial services, digital literacy and economic opportunities. The second initiative involves the design of a toolkit to help cooperating partners raise community awareness of the linkages between the components of the integrated resilience package, gender, protection, and accountability to affected people (AAP).

WFP and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) also initiated an analysis of areas in which institutional partners needed capacity strengthening in the gender dimension. This was accompanied by a gap analysis and the development of budgeted action plans to strengthen their capacities. The first entities targeted by this project are the Ministry of Social Affairs, Childhood and Family (MASEF), the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Sovereignty (MASA), and the Food Security Commission (CSA). The aim is to promote a gradual, coordinated transfer of skills to the Government, thereby establishing a high-performing national gender system.

WFP's efforts in 2024 reinforced its commitment to gender equality in Mauritania, integrating gender-sensitive approaches, empowering women, and strengthening institutional capacities. Continued collaboration with partners and the Government will be key to sustaining these achievements and promoting lasting change in the years to come.

Protection and accountability to affected people

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

With regards to protection, the overall situation in Mauritania slightly deteriorated in 2024, primarily due to the influx of refugees into the Hod El Chargui (HEC) region. This increased demand placed significant pressure on already strained and fragile social services. Many refugees, having witnessed atrocities in neighbouring Mali, required psychosocial support, which was often unavailable. Further, several cases of gender-based violence were reported.

In its new Country Strategic Plan (CSP), WFP incorporated protection measures into its operations to guarantee safe, dignified, and meaningful access to food and nutrition assistance. This was achieved through Protection against Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment (PSEAH), capacity building—particularly for Cooperating Partners (CPs)—and the settling of an independent **Compliant Feedback Mechanism** (CFM). These initiatives aim to reinforce the protection of beneficiaries and their communities, and ensure a safe working environment. Within this framework, WFP organized a series of refresher sessions on PSEAH, as well as on Gender-based violence (GBV) for WFP staff, CPs, institutional partners and financial services providers, and the Food Security Commission (CSA) interviewers. This resulted in total of 163 trained external staff, which were provided with key resources. WFP further trained its CPs on WFP's assessment of PSEAH at a capacity-building workshop held in Nouakchott in June 2024.

All field-level agreements (FLAs) now include a full gender and protection component, including the protection of beneficiary data, communication and confidentiality, PSEAH, together with annexes on the UN policy on PSEAH. Prior to signing the FLAs, WFP assessed the PSEAH capacities of cooperating partners via the UN partner portal and developed support plans with mitigating measures for partners requiring additional support. All recommendations and support were provided by August 2024.

To reaffirm its commitment to a zero-tolerance approach to PSEAH, WFP, in collaboration with its CPs and in line with the FLAs linking them, organised a series of awareness-raising events. These covered gender issues, protection -including beneficiary data protection (personally-identifiable information), confidentiality, key protection concerns at distribution sites, PSEAH-, and the community feedback mechanism (CFM), ensuring beneficiaries and their communities were well-informed. These activities, carried out as part of the lean season and refugee responses in the Assaba and HEC, were respectively conducted in local languages to facilitate understanding of the messages. Additional awareness-raising sessions were organised in the Assaba Region, during the 16 Days of Activism against GBV, for 247 beneficiaries. Finally, during cash distributions, awareness-raising visuals containing WFP's toll-free number were displayed at all sites.

In October 2024, WFP completed an **Integrated Cross-Cutting Analysis and Risk Assessment** (I-CARA), incorporating conflict sensitivity, gender, and protection dimensions, in Bassikounou and Néma Moughataas, including the M'bera Camp. This assessment evaluated conflict risks impacting social cohesion and peaceful coexistence within WFP's resilience and humanitarian activity sites. It provided critical insights to guide the development of prevention and mitigation strategies. With the assessment's results and those of the rapid gender, age, and protection analysis in Bassikounou in February 2024, an action plan will be implemented through 2025 to support WFP's efforts in fostering gender equity, conflict-sensitive programming, and inclusive community resilience in its operations.

In 2024, WFP Mauritania's CFM underwent a significant transition, with the system being directly managed by WFP. A dedicated CFM manager, working across WFP units, oversaw the implementation of this new system. As part of this process, a new Accountability Operation Centre was established, and enumerators were trained on complaints collection during targeting exercises. Data collection was further enhanced through the introduction of help desks at distribution sites, local complaint committees, and standardized staff observation forms. The local complaint committees, comprised of community members, focused on ensuring the inclusion of women, youth, and members of all ethnic groups within the community. These committees were set up at each distribution site prior to the commencement of each programmatic activity. WFP also developed updated Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)[1] reflected WFP standards and incorporated action plans to address identified weaknesses. This was underscored by more proactive community engagement through awareness-raising sessions with partners and beneficiaries, with the intention of encouraging CFM utilization. Finally, stronger feedback loops with sub-office staff improved data accuracy and completeness. Since March 2024, WFP received 20,828 calls (67 percent male; 33 percent female), 84 percent of which were resolved successfully. Motives for calling included targeting issues (ineligibility complaints), information

requests (such as distribution dates), registration problems, compliments, other unspecified issues not related to WFP's operation, or follow-up requests. Targeting and information requests comprised the largest category (43 percent).

Environmental sustainability

WFP works to enhance the environmental and social sustainability of its operations while limiting the potentially negative impacts on people, communities and the natural environment resulting from WFP programme activities and support operations such as administration, procurement, logistics, information technology and travel

Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Mauritania continues to be threatened by the impacts of climate change and environmental degradation, with devastating consequences on natural resources. Rising sea levels and the fragility of the dune belt by the coast adversely affect agriculture in a landscape where only 0.5 percent of the surface is arable land. The impacts of uneven distribution of rains and recurring droughts have been aggravated by soil erosion and intensifying desertification. With 70 percent of its population living in rural areas and directly relying on natural resources for their livelihoods, climate impacts have had severe impacts on food security in the country.

As part of its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for 2024-2028, WFP implemented various resilience initiatives to develop productive agricultural and pastoral assets able to restore degraded lands and adapt to climate change, always with an approach of strengthening the environment rather than degrading it. Within the Integrated Resilience Package (IRP), asset creation focused on ecosystem-based approaches to restore the productive potential of degraded lands, enhance natural resource management, address the effects of climate change, and mitigate against future shocks and stressors that vulnerable households and community members face. Generally implemented at small-scale and at community level, the activities are carried out under the supervision of technical services and WFP's cooperating partners, ensuring full compliance with environmental standards. To encourage sustainable practices at the community level, WFP conducts awareness-raising campaigns during implementation to advise members about potentially harmful practices that can degrade the environment.

In 2024, WFP trained its cooperating partners on how to properly conduct Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) assessments in all sites where asset creation activities are taking place. A total of 22 cooperating partner staff participated in these training sessions, after which 23 assessments were undertaken. The results of these analyses illustrated and confirmed that implementation was associated with low environmental risks in project areas. Action plans to mitigate against environmental and social risks were developed and measures taken to ensure high-quality implementation at both asset creation sites and schools.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP Mauritania launched the Environmental Management System (EMS) during the first quarter of 2023 and since then it has been working on making its operations more sustainable following its environmental action plan.

In these efforts, WFP supports the Government in scaling up its response to climate shocks. WFP helped facilitating their use of new financial instruments, such as the Agricultural and Pastoral Drought Insurance Policy, signed in collaboration with the African Risk Capacity (ARC) Group. WFP also renewed its micro-insurance programme by signing an ARC Replica policy in 2024, subscribing to a single pastoral drought insurance policy and covering approximately 100,000 people in Mauritania. In addition, WFP assessed the capacity of the national meteorological service to support a multi-hazard anticipatory action project (flood and drought), as part of an ongoing pilot. This pilot developed a localised drought monitoring tool to mitigate risks under the ARC programme. Efforts included enhancing the inclusion of multi-benefit investments in WFP's project portfolio, delivering advantages for climate change adaptation, mitigation, and disaster risk reduction (DRR); and implementing targeted DRR and climate risk management activities in climate risk hotspots, including responses to climate-related disasters.

In 2024, WFP also included clauses on social and environmental safeguards in all Field-Level Agreements. These clauses ensure that partners implement necessary measures to protect and sustain the environment, such as reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from WFP activities and creating or strengthening carbon sinks, where feasible. Furthermore, WFP strived to adopt technically feasible and financially viable options to reduce GHG emissions

-wherever possible- and offsetting unavoidable emissions within the UN's common scope.

Additionally, from March to August, WFP benefitted from the expertise of an Energy Advisor, who sought to identify ways in which WFP's activities -namely associated with clean cooking- could be improved. An energy roadmap was drawn with suggested actions currently underway. These included the construction of additional clean cook stoves, the use of heat retention bags to reduce dependence on wood and charcoal cooking, and the employment of solar panels to improve water use.

Moreover, WFP continued its liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) pilot in targeted primary schools. School cooks in participating primary schools reported that the use of gas significantly cut down on cooking time, minimized the use of firewood and charcoal, and reduced smoke. Volunteer cooks also noted that parents were contributing small amounts to cover the costs of gas tank refills and related transport.

WFP Mauritania integrates environmental and sustainability considerations across its programs, ensuring climate resilience and resource efficiency. These considerations are incorporated into field-level agreements, ensuring sustainable practices are embedded in program implementation.

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

WFP Mauritania has adopted an approach focusing on the management of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) and on the prevention of malnutrition in all programme activities as part of the 2024-2028 Country Strategic Plan (CSP). This integration is based on the following components: integration across programmes; integration across systems; and integration across people.

In 2024, WFP aimed to maximise the **integration of nutrition across its programmes** - emergency, resilience and social protection. Starting in October 2024, to better address the nutritional needs of primary school children residing in the Mbera Refugee Camp, an additional meal (breakfast) was added to the emergency school feeding programme, thus increasing the number of meals from one to two per day. WFP also provided a cash top-up to selected households for the prevention of acute malnutrition, benefiting 560 children aged 6-23 months and 536 Pregnant and Breastfeeding Women and Girls (PBWG). This was added on top of the general cash ration for targeted households to help covering nutrient needs of children and PBWG, through the consumption of locally available nutritious foods, while carrying out sensitisation sessions. Lessons learned from the 2024 lean season response demonstrated that the provision of supplementary cash (i.e. the cash top-up) for vulnerable households with PBWG and children aged 6-23 months was a cost-efficient and effective way to mitigate malnutrition and promote dietary diversity.

The endline survey conducted in November 2024 revealed a 10 percent increase in minimum dietary diversity for women (MDD-W) among PBWG, rising from 44 percent to 55 percent. Further, the Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD) improved by 2 percent, while MDD-W rose by 10 percent and minimum dietary diversity (MDD) increased significantly from 36 percent to 77 percent following the intervention[1].

Alongside the cash top-up, WFP carried out monthly nutritional screenings and prevention activities to facilitate the early diagnosis of acute malnutrition and ensure timely referrals to health centres. Two years of testing the malnutrition cash top-up have demonstrated that integrating malnutrition prevention efforts into broader social protection shock responses leads to improved nutritional outcomes and mitigates against vulnerable groups requiring malnutrition supplementation (thus leading to cost savings and nutrition/health benefits). To this end, WFP will finalize in 2025 an advocacy note to emphasize how these results complement national social safety net programmes, and to propose potential adjustments to the value of national transfers to improve the affordability and accessibility of nutritious food for vulnerable people

In November 2024, active screenings for malnutrition were carried out by cooperating partners in collaboration with the decentralized health services (DRAS, in French[2]) and the Food Security Commission (CSA) in the three regions covered by the integrated resilience package. The results of this screening informed prevention-related activities, such as the implementation of GASPAs (community health groups), the introduction of nutrition-sensitive income-generating activities and strategic mapping of where to continue or create new community health centres (CRENAMS) for MAM supplementation.

Further, WFP supported the strengthening of national food systems and supply chains, aiming to **integrate nutrition across systems**. In November, WFP's food safety and quality assurance (FSQA) team conducted an analysis of the Mauritanian Food Safety Agency (AMSSA, in French[3]) to assess its current needs in product quality assurance, inspection, licensing, and conformity analysis of food products. To agree on areas of collaboration and technical support, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) is currently being drafted with the Ministry of Commerce and Tourism (MCT[4]), with plans for implementation in 2025.

WFP also strove to bolster the production of fortified foods locally. After working closely with WFP, local company Andi Agro's flour reached the quality control norms to qualify as a supplier for WFP, with the product receiving an exceptional clearance from the WFP FSQA team and being approved by WFP's New Foods Committee[5].

WFP also worked with the Ministry of Social Affairs, Childhood and Family (MASEF) on a project to support iodine-fortified salt production that meets international quality standards. An initial WFP-MASEF scoping mission took place in November and guided the roadmap for implementation. WFP has also taken part in the revision of the national protocol for the management of malnutrition in accordance with new WHO guidelines, and more specifically those on supplementation for MAM children.

To ensure nutrition **integration across people**, WFP prioritized capacity-strengthening in human resources. To maximize opportunities for improving nutrition outcomes across all its activities, WFP strengthened the capacities of its cooperating partners through targeted training sessions held across field offices in November, focusing on the integrating nutrition into the integrated resilience package.

Furthermore, a research agency is currently being recruited to develop a comprehensive strategy for behavioural and social change (SBC) to strengthen the prevention of malnutrition in WFP's interventions.

Finally, focus groups were held with the research, assessment and monitoring (RAM) team before and after the lean season response to guide the proper use of cash top-up. The results made it possible to identify three key behaviours to be influenced during the intervention (increase meal frequency from 2 to 3 meals while encouraging a dedicated bowl for the child, promote the consumption of protein-rich foods, and ensure proper hygiene through handwashing), which will serve as a basis for awareness-raising and nutrition education sessions going forward. Outcome monitoring results indicated that protein consumption increased by 47 percent between the baseline and endline periods, a significant increase for such a limited intervention timespan. Further, surveyed households who reported consuming three meals per day increased by 29 percentage points from the onset to the end of the lean season response.

Partnerships

In 2024, WFP Mauritania remained dedicated to partnering with a diverse range of stakeholders to effectively address the needs of vulnerable people and strengthen government systems to support those in need. Transparency and accountability continue to be key priorities, with a strong focus on clear communication of report findings, targeting methodologies, and the application of predefined vulnerability criteria. This collaborative approach is rooted in close coordination with government counterparts and UN agencies. Partnerships have been enhanced with key ministries, including the Ministry of Economy and Finance, the Food Security Commission and the Ministry of Agricultural and Food Sovereignty, while signing Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) with the the Ministry of Social Affairs, Childhood, and Family, the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development, and with the National Meteorology Office Ministry of Transport within the Ministry of Equipment and Transport.

To sustain activities under its new Country Strategic Plan (CSP), WFP continued its efforts to broaden and diversify its funding portfolio. These efforts included ongoing engagement with traditional donors, such as Germany, the United States, the European Union, France, and the United Kingdom, as well as leveraging UN funding mechanisms and reaching out to non-traditional donors. WFP also prioritized advocating for multi-year, flexible funding, with generous contributions received from Monaco and Andorra. Additionally, new in-kind support from the Republic of Korea and Finland, through the "Grain from Ukraine" initiative, played a critical role in ensuring food assistance for vulnerable refugees and school children, particularly at the end of the year, when funding shortfalls affected cash distributions.

To strengthen donor engagement and mobilize support for long-term food security solutions, WFP strategically provided regular operational updates, organized high-level meetings and briefings, facilitated field visits, and hosted targeted donor events. A key initiative in 2024 was a high-profile mission to assess Climate and Resilience Building Solutions for Food Security. From 30 September to 4 October 2024, WFP hosted a comprehensive field visit to showcase the efforts of the Mauritanian Government's efforts—supported by WFP and key partners—to mitigate the impacts of climate change on food and nutrition security^[1]. Attended by senior representatives from the European Union, France, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States, the mission served as a strategic platform to foster dialogue and strengthen collaboration on climate and resilience initiatives in Mauritania and the broader Sahel region. It underscored the critical role of investments in climate adaptation and resilience-building activities in reducing acute humanitarian needs, protect development gains, and preventing crises, particularly those driven by climate shocks.

During this high-level mission, the Mauritanian Government emphasized the need of scaling up these efforts, with the Prime Minister underscoring WFP's integrated resilience package as a key driver of sustainable development. It was highlighted how land rehabilitation in disadvantaged areas as one of the most effective solutions for strengthening resilience, ensuring food and nutritional security, combating climate change, creating green jobs, and empowering youth and women—aligning closely with the government's development priorities. Resultingly, WFP began coordinating with other UN agencies and national authorities to expand resilience activities across the country, further reinforcing its commitment to addressing climate challenges and building sustainable solutions for vulnerable communities.

To enhance national social protection systems, WFP collaborated with the World Bank, UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and UNICEF to strengthen capacities and improve programme effectiveness. This included supporting improvements in the Social Registry's registration, targeting, and monitoring practices to better identify and assist vulnerable people. WFP also provided technical assistance to refine tracking tools, digitize key processes and implement a computerized early warning, monitoring and evaluation system, enhancing the responsiveness of social protection mechanisms. In addition, WFP contributed to the creation and roll out of the National Food and Nutrition Crisis Response Fund (FRNCAN), ensuring a more structured and timely response to food and nutrition emergencies. As part of broader capacity-strengthening efforts, WFP participated in a regional workshop on social safety nets in November 2024, organized by Government of Mauritania and the World Bank, under the framework of South-South Cooperation. These engagements reinforced national social protection frameworks, fostering more adaptive, efficient, and sustainable support for vulnerable communities.

While WFP successfully mobilized resources from traditional donors in 2024, securing non-traditional funding remains a challenge. Competing crises across the Sahel often result in Mauritania receiving lower funding priority. Furthermore, limited awareness among international private sector organizations and foundations about the country's humanitarian needs and food security situation hinders potential support. Locally, private sector engagement is constrained by narrow economic base, predominantly composed of banks and mining companies, reducing opportunities for diversified funding sources.

Focus on localization

WFP recognizes that it cannot meet all needs alone. To overcome these challenges, it prioritizes operational partnerships to complement its resilience-building efforts. These collaborations involve government technical services, UN agencies, national and international Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), and national programmes.

In 2024, partnerships with governmental structures, particularly the Food Security Commission (CSA), played a key role in planning and overseeing activities, fostering national ownership and long-term sustainability. WFP also worked closely with key ministries and institutions, such as the National Agency for the Great Green Wall, the Ministry of the Environment, and the Ministry of Livestock [2].

At the local level, WFP made significant progress in recruiting national and international NGOs to directly implement activities and monitor outcomes of the integrated resilience package, further strengthening its impact on the ground.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

WFP is an active member of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in Mauritania and collaborates with the UN Resident Coordinator's Office across different activities and advocacy efforts. In 2024, WFP coordinated the refugee response, especially in the Mbera Refugee Camp. Refugees' food assistance was managed and coordinated by WFP's Bassikounou Sub-Office, in collaboration with UNHCR and the CSA, while cooperating partners delivered malnutrition treatment. To ensure a well-coordinated response to relief efforts, all relevant operational partners participated in coordination sub-groups, working to identify and fill gaps while facilitating efficient information-sharing. In light of declining financial contributions, WFP and UNHCR plan to intensify joint advocacy efforts in 2025 to secure sustained support for refugees.

Building on the success of earlier resilience programmes funded by several donors, including Germany/BMZ, France, Monaco, Andorra, United Kingdom and Spain, in 2024, WFP and UNICEF further strengthened their partnership to promote resilience in Mauritania, focusing on addressing critical challenges while implementing sustainable solutions at scale. This was addressed by increasing the adaptive capacities of individuals, communities, ecosystems, and socio-economic systems. WFP and UNICEF - funded by KfW Bank through the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) - also continued collaborating on a joint programme which strengthens national social protection systems. Linking social protection with resilience-building efforts, they strengthened safety nets that provide immediate assistance and contribute to sustainable development. In 2024, a key area to enhance cooperation was also the integration of nutrition, with a focus on improving food systems to ensure access to affordable, nutritious, and sustainable diets.

As described in the previous chapters, WFP also sought to reinforce its partnerships with other UN Agencies on the ground, notably FAO and IFAD.

Financial Overview













In 2024, WFP Mauritania managed to mobilize USD 36 million from ten donors, which represented 44% of the total needs. Major funding shortfalls affected the crisis response component of the operation, especially the lean season response that was funded only at 10% of its needs-based plan. The integrated resilience package and social protection activities were sustained mostly by multi-annual contributions that allowed to ensure operational continuity and efficient programming in line with the nature of the operation. UNHAS faced considerable funding shortfalls during the year, that led WFP to enhance its advocacy to guarantee the continuity of a crucial service for the humanitarian and development community: thanks to the consistent contributions of its top donors (US-PRM, Germany-GFFO, and UE-ECHO) and the funds made available by the UNHAS Central Funding Mechanism, the operation was eventually sustained through the year.

Donors who make their forecasted contributions available for advance financing continue to support country offices in initiating activities promptly, and Mauritania commends this. In 2024, Mauritania was able to initiate asset creation as early as the CSP commencement in March, thanks to the advances received against forecasted contributions from several donors including Germany, the European Commission, and the USA for the humanitarian air services.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	 37,475,651	 12,530,088	 19,245,812	 17,561,690
SO01: Crisis-affected populations in targeted areas, including women and children in need of nutrition support, are better able to meet to their urgent needs immediately before, during and after shocks	 37,475,651	 12,530,088	 19,245,812	 17,561,690
Activity 01: Provide refugees with an integrated package of assistance including food, school meals, nutritional support for the management and prevention of malnutrition	 27,989,622	 7,359,616	 18,346,854	 16,699,447
Activity 02: Provide nutritionally adequate assistance to crisis-affected populations in the form of cash assistance for food security and nutrition-specific purchases	 9,486,029	 5,170,472	 898,958	 862,242
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	 14,365,334	 12,465,831	 12,934,868	 5,834,542
SO02: Communities vulnerable to shocks in targeted areas have sustainable livelihoods, access to basic services, strengthened human capital, reinforced markets, improved nutrition and resilience to climate shocks by 2028	 14,365,334	 12,465,831	 12,934,868	 5,834,542
Activity 03: Provide integrated resilience support, including linkages to national social protection programmes, for communities vulnerable to shocks and strengthen institutional capacities at the local and national levels	 14,365,334	 12,465,831	 12,934,868	 5,834,542
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	 5,950,395	 587,805	 13,406,039	 2,087,661

SO03: By 2028, national institutions have strengthened capacity to establish a robust, effective, and adaptive social protection system, which includes school-based programmes, nutrition and food security policy	5,950,395	587,805	13,406,039	2,087,661
Activity 04: Provide integrated resilience support to communities vulnerable to shocks and strengthen institutional capacities at the local and national levels, including linkages to national social protection programmes	5,950,395	587,805	13,406,039	2,087,661
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	3,834,423	1,395,426	3,840,617	2,586,124
SO04: Government partners and humanitarian and development actors support vulnerable people effectively and efficiently throughout the year	3,834,423	1,395,426	3,840,617	2,586,124
Activity 05: Provide air transport services and technical assistance for humanitarian and development partners	3,247,993	1,350,626	3,755,347	2,578,210
Activity 06: Provide on-demand services at the request of the government and other partners in addition to technical assistance	586,429	44,800	85,269	7,913
Non-SDG Target	0	0	470,944	0
Total Direct Operational Costs	61,625,803	26,979,151	49,898,278	28,070,016
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	5,623,376	2,803,737	5,541,279	2,697,018

Total Direct Costs	 67,249,178	 29,782,888	 55,439,557	 30,767,034
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 4,329,600	 1,932,673	 3,242,157	 3,242,157
Grand Total	 71,578,779	 31,715,561	 58,681,715	 34,009,191

Data Notes

Overview

FIGURES AND INDICATORS

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

- Resident: Due to insufficient resourcing, less residents (Mauritanians) were reached than originally targeted.
- Refugees: WFP implemented activities targeting refugees living out-of-camp which were not included in the planning phase, and the number of refugees both in and out of camp continued to increase during the reporting period. Thus, the number of beneficiaries was higher than planned.

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

- Asset creation and livelihood: Due to the integration of the activities under the integrated resilience package with new partners, the activities implemented in Hodh El Chargui were delayed in the reporting period, leading to a lesser number of beneficiaries than planned. The difference also reflects capacity based on the available resources.
- Malnutrition prevention programme: As part of its new CSP, WFP established the groundwork for its malnutrition prevention activities under SO2 during this reporting period, including on-boarding a firm to develop a comprehensive SBCC strategy and conducting research in the Sélibabi Region. Further, the development of nutrition-sensitive income-generating activities took place in Quarter 2 of 2024, which will allow for implementation in 2025.
- Smallholder agricultural market support programmes: Participants in the SAMS programmes did not benefit from cash-based transfers specifically for market-based activities during this reporting period.

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

- Strategic Outcome 1: The programme did not receive in-kind food commodities until July-August 2024 and then opted to conduct an in-kind response as a means of ensuring monthly distributions throughout the entire year, at the time when cash started to be phased out due to lack of resources.
- Strategic Outcome 2: The programme experienced a shortage of commodities intended for the breakfast component of the school meals. The home-grown school feeding components were also not yet implemented in the reporting period but are slated to kick off during the 2025/2026 Academic Year.

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

- Strategic Outcome 1: As per the CSP and needs-based plan, WFP planned to distribute cash transfers to "Group 2" beneficiaries, particularly during the lean season period; due to resource constraints, refugee households in Group 2 only benefited from in-kind food distribution for the October and December months.
- Strategic Outcome 2: The actual is less than planned due to the availability of less resources than initially estimated as well as the transition to the new CSP (and new Cooperating Partners for integrated resilience implementation).
- Strategic Outcome 3: It is important to note that, for reporting reasons, the lean season response is reported under SO1, Activity 2 and SO3, Activity 4. All ECHO contributions fell under SO1, Activity 2, while KfW contributions were under SO3. WFP's lean season contribution to the overall National Response Plan (PNR) is adjusted based on the availability of resources, in-country estimated food insecurity needs, and overall PNR gaps.

Operational context

[1] United Nations. 2020. Bilan commun de pays (BCP): Le développement à l'épreuve de la pandémie de COVID-19 – Mauritanie;

"Mauritanie: Cadre Harmonisé d'analyse et d'identification des zones à risque et des populations en insécurité alimentaire au Sahel et en Afrique de l'Ouest", https://reliefweb.int/attachments/2e4fe449-2ae1-411e-b270-f59e883657cb/Fiche%20de%20communication_CH_Nov23.pdf

[2] UNHCR Mauritania - Refugee Emergency Response Update (As of 30 November 2024).

[3] The World Health Organization launched the Guideline on the Prevention and Management of Wasting and Nutritional Oedema in Infants and Children Under 5 Years in 2023. This introduced the term "management of wasting," encompassing both the treatment of severe wasting and supplementation for moderate wasting. While the narrative has been updated to reflect these guidelines, corporate M&E; systems are still undergoing gradual adjustments.

[4] SCAPP: Stratégie de croissance accélérée et de prospérité partagée.

[5] The findings collected will be presented to the government in 2025 to demonstrate how these types of cash programme adjustments can positively impact nutrition indicators while not adding significant costs to the overall response.

[6] Évaluation de la réponse d'urgence du PAM aux crises prolongées au Sahel et dans d'autres pays d'Afrique de l'Ouest et centrale 2018-2023, <https://www.wfp.org/publications/corporate-emergency-evaluation-wfps-response-sahel-2018-2023>

[7] World Bank, Mauritania Overview, <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/mauritania/overview>.

[8]. Starting in March 2024, WFP started using digital payments as part of its FFA cash transfers, with beneficiaries being registered for bank accounts and receiving cash via cards. Further, WFP Mauritania completed significant efforts to digitize the payment process, including the creation of payment lists incorporating machine learning and automatic generation to allow for a more streamlined and seamless administrative process.

[9] MERSE: ministère de l'Éducation et de la Réforme du Système d'Enseignement.

[10] PRONAS: Programme National d'Alimentation Scolaire.

[11] SMART: Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) Nutrition, Food Security and WASH.

Strategic outcome 01

Please note: The World Health Organization launched the Guideline on the Prevention and Management of Wasting and Nutritional Oedema in Infants and Children Under 5 Years in 2023. This introduced the term “management of wasting,” encompassing both the treatment of severe wasting and supplementation for moderate wasting. While the narrative has been updated to reflect these guidelines, corporate M&E; systems are still undergoing gradual adjustments.

[1] UNHCR Mauritania - Refugee Emergency Response Update (as of 31 December 2024).

[2] In 2021, the Government's Social Registry – with financial and technical support from WFP and UNHCR – conducted a targeting exercise in the Mbera Refugee Camp, the results of which classified all targeted refugee households into one of three groups based on their vulnerability: Group 1 (most vulnerable); Group 2 (moderately vulnerable); and Group 3 (least vulnerable). The Social Registry conducted an update of these results in June-July 2023 to include new arrivals up to 31 December 2022, as well as households who were absent or deactivated during the first targeting exercise. Further, it is important to note that new arrival refugee households are automatically eligible to receive assistance for a minimum stabilization period of six months.

[3] Those classified as being in Group 1 as well as new arrivals.

[4] CRENAM: Centres de Récupération Nutritionnelles Ambulatoire pour les Enfants Modérément Malnutris. These are community health centres in Mauritania that serve to treat moderately malnourished patients.

[5] CSA: Commissariat à la Sécurité Alimentaire. The CSA is tasked with monitoring the food security and nutrition situation across Mauritania as well as the prevention of and response to food crises.

[6] An acceptable level is measured by the proportion of households that consumed at least six standard food groups on the day prior to the survey.

[7] PNR: Plan national de réponse à la soudure. This national response plan piloted by the government outlines and guides the yearly response to the lean season in collaboration with its operational partners.

[8] Social Registry data was updated in some regions in early 2023, including in Assaba, with increased coverage of the full population census. Due to the updates, WFP opted not to conduct a complete door-to-door verification in Kankossa to maximize resources and ensure a rapid response. A partial verification was conducted through a random sample, carried out via door-to-door verifications for 30 percent of eligible households and 10 percent of non-eligible households. The verification survey revealed that the inclusion rate among eligible individuals was 5 percent, while the exclusion rate among non-eligible individuals was 76 percent. This has remained consistent for two consecutive years, approximately matching the rate observed in the Mbut Department in 2023. The results of these verifications were shared with the government for necessary action and will aid in implementation of the next phases.

[9] The main lessons learned were the need to improve the understanding of the use of tools for geographical prioritization for both for the government and its operational partners; to systematically include staff specialized in nutrition during household targeting; and the importance of strengthening the targeting methodology both geographically and at the household level. Regular and efficient communication and coordination between WFP and the CSA, as well as with local authorities, was highlighted as one of the best practices in the response.

OUTPUT RESULTS

Activity 1

A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO): WFP implemented activities targeting refugees living out-of-camp via two rounds of cash assistance (April/May and November). This activity was not included in the initial planning phase nor CSP plan. Thus, the overall number of beneficiaries reached under SO1, Activity 1 was higher than planned.

A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance: The actual MT of food provided under this activity is less than planned as the needs-based plan estimated MT for 12 months for refugee new arrivals as well as those in Group 1 and Group 2. Food commodities did not arrive in the country until July/August and thus were not available for much of the year.

A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people: Starting in October, WFP proceeded with an update and revision of the beneficiaries to receive cash transfers as well as the amount in order to adapt to existing transfers received under Mauritania's national social protection program, Tekavoul, resulting in a smaller number of cash being transferred than planned.

Activity 2

A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO) (general distribution; prevention of acute malnutrition): To adjust to resource availability, activities on malnutrition prevention as part of the lean season response were shifted from activity 2 to activity 4 after the initial planning phase, explaining the lower than planned beneficiaries. Further, it is important to note that, for reporting reasons, the lean season response is reported under SO1, Activity 2 and SO3, Activity 4. All ECHO contributions fell under SO1, Activity 2, while KfW contributions were under SO3. WFP's lean season contribution to the overall National Response Plan (PNR) is

adjusted based on the availability of resources, in-country estimated food insecurity needs, and overall PNR gaps.

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) (prevention of acute malnutrition): To adjust to resource availability, activities on malnutrition prevention as part of the lean season response were shifted from activity 2 to activity 4 after the initial planning phase, explaining the lower than planned beneficiaries. Further, it is important to note that, for reporting reasons, the lean season response is reported under SO1, Activity 2 and SO3, Activity 4. All ECHO contributions fell under SO1, Activity 2, while KfW contributions were under SO3. WFP's lean season contribution to the overall National Response Plan (PNR) is adjusted based on the availability of resources, in-country estimated food insecurity needs, and overall PNR gaps.

A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people: To adjust to resource availability, activities on malnutrition prevention as part of the lean season response were shifted from activity 2 to activity 4 after the initial planning phase, explaining the lower than planned beneficiaries. Further, it is important to note that, for reporting reasons, the lean season response is reported under SO1, Activity 2 and SO3, Activity 4. All ECHO contributions fell under SO1, Activity 2, while KfW contributions were under SO3. WFP's lean season contribution to the overall National Response Plan (PNR) is adjusted based on the availability of resources, in-country estimated food insecurity needs, and overall PNR gaps.

A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance (general distribution; prevention of acute malnutrition): To adjust to resource availability, activities on malnutrition prevention as part of the lean season response were shifted from activity 2 to activity 4 after the initial planning phase, explaining the lower than planned beneficiaries. Further, it is important to note that, for reporting reasons, the lean season response is reported under SO1, Activity 2 and SO3, Activity 4. All ECHO contributions fell under SO1, Activity 2, while KfW contributions were under SO3. WFP's lean season contribution to the overall National Response Plan (PNR) is adjusted based on the availability of resources, in-country estimated food insecurity needs, and overall PNR gaps.

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) (treatment of moderate acute malnutrition) (PBWG): The programme experienced a shortage of commodities for the super cereals intended for the distribution to PBWG as part of the treatment of MAM.

A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP) (activity supporters): This activity was not planned as part of WFP's 2024 workplan nor received any financing. In 2024, WFP laid the groundwork for its durable solutions and income-generating activities (including asset creation) in the Mbera Refugee Camp. This included conducting a comprehensive desk review of durable solutions and income-generating work to date; designing the programme activities and targeting strategy for implementation; and conducting a value-chain analysis of potential value chains to explore in the HEC Region.

A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets: Malnutrition as part of the lean season response was provided only via the provision of cash transfers in tandem with comprehensive social behavior change communication.

B.1.2 Quantity of fortified food provided to treat or prevent malnutrition: Malnutrition as part of the lean season response was provided only via the provision of cash transfers in tandem with comprehensive social behavior change communication.

OTHER OUTPUTS

Activity 1

A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed (energy-efficient devices): Activities related to energy-efficient devices were not implemented in the reporting period. That said, from January to August, WFP had an energy advisor who worked to significantly advance WFP's energy portfolio, identifying linkages to existing programmes as well as potential financing opportunities.

E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO): The number of planned beneficiaries was overestimated in the planning phase.

N.1.2: Feeding days as percentage of total school days in emergency contexts: The number of actual feeding days during the school year was inferior to the planned feeding days due to disruptions in the supply chain and unavailability of certain foods. From March to June (part of the 2023-2024 Academic Year), WFP experienced a pipeline break for commodities which impacted the provision of hot meals as part of the school feeding programme.

Activity 2

E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (general distribution): The planned number of beneficiaries was overestimated in the planning phase.

A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites (general distribution): In line with its new CSP approach, WFP is no longer implementing MAM treatment across all of its integrated resilience sites but only in areas where high prevalence of MAM persists. In November 2024, WFP conducted a comprehensive screening in integrated resilience areas that identified areas in which WFP will provide MAM support alongside the government in 2025. In 2024, solely CRENAMs in the Barkeol Department, Assaba Region as well as select other centers benefitted from this programme as part of the transition period and in light of limited pecuniary resources.

OUTCOME RESULTS

Activity 1

Food Consumption Score: While the percentage of households classified as having an acceptable food consumption score increased, there was also a slight increase in those with a poor food consumption score between the two surveys. This is can be attributed to refugees having a lack of economic means and continued inflation.

Food Consumption Score - nutrition: percentage of households consuming Hem Iron rich food: The low availability of diverse food groups at local level and low household incomes hampered the ability of households to access foods rich in Hem iron on a daily basis during the reporting period. In addition, when households resort to using coping strategies, they tend to reduce the quantity of meals and/or the diversity of food groups, making them unable to meet their food and nutritional needs.

Food Consumption Score - nutrition: percentage of households consuming Protein rich food: The low availability of diverse food groups at local level and low household incomes hampered the ability of households to access foods rich in protein on a daily basis during the reporting period. In addition, when households resort to using coping strategies, they tend to reduce the quantity of meals and/or the diversity of food groups, making them unable to meet their food and nutritional needs.

Food Consumption Score - nutrition: percentage of households consuming Vitamin A rich food: The low availability of diverse food groups at local level and low household incomes hampered the ability of households to access foods rich in Vitamin A on a daily basis during the reporting period. In addition, when households resort to using coping strategies, they tend to reduce the quantity of meals and/or the diversity of food groups, making them unable to meet their food and nutritional needs.

Livelihood Coping Strategies for Essential Needs: Due to limited economic means and continued inflation, households continue to resort to crisis levels of livelihood-based coping strategies in order to meet their essential needs, which can include the selling of assets or reduction of other expenses, such as on health or education. Crisis coping strategies directly impact future productivity, including human capital formation.

Livelihood Coping Strategies for Food Security: The amount of households not using livelihood based coping strategies has increased during the reporting period, indicating positive trends. However, due to limited economic means and continued inflation, a significant proportion of households continues to resort to stress levels of livelihood-based coping strategies in order to ensure their food security, which can reduce their ability to deal with future shocks due to a current reduction in resources or increase in debts.

Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age: The dietary diversity of women and girls of reproductive age remained inadequate due to low household incomes and poor availability of diverse food groups in targeted areas.

Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet (MAD) 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 diverse food groups in the area. Observing movement in this indicator, especially in short time frames, is difficult and requires further investigation.

Activity 2

The end-CSP values are not collected for the lean season response as it varies every year based on the Cadre Harmonisé exercise results.

Food Consumption Score: The percentage of households classified as having an acceptable food consumption score increased, while both those with a borderline and poor food consumption score decreased between the two surveys. The vulnerable households in Kankossa received cash assistance as part of the lean season response, allowing them to improve their households' access to food, nutritional diversity and optimal dietary practices.

Food Consumption Score - nutrition: percentage of households consuming Hem Iron rich food: The amount of households sometimes consuming Hem Iron rich foods has significantly increased while those never consuming them has decreased during the reporting period, with the cash assistance as part of the lean seasons response allowing them to improve their households' access to food. Low availability of diverse food groups at local level and low household incomes nonetheless hampered the ability of households to access foods rich in Hem iron on a daily basis. In addition, when households resort to using coping strategies, they tend to reduce the quantity of meals and/or the diversity of food groups, making them unable to meet their food and nutritional needs.

Food Consumption Score - nutrition: percentage of households consuming Protein rich food The amount of households consuming protein rich foods on a daily basis has significantly increased while during the reporting period, with the cash assistance as part of the lean seasons response allowing them to improve their households' access to food. Low availability of diverse food groups at local level and low household incomes nonetheless hampered the ability of households to access foods rich in Hem iron on a daily basis. In addition, when households resort to using coping strategies, they tend to reduce the quantity of meals and/or the diversity of food groups, making them unable to meet their food and nutritional needs.

Food Consumption Score - nutrition: percentage of households consuming Vitamin A rich food: The amount of households consuming Vitamin A rich foods on a daily basis has increased while those never consuming them has decreased during the reporting period, with the cash assistance as part of the lean season response allowing them to improve their households' access to food. Low availability of diverse food groups at local level and low household incomes nonetheless hampered the ability of households to consistently access foods rich in Vitamin A. In addition, when households resort to using coping strategies, they tend to reduce the quantity of meals and/or the diversity of food groups, making them unable to meet their food and nutritional needs.

Livelihood Coping Strategies for Essential Needs Due to limited economic means and continued inflation, households continue to resort to crisis levels of livelihood-based coping strategies in order to meet their essential needs, which can include the selling of assets or reduction of other expenses, such as on health or education. Crisis coping strategies directly impact future productivity, including human capital formation.

Livelihood Coping Strategies for Food Security: The amount of households not using livelihood based coping strategies has increased during the reporting period, indicating positive trends. However, due to limited economic means and continued inflation, a significant proportion of households continues to resort to stress levels of livelihood-based coping strategies in order to ensure their food security, which can reduce their ability to deal with future shocks due to a current reduction in resources or increase in debts.

Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age: The dietary diversity of women and girls of reproductive age remained inadequate due to low household incomes and poor availability of diverse food groups in targeted area.

Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: The dietary diversity of children aged 6-23 months improved in all categories, demonstrating that the use of a cash top-up for nutrition for vulnerable households with PBWG and children aged 6 to 23 months was an effective way of mitigating malnutrition and promoting dietary diversity during the lean season.

Please note that some end-CSP target values are missing due to the short-cycle nature of operations for crisis-affected populations and refugee cash assistance.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] UNICEF: United Nations Children's Fund.

[2] The five NGO cooperating partners are Tenmiya and GRADD (Groupe de Recherche et d'Appui au Développement Durable) in the Guidimakha region; Au secours in the Assaba region; and COOPI (Cooperazione Internazionale) and ADICOR (Appui au Développement Intégré des Communautés Rurales) in the Hodh El Chargui region.

[3] Ministry of Education, WFP, Counterpart International.

[4] PRONAS: Programme national d'alimentation scolaire. The dissemination of the document is scheduled for the first quarter of 2025 in support of the formulation and submission of Mauritania's commitments to the School Meals Coalition, with the declaration of these commitments having been made at the 9th African Day of School Feeding held in March 2024.

[5] A resilience site is comprised of a few villages that are within close proximity to one another and grouped together for programmatic implementation.

[6] The baseline survey was conducted in August 2024 while a follow up was done in November 2024.

[7] Annual Resilience Survey - November 2024

[8] Single Asset Analysis Gvava Gourjma, Assaba, Landscape Contrast Analysis Mauritania, AIMS.

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) (FFA). Due to the integration of the activities under the integrated resilience package with new partners, the activities implemented in Hodh El Chargui were delayed in the reporting period, leading to a lesser number of beneficiaries than planned. The difference also reflects capacity based on the available resources.

A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities: Due to the integration of the activities under the integrated resilience package with new partners, the activities implemented in Hodh El Chargui were delayed in the reporting period, leading to a lesser number of beneficiaries than planned. The difference also reflects capacity based on the available resources.

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) (prevention of acute malnutrition): As part of its new CSP, WFP established the groundwork for its malnutrition prevention activities under SO2 during this reporting period, including on-boarding a firm to develop a comprehensive SBCC strategy and conducting research in the Sélibabi Region. Further, the development of nutrition-sensitive income-generating activities took place in Quarter 2 of 2024, which will allow for implementation in 2025.

A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people (prevention of acute malnutrition): As part of its new CSP, WFP established the groundwork for its malnutrition prevention activities under SO2 during this reporting period, including on-boarding a firm to develop a comprehensive SBCC strategy and conducting research in the Sélibabi Region. Further, the development of nutrition-sensitive income-generating activities took place in Quarter 2 of 2024, which will allow for implementation in 2025.

A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP) (activity supporters): This activity was not planned as part of WFP's 2024 workplan nor received any financing. In 2024, WFP laid the groundwork for its durable solutions and income-generating activities (including asset creation) in the Mbera Refugee Camp. This included conducting a comprehensive desk review of durable solutions and income-generating work to date; designing the programme activities and targeting strategy for implementation; and conducting a value-chain analysis of potential value chains to explore in the HEC Region.

A.2.9 Quantity of food provided to schools through home-grown school-based programmes: The home-grown school feeding components were not yet implemented in the reporting period and are slated to kick off during the 2025/2026 Academic Year. That said, joint missions with the Ministry of Education as well as market studies to determine the modus operandi for the cash programme were conducted in 2024.

A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people (school feeding): The home-grown school feeding components were not yet implemented in the reporting period and are slated to kick off during the 2025/2026 Academic Year. That said, joint missions with the Ministry of Education as well as market studies to determine the modus operandi for the cash programme were conducted in 2024.

A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO) (smallholder agricultural market support activities): Participants in the SAMS programmes did not benefit from cash-based transfers specifically for market-based activities during this reporting period.

A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people: Participants in the SAMS programmes did not benefit from cash-based transfers specifically for market-based activities during this reporting period.

OTHER OUTPUTS

D.1.1.g.10: Number of Household and School Gardens: The number of household gardens was not collected in the endline survey, however 12.25 hectares were created during the reporting period.

D.1.1.g.11: The indicator also includes the number (5) of water tanks/tower constructed/rehabilitated for irrigation/livestock/domestic use.

D.1.1.g.13: The indicator includes all assets built, restored, or maintained to enhance soil health, crop yields, ecosystems, food production, water availability, biodiversity, and to reduce deforestation and forest degradation, hence the difference with the 172 assets reported in the text.

D.1.1.g.3: The indicator include the hectares of soil recuperated but also protected with water management activities and the hectares of land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures, hence the higher number in comparison to what indicated in the text.

D.2.10: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Cooking): The exact number of persons benefiting from the products and services per households was challenging to estimate in advance, hence the slightly higher number of attained hectares.

E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (food assistance for asset): The planned number of beneficiaries was overestimated in the planning phase.

E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (school feeding): The planned number of beneficiaries was underestimated in the planning phase.

N.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days: The number of actual feeding days during the school year was inferior to the planned feeding days due to disruptions in the supply chain and unavailability of certain foods. From March to June (part of the 2023-2024 Academic Year), WFP experienced a pipeline break for commodities which impacted the provision of hot meals as part of the school feeding programme.

N.10: Volume of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors: The home-grown school feeding components were not yet implemented in the reporting period and are slated to kick off during the 2025/2026 Academic Year. That said, joint missions with the Ministry of Education as well as market studies to determine the modus operandi for the cash programme were conducted in 2024.

N.6 - N.8 - HGSF The home-grown school feeding components were not yet implemented in the reporting period and are slated to kick off during the 2025/2026 Academic Year. That said, joint missions with the Ministry of Education as well as market studies to determine the modus operandi for the cash programme were conducted in 2024.

E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO): The planned number of beneficiaries was overestimated in the planning phase.

F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated (smallholder agricultural market support activities): The SAMS component of the Integrated Resilience Package is still in its early stages in Mauritania. While production amongst SAMS groups has increased, WFP is still working towards the establishment of commercial agreements.

OUTCOME RESULTS

Economic capacity to meet essential needs: The low capacity to meet essential needs can be attributed to beneficiaries continuing to have a lack of substantial economic means and continued inflation in the country.

Food Consumption Score: The percentage of households classified as having an acceptable food consumption score increased, while both those with a borderline and poor food consumption score decreased between the two surveys, demonstrating the positive impacts of the use of cash to cover households' access to food, nutritional diversity and optimal dietary practices.

Food Consumption Score - nutrition: percentage of households consuming Hem Iron rich food: While the amount of households never consuming vitamin A rich foods has significantly decreased, the low availability of diverse food groups at local level and low household incomes still hampered the ability of households to access foods Hem Iron rich foods on a daily basis. In addition, when households resort to using coping strategies, they tend to reduce the quantity of meals and/or the diversity of food groups, making them unable to meet their food and nutritional needs.

Food Consumption Score - nutrition: percentage of households consuming Protein rich food: While the amount of households never consuming vitamin A rich foods has significantly decreased, the low availability of diverse food groups at local level and low household incomes still hampered the ability of households to access foods rich in protein on a daily basis. In addition, when households resort to using coping strategies, they tend to reduce the quantity of meals and/or the diversity of food groups, making them unable to meet their food and nutritional needs.

Food Consumption Score - nutrition: percentage of households consuming Vitamin A rich food: While the amount of households never consuming vitamin A rich foods has significantly decreased, the low availability of diverse food groups at local level and low household incomes still hampered the ability of households to access to foods rich in Vitamin A on a daily basis. In addition, when households resort to using coping strategies, they tend to reduce the quantity of meals and/or the diversity of food groups, making them unable to meet their food and nutritional needs.

Livelihood Coping Strategies for Essential Needs: The livelihoods of the beneficiaries living in targeted areas is largely impacted by factors such as climate change and environmental degradation. The amount of households not using livelihood coping strategies drastically decreased during the reporting, explained by the unfavorable seasonal conditions and the delayed harvest of rainfed crops in the targeted areas. This is compounded by reduced economic means and persistent high inflation in 2024.

Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age: The dietary diversity of women and girls of reproductive age remained inadequate due to low household incomes and poor availability of diverse food groups in targeted area.

Percentage of FFA supported assets that demonstrate improved vegetation and soil conditions: AIMS imaging demonstrated that 37/47 of the assets showed improvements in vegetation conditions, while 8 assets maintained their previous performance. This means that only about 4 percent of assets deteriorated during the reporting period.

Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base: The population reported experiencing benefits from an enhanced livelihood base, including diversified agricultural production, protection from natural disasters, and better access to markets and basic services, demonstrating the positive impacts of the IRP activities.

Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits: The population reported experiencing environmental benefits because of livelihood interventions, including better agricultural potential, restored soil, and improved water availability, demonstrating the positive impacts of the IRP activities.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] MASEF: ministère de l'Action sociale, de l'Enfance et de la famille.

[2] MEF: ministère de l'Économie et des Finances.

[3] SNPS: Stratégie nationale de protection sociale. SNPS II, which covers 2024-2034.

[4] DCAN: Dispositif national d'alerte précoce et de réponse aux chocs. 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.

[5] OSA: Observatoire de la sécurité alimentaire. The data server is a database software accessible to all to facilitate data sharing to inform the response.

[6] CTS: Comité de travail spécialisé. CCMR: Comité de Coordination de la Mise en œuvre de la Réponse. The CCMR is responsible for coordinating and monitoring the implementation of the NRP as well as for drafting the NRP implementation report and preparing the lessons learned workshop on the interventions carried out.

[7] FNRCAN: Fonds National Mauritanien de Réponse aux Crises Alimentaires et Nutritionnelles (National Fund for Food and Nutrition Crisis Response).

[8] The increase in premiums and decrease in coverage levels have been caused by significant indemnities paid out by insurers in East and Southern African countries because of recent impacts from the El Niño phenomenon.

[9] The interim report has been released and will be the subject of a restitution and validation workshop with the government, which is slated to take place in early 2025.

[10] WFP's anticipatory action approach aims to reduce the impact of crises by acting before they occur. Using forecasting, climate data, and risk analysis, it triggers preventive interventions like food distribution or cash assistance based on predefined indicators, strengthening community resilience.

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) (prevention of acute malnutrition): To adjust to resource availability, activities on malnutrition prevention as part of the lean season response were shifted from activity 2 to activity 4 after the initial planning phase, explaining the lower than planned beneficiaries. Further, it is important to note that, for reporting reasons, the lean season response is reported under SO1, Activity 2 and SO3, Activity 4. All ECHO contributions fell under SO1, Activity 2, while KfW contributions were under SO3. WFP's lean season contribution to the overall National Response Plan (PNR) is adjusted based on the availability of resources, in-country estimated food insecurity needs, and overall PNR gaps.

A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP) (general distribution): To adjust to resource availability, activities on malnutrition prevention as part of the lean season response were shifted from activity 2 to activity 4 after the initial planning phase, explaining the lower than planned beneficiaries. Further, it is important to note that, for reporting reasons, the lean season response is reported under SO1, Activity 2 and SO3, Activity 4. All ECHO contributions fell under SO1, Activity 2, while KfW contributions were under SO3. WFP's lean season contribution to the overall National Response Plan (PNR) is adjusted based on the availability of resources, in-country estimated food insecurity needs, and overall PNR gaps.

OTHER OUTPUTS

G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national systems for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action: While processes have been initiated to develop or strengthen said tools, the processes were not concluded yet during the reporting period.

C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels (governmental institutions): The institutions supported are: the Food Security Commission (CSA); the Ministry of Social Affairs, Childhood and Family; the Social Registry/Taazour; the Ministry of Environment; and the Ministry of Economy and Finance.

C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels (national/sub-national coordination mechanisms): The coordination mechanisms supported are: the CSA/DCAN; Ministry of Social Affairs, Childhood and Family/PTFSP; Ministry of Economy and Finance; Social Protection.

C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening: The tools/products are: the update of the FNRCAN procedure manual; the update of the ARC Replica operational plan for 2024-2025; the subscription to the Replica policy for a premium of USD 1m for the pastoral policy; the update of the climate profile as part of the ARC program with the government.

OUTCOME RESULTS

Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support. Included under this outcome are: the National Social Protection Strategy (SNPS II); the Social Registry/Taazour; Food and Nutrition Crisis Prevention and Response Facility (DCAN); the National Response Plan (PNR); and the National Fund for Food and Nutrition Crisis Response (FNRCAN).

Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs that have benefited from WFP capacity strengthening support. Included under this outcome are: the National Social Protection Strategy (SNPS II); the Social Registry/Taazour; Food and Nutrition Crisis Prevention and Response Facility (DCAN); the National Response Plan (PNR); and the National Fund for Food and Nutrition Crisis Response (FNRCAN).

Strategic outcome 04

[1] A special flight is an additional flight provided as per a specific request (important donors missions, for example), whereas an Ad-Hoc flight is an additional flight to the regular flight schedule.

[2] The Central Funding Mechanism is comprised of pooled contributions from various donors without specific geographical earmarking. WFP then decides the allocations of these funds centrally, directing them to country operations based on assessed needs. However, in 2024 alone, UNHAS operates in more than twenty (20) countries, hence the Central Fund Mechanism availability is limited and cannot account on the medium and long term as primary source for sustaining the operation in Mauritania.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] The SNET is designed to be a rapid assessment tool that is a team-based, qualitative process to gather information at community level and quickly develop a preliminary understanding of the social norms operating in programme communities that are influencing how people act or behave from a programme perspective.

[2] As demonstrated under Strategic Outcome 1's outcome results, through the Post-Distribution Monitoring.

The documents mentioned in the text can be accessed through the following links:

[Empowering women for equitable decision-making over resources_WFPgo](#)

[Feuille de Route Genre-PIR 2024-2028](#)

[Stratégie Genre 2024-2028](#)

[Système de référencement PAM_VF](#)

CROSS-CUTTING: GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT INDICATORS

Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation: This data was not collected in the 2024 endline survey, but WFP intends to evaluate this indicator in 2025.

Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment: This data was not collected in the 2024 endline survey, but WFP intends to evaluate this indicator in 2025. End-CSP value missing as this is not a CSP indicator.

Protection and accountability to affected people

[1] The following components are included in the new SOPs: awareness-raising and outreach; receipt and recording of complaints; referral of complaints to focal points; processing and resolution of cases; feedback to the complainant; and periodic review of the CFM.

CROSS CUTTING: PROTECTION INDICATORS

Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism: While a CFM is in place, significant improvements are necessary to improve its functionality. Measures are planned for 2025 to enhance CFM mechanisms.

Country office has started the development of an action plan on community engagement to be completed in 2025

Nutrition integration

Please note: The World Health Organization launched the Guideline on the Prevention and Management of Wasting and Nutritional Oedema in Infants and Children Under 5 Years in 2023. This introduced the term "management of wasting," encompassing both the treatment of severe wasting and supplementation for moderate wasting. While the narrative has been updated to reflect these guidelines, corporate M&E; systems are still undergoing gradual adjustments.

[1] 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.

[2] DRAS: direction régionale de la Santé.

[3] AMSSA: Agence Mauritanienne de Sécurité Sanitaire des Aliments.

[4] MCT: Ministère de commerce et tourisme.

[5] The New Foods Committee (NFC) is an interdivisional entity that draws on expertise from the Supply Chain and Nutrition Divisions and under the leadership of their directors, facilitates WFP's internal decision-making process to evaluate the suitability of new foods for use in WFP operations. In the future, by directly procuring from Andi Agro, WFP Mauritania will not only strengthen local production capacity and ensure a sustainable and culturally appropriate food supply but will also address critical supply chain constraints.

Partnerships

[1] <https://www.wfp.org/news/ahead-cop29-and-cop16-high-level-mission-urges-support-mauritania-and-climate-vulnerable-and>

[2] In French: Agence Nationale de la Grande Muraille Verte; ministère de l'Environnement et du développement durable; and ministère de l'Élevage.

Financial Overview

As part of the migration from the old CSP (MR02, 2019-2024) to the new CSP (MR03, 2024-2028), BMZ/KfW's contributions to the lean season activity were migrated to the social protection activity. As a result, KfW is no longer financing activities under the emergency strategic outcome, explaining the overfunding for Strategic Objective 3 (and SDG target5) in 2024 under MR03. Due to the funds having long terminal disbursement dates reaching into 2025, only a small portion of funds have been utilized thus far.

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.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET (the tool for programme design, implementation, monitoring and performance management) 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.

Disclaimer for gender-disaggregated indicators

WFP introduced mandatory gender disaggregation for some Corporate Results Framework indicators in 2024. In such cases, gender-disaggregated data may not be available for 2023 values.

«No data» function in cross-cutting indicators

A new "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on cross-cutting indicators. This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to cross-cutting indicators only at baseline, target, or follow-up levels. This function can be used for reporting an indicator at one level (baseline, target, or follow-up) or at two levels (baseline and follow-up). Country offices must choose either "Not collected" or "Not applicable" option.

A. **Not applicable:** used when data is not collected for **methodological note requirements**.

B. **Not collected:** used when data is not collected for **context-related reasons**.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	207,876	119,581	58%
	female	246,019	133,399	54%
	total	453,895	252,980	56%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	34,759	7,042	20%
	female	36,566	7,363	20%
	total	71,325	14,405	20%
24-59 months	male	19,443	14,170	73%
	female	21,708	15,038	69%
	total	41,151	29,208	71%
5-11 years	male	61,239	48,002	78%
	female	63,426	48,968	77%
	total	124,665	96,970	78%
12-17 years	male	28,220	15,141	54%
	female	30,530	15,991	52%
	total	58,750	31,132	53%
18-59 years	male	56,196	30,282	54%
	female	85,406	40,971	48%
	total	141,602	71,253	50%
60+ years	male	8,019	4,944	62%
	female	8,383	5,068	60%
	total	16,402	10,012	61%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	342,148	108,939	32%
Refugee	111,747	143,318	128%
Returnee	0	723	-

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	77,000	22,546	29%
Malnutrition prevention programme	71,650	1,099	1%
Malnutrition treatment programme	6,420	9,979	155%
School based programmes	59,797	59,008	98%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	400	301	75%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	288,260	173,699	60%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Corn Soya Blend	105	27	26%
Iodised Salt	122	33	27%
LNS	0	65	-
Lentils	44	0	0%
Peas	50	0	0%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	32	0	0%
Rice	6,029	1,670	28%
Split Peas	0	8	-
Vegetable Oil	637	165	26%
Wheat	200	0	0%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Corn Soya Blend	557	186	33%
Iodised Salt	28	10	37%
Lentils	279	0	0%
Rice	1,045	385	37%
Split Peas	0	104	-
Vegetable Oil	105	39	37%

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	23,866,640	10,394,690	44%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	6,140,712	497,193	8%
Capacity Building			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	4,040,640	697,803	17%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Crisis-affected populations in targeted areas, including women and children in need of nutrition support, are better able to meet to their urgent needs immediately before, during and after shocks					Crisis Response	
Output Results						
Activity 01: Provide refugees with an integrated package of assistance including food, school meals, nutritional support for the management and prevention of malnutrition						
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: (1.1) Refugees receive integrated assistance that covers their basic needs (Tier 1)						
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	Female	62,905	80,551	
	Children;	Distribution;	Male	52,095	67,434	
	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls;	Prevention of acute malnutrition;	Total	115,000	147,985	
	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site);				
		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	6,862	1,914.46	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	17,260,235	9,849,501	
Activity 02: Provide nutritionally adequate assistance to crisis-affected populations in the form of cash assistance for food security and nutrition-specific purchases						
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 03: (2.2) People affected by crises, including during the lean season, receive unconditional transfers and complementary nutrition support that cover their basic needs (Tier 1)						
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	Female	61,002	13,619	
	Children;	Distribution;	Male	48,858	12,650	
	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Total	109,860	26,269	
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	4,347		
			Male	4,278		
			Total	8,625		
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	5,175		
			Total	5,175		
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	6,606,405	545,190	

A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	12,420,000	1,489,170
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Number	1,656,000	
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 02: (2.1) Crisis-affected children (6-59 months) and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, as well as other vulnerable populations, benefit from nutrition services for the prevention and management of acute malnutrition (Tier 1)					
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)	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	2,743	4,123
			Male	2,637	4,156
			Total	5,380	8,279
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	1,040	119
			Total	1,040	119
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	Activity supporters	General Distribution	Female	964	
			Male	36	
			Total	1,000	
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	76	53.76
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	280	
B.1.2 Quantity of fortified food provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	34	

Other Output

Activity 01: Provide refugees with an integrated package of assistance including food, school meals, nutritional support for the management and prevention of malnutrition

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: (1.1) Refugees receive integrated assistance that covers their basic needs (Tier 1)

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.g.2: Total number of energy-efficient devices distributed to targeted institutions, communities and households	General Distribution	Number	16	0
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	General Distribution	school	8	8

C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.2: Social protection system building blocks supported-Governance, capacity and coordination	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	2	2
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) (Overall)	General Distribution	Individual	2,500	0
N.1.2: Feeding days as percentage of total school days in emergency contexts	N.1.2.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days in emergency contexts	School feeding (on-site)	%	100	31.48

Activity 02: Provide nutritionally adequate assistance to crisis-affected populations in the form of cash assistance for food security and nutrition-specific purchases

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 03: (2.2) People affected by crises, including during the lean season, receive unconditional transfers and complementary nutrition support that cover their basic needs (Tier 1)

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.2: Social protection system building blocks supported-Governance, capacity and coordination	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
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) (Overall)	General Distribution	Individual	20,000	4,077

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 02: (2.1) Crisis-affected children (6-59 months) and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, as well as other vulnerable populations, benefit from nutrition services for the prevention and management of acute malnutrition (Tier 1)

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	A.6.1.1: Total number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	General Distribution	centre/site	400	137
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Malnutrition Treatment (CCS)	Number	5	5

C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Malnutrition Treatment (CCS)	Number	5	1
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Outcome Results

Activity 01: Provide refugees with an integrated package of assistance including food, school meals, nutritional support for the management and prevention of malnutrition

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Bassikounou / Camp de Mbera - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	Overall	1	≥3	≥1	1		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Bassikounou / Camp de Mbera - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	9.04	≤10	≤9.04	7.62		WFP survey
	Male	8.07	≤10	≤8.07	6.86		WFP survey
	Overall	8.56	≤10	≤8.56	7.28		WFP survey
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	2.2	>10	>2.2	1.6		WFP survey
	Male	6.7	>10	>6.7	6.3		WFP survey
	Overall	4	>10	>4	3.6		WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	45.8	≥60	>45.8	56.5		WFP survey
	Male	40	≥60	>40	59.7		WFP survey
	Overall	42.9	≥60	>42.9	57.9		WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	47.3	<30	<47.3	23.6		WFP survey
	Male	51	<30	<51	21		WFP survey
	Overall	49.2	<30	<49.2	22.5		WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	6.9	<10	<6.9	19.8		WFP survey
	Male	9	<10	<9	19		WFP survey
	Overall	8	<10	<8	20		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	33.2	≥33.2	>33.2	4		WFP survey
	Male	32.4	≥32.4	>32.4	3.9		WFP survey
	Overall	32.8	≥32.8	>32.8	3.9		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	42	<42	<42	46		WFP survey
	Male	36.8	<36.8	<36.8	51.7		WFP survey
	Overall	39.4	<39.4	<39.4	49		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	24.9	<24.9	<24.9	49.6		WFP survey
	Male	30.9	<30.9	<30.9	44.4		WFP survey
	Overall	27.9	<27.9	<27.9	47.1		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	38.5	≥38.5	>38.5	39		WFP survey
	Male	34.7	≥34.7	>34.7	42.7		WFP survey
	Overall	36.6	≥36.6	>36.6	40.6		WFP survey

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	56.8	<56.8	<56.8	44.6	WFP survey
	Male	58.3	<58.3	<58.3	40.7	WFP survey
	Overall	57.55	<57.55	<57.55	42.9	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	4.7	<4.7	<4.7	16.5	WFP survey
	Male	7	<7	<7	16.5	WFP survey
	Overall	6	<6	<6	16.5	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	9.6	≥9.6	>9.6	24.5	WFP survey
	Male	7	≥7	>7	29	WFP survey
	Overall	8	≥8	>8	26	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	85.6	<85.6	<85.6	55.1	WFP survey
	Male	84.3	<84.3	<84.3	52.9	WFP survey
	Overall	84.95	<84.95	<84.95	54.2	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	4.9	<4.9	<4.9	20.3	WFP survey
	Male	8.9	<8.9	<8.9	18.3	WFP survey
	Overall	6.9	<6.9	<6.9	19.4	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	8.2	<10	<8.2	8	WFP survey
	Male	5.7	<10	<5.7	12.4	WFP survey
	Overall	7	<10	<7	10	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	5.7	<6	<5.7	4.6	WFP survey
	Male	6.7	<6	<6.7	3	WFP survey
	Overall	6.2	<6	<6.2	3.9	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	59.5	≤30	≤59.5	35.5	WFP survey
	Male	53.3	≤30	≤53.3	39.6	WFP survey
	Overall	56.4	≤30	≤56.4	37.3	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	26.6	≥54	>26.6	51.8	WFP survey
	Male	34.3	≥54	>34.3	44.9	WFP survey
	Overall	30.4	≥54	>34.4	48.8	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	14.3	<12	<14.3	10.4	WFP survey
	Male	8.4	<12	<8.4	13.2	WFP survey
	Overall	11.3	<12	<11.3	11.2	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	7.7	<5	<7.7	4.9	WFP survey
	Male	7.7	<5	<7.7	4.9	WFP survey
	Overall	7.7	<5	<7.7	4.9	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	51	≤33	≤51	41	WFP survey
	Male	52.6	≤33	≤52.6	34.8	WFP survey
	Overall	51.8	≤33	≤51.8	38.4	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	27	≥50	>27	44	WFP survey
	Male	31.4	≥50	>31.4	47.1	WFP survey
	Overall	29.2	≥50	>29.2	45.2	WFP survey
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	51	>51	>51	35.3	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	32	≥32	≥32	34	WFP survey
	Male	25	≥25	≥25	41.2	WFP survey
	Overall	28.5	≥28.5	≥28.5	37.2	WFP survey

Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	28.9	≥28.9	≥28.9	28.3	WFP survey
	Male	39.8	≥39.8	≥39.8	27.8	WFP survey
	Overall	34.4	≥34.4	≥34.4	28.1	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	19.2	≥19.2	≥19.2	17.2	WFP survey
	Male	13.9	≥13.9	≥13.9	21.6	WFP survey
	Overall	16.1	≥16.1	≥16.1	19.4	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	19.2	>19.2	≥19.2	8.1	WFP survey
	Male	17.6	>17.6	≥17.6	11.3	WFP survey
	Overall	18.4	>18.4	≥18.4	9.7	WFP survey
Target Group: All - Location: Bassikounou / Camp de Mbera - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Minimum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	2	≥4	≥2	2	WFP programme monitoring
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Maximum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	2	≥4	≥2	2	WFP programme monitoring
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Mean (average) number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	2	≥4	≥2	2	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: CH & PBW/G - Location: Bassikounou / Camp de Mbera - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	0	<5	=0	0.43	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<5	=0	0.33	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<5	=0	0.39	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	<2	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<2	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<2	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	2.41	<5	≤2.41	2.26	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1.53	<5	≤1.53	3.44	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1.97	<5	≤1.97	2.73	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	95.19	≥88	≥95.19	96.76	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	96.56	≥88	≥96.56	95.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	95.86	≥88	≥95.86	96.22	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children & PBW/G - Location: Bassikounou / Camp de Mbera - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female	83	≥70	≥83	83	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	72	≥70	≥72	72	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	79	≥70	≥79	79	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Réfugiés Hors camp - Location: Bassikounou - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	75.5		≥75.5	79.6	WFP survey
	Male	71.7		≥71.7	66.5	WFP survey
	Overall	73.6		≥73.6	73.5	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	13.3		≤13.3	13.3	WFP survey
	Male	16.3		≤16.3	21.3	WFP survey
	Overall	14.8		≤14.8	17	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	11.2		<11.2	7.2	WFP survey
	Male	12		<12	12.3	WFP survey
	Overall	11.6		<11.6	9.5	WFP survey
Target Group: Réfugiés hors camp - Location: Bassikounou - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	12.6	≤5	<12.6	1.9	WFP survey
	Male	11.3	≤5	<11.3	2.7	WFP survey
	Overall	11.9	≤5	<11.9	2.3	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	4.6		>4.6	7.4	WFP survey
	Male	9		>9	6.9	WFP survey
	Overall	7		>7	7.1	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	62.2		<62.2	54.4	WFP survey
	Male	42.9		<42.9	65.6	WFP survey
	Overall	51.7		<51.7	59.6	WFP survey

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	33.2	<33.2	38.3	WFP survey
	Male	48.1	<48.1	27.5	WFP survey
	Overall	41.3	<41.3	33.2	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	71.4	>71.4	65.2	WFP survey
	Male	67.4	>67.4	60	WFP survey
	Overall	69.2	>69.2	62.8	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	20.4	<20.4	31.5	WFP survey
	Male	26.6	<26.6	34.2	WFP survey
	Overall	23.8	<23.8	32.7	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	8.2	<8.2	3.3	WFP survey
	Male	6	<6	5.8	WFP survey
	Overall	7	<7	4.5	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	40.3	>40.3	43.6	WFP survey
	Male	44.6	>44.6	46.5	WFP survey
	Overall	42.7	>42.7	44.9	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	42.9	<42.9	49.2	WFP survey
	Male	38.6	<38.6	43.2	WFP survey
	Overall	40.6	<40.6	46.4	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	16.8	<16.8	7.2	WFP survey
	Male	16.7	<16.7	10.3	WFP survey
	Overall	16.8	<16.8	8.6	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female			9.4	WFP survey
	Male			25.8	WFP survey
	Overall			17	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female			2.2	WFP survey
	Male			1.3	WFP survey
	Overall			1.8	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female			21	WFP survey
	Male			20	WFP survey
	Overall			20.5	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female			67.4	WFP survey
	Male			52.9	WFP survey
	Overall			60.7	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	31.1	<31.1	9.4	WFP survey
	Male	29.2	<29.2	25.2	WFP survey
	Overall	30.1	<30.1	16.7	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	21.9	<21.9	2.2	WFP survey
	Male	19.7	<19.7	1.3	WFP survey
	Overall	20.7	<20.7	1.8	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	31.1	≤31.1	20	WFP survey
	Male	40.8	≤40.8	19.4	WFP survey
	Overall	36.4	≤36.4	19.9	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	15.8	>15.8	68	WFP survey
	Male	10.3	>10.3	54.2	WFP survey
	Overall	12.8	>12.8	61.6	WFP survey

Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall				53.5		WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female				60		WFP survey
	Male				70		WFP survey
	Overall				65		WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female				10		WFP survey
	Male				13.3		WFP survey
	Overall				11.7		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				13.3		WFP survey
	Male				16.7		WFP survey
	Overall				15		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				3.3		WFP survey
	Male				10		WFP survey
	Overall				6.7		WFP survey

Target Group: Student (in Primary School) - **Location:** Bassikounou / Camp de Mbera - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** School feeding (on-site)

Attendance rate	Female	98	≥98	≥98	68		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	97	≥98	≥97	68		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98	≥98	≥98	68		WFP programme monitoring

Activity 02: Provide nutritionally adequate assistance to crisis-affected populations in the form of cash assistance for food security and nutrition-specific purchases

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: All - **Location:** Kankossa - **Modality:** Cash - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	3.7		≤3.7	1.6		WFP survey
	Male	2.7		≤2.7	1.7		WFP survey
	Overall	3.1		≤3.1	1.7		WFP survey
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	5.4		≥5.4	13.1		WFP survey
	Male	6.6		≥6.6	19.7		WFP survey
	Overall	6.1		≥6.1	18.2		WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	50.1		>50.1	82.1		WFP survey
	Male	50.8		>50.8	85.4		WFP survey
	Overall	50.5		>50.5	84.6		WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	34.2		≥34.2	9.5		WFP survey
	Male	29.4		≥29.4	5.1		WFP survey
	Overall	31.5		≥31.5	6.1		WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	15.7		<15.7	8.3		WFP survey
	Male	19.9		<19.9	9.5		WFP survey
	Overall	18		<18	9.2		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0.6		>0.6	0		WFP survey
	Male	0.6		>0.6	0		WFP survey
	Overall	0.6		>0.6	0		WFP survey

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	58	≥58	72.6	WFP survey
	Male	60.1	≥6.1	75.2	WFP survey
	Overall	59.2	≥59.2	74.6	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	41.4	<41.4	27.4	WFP survey
	Male	39.3	<39.3	24.8	WFP survey
	Overall	40.2	<40.2	25.4	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	20.6	>20.6	83.3	WFP survey
	Male	36.9	>36.9	83.2	WFP survey
	Overall	29.6	>29.6	83.2	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	67.2	≥67.2	10.7	WFP survey
	Male	48.1	≥48.1	8	WFP survey
	Overall	56.6	≥56.6	8.7	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	12.3	<12.3	6	WFP survey
	Male	15	<15	8.8	WFP survey
	Overall	13.8	<13.8	8.1	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	9.1	>9.1	22.6	WFP survey
	Male	7.6	>7.6	24.1	WFP survey
	Overall	8.3	>8.3	23.7	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	59.3	≥59.3	54.8	WFP survey
	Male	51.9	≥51.9	58	WFP survey
	Overall	55.2	≥55.2	57.3	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	31.6	<31.6	22.6	WFP survey
	Male	40.5	<40.5	17.9	WFP survey
	Overall	36.5	<36.5	19	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	3.1	<3.1	12	WFP survey
	Male	2.4	<2.4	11	WFP survey
	Overall	3	<3	11	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	5.3	≤5.3	2	WFP survey
	Male	6.6	≤6.6	0	WFP survey
	Overall	6.1	≤6.1	1	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	28.2	≤28.2	35	WFP survey
	Male	52.1	≤52.1	42	WFP survey
	Overall	43	≤43	41	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	63.4	≥63.4	51	WFP survey
	Male	38.9	≥38.9	47	WFP survey
	Overall	48.2	≥48.2	48	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	6.8	<6.8	11	WFP survey
	Male	8.2	<8.2	8	WFP survey
	Overall	7.6	<7.6	8	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	7.6	<7.6	7	WFP survey
	Male	4.3	<4.3	7	WFP survey
	Overall	5.8	<5.8	7	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	41	≤41	36	WFP survey
	Male	58.9	≤58.9	34	WFP survey
	Overall	51.1	≤51.1	34	WFP survey

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	44	>44	46	WFP survey	
	Male	28.6	>28.6	51	WFP survey	
	Overall	35.6	>35.6	50	WFP survey	
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	50.7	≥60.7	54.9	WFP survey	
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	45	≥45	76.3	WFP survey	
	Male	40.6	≥40.6	80.6	WFP survey	
	Overall	42.9	≥42.9	78.7	WFP survey	
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	20.6	≥20.6	76.3	WFP survey	
	Male	20	≥20	80.6	WFP survey	
	Overall	20.3	≥20.3	78.7	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	10.8	≥10.8	14.5	WFP survey	
	Male	8.2	≥8.2	27.6	WFP survey	
	Overall	9.5	≥9.5	21.8	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	13.8	≥13.8	14.5	WFP survey	
	Male	14.5	≥14.5	17.3	WFP survey	
	Overall	14.1	≥14.1	16.1	WFP survey	
Target Group: CH & PBW/G - Location: Mauritania - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	1.26	<3	<1.26	4.73	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0.36	<3	<0.36	4.84	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1.31	<3	<1.31	4.78	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	0.68	<2	<0.68	1.55	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0.74	<2	<0.74	1.68	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0.7	<2	<0.7	1.61	WFP programme monitoring

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	97.44	≥95	≥97.44	93.73	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	97.25	≥95	≥97.25	93.15	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	97.25	≥95	≥97.25	93.27	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children & PBW/G - Location: Kankossa - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition						
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	100		=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100		=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100		=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children & PBW/G - Location: Mauritania - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female	61.04	≥95	≥61.04	61.04	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	61.12	≥95	≥61.12	61.12	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	61.08	≥95	≥61.08	61.08	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 02: Communities vulnerable to shocks in targeted areas have sustainable livelihoods, access to basic services, strengthened human capital, reinforced markets, improved nutrition and resilience to climate shocks by 2028				Resilience Building	
Output Results					
Activity 03: Provide integrated resilience support, including linkages to national social protection programmes, for communities vulnerable to shocks and strengthen institutional capacities at the local and national levels					
Corporate output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors					
CSP Output 04: (3.1) Targeted people and their communities benefit from conditional assistance and productive assets that improve their livelihoods and resilience to shocks, including their capacity to adapt to climate change (Tier 1, 2)					
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	42,119	10,539
			Male	34,881	12,007
			Total	77,000	22,546
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	4,841,760	497,193
CSP Output 05: (3.2) Target populations benefit from health and nutrition services to treat and prevent malnutrition (Tier 1)					
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)	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	22,680	
			Male	22,320	
			Total	45,000	
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)	Pregnant Women and Girls	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	3,650	
			Total	3,650	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	713,700	
CSP Output 06: (3.3) Schoolchildren in targeted communities have access to school feeding programmes designed to improve their nutrition and learning outcomes (Tier 1)					
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	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	26,520	26,299
			Male	25,480	25,364
			Total	52,000	51,663
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	Activity supporters	General Distribution	Female	733	
			Male	27	
			Total	760	
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	2,014	724.42
A.2.9 Quantity of food provided to schools through home-grown school-based programmes			MT	2,014	

A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	505,252	
Corporate output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools					
CSP Output 07: (3.4) Smallholder farmers and other value chain actors have increased links to markets and income-generating opportunities (Tier 1)					
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	Smallholder	Female	191	271
		agricultural market support Activities	Male	209	30
			Total	400	301
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	80,000	

Other Output

Activity 03: Provide integrated resilience support, including linkages to national social protection programmes, for communities vulnerable to shocks and strengthen institutional capacities at the local and national levels

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

CSP Output 04: (3.1) Targeted people and their communities benefit from conditional assistance and productive assets that improve their livelihoods and resilience to shocks, including their capacity to adapt to climate change (Tier 1, 2)

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.10: Social protection system building blocks supported-Advocacy	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
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.10: Number of Household and School Gardens	Food assistance for asset	Number	18	7
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	24	30
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.13: Total number of climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained	Food assistance for asset	Number	930	675
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	9	12.5
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.2: Hectares of land forested	Food assistance for asset	Ha	5	5
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	3,266	3,608
D.2: Number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services	D.2.10: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Cooking)	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Individual	1,000	1,445

D.4: Percentage of assets created through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) monitored through the Asset Impact Monitoring from Space (AIMS) service identified as visible or maintained	D.4.g.1: Percentage of food assistance for assets (FFA) activities under monitoring visible through the Asset Impact Monitoring Satellite	Food assistance for asset	%	85	100
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) (Overall)	Food assistance for asset	Individual	17,000	3,309

CSP Output 05: (3.2) Target populations benefit from health and nutrition services to treat and prevent malnutrition (Tier 1)

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	A.6.1.1: Total number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	Prevention of acute malnutrition	centre/site	350	278
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	2	1
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) (Overall)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Individual	17,000	20,350

CSP Output 06: (3.3) Schoolchildren in targeted communities have access to school feeding programmes designed to improve their nutrition and learning outcomes (Tier 1)

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	400	381
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	2	0
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) (Overall)	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	500	8,953

CSP Output 06: (3.3) S Schoolchildren in targeted communities have access to school feeding programmes designed to improve their nutrition and learning outcomes (Tier 1)

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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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)	%	100	59.28
N.10: Volume of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors	N.10.1: Volume of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors	School feeding (on-site)	metric ton	10	0
N.2: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	N.2.1: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	School feeding (on-site)	%	100	59.28
N.6: Number of children covered by HGSF based programmes	N.6.1: Number of children covered by HGSF based programmes	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	100	0
N.7: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model	N.7.1: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model	School feeding (on-site)	Number	20	0
N.8: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	N.8.1: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	50	0

Corporate Output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 07: (3.4) Smallholder farmers and other value chain actors have increased links to markets and income-generating opportunities (Tier 1)

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.10.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	A.10.1.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	US\$	100,000	68,200
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	5	5
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) (Overall)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Individual	10,000	1,021
F.12: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in finance and insurance	F.12.1F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in finance and insurance (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	804	804

F.12: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in finance and insurance	F.12.1M: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in finance and insurance (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	1,084	1,084
F.19: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in finance and insurance	F.19.1: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in finance and insurance	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	50	31
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.1: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	1,084	1,084
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	804	804
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.2: Number of cooperatives supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	5	5
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.1: Number of agricultural production equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	400	500
F.5: Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages	F.5.1: Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	5	10
F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated	F.6.2: Number of commercial agreements facilitated (informal)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	5	0
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.7: Number of agricultural extension service providers supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	2	1

Outcome Results

Activity 03: Provide integrated resilience support, including linkages to national social protection programmes, for communities vulnerable to shocks and strengthen institutional capacities at the local and national levels

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Mauritania - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	11.03	<5	<11.03	9.7		WFP survey
	Male	9.77	<5	<9.77	10.1		WFP survey
	Overall	10.3	<5	<10.3	10		WFP survey
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	11.3	>25	>11.3	11		WFP survey
	Male	10.2	>25	>10.2	7		WFP survey
	Overall	10.7	>25	>10.7	9		WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	50.5	>75	>50.5	61		WFP survey
	Male	49.6	>75	>49.6	70		WFP survey
	Overall	50	>75	>50	67		WFP survey

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	35.8	≤20	≤35.8	37	WFP survey
	Male	36.6	≤20	≤36.6	27	WFP survey
	Overall	36.2	≤20	≤36.2	31	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	13.6	<5	<13.6	2	WFP survey
	Male	13.8	<5	<13.8	3	WFP survey
	Overall	13.7	<5	<13.7	2	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	3	≥30	>3	0	WFP survey
	Male	4.8	≥30	>4.8	4	WFP survey
	Overall	4	≥30	>4	3	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	52.7	≤55	≥52.7	77	WFP survey
	Male	51.3	≤55	≥51.3	76	WFP survey
	Overall	51.9	≤55	≥51.9	76	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	44.3	<15	<44.3	23	WFP survey
	Male	43.9	<15	<43.9	20	WFP survey
	Overall	44.1	<15	<44.1	21	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	45.8	≥50	>45.8	58	WFP survey
	Male	48	≥50	>48	67	WFP survey
	Overall	47	≥50	>47	63	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	39.7	≤40	≥39.7	42	WFP survey
	Male	42.4	≤40	≥42.4	32	WFP survey
	Overall	41.1	≤40	≥41.1	36	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	14.5	<10	<14.5	0	WFP survey
	Male	9.7	<10	<9.7	1	WFP survey
	Overall	11.9	<10	<11.9	1	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	16.6	≥25	>16.6	14	WFP survey
	Male	12.3	≥25	>12.3	23	WFP survey
	Overall	14.3	≥25	>14.3	20	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	39	≤50	≥39	78	WFP survey
	Male	44.8	≤50	≥44.8	74	WFP survey
	Overall	42.1	≤50	≥42.1	75	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	44.3	<25	<44.3	8	WFP survey
	Male	42.9	<25	<42.9	4	WFP survey
	Overall	43.6	<25	<43.6	5	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	6	<10	<6	24	WFP survey
	Male	4.8	<10	<4.8	27	WFP survey
	Overall	5.4	<10	<5.4	26	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	0	<5	=0	13	WFP survey
	Male	0	<5	=0	12	WFP survey
	Overall	0	<5	=0	12	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	25.2	<35	≤25.2	58	WFP survey
	Male	15.6	<35	≤15.6	48	WFP survey
	Overall	20.1	<35	≤20.1	52	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	68.9	>50	>68.9	5	WFP survey
	Male	79.6	>50	>79.6	14	WFP survey
	Overall	74.6	>50	>74.6	11	WFP survey

Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	33.9	≥50	≥43.9	29	WFP survey
Percentage of FFA supported assets that demonstrate improved vegetation and soil conditions	Overall	0	≥95	≥90	79	Secondary data
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	47.6	≥80	≥47.6	63	WFP survey
	Male	47.6	≥80	≥47.6	63	WFP survey
	Overall	47.6	≥80	≥47.6	63	WFP survey
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Female	38.2	≥60	>38.2	68	WFP survey
	Male	38.2	≥60	>38.2	68	WFP survey
	Overall	38.2	≥60	>38.2	68	WFP survey
Target Group: Students (Primary school) - Location: Mauritania - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)						
Annual change in enrolment	Female	12.08	>10	≥12.08	11.42	WFP survey
	Male	7.92	>10	≥7.92	10.82	WFP survey
	Overall	10.06	>10	≥10.06	11.13	WFP survey
Attendance rate	Female	112.08	=100	=100	111.42	WFP survey
	Male	107.92	=100	=100	110.82	WFP survey
	Overall	110.06	=100	=100	111.13	WFP survey
Graduation rate	Female	84.3	≥85	≥84.3	84.3	WFP survey
	Male	83.7	≥85	≥83.7	83.7	WFP survey
	Overall	83.1	≥85	≥83.1	83.1	WFP survey
Resources mobilized (USD value) for national school Health and Nutrition/including School Feeding programmes with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	Overall	0	>3,377,875	≥3,377,875	3,377,875	Secondary data
Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	96.6	≥98	=100	96.6	WFP survey
	Male	96.7	≥98	=100	96.7	WFP survey
	Overall	96.8	≥98	=100	96.8	WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 03: By 2028, national institutions have strengthened capacity to establish a robust, effective, and adaptive social protection system, which includes school-based programmes, nutrition and food security policy					Root Causes	
Output Results						
Activity 04: Provide integrated resilience support to communities vulnerable to shocks and strengthen institutional capacities at the local and national levels, including linkages to national social protection programmes						
Corporate output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened						
CSP Output 08: (4.1) Food insecure people and those vulnerable to shocks benefit from a strengthened social protection system that provides adequate and timely assistance according to specific needs. (Tier 1, 3)						
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)	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female		268	
			Male		295	
			Total		563	
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		536	
			Total		536	
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	General Distribution	Female	37,743	13,881	
			Male	31,257	13,011	
			Total	69,000	26,892	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	4,040,640	697,803	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	8,280,000	1,719,390	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Number		130,680	

Other Output						
Activity 04: Provide integrated resilience support to communities vulnerable to shocks and strengthen institutional capacities at the local and national levels, including linkages to national social protection programmes						
Corporate Output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened						
CSP Output 08: (4.1) (4.1) Food insecure people and those vulnerable to shocks benefit from a strengthened social protection system that provides adequate and timely assistance according to specific needs. (Tier 1, 3)						
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	82,307	79,995	

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\$	4,938,439	4,797,300
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	%	66.67	16.67

CSP Output 08: (4.1) Food insecure people and those vulnerable to shocks benefit from a strengthened social protection system that provides adequate and timely assistance according to specific needs. (Tier 1, 3)

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	2	5
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.5: Number of national/sub-national coordination mechanisms supported	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number Number	5 5	4 5
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.10: Social protection system building blocks supported-Advocacy	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.2: Social protection system building blocks supported-Governance, capacity and coordination	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	27	29
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	2	2

CSP Output 09: (4.2) Vulnerable people benefit from strengthened national systems and institutions that deliver high quality school feeding and nutrition programmes (Tier 3)

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	2	5
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.8: Number of supranational institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	3	3

C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.10: Social protection system building blocks supported-Advocacy	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed Completed/ Not completed	Completed Completed	Completed Completed
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	5	5
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	5	2
CSP Output 10: (4.3) People vulnerable to shocks benefit from a strengthened national emergency preparedness and response system (Tier 3)					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	2	5
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.10: Social protection system building blocks supported-Advocacy	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	2	5
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	2	1
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	1	4

Outcome Results

Activity 04: Provide integrated resilience support to communities vulnerable to shocks and strengthen institutional capacities at the local and national levels, including linkages to national social protection programmes

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Mauritania - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - 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	12	=20	≥12	12		WFP programme monitoring
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs that have benefitted from WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	12	=20	≥12	12		Secondary data

Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided support	Female	0	≥524,323	≥358,192	358,192	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥464,965	≥317,642	317,642	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥989,288	≥675,834	675,834	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 04: Government partners and humanitarian and development actors support vulnerable people effectively and efficiently throughout the year				Crisis Response	
Other Output					
Activity 05: Provide air transport services and technical assistance for humanitarian and development partners					
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 11: (5.1) Humanitarian and development actors use air services to reach people in need (Tier 3)					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.20: Number of partners using Admin Platform to deliver services to beneficiaries	H.20.1: Total number of partners using the using the UN Booking Hub	Common Air Transport Services	Number	29	29
H.21: USD Value of Efficiency Gains generated using the UN Booking Hub for external partners	H.21.g.2: Time Efficiencies in USD value	Common Air Transport Services	Number	429,000	591,854
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	Common Air Transport Services	MT	6	3.66
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.1: Number of passengers transported	Common Air Transport Services	Individual	1,400	1,487
Activity 06: Provide on-demand services at the request of the government and other partners in addition to technical assistance					
Corporate Output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions					
CSP Output 12: (6.1) Vulnerable people have their needs met through on-demand services provided by WFP to the government, other United Nations entities and other partners (Tier 3)					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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\$	329,865.81	329,856.81

Outcome Results							
Activity 05: Provide air transport services and technical assistance for humanitarian and development partners							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Mauritania - Modality: - Subactivity: Common Air Transport Services							
Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	97	≥99	≥97	92		WFP survey

Cross-cutting Indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide refugees with an integrated package of assistance including food, school meals, nutritional support for the management and prevention of malnutrition							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Bassikounou / Camp de Mbera - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	35	≥55	≥35			WFP survey
	Male	35	≥55	≥35			WFP survey
	Overall	35	≥55	≥35	Not collected		WFP survey
Activity 02: Provide nutritionally adequate assistance to crisis-affected populations in the form of cash assistance for food security and nutrition-specific purchases							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Kankossa - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	33.6	≥55	≥33.6			WFP survey
	Male	14.6	≥55	≥14.6			WFP survey
	Overall	51.8	≥55	≥51.8	Not collected		WFP survey
Activity 03: Provide integrated resilience support, including linkages to national social protection programmes, for communities vulnerable to shocks and strengthen institutional capacities at the local and national levels							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Mauritania - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female		≥90	≥80			
	Male		≥90	≥80			
	Overall	30	≥90	≥80	Not collected		WFP survey
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	Not collected	Not applicable	Not applicable			-
	Male	Not collected	Not applicable	Not applicable			-
	Overall	Not collected	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not collected		-

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Meeting	Meeting	Missing		Secondary data
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	Not collected	Not applicable	Not applicable	6,746		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	Not collected	Not applicable	Not applicable	5,519		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	Not collected	Not applicable	Not applicable	12,265		WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide refugees with an integrated package of assistance including food, school meals, nutritional support for the management and prevention of malnutrition							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Bassikounou / Camp de Mbera - 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	99.6		WFP survey
	Male	99.1	=100	=100	99.49		WFP survey
	Overall	99.7	=100	=100	99.55		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	99.2	=100	=100	92.38		WFP survey
	Male	99.1	=100	=100	94.18		WFP survey
	Overall	99.2	=100	=100	93.18		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
Target Group: Réfugiés hors camp - Location: Bassikounou - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	Not collected	=100	Not applicable	100		WFP survey
	Male	Not collected	=100	Not applicable	98.06		WFP survey
	Overall	Not collected	=100	Not applicable	99.11		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	Not collected	=100	=95	92.82		WFP survey
	Male	Not collected	=100	=95	89.68		WFP survey
	Overall	Not collected	=100	=95	91.37		WFP survey

Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	Not collected	≥95	Not applicable	87.85		WFP survey
	Male	Not collected	≥95	Not applicable	93.55		WFP survey
	Overall	Not collected	≥95	Not applicable	90.48		WFP survey

Activity 02: Provide nutritionally adequate assistance to crisis-affected populations in the form of cash assistance for food security and nutrition-specific purchases

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: All - **Location:** Kankossa - **Modality:** Cash - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	Not collected	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
	Male	Not collected	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
	Overall	Not collected	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	Not collected	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
	Male	Not collected	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
	Overall	Not collected	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	Not collected	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
	Male	Not collected	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
	Overall	Not collected	=100	=100	100		WFP survey

Activity 03: Provide integrated resilience support, including linkages to national social protection programmes, for communities vulnerable to shocks and strengthen institutional capacities at the local and national levels

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: All - **Location:** Mauritania - **Modality:** Cash, Food - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for asset

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	92.4	=100	=100	95.85		WFP survey
	Male	94.2	=100	=100	95.92		WFP survey
	Overall	93.1	=100	=100	95.9		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	95.85		WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	95.92		WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	96.07		WFP survey

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		WFP programme monitoring
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	No		Secondary data
Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Approaching	Meeting	Meeting	Approaching		Secondary data
Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP)	Female	0	≥237,291	≥133,920	133,920		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥283,406	≥118,759	118,759		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥520,697	≥252,679	252,679		WFP programme monitoring

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide refugees with an integrated package of assistance including food, school meals, nutritional support for the management and prevention of malnutrition							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Bassikounou / Camp de Mbera - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	0.6	≥85	>0.6	10.22		WFP survey
	Male	1.3	≥85	>1.3	9.11		WFP survey
	Overall	0.8	≥85	>0.8	9.84		WFP survey
Target Group: Refugiés hors camp - Location: Bassikounou - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	Not collected	Not applicable	Not applicable	3.87		WFP survey
	Male	Not collected	Not applicable	Not applicable	1.29		WFP survey
	Overall	Not collected	Not applicable	Not applicable	2.68		WFP survey
Activity 02: Provide nutritionally adequate assistance to crisis-affected populations in the form of cash assistance for food security and nutrition-specific purchases							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Kankossa - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	Not collected	≥95	≥80	0		WFP survey
	Male	Not collected	≥95	≥80	0		WFP survey
	Overall	Not collected	≥95	≥80	0		WFP survey

Activity 03: Provide integrated resilience support, including linkages to national social protection programmes, for communities vulnerable to shocks and strengthen institutional capacities at the local and national levels

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Mauritania - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	0.6	≥95	≥80	10.22		WFP survey
	Male	1.3	≥95	≥80	9.11		WFP survey
	Overall	0.8	≥95	≥80	9.73		WFP survey

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 03: Provide integrated resilience support, including linkages to national social protection programmes, for communities vulnerable to shocks and strengthen institutional capacities at the local and national levels							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Mauritania - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	≥90	100		WFP programme monitoring

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Nutrition-sensitive score	Overall	0	=12	≥9	9		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female	95.48	≥97	≥95.48	95.05		WFP survey
	Male	95.48	≥97	≥95.48	95.05		WFP survey
	Overall	95.48	≥97	≥95.48	95.05		WFP survey

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 03: Provide integrated resilience support, including linkages to national social protection programmes, for communities vulnerable to shocks and strengthen institutional capacities at the local and national levels							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Mauritania - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	0	=100	≥50	41.9		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	≥50	41.9		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	≥50	41.9		WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Mohamed El Hacene Cheiguer

Schoolchildren enjoying a meal in a WFP-assisted canteen in the Mbera Refugee Camp

World Food Programme

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Financial Section

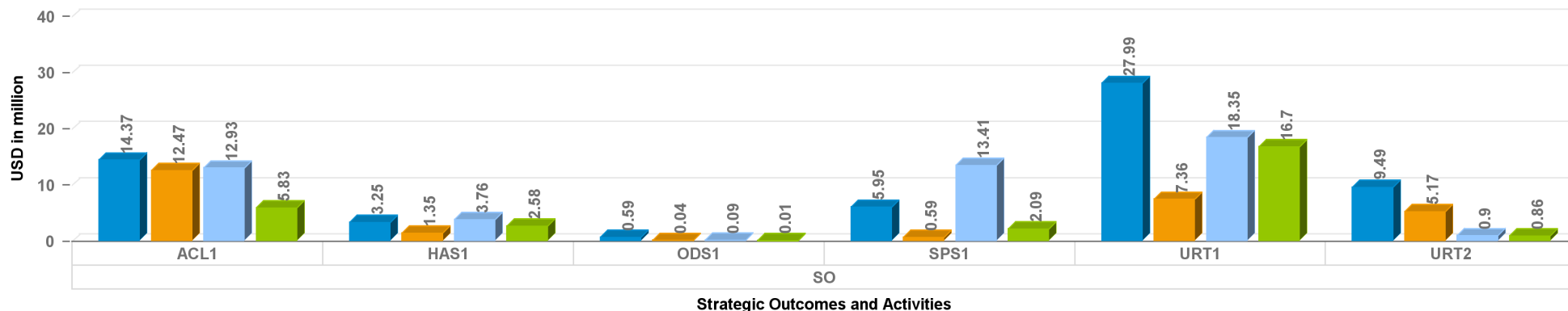
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



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

Code	Strategic Outcome	
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO	ACL1	Provide integrated resilience support, including linkages to national social protection programmes, for communities vulnerable to shocks and strengthen institutional capacities at the local and national levels
SO	HAS1	Provide air transport services and technical assistance for humanitarian and development partners
SO	ODS1	Provide on-demand services at the request of the government and other partners in addition to technical assistance
SO	SPS1	Provide integrated resilience support to communities vulnerable to shocks and strengthen institutional capacities at the local and national levels, including linkages to national social protection programmes
SO	URT1	Provide refugees with an integrated package of assistance including food, school meals, nutritional support for the management and prevention of malnutrition
SO	URT2	Provide nutritionally adequate assistance to crisis-affected populations in the form of cash assistance for food security and nutrition-specific purchases

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
2.4	Communities vulnerable to shocks in targeted areas have sustainable livelihoods, access to basic services, strengthened human capital, reinforced markets, improved nutrition and resilience to climate shocks by 2028	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
2.4)	Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)		14,365,334	12,465,831	0	5,834,542
2.1	Crisis-affected populations in targeted areas, including women and children in need of nutrition support, are better able to meet to their urgent needs immediately before, during and after shocks	Provide refugees with an integrated package of assistance including food, school meals, nutritional support for the management and prevention of malnutrition	27,989,622	7,359,616	18,346,854	16,699,447
		Provide nutritionally adequate assistance to crisis-affected populations in the form of cash assistance for food security and nutrition-specific purchases	9,486,029	5,170,472	898,958	862,242
2.1)	Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)		37,475,651	12,530,088	19,245,812	17,561,690
2.4	Communities vulnerable to shocks in targeted areas have sustainable livelihoods, access to basic services, strengthened human capital, reinforced markets, improved nutrition and resilience to climate shocks by 2028	Provide integrated resilience support, including linkages to national social protection programmes, for communities vulnerable to shocks and strengthen institutional capacities at the local and national levels	14,365,334	12,465,831	12,934,868	5,834,542
2.4)	Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)		14,365,334	12,465,831	12,934,868	5,834,542

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.9	By 2028, national institutions have strengthened capacity to establish a robust, effective, and adaptive social protection system, which includes school-based programmes, nutrition and food security policy	Provide integrated resilience support to communities vulnerable to shocks and strengthen institutional capacities at the local and national levels, including linkages to national social protection programmes	5,950,395	587,805	13,406,039	2,087,661
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			5,950,395	587,805	13,406,039	2,087,661
17.16	Government partners and humanitarian and development actors support vulnerable people effectively and efficiently throughout the year	Provide air transport services and technical assistance for humanitarian and development partners	3,247,993	1,350,626	3,755,347	2,578,210
		Provide on-demand services at the request of the government and other partners in addition to technical assistance	586,429	44,800	85,269	7,913
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			3,834,423	1,395,426	3,840,617	2,586,124
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	470,944	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	470,944	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			61,625,803	26,979,151	49,898,278	28,070,016
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			5,623,376	2,803,737	5,541,279	2,697,018
Total Direct Costs			67,249,178	29,782,888	55,439,557	30,767,034
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			4,329,600	1,932,673	3,242,157	3,242,157
Grand Total			71,578,779	31,715,561	58,681,715	34,009,191


 Michael Henfling
 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

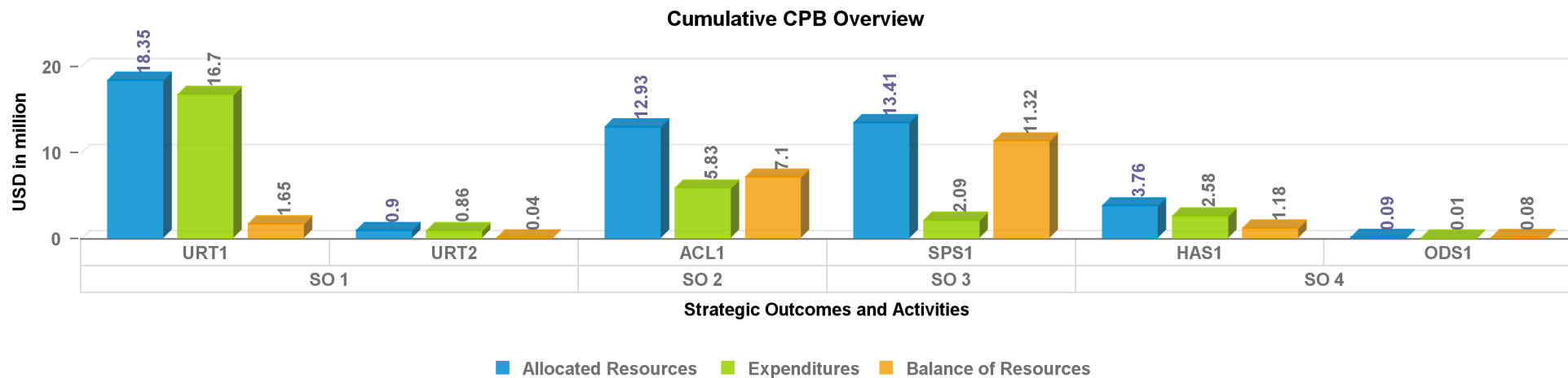
Expenditures

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

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Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1	Crisis-affected populations in targeted areas, including women and children in need of nutrition support, are better able to meet to their urgent needs immediately before, during and after shocks	
SO 2	Communities vulnerable to shocks in targeted areas have sustainable livelihoods, access to basic services, strengthened human capital, reinforced markets, improved nutrition and resilience to climate shocks by 2028	
SO 3	By 2028, national institutions have strengthened capacity to establish a robust, effective, and adaptive social protection system, which includes school-based programmes, nutrition and food security policy	
SO 4	Government partners and humanitarian and development actors support vulnerable people effectively and efficiently throughout the year	

Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	URT1	Provide refugees with an integrated package of assistance including food, school meals, nutritional support for the management and prevention of malnutrition
SO 1	URT2	Provide nutritionally adequate assistance to crisis-affected populations in the form of cash assistance for food security and nutrition-specific purchases
SO 2	ACL1	Provide integrated resilience support, including linkages to national social protection programmes, for communities vulnerable to shocks and strengthen institutional capacities at the local and national levels
SO 3	SPS1	Provide integrated resilience support to communities vulnerable to shocks and strengthen institutional capacities at the local and national levels, including linkages to national social protection programmes
SO 4	HAS1	Provide air transport services and technical assistance for humanitarian and development partners
SO 4	ODS1	Provide on-demand services at the request of the government and other partners in addition to technical assistance

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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	Crisis-affected populations in targeted areas, including women and children in need of nutrition support, are better able to meet to their urgent needs immediately before, during and after shocks	Provide nutritionally adequate assistance to crisis-affected populations in the form of cash assistance for food security and nutrition-specific purchases	9,486,029	898,958	0	898,958	862,242	36,716
		Provide refugees with an integrated package of assistance including food, school meals, nutritional support for the management and prevention of malnutrition	27,989,622	18,346,854	0	18,346,854	16,699,447	1,647,406
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			37,475,651	19,245,812	0	19,245,812	17,561,690	1,684,122

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Mauritania Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.4	Communities vulnerable to shocks in targeted areas have sustainable livelihoods, access to basic services, strengthened human capital, reinforced markets, improved nutrition and resilience to climate shocks by 2028	Provide integrated resilience support, including linkages to national social protection programmes, for communities vulnerable to shocks and strengthen institutional capacities at the local and national levels	14,365,334	12,934,868	0	12,934,868	5,834,542	7,100,326
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			14,365,334	12,934,868	0	12,934,868	5,834,542	7,100,326
17.9	By 2028, national institutions have strengthened capacity to establish a robust, effective, and adaptive social protection system, which includes school-based programmes, nutrition and food security policy	Provide integrated resilience support to communities vulnerable to shocks and strengthen institutional capacities at the local and national levels, including linkages to national social protection programmes	5,950,395	13,406,039	0	13,406,039	2,087,661	11,318,378
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			5,950,395	13,406,039	0	13,406,039	2,087,661	11,318,378

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Annual Country Report

Mauritania Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.16	Government partners and humanitarian and development actors support vulnerable people effectively and efficiently throughout the year	Provide air transport services and technical assistance for humanitarian and development partners	3,247,993	3,755,347	0	3,755,347	2,578,210	1,177,137
		Provide on-demand services at the request of the government and other partners in addition to technical assistance	586,429	85,269	0	85,269	7,913	77,356
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			3,834,423	3,840,617	0	3,840,617	2,586,124	1,254,493
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	470,944	0	470,944	0	470,944
Subtotal SDG Target			0	470,944	0	470,944	0	470,944
Total Direct Operational Cost			61,625,803	49,898,278	0	49,898,278	28,070,016	21,828,262
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			5,623,376	5,541,279	0	5,541,279	2,697,018	2,844,261
Total Direct Costs			67,249,178	55,439,557	0	55,439,557	30,767,034	24,672,523
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			4,329,600	3,242,157		3,242,157	3,242,157	0
Grand Total			71,578,779	58,681,715	0	58,681,715	34,009,191	24,672,523

This donor financial report is interim


 Michael Hémling
 CHIEF, CFORC
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Allocated Contributions

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

Advance and allocation

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

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

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

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures