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# Mauritania

## Annual Country Report 2024

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Country Strategic Plan  
2019 - 2024

# Table of contents

<b>Overview</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Operational context</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Programme performance</b>	<b>10</b>
Strategic outcome 01	10
Strategic outcome 02	12
Strategic outcome 03	13
Strategic outcome 04	14
Strategic outcome 05	16
Strategic outcome 06	18
<b>Cross-cutting results</b>	<b>19</b>
Gender equality and women's empowerment	19
Protection and accountability to affected people	20
Environmental sustainability	21
Nutrition integration	22
<b>Partnerships</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Financial Overview</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Data Notes</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>Annex</b>	<b>32</b>
Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports	32
<b>Figures and Indicators</b>	<b>33</b>
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group	33
Beneficiaries by Residence Status	33
Beneficiaries by Programme Area	33
Annual Food Transfer (mt)	34
Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)	35
Strategic Outcome and Output Results	37
Cross-cutting Indicators	55

# Overview

This Annual Country Report (ACR) covers the period of January-February 2024, which were the last two months of implementation of WFP Mauritania's 2019-2024 Country Strategic Plan (CSP). February 2024 marked the conclusion of such CSP, which focused on addressing immediate humanitarian needs while tackling the root causes of food insecurity, paving the way for sustainable solutions. Guided by the government's objectives and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), the new CSP for 2024-2028 will emphasize strategic alignment with national priorities and will be reported on separately for the 2024 period.

In the first two months of the year, WFP carried out a range of activities in support of the Government of Mauritania. It provided comprehensive humanitarian assistance to vulnerable refugees in the M'bera Refugee Camp providing cash assistance to over 600,000 refugees, and contributed to the National School Feeding Programme by delivering daily hot meals to more than 350 primary schools. In collaboration with the Food Security Commission (CSA), WFP supported efforts to combat severe acute malnutrition (SAM), reaching over 10,000 beneficiaries in nutrition rehabilitation centres, and promoted long-term community resilience through livelihood support and food assistance for asset creation. Additionally, WFP reinforced national systems by supporting several government ministries and continued to deliver critical logistics and air services to the Government, UN agencies, and NGOs.

The implementation of these activities provided WFP with valuable evidence and experience, forming the foundation for its new Country Strategic Plan (2024-2028). This plan aims to shift WFP's role from direct implementer to enabler, empowering the Government to lead and achieve its national strategies.

At the beginning of 2024, WFP Mauritania maintained its critical support to vulnerable populations, especially in regions prone to climate shocks, while addressing the growing influx of Malian refugees. While the security situation in Mauritania remained stable, worsened insecurity in Mali led to a sharp increase in the refugees' influx in the country, especially in the Hodh Ech Chargui (HEC) region, where the M'bera refugee camp is located. WFP, in collaboration with its partners, remained dedicated to providing humanitarian assistance to refugees and host populations while strengthening resilience among the most vulnerable communities. It also worked to expand social protection coverage and enhance national systems, including shock-responsive components, in cooperation with the national authorities. Focused on SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 17 (Partnerships), WFP emphasized strengthening national systems through technical and financial support to address malnutrition, improve social protection mechanisms, and bolster institutional capacity. Despite achievements, challenges such as limited funding, malnutrition, and a growing number of refugees in Mauritania hindered operational goals. To address this, WFP will continue to advocate for sustained resource mobilization and strengthen coordination for long-term solutions.

# 132,234

## Total beneficiaries in 2024



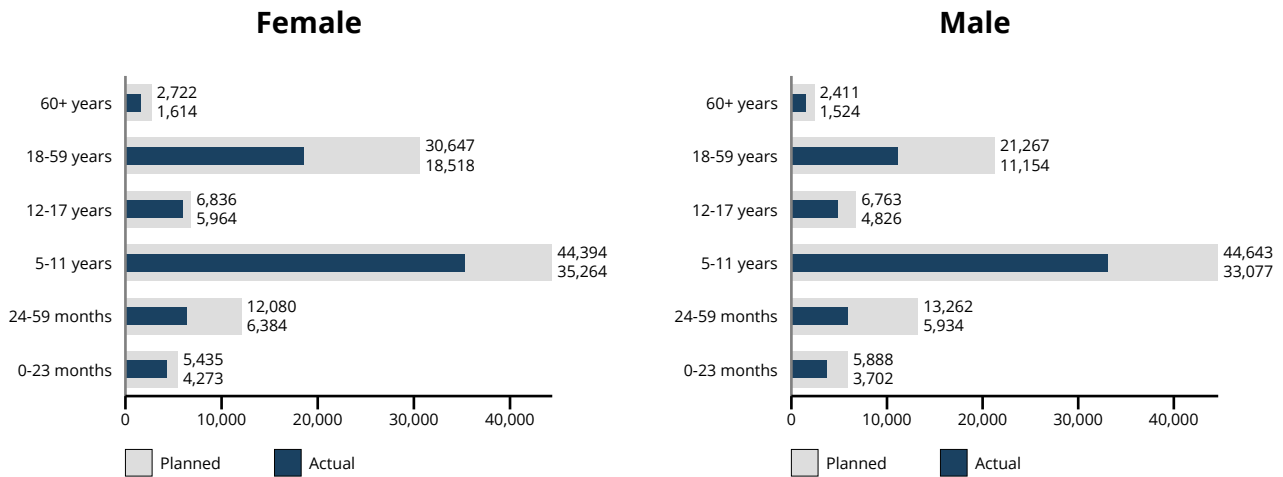
54% female



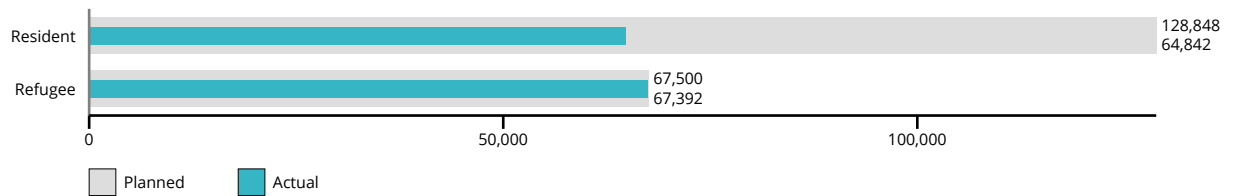
46% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 334 (55% Female, 45% Male)

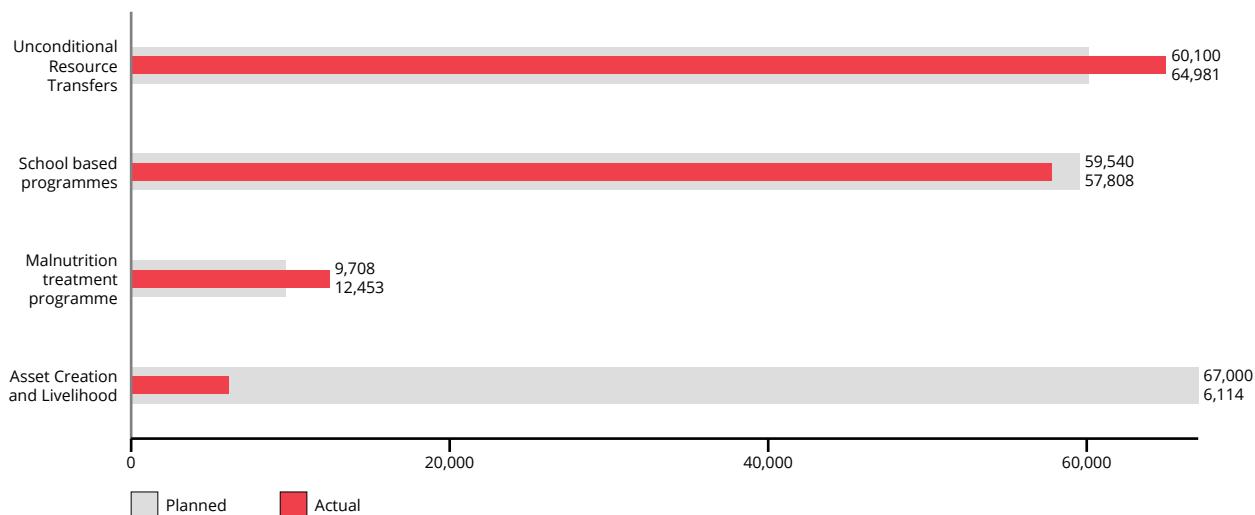
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



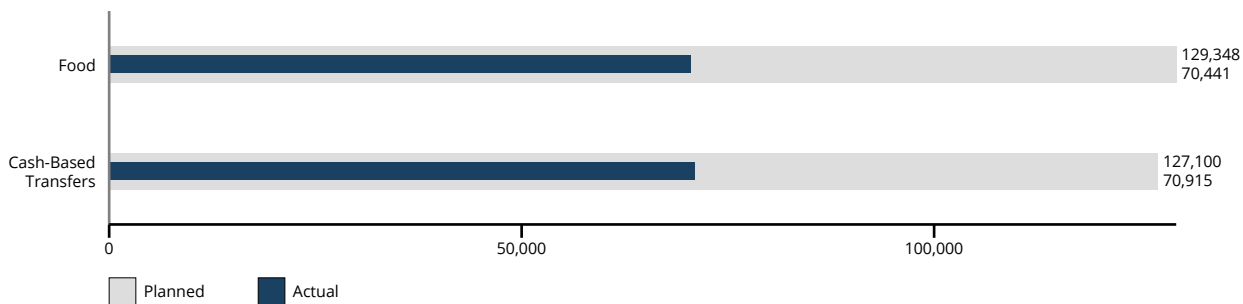
### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



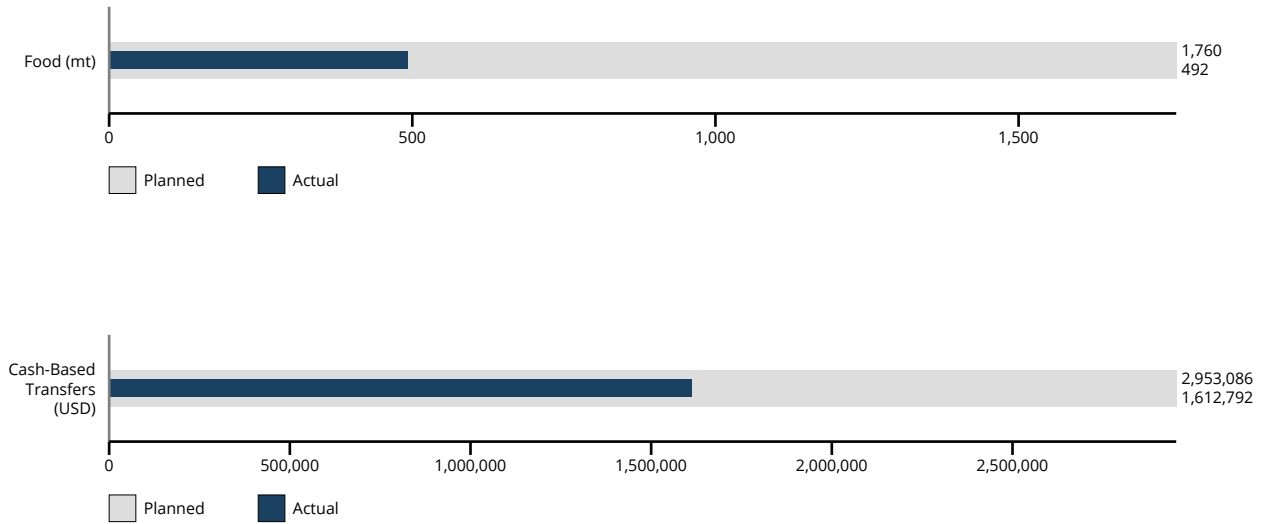
### Beneficiaries by Programme Area



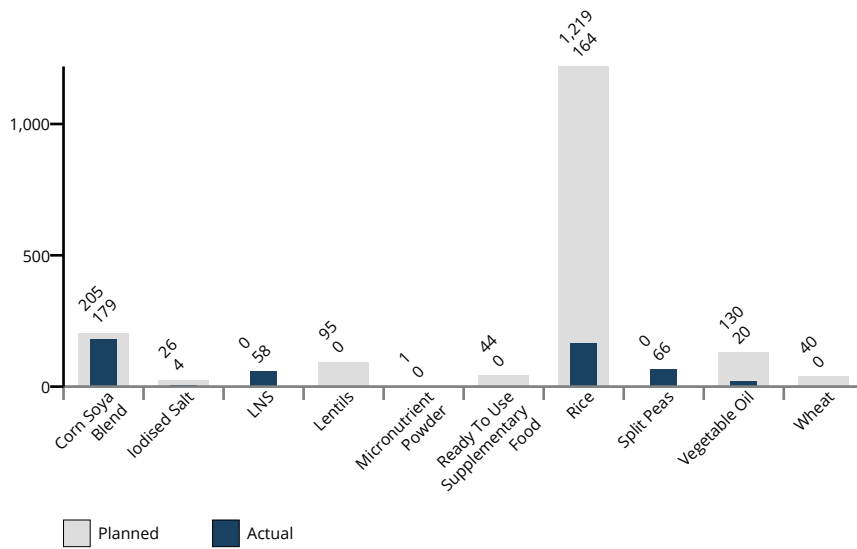
### Beneficiaries by Modality



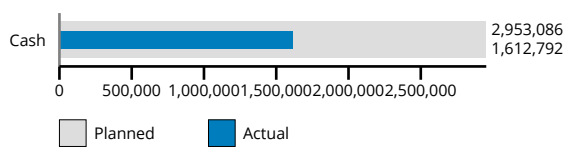
### Total Transfers by Modality



### Annual Food Transfer (mt)



### Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



# Operational context



At the start of 2024, WFP continued to provide critical assistance to vulnerable households and communities, particularly in regions prone to climate shocks. This support aimed to strengthen their resilience to harsh weather conditions and other stressors, improve access to essential social services, build human capital, and enhance market

opportunities. Concurrently, WFP worked to strengthen national institutions by providing technical and financial support to improve systems, programmes and processes. Additionally, WFP facilitated humanitarian operations through the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), ensuring access to remote and hard-to-reach areas.

Aligned with its commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), WFP supported populations affected by various shocks, predominately in-camp refugees. Simultaneously, WFP focused on "*changing lives*" by implementing an integrated resilience package in areas facing chronic food insecurity and heightened vulnerability to the ongoing climate crisis.

Under **strategic outcome 1** and in line with SDG 2, WFP collaborated with the Government and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to deliver comprehensive humanitarian assistance to more than 67,000 vulnerable refugees in the Mbera Refugee Camp. Over the same period, WFP assisted also some 64,000 beneficiaries through its changing lives agenda. Under **strategic outcome 2**, WFP continued with the provision of daily hot meals to more than 50,100 school-children at 381 primary schools, as part of its contribution to the National School Feeding Programme, and assisted Mauritania's Food Security Commission (CSA). Working closely with the CSA, WFP complemented efforts to address severe acute malnutrition (SAM), led by the Ministry of Health and UN International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), as outlined in **strategic outcome 3**. Furthermore, WFP provided livelihood support and implemented food assistance for asset creation to strengthen long-term community resilience, as detailed in **strategic outcome 4**.

In line with SDG 17, WFP supported several government ministries to reinforce national systems, contributing to **strategic outcome 5**. Lastly, WFP continued to provide critical logistics and air services to the Government, United Nations agencies, and non-governmental organizations, fulfilling **strategic outcome 6**.

Despite these achievements, challenges persist. Strengthening coordination and capacity-building at the Government level remains crucial, while ongoing issues such as malnutrition, limited funding flexibility, and a growing number of vulnerable refugees underscore the need for continued resource mobilization and robust monitoring. By enhancing these efforts, WFP remains committed to supporting Mauritania in achieving durable solutions to its humanitarian and development challenges.

At the beginning of 2024, the overall security situation in Mauritania remained relatively calm. However, ongoing conflict in neighbouring Mali led to a steady influx of refugees crossing into Mauritania in early 2024. The withdrawal of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) contributed to this increase, with the majority of refugees settling in Mbera Refugee Camp in the Bassikounou department. Overall, more than 28,000 new arrivals were registered by UNHCR [1] in the Hodh Ech Chargui (HEC) region in January and February alone. Additionally, the November 2023 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis [2] projected that over 364,000 people—8 percent of the population—would face crisis conditions during the peak of the 2024 lean season, further increasing the number of vulnerable people in the country.

As part of its broader strategy for 2024, WFP has placed a strong emphasis on institutional capacity-building to better support its work with the Government. This aligns with WFP's ongoing collaboration with national institutions to improve national systems, processes, and social protection mechanisms and other national programmes, as seen in the technical and financial assistance provided to government partners. Through a series of planned training and professional development initiatives, WFP aimed to strengthen the capacity of its partners' teams and key stakeholders, enabling them to better respond to the challenges of food insecurity, malnutrition, and climate vulnerability. These efforts are designed to create sustainable, long-term solutions by ensuring that government and local systems are equipped to address root causes of food security.

Looking ahead to the roll-out of the new Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for 2024-2028, WFP Mauritania's focus on digital transformation and capacity-building will be key to achieving strategic outcomes aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). WFP is committed to reinforcing partnerships with national ministries and local institutions to ensure that humanitarian support is effective and sustainable, while also building the technical infrastructure necessary for the successful implementation of food assistance programmes. This work, paired with continuous support to government-led responses, will ensure that WFP remains a key partner in addressing Mauritania's evolving development and humanitarian needs.

## Risk management

WFP strove to address and improve its overall assurance across several key areas in early 2024. In February 2024, the office conducted a comprehensive risk review which was followed by the onboarding of a Risk Advisor. An in-depth action plan was put in place to address key operational challenges, with adjustments made across programmes, to



ensure the continued delivery of high-level implementation and monitoring.

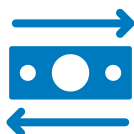
## Lessons learned

In January-February 2024, WFP reviewed the evaluation of the 2019-2023 Country Strategic Plan (CSP) to inform the design of the new CSP. The evaluation reaffirmed WFP's role as a key humanitarian actor, with its CSP framework strengthening engagement in social protection and resilience. However, visibility at the government level remains limited, requiring stronger collaboration. In refugee assistance, the triple nexus approach showed value but faced constraints due to agro-ecological and socio-economic challenges.

While resilience efforts have progressed, full synergy and national ownership are still developing. Cross-cutting issues like gender, environmental sustainability, and accountability have improved but need further attention. WFP's adaptability, particularly during COVID-19, was supported by internal reorganizations, increased funding, and enhanced monitoring. However, measuring the long-term impact of resilience initiatives remains a challenge, highlighting the need for better assessment methodologies.

# Programme performance

## Strategic outcome 01: Crisis-affected people in targeted areas, including refugees, are able to meet basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises



WFP provided **USD 1.43 million** to **64,981 vulnerable refugees** through cash-transfers



Thanks to emergency school meals programme, **7,622 primary school children** received **daily hot breakfasts** in the Mbera refugee Camp



Provided **moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) supplementation** to **581 children** and **317 pregnant & breastfeeding women and girls**

The beginning of 2024 marked a significant deterioration in the security situation in neighbouring Mali, following the withdrawal of MINUSMA [1] troops in October 2023 and the resurgence of hostilities between the Malian army and non-state armed groups. These clashes were accompanied by attacks targeting civilians, leading to a significant increase in the number of Malian refugees. At the start of 2024, the Mbera Refugee Camp - which is the only refugee camp in Mauritania and is located in the far-east Hod Ech Chargui (HEC) Region of the country - was hosting over 99,319 refugees [2], with the numbers rising rapidly. In addition, for the first time in recent years, an estimated 50,000 settled in out-of-camp areas (villages) across the HEC Region. This development prompted the Government and relevant actors to come together in late 2023 and early 2024 to draft a comprehensive Refugee Response Plan. The plan aimed to identify projected humanitarian needs for vulnerable newly arrived refugees and host community members during the first six months of 2024.

During this reporting period, WFP sought to meet vulnerable refugees' essential needs via the provision of an integrated humanitarian assistance package for refugees residing within the Mbera Refugee Camp. The package is comprised of three activities: general food assistance, emergency school feeding, and malnutrition treatment. In terms of general food assistance, WFP provided monthly support to the most vulnerable refugees (classified as Group 1 in the Government's Social Registry, developed in collaboration with WFP and UNHCR in 2021 [3]) as well as new arrival refugee households, via unconditional cash transfers.

For emergency school feeding, WFP ensured the provision of one daily hot meal (breakfast) for refugee primary school children attending one of the eight camp-based primary schools. A total of 7,622 primary school children (3,747 girls, 3,875 boys) in the eight Mbera Camp primary schools received hot breakfast daily (Super Cereal), prepared by volunteer cooks. Lastly, WFP provided supplementation treatment for children aged 06-59 months, as well as pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG), suffering from moderate acute malnutrition. These activities were implemented in close collaboration with UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Government of Mauritania's Food Security Commission (CSA) [4].

Faced with resource constraints in tandem with growing refugee figures, the 2024 refugee targeting strategy for general food distributions aimed to target solely those most vulnerable in the camp. During the January-February 2024 period, WFP provided cash assistance (USD 1,434,495) to 64,981 vulnerable refugees (35,626 women) via cash-in-envelope in collaboration with the CSA and financial service provider El Amana Bank (BEA). Prior to receiving their cash assistance, refugees were identified using biometrics, after which they were transferred to the bank line to receive their cash. The per-person cash ration was set at MRU 500 (approximately USD 12.50) to cover their food needs. Based on the May 2023 Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) analysis, which was conducted by UNHCR in close coordination with WFP, MRU 500 was determined to cover the estimated per-person food gap [5], accounting for inflation between the study and the time of distributions. No outcome-level monitoring surveys took place during this reporting period [6].

Malnutrition remains of great concern in the HEC Region. As per the 2022 SMART survey, this region had one of the highest prevalence rates of chronic malnutrition at a staggering 28.5 percent, with Mbera recording a rate of 28.9 percent. Thus, as part of its humanitarian package, WFP provided supplementation of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) [7]. This activity reached 581 children (292 girls, 289 boys) and 317 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls. WFP complemented its nutrition treatment activities with awareness-raising sessions on best nutrition practices,

hygiene, prenatal and postnatal care at health centres and when conducting home visits, reaching an estimated 4,405 people (3,714 women and 691 men) during this period. Malnutrition prevention activities were planned during the reporting period; however, they were not implemented due to the lack of funding in this area and the prioritisation of these efforts for Mauritania's lean season, which occurred later in the year.

In addition to providing assistance in the Mbera Refugee Camp and in response to the out-of-camp refugee influx, WFP received United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) funding in late February. This allowed WFP to conduct a series of assessments to better discern needs in out-of-camp dispersed villages. Starting in February 2024, WFP conducted several activities: a comprehensive targeting exercise of refugee households in 86 villages in the Hodh Ech Chargui Region; a baseline survey for WFP's out-of-camp response; and a market functionality index (MFI) [8] analysis. The results of this analysis, which were available in March, permitted WFP—in addition to other key stakeholders—to prioritize those most vulnerable for assistance.

Strategic outcome 1 was funded at 61 percent of the needs-based plan. The total funding received was 62 percent consumed during the January-February 2024 period. In terms of funding, the coverage for the reporting period remains below the identified needs, partly because it accounts for only two months rather than the full 12-month period used in the needs calculations. While adequate funding was mobilized to support in-camp assistance for the most vulnerable and newly arrived refugees, assistance for moderately vulnerable (Group 2, as per the government's Social Registry classification) remained underfunded. Since the 2021 targeting exercise, Group 2's needs have worsened due to adverse developments, including restricted movement and access, as well as rising inflation, which is reflected in outcome-level reporting. This underscores the critical need to sustain life-saving assistance for the most vulnerable while simultaneously advancing durable and livelihood-focused solutions for other groups. In parallel with the increasing needs due to the rising influx of refugees from Mali, WFP continued to boost its advocacy and resource mobilization efforts, in coordination with UNHCR and other actors on the ground.

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



WFP provided **two daily hot meals** (breakfast and lunch) to **approximately 50,186 primary school children** (26,008 girls, 24,178 boys) in **381 schools**



Distributed **342,43 metric tons of commodities** (comprised of vegetable oil, split peas and rice) were **distributed to schools**

During the reporting period, WFP only conducted the school feeding activity, with strategic outcome 2 receiving no funding for general food assistance in January and February 2024. The school feeding activity was funded at 32 percent of the needs-based plan total of USD 940,000 in direct operating costs, represented 28 percent of Mauritania's national school feeding programme and experienced no pipeline break in January-February 2024.

Despite a relatively good 2023-2024 winter season, the November 2023 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis, also known as *Cadre Harmonisé*, estimated that approximately 364,768 people in 10 *moughataas* [1] would be in Phase 3 ("crisis") [2] during the upcoming 2024 lean season (June-September 2024). This figure, representing 8 percent of the national population, suggested that the 2024 lean season response would have been less extensive than the previous year. However, it would still significantly impact a significant portion of the most vulnerable people.

One key observation over the course of the 2019-2023 Country Strategic Plan (CSP) has been the Government's ever-growing ownership of the lean season process. This began with the establishment of a Food and Nutrition Crisis Prevention and Response Facility (DCAN, in French) [3] in 2020, along with greater financial allocations to the lean season cyclic response, via social protection programmes between 2021-2023. During the reporting period of January-February 2024, WFP prepared for the 2024 lean season by supporting the Government and the Food Security Commission (CSA) in developing the National Response Plan, offering key data, based on previous responses of the same nature. While awaiting the February-March 2024 analysis exercise, WFP prepared to contribute to strengthening the shock-reactive social protection system by providing financial and technical support to the *El Maouna* programme [4], one of the Government of Mauritania's shock-responsive social protection initiatives. This support aimed at implementing the 2024 lean season response via general cash transfers to vulnerable households, alongside a malnutrition prevention cash top-up for households with pregnant and breastfeeding women or girls, as well as children aged 6 to 23 months.

The school meals component of the integrated resilience package supported the Government of Mauritania's National School Feeding Programme and served the double objective of improving students' learning capabilities while also enhancing their nutrition. During this reporting period, WFP's school meals assistance represented roughly 30 percent of the nation's overall school feeding programme. It provided two daily hot meals (breakfast and lunch) to approximately 50,186 primary school children (26,008 girls, 24,178 boys) in 381 schools across three *wilayas*/regions (Assaba, Guidimakha and Hodh Ech Chargui). A total of 342,43 metric tons of commodities comprised of vegetable oil, split peas and rice were distributed. Additionally, in January and February 2024, WFP supported the government with the formulation of its School Meals Coalition commitments and overall action plan for 2024.

Lastly, WFP sought to improve clean cooking methods at targeted schools, with a particular focus on the use of liquid petroleum gas (LPG). In February 2024, a mission was carried out to evaluate gaps in the LPG and improved cook-stoves pilot, which has been tested in six schools since late 2022. The aim was to assess the use of gas and identify challenges that need to be addressed in order to scale up this model. Initial results demonstrated the pilot's success, with school cooks highlighting that the use of gas reduced cooking time, decreased smoke, and minimized the need of firewood. The assessment demonstrated improved cook-stoves reduced the cost of meal preparation and resulted in a significant decrease in firewood consumption, by around 90 percent.

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



WFP reached **10,615 beneficiaries** (8,463 children of which 4,417 girls and 4,046 boys, and 2,152 PBWG) **within 445 nutrition rehabilitation**



Conducted **awareness sessions** on family practices, infant feeding, hygiene, nutrition, and fortified food consumption to **11,268 people**

Malnutrition supplementation remained a key element of WFP Mauritania's integrated resilience approach in early 2024, with a shift occurring as part of the new Country Strategic Plan (CSP). This activity supported the Government in providing moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) supplementation [1], before it becomes life-threatening. Strategic outcome 3 was funded at 38 percent for direct operating cost for MAM treatment as per the needs-based plan for this period.

For the January-February 2024 period, WFP provided supplementation for MAM in the resilience regions, where it offers a package of activities, including Food Assistance for Assets, nutrition and school meals in Assaba, Guidimakha and Hodh Ech Chargui. Nutrition activities included the supplementation of MAM by providing specialized nutritional foods to children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG). Additionally, nutrition-sensitive approaches were integrated in the overall resilience package. In 2024, WFP reached 10,615 beneficiaries (8,463 children of which 4,417 girls and 4,046 boys, and 2,152 PBWG) within 445 nutrition rehabilitation centres (CRENAMs in French [2]). Children aged 6-59 months received daily 100g of ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF), while PBWG received daily 250g of super cereal and 25g of oil. The programme also promoted behaviour change by integrating awareness-raising activities on key family practices, gender and nutrition. Approximately 11,268 people (including 10,481 women and 787 men), participated in awareness-raising sessions on key family practices, infant and young child feeding, hygiene, nutrition, and the use and consumption of fortified and nutritious local products. These sessions were crucial for strengthening community ownership of nutrition programmes.

WFP continued to implement this activity in close collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), with the aim of providing a continuum of care in nutrition. Part of its partnership with UNICEF involved the support of care groups (GASPAs in French [3]), to reinforce prevention activities in 12 villages where drops in school admissions had occurred during the year. This activity consisted of raising awareness among pregnant and breastfeeding women about infant and young child feeding (IYCF) [4]. It also served as a platform for community actions, such as income-generating activities, supplementation, screening, home visits and more.

In addition to MAM's implementation, and in-line with its organisational goal of linking all activities to system strengthening, WFP supported the secondment of a nutritionist to the Nutrition Division of the Food Security Commission (CSA). This aimed to enhance the division's overall capacities and assist in the transition of supplementation activities to the Government by the end of 2028. This collaboration involved maintaining a three-party agreement with the CSA and SIC4Change - a non-governmental organization (NGO) devoted to finding and implementing innovative solutions to persistent social challenges -, for the implementation of the *Nut4Health: Innovation to help reduce maternal and child malnutrition* project. The initiative seeks to reduce maternal and child malnutrition through the Nut4Health platform, which integrates technology and community action. It does so through three key measures: first, by identifying malnutrition cases at early stages through active screening; second, by promoting changes in nutritional practices and prenatal care via a telematic counselling programme during the critical 1,000-day window; and third, by providing health centres with an interactive tool to guide nutrition treatment and messaging activities.

As malnutrition remains a challenge in Mauritania, WFP will continue to prioritise MAM supplementation and awareness-raising activities on the consequences of malnutrition, while coordinating with the government and partners to maximise impact. The partnerships and initiatives launched in early 2024 will be essential in sustaining and strengthening these efforts as the new CSP period began in March 2024.

## Strategic outcome 04: Food-insecure populations and communities exposed to climate shocks in targeted areas have more resilient livelihoods and sustainable food systems all year



WFP supported **6,114 people**, helping them build over **21 community assets**, and distributing **USD 182,572 in cash**



**795 smallholder farmers** participated in **Smallholder Agricultural Market Support (SAMS)** initiatives

With 70 percent of its population living in rural areas and directly reliant on natural resources for their livelihoods [1], environmental degradation severely hinders the country's development. To address these challenges, WFP's asset creation and livelihood activities under strategic outcome 4 served as the cornerstone of its integrated resilience package. These activities were concentrated in chronically food-insecure and shock-prone zones, and focused on land and soil rehabilitation, water conservation, reforestation, and erosion mitigation. Vulnerable households participated in creating these assets, while receiving cash transfers to meet their immediate essential needs.

A key factor in the sustainability of these initiatives was the early and active engagement of communities. WFP employed community-based participatory planning and conducted multiple rounds of focus group discussions, to ensure a deep understanding of each community's unique needs. This approach empowered communities to identify their priorities and propose actionable solutions. To promote comprehensive and inclusive development plans, WFP also ensured the participation of all community members to the discussions, including women, youth, and people living with disabilities.

In the implementation of strategic outcome 4, WFP prioritised the optimal alignment of its integrated resilience package. All resilience sites received Food Assistance for Assets (FFA), school meals, as well as malnutrition treatment and prevention support. WFP also collaborated with the UN International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) to deliver a more holistic response by integrating activities at schools, health centres, and at community level. By 1 March 2024, WFP and UNICEF had achieved full convergence in 16 sites [2] and conducted joint monitoring and planning workshops to strengthen their collaborative approach.

During January and February 2024, WFP supported 6,114 people (52 percent women) across 20 villages in three targeted regions [3]. Participants contributed to the construction of over 21 community assets, while WFP provided USD 182,572 in cash transfers to meet their immediate food needs. This monetary assistance helped households cover food, health, and school expenses and enabled investments in income-generating activities. Asset creation activities restored 193 hectares of agricultural land, much of which was previously classified as "lost" for production, and rehabilitated two dams. These efforts complemented the provision of nutrient-rich vegetables, enhancing standard school meal rations, feeding students and teaching them about the importance of a diversified diet.

Ensuring the active engagement of women was central to WFP's FFA approach. Activities were scheduled to accommodate women's daily responsibilities, with communities organizing on-site babysitting to allow female participants with small children to actively participate while remaining close to their children. Women often took turns managing childcare and cooking to balance household and FFA commitments, which is proven to support their long-term economic empowerment. WFP also provided gender-focused training for cooperating partners to better integrate gender considerations into the design and delivery of resilience activities. Specific training and support were also provided to women to enhance their access to productive resources and information relevant to asset creation.

Beyond asset creation, WFP worked to enhance local and regional food systems by focusing on production and market linkages through six Smallholder Agricultural Market Support (SAMS) activities. These initiatives were started in five pilot villages in the Guidimakha Region, involving 795 smallholder farmers (562 women and 233 men). SAMS activities included capacity-building sessions on farming and market gardening techniques, as well as training on cooperative governance, asset management, and good nutritional practices.

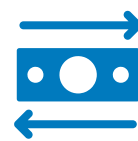
Through its integrated resilience package, WFP not only provided immediate support to vulnerable communities, but also laid the groundwork for long-term sustainability by engaging communities, promoting inclusion, and strengthening local food systems. By addressing environmental degradation and fostering resilience, WFP contributed to the country's broader development goals.

Strategic outcome 4 was funded at 95 percent of direct operating costs according to the needs-based plan and the total funding received was consumed up to 100 percent during this reporting period, proving once again its critical role in WFP's operations in Mauritania.

## Strategic outcome 05: National institutions have strengthened capacities to manage food-security, nutrition and social protection policies and programmes, including an adaptive (shock-responsive) social protection system, by 2030



WFP chosen as the **lead** of the **Social Protection Working Group** in Mauritania



**Increased accuracy** and **accountability** of cash transfer operations through enhanced **technical cooperation** with the **Social Registry**

In January 2024, WFP provided critical support to the Food and Nutrition Crisis Prevention and Response Facility (DCAN), in preparation for the 2024 lean season response, following the projected food security analysis of the November 2023 *Cadre Harmonisé*.

Thanks to WFP's technical inputs, significant progress was made in developing a procedures manual for the National Fund for Food and Nutrition Crisis Response (FNRCAN [1]). This manual details the official fiduciary circuit of a special account dedicated to crisis response, as well as the mechanisms linked to the different activities of the National Response Plan (such as cash transfers, food and nutrition). Additionally, on 10 and 11 January 2024, WFP, in collaboration with the World Bank and the French Development Agency [2], supported the Food Security Commission with the organization of a lesson learned workshop and technical exchange to review and draw insights from the roll out of the FRNCAN.

Further, in collaboration with the World Bank, WFP supported the Government of Mauritania in establishing a monitoring and evaluation system to strengthen the implementation of DCAN. In parallel, WFP continued to support the Government in the development of its National Response Plan for 2024. As part of its institutional support to the Mauritanian government, WFP also provided technical and material assistance for the operationalization of the DCAN. In this regard, in February 2024, WFP and the Nutrition Division of the Food Security Commission (CSA) discussed addressing the communication and visibility gap surrounding the DCAN. In response to a request from the CSA, WFP increased the budget allocated to produce the documentary film, combining animated videos and interviews to reach a broader audience.

In January 2024, WFP was elected by technical and financial partners (PTFs) [3] to lead the Social Protection Working Group in Mauritania. Composed of 14 members, including the World Bank, UN International Child Emergency Fund (UNICEF) and UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the working group's primary mission is to effectively support the strengthening of the national social protection system, making it more adaptive and responsive to shocks. It also aims to promote the expansion of social protection to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) objectives and align with the strategic priorities of the national strategy, the Accelerated Growth and Shared Prosperity Strategy (SCAPP) [4], as well as other ongoing national strategies that incorporate a social protection dimension. During its tenure, WFP took the lead in ensuring all stakeholders' active participation work towards the working group's shared objectives. This was delivered by ensuring that each member provided updates to the National Social Protection Strategy, offered regular updates to the Social Registry, refined targeting modalities, advocated around the FNRCAN's work, and coordinated social protection's expansion to include refugees and host communities. As the lead and to enhance overall effectiveness, WFP has been actively coordinating the group's efforts by organising and facilitating meetings, fostering collaboration, and establishing thematic sub-groups (especially on economic inclusion, refugee inclusion, and website creation). This working group significantly enhanced responses' coordination to government requests, particularly in relation to the comprehensive update of the Social Registry (*mise à jour intégrale*, in French).

In February 2024, WFP supported the Ministry of Economy and Finance in organizing a workshop to present the findings of a knowledge-sharing visit to Senegal conducted in November 2023. The workshop brought together ten representatives from the government and civil society, providing a platform to share insights, lessons learned, and best practices from the visit, with relevant stakeholders in Mauritania. This event facilitated the dissemination of key information and inspired contributors to the revision of the National Social Protection Strategy, ultimately enhancing its content and relevance.

Furthermore, in February 2024, a technical working session was held with the Social Registry to review the performance of *Taazour's* payment and monitoring platform, used during the 2023 lean season distributions (Taazour is the



Mauritanian Government's General Delegation for National Solidarity and the Fight against Exclusion). Key recommendations were shared in advance of the 2024 response to enhance user experience, transparency, as well as reporting and monitoring. These improvements in turn increased the accuracy and accountability of cash transfer operations.

In addition to social protection support, activities under this outcome also focused on financial instruments link to WFP's operations, including macro insurance and anticipatory action. From 6 to 9 February 2024, the African Risk Capacity (ARC) Mauritania technical working group, for which WFP serves as the secretariat, convened with the ARC agency technical team to evaluate and analyse the 2023 rainy season. The team identified the best parameters to use for the next season using the African Risk View [5] platform. The evaluation centred around two drought insurance policies (pastoral and agricultural) and a technical review of the drought models to be used in 2024. For this evaluation, the WRSI [6] drought index for the 2023 season indicated no significant drought at the national level, except for a few districts in the Brakna and HEC regions, where some areas experienced slight deficiencies. Crop condition data generally confirmed a normal situation, indicating that the agricultural policy was not activated for 2023-2024 due to the favourable rainy season. However, the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) [7] analysis revealed a contrasting scenario, demonstrating a significant pasture deficit in the Brakna and HEC Regions, while abundant forage was observed in the Assaba, Gorgol, Guidimakha, and part of the HEC Regions. Thus, the pastoral insurance was not activated either. Simulation exercises were organized during a parametrization workshop to determine the best dataset and parameters for the next insurance programme. The ARC technical working group selected the dataset Climate Hazards Group InfraRed Precipitation with Stations (CHIRPS) [8], citing its superior ability to detect drought within the country compared to the Climate Hazards Group InfraRed Precipitation (CHIRP) [9] dataset, which was deemed to underestimate drought conditions.

In January 2024, WFP started a regional anticipatory action [10] (AA) programme, alongside four other countries in the Sahel (Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Niger), for the 2024-2028 period. The programme aims to reduce the impacts of foreseeable climate risks, particularly droughts, on vulnerable people's livelihoods and food security. During the January-February 2024 period, WFP conducted initial consultations with key stakeholders to flesh out the AA framework. This involved organizing bilateral meetings with key government structures (National Meteorology Office, Ministries of Agriculture and Livestock, the Food Security Commission and *Taazour* [11]) to define areas of collaboration on climate risk management. From these discussions, WFP developed a mapping of UN agencies and NGOs involved in AA-related activities in order to identify synergies. Finally, WFP led the set-up of the AA Technical Working Group, by drafting its Terms of Reference and defining the members' roles and responsibilities.

Over the reporting period, strategic outcome 5 was well funded at 287 percent according to the Needs-based Plan. The total funding received was consumed up to 92 percent during the January-February period.

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



**UNHAS transported 190 passengers and carried over 180 kg of cargo** from Nouakchott to Bassikounou, Kiffa, and Nema



**14 organizations**, including UN agencies, donors, and NGOs, **relied on UNHAS to support and monitor humanitarian efforts nationwide**

The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), established in 2012, played a vital role in providing essential access to remote areas in Mauritania. This was essential to reach Bassikounou in the southeast, which by February 2024 hosted over 181,581 refugees and became the main area for humanitarian response in the Hodh Ech Chargui Region. UNHAS flights from Nouakchott to Bassikounou take approximately two and a half hours, compared to the the three-day road travel alternative it would entail.

Between January and February 2024, UNHAS, managed by WFP, transported 190 passengers and carried 180kg of cargo from Nouakchott to Bassikounou, Kiffa, and Nema. During this period, a total of 14 organizations - including UN agencies, donor and diplomatic representations, and international and national NGOs - relied on UNHAS to implement and monitor their humanitarian efforts in the country. UNHAS continued operating 2 flights per week. Despite generous donor contributions, UNHAS continued to face funding shortfalls, seeking cost-saving mechanisms to allow for uninterrupted service.

In terms of service provision, WFP successfully achieved several key objectives for the end of the Country Strategic Plan 2019-2024. WFP led a well-staffed UNHAS team and increased productivity. Internal control systems were enhanced across various supply chain functions, including procurement, transport, warehouse management, commodity accounting and funds management to allow for more streamlined service provision.

# Cross-cutting results

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

In Mauritania, significant progress has been made in the field of gender and women's empowerment in close collaboration between the government, civil society and technical and financial partners, including United Nations system agencies. These advancements reflect a strong political will and joint efforts to promote the rights of women and girls. In the last few years, Mauritania had four major achievements in this regard. The first was the creation of the National Observatory for the Rights of Women and Girls (ONDFG)[1], which, since 2020, has played a key consultative role in monitoring, protecting, and promoting the rights of women and girls within public policies. Second, Mauritania established multisectoral platforms to combat gender-based violence (GBV)[2], which cover all regions of the country, thereby strengthening prevention and intervention mechanisms against violence. Thirdly, in 2022 it adopted a regional mechanism for the protection of women and girls, mobilizing regional authorities and civil society actors to identify and effectively respond to various forms of violence. Lastly, it opened 9 shelters across the country for survivors of violence, providing legal and psychological support services, thus ensuring appropriate and comprehensive care for victims. These initiatives, supported by a broad partnership with relevant actors, demonstrate a concrete commitment to gender equality and support for women and girls affected by violence in Mauritania. However, the country has not yet voted the draft bill against violence of women and girls (Loi KARAMA) [3] despite various protests organized by civil society, the latest of which took place on 27 November 2023.

To support Mauritania's efforts, the WFP Gender Results Network (GRN) in-country conducted activities in January and February 2024 to advance the integration of gender considerations into its operations. A working session took place in Nouakchott to draft the Country Office's 2024 Gender Action Plan (GAP). This strategic document defined key priorities and actions to embed gender equality and women's empowerment across programmes and operations. In the session, participants reviewed progress from 2023, identified challenges, and set targets aligned with WFP's Global Gender Policy and the Mauritania Country Strategic Plan (CSP). The 2024 GAP therefore includes key components for WFP's success in promoting gender equality, such as gender-sensitive programming, resource allocation, capacity-building initiatives, and monitoring frameworks with gender-responsive indicators.

Mauritania's efforts reflect its ongoing commitment to advancing gender equality, yet sustained action and policy reforms remain essential to achieving lasting progress in the protection and empowerment of women and girls. In parallel, WFP remains dedicated to highlighting the importance of integrating gender considerations across all aspects of its programming. The 2024 Gender Action Plan will serve as a vital framework for enhancing WFP's contribution to gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in Mauritania in the years ahead.

# 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**

Throughout Mauritania's Country Strategic Plan period (2019-2023), WFP remained committed to ensuring food security, while prioritizing the safety, dignity, and well-being of affected people. Between January and February 2024, WFP organised a series of capacity-building sessions for its staff on Protection from Sexual Exploitation, Abuse, and Harassment (PSEAH) and Gender-Based Violence (GBV). To ensure this reached all staff (including those in the most remote areas), the Gender and Protection Officer travelled to the field office in Bassikounou to deliver training to colleagues on the group. SEAH training sessions were also held for private sector partners, including teams from WFP's two financial service providers (FSPs), namely the Mauritanian Bank for International Trade (BMCI) and El Amana Bank (BEA). Awareness materials were developed and translated into Arabic, while key messages and reporting channel flyers are now being translated into local languages to ensure wider reach and accessibility.

Monthly meetings with gender and protection focal points (GPPFs) from Cooperating Partners were established to analyse developments in the field, discuss challenges, and monitor progress against gender and protection-related activities. This regular engagement provides WFP with real-time insights and allows tailored support to Cooperating Partners. These initiatives collectively demonstrate WFP Mauritania's commitment to ensuring robust protection, accountability, and responsiveness to the needs, of both its staff and the communities it serves.

Additionally, before any distribution, WFP briefs cooperating partners and staff responsible for ensuring adherence to humanitarian principles, protection and accountability. These sessions also reinforce WFP's Zero Tolerance policy on fraud, corruption, sexual exploitation and abuse toward those it supports. WFP also implemented several measures (such as posters and toll-free number) to guarantee free and meaningful access to distribution sites and solicit feedback on the process and assistance. Key messages were developed and disseminated to beneficiaries, highlighting the purpose, source, use, amount, and duration of the assistance.

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

Through these efforts, WFP reaffirmed its commitment to upholding the highest standards of protection, accountability, and inclusivity, ensuring that food assistance is delivered with dignity and in a manner that is transparent, accessible, and responsive to the needs of the communities it serves.

# 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)

Highly vulnerable to climate change and environmental degradation, Mauritania is exposed to cyclical droughts, with consequences on the livelihoods of rural and transhumant populations. The country is also threatened by rising sea levels and the fragility of the dune belt along the coast, which affect agriculture, marine ecosystems, residential areas, and coastlines. Women and children, who are often tasked with collecting firewood and water, are adversely affected by the negative impacts of the climate crisis, and forced to travel longer distances to collect these resources. In terms of social factors, market linkages remain nascent, notably for commodities produced locally to reach larger markets. Cold chains are particularly weak, with limited access to electricity and cold storage. In addition, rural water supply remains limited, with poor and unstable institutional frameworks in place for water management.

Looking forward, in January 2024, WFP Mauritania onboarded an Environmental Advisor who worked to develop a roadmap vis-à-vis clean cooking, clean energy and fuel-efficient activities that can be incorporated into the 2024-2028 Country Strategic Plan. Further, WFP has established the groundwork for continued expansion of ESS assessments and attention in all resilience sites going forward.

## Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP Mauritania launched an 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.

WFP is now in Phase 3 of the EMS launch, which focuses on implementation support and monitoring. In January and February 2024, WFP supported cooperating partners with drafting Terms of Reference for consultants in order to deploy EMS screening tools, which will be used during the process of determining the action plan and associated assets to be created.

Additionally, throughout the rest of the year, WFP plans to continue to enhance its environmental sustainability efforts by integrating climate risk management into its programmes, supporting the government in scaling up responses to climate shocks, and exploring innovative solutions such as drought insurance and clean energy initiatives.

# 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**

During the first two months of 2024, WFP carried out activities to supplement moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) as well as prevent malnutrition as part of the integrated resilience package. In order to ensure early diagnosis of MAM and the continuum of care using digital tools for better beneficiary tracking, a total of 14 auxiliaries (12 women and 2 men), including four (4) Food Security Commission (CSA)-supported community healthcare workers and eight (8) WFP-supported community healthcare workers were trained on the use of the Nut4health tool. This tool, which was implemented in close collaboration with the international Non-Governmental Organization SIC4Change, allowed for the facilitation of referrals and counter-referrals for children aged 6-59 months suffering from malnutrition (moderate or severe) to healthcare facilities. In addition, 35 pregnant and breastfeeding women continued to receive telematic messages on infant and young child feeding practices, essential family practices, and hygiene, reinforcing efforts to prevent malnutrition.

During the new Country Strategic Plan period (starting from March 2024), WFP plans to further integrate nutrition across its programmes, enhance malnutrition prevention through cash top-ups and community-based initiatives, and strengthen national food systems by supporting local production of fortified foods and improving food safety standards.

# Partnerships

WFP Mauritania is committed to working with a diverse range of partners to address the needs of vulnerable populations effectively, and to strengthen government systems to support those in need. Ensuring accountability remains a top priority. This is achieved with transparent communication of report findings, targeting methodologies, and the application of predefined vulnerability criteria. This collaborative process involves close coordination with government counterparts and other United Nations agencies.

In early 2024, WFP continued to diversify its funding portfolio in Mauritania. Efforts included sustained engagement with traditional donors such as Germany, the United States, France, and the European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO). WFP also leveraged UN funding sources, and expanded its outreach to non-traditional donors, including Gulf States, the Republic of Korea, and the private sector. WFP also advocated for multi-year and flexible funding to support malnutrition treatment in the regions of Guidimakha and Assaba.

To strengthen donor relationships, WFP provided regular operational updates, organized meetings, briefings, and field visits, and hosted donor-focused events. Between January and February 2024, WFP organized 15 donor meetings, 3 field visits, and 1 donor event. In February, WFP welcomed two significant missions to the Assaba Region. The first was a joint mission with the UN International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), led by the UN Resident Coordinator and the German Ambassador to Mauritania. This mission visited resilience activities in Gvave Gurjuma, Gvava Peuhl, and Worty. Recommendations from the visit included strengthening collaboration between WFP, UNICEF, and the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ); increasing the involvement of local communes in implementing activities; and facilitating access to microcredit for village cooperatives. The second mission was a technical visit conducted with UNICEF and the Head of Cooperation of the German Embassy to Mauritania. During this visit, resilience activities in Gvave Gurjuma and Worty were evaluated, with a focus on targeting vulnerable populations, fostering community ownership of development techniques, and ensuring support from regional authorities. The mission emphasized the need to consolidate achievements through innovative actions that enhance cooperation between government agencies, UN partners, and other stakeholders.

Despite successes in mobilizing resources from traditional donors, accessing non-traditional funding remained challenging. Competing crises in other Sahelian countries and regions often result in Mauritania being deprioritized for funding. Additionally, international private sector organizations and foundations lack awareness of Mauritania's context, humanitarian needs, and food security situation. The local private sector is also limited, predominantly consisting of banks and mining companies.

WFP cannot address all local needs on its own, as its resources and capacity are limited. Given these constraints, WFP focuses on operational partnerships to complement its resilience efforts. To do so, WFP reinforced its collaborations with government technical services, UN agencies, national and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), national programmes, and International Financial Institutions (IFI). Strategic partnerships are in place with governmental structures, notably the Food Security Commission (CSA), for activity planning and supervision, promoting national ownership and sustainability. WFP also partners with various ministries, including those for agriculture, health, water, and the environment, and supports the Government - in collaboration with the World Bank - in enhancing its crisis response mechanisms, refining targeting, and expanding social protection programmes for vulnerable groups.

In January and February 2024, WFP remained committed to fostering collaboration with government entities, UN agencies, and financial institutions. This aim will continue in the new Country Strategic Plan period to enhance resilience, improve food security, and ensure sustainable impact across its interventions.

## Focus on localization

National civil society supports WFP's partnerships with local NGOs in areas such as nutrition, school feeding, asset creation, and social protection. This ensures WFP's efforts are targeted and effective, and align with the needs of Mauritania's most vulnerable people.

Locally, WFP made significant progress in recruiting NGOs to implement activities and monitor outcomes of the integrated resilience package. In response to the call for proposals, 50 NGOs—8 international and 42 national—applied. WFP collaborated closely with these organisations to evaluate their technical capacities, presence in intervention areas, and relevant experience. The 29 NGOs shortlisted took part in joint field capacity assessments with WFP, where their ability to manage activities effectively (focusing on financial, administrative, and technical management) were evaluated. This process ensured that selected partners were well-equipped to implement and sustain the planned

interventions, reinforcing WFP's commitment to resilience through strategic partnerships.

For its emergency response at the M'bera camp, WFP signed amendments with the two cooperating partners operating in the area: the national NGOs ADICOR[1] and ESD[2]. These extensions ensured the continuation of nutrition and school feeding activities throughout January and February 2024, while preparations were underway for a call for proposals to recruit new partners for the camp's operations.

## Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

In Mauritania, WFP collaborates with several UN agencies to increase impact. For instance, it works in close coordination with UNICEF to define coverage areas that strengthen community resilience. This joint approach ensures targeted, effective, and aligned support for Mauritania's most vulnerable populations.

Additionally, WFP, UNICEF, and the World Bank (WB) have built a rich collaboration in the Sahel, which is fostering improved coordination in Mauritania between government bodies and the three entities, including as part of the Social Protection Working Group. This collaboration accompanies the government in its support for national safety net programmes with shock-response components. The WFP-UNICEF-WB partnership recognizes that strengthening adaptive social protection requires the collaboration of social protection, disaster risk management, climate, and humanitarian actors to tap into each other's expertise and networks.

In summary, WFP made significant strides in strengthening its partnerships across multiple levels during the Country Strategic Plan period ending in February 2024. These efforts highlight WFP's commitment to building strong collaborations and sustaining vital interventions for vulnerable communities.



# Financial Overview

Mauritania's five-year Country Strategic Plan (CSP) started in January 2019 and ended in February 2024. Consequently, the CSP was active for 2 months during the year 2024. Throughout the five years of the CSP, WFP mobilized USD 188 million - 65 percent of the CSP's budget of USD 287 million. Ninety percent of the funds came from direct multilateral contributions, 5 percent from multilaterals, and 5 percent from other contributions. A significant amount of the funds received during the life of the CSP came from the European Commission, France, Germany, The United Kingdom as well as the United States of America's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA).

Five of the six strategic outcomes of the CSP were resourced at over 70 percent during the 5 years, enabling WFP to provide the intended food assistance to most of the targeted populations. Strategic outcome 6, aimed at supporting humanitarian and development partners with common services for year-round operations, was the lowest funded with only 26 percent of the required funding. Despite the United Nations Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) being 99 percent funded, WFP could only provide 3 percent of the anticipated USD 46 million in on-demand logistics services to the Government and other partners. This was due to the low levels of on-demand services requested from WFP.

During the reporting period (the two months in 2024 when the CSP was active), WFP was winding down. Consequently, WFP did not receive a significant amount of new funding. The USD 5 million that was available in 2024 was brought forward from 2023 and represented 44 percent of the USD 11.2 million needs-based plan for the two months.

Strategic outcome 1, targeting crisis-affected people, including refugees, had 61 percent of the required resources in 2024. These funds came from the previous years' contributions mostly from the USA, the United Kingdom, Germany and Spain. Activities within strategic outcome 2, where WFP targeted food-insecure populations, including school-age children, had 40 percent of the required funding.

At the end of the CSP, WFP had some specialized nutritious food within strategic outcome 3. These were transferred to the follow-on CSP. The transfer process created a negative value under available resources in the ending CSP, since these commodities had already been expensed in prior years and their value needed to be reflected in the new CSP. This is also observed in the Indirect Support Costs (ISC), where there is a negative resource availability, this being the ISC associated with the value of resources that need to be transferred to the new CSP.

Available resources in strategic outcome 4 constituted 95 percent of the requirements for 2024. WFP managed to utilise all available funds within the strategic outcome, enabling the organisation to provide the intended livelihood support to food insecure households, including the development and rehabilitation of natural and productive assets through Food for Assets (FFA).




































For the 2 months of implementation in 2024, WFP had kept a conservative plan of less than USD 200,000 in strategic outcome 5. WFP implemented approximately three times of what had been planned. Availability of resources enabled WFP to convene key stakeholders and orient them on the new CSP. WFP also facilitated exchange visits of key partners to The Gambia, Mali and Senegal.

WFP looks forward to continued engagement with the Government, the donor community, as well as with partners, during the implementation of the new USD 417 million CSP, until the end of 2028.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	3,994,779	2,553,925	2,258,198	2,239,047
SO01: Crisis-affected people in targeted areas, including refugees, are able to meet basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises	3,054,972	1,643,160	1,873,067	1,872,367
Activity 01: Provide an integrated assistance package to refugees, including food assistance (conditional and/or unconditional), school meals, and specialized nutritious food to children and PLW/Gs for malnutrition prevention and treatment.	3,054,972	1,643,160	1,873,067	1,872,367
SO02: Food-insecure populations in targeted regions, including school-age children, have access to adequate and nutritious food all year	939,807	910,765	385,131	366,680
Activity 02: Provide seasonal food assistance to food insecure Mauritanian populations, integrating complementary specialized nutritious food for children (aged 6-23 months) as well as PLW/Gs.	0	0	127,877	109,426
Activity 03: Provide school meals to vulnerable Mauritanian children during the school year, in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home-grown school feeding).	939,807	910,765	257,253	257,253
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	283,090	8,230	-10,175	-11,297
SO03: Nutritionally vulnerable populations in targeted areas, including children and pregnant and lactating women and girls, have improved nutritional status all year	283,090	8,230	-10,175	-11,297

Activity 04: Among food insecure Mauritanian populations, provide specialized nutritious food for MAM treatment to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/Gs, nutrition-related messaging to women and men care providers, and cash transfers to PLW/Gs attending pre/post natal care	283,090	8,230	-10,175	-11,297
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	1,742,991	1,753,511	1,651,986	1,651,923
SO04: Food-insecure populations and communities exposed to climate shocks in targeted areas have more resilient livelihoods and sustainable food systems all year	1,742,991	1,753,511	1,651,986	1,651,923
Activity 05: Provide livelihood support to food insecure and at-risk Mauritanian households, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets (including FFA), through an integrated, equitable and participatory community approach	1,742,991	1,753,511	1,651,986	1,651,923
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	180,387	159,645	517,750	505,789
SO05: National institutions have strengthened capacities to manage food-security, nutrition and social protection policies and programmes, including an adaptive (shock-responsive) social protection system, by 2030	180,387	159,645	517,750	505,789
Activity 06: Provide capacity strengthening support to national institutions on the design and implementation of: i) a permanent response planning scheme for food security and nutrition with consolidated early warning and coordination mechanisms, ii) a national shock-responsive, nutrition-sensitive and gender transformative safety-net system, iii) and effective preparedness and supply chains operations	180,387	159,645	517,750	505,789

SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	 3,580,708	 540,330	 391,827	 391,827
SO06: Humanitarian and development partners have access to common services that permit them to reach and operate in targeted areas all year	 3,580,708	 540,330	 391,827	 391,827
Activity 07: Provide UNHAS flight services for partners, to access areas of humanitarian interventions	 488,246	 478,481	 390,082	 390,082
Activity 09: Provide on-demand logistics services to Government, United Nations and Non-Governmental partners to facilitate effective field operations (CPA Service Provision and platform activities)	 3,092,463	 61,849	 1,745	 1,745
Total Direct Operational Costs	 9,781,955	 5,015,641	 4,809,587	 4,777,289
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 950,514	 586,371	 737,463	 728,204
Total Direct Costs	 10,732,469	 5,602,012	 5,547,050	 5,505,492
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 477,068	 359,641	 -626,954	 -626,954
Grand Total	 11,209,537	 5,961,652	 4,920,096	 4,878,539

# Data Notes

## Operational context

[1] Registered new arrivals as per the UNHCR data of January-February 2024

[2] 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 (CH), créé le : 11/11/2023 - Mauritania | ReliefWeb

## Strategic outcome 01

[1] MINUSMA: United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali

[2] UNHCR Flow Monitoring – February 2024: <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/107455>

[3] In 2021, the Government's Social Registry – with pecuniary 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.

[4] CSA : Commissariat à la sécurité alimentaire, in French.

[5] The estimated food gap as per the May 2023 Mbera Camp Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) study stood at MRU 443 per person per month. Taking into account rising food inflation in tandem with increased demand in the camp due to the ongoing influx, WFP set the monthly ration to MRU 500 per person per month.

[6] The Market Functionality Index (MFI) is designed by WFP's Research, Assessment & Monitoring (RAM) and Supply Chain divisions and is part of the new Business Process Model for cash-based transfers. It is made to support the 'Market assessment and risk identification' and 'Market situation monitoring' processes of cash-based assistance operations and evaluated nine (9) key dimensions: 1) Assortment of essential goods, 2) Availability, 3) Price, 4) Resilience of supply chains, 5) Market competition, 6) Infrastructure, 7) Services, 8) Food quality, and 9) Access and protection. It also describes the procedure to calculate the index.

[7] 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.

Please note: This ACR covers the period of January-February 2024, during which WFP did not conduct outcome data collection. Values shown on the outcome results tables therefore correspond to final 2023 values.

## Strategic outcome 02

[1] Moughataas = district.

[2] 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 (CH), créé le : 11/11/2023 - Mauritania | ReliefWeb

[3] The DCAN is the Crisis Management body of the Government, specifically for acute food and nutrition security crises, tasked with the analysis, implementation and monitoring of the cyclic, yearly lean season response.

[4] El Maouna is one of the Government of Mauritania's shock-responsive social protection programmes.

Please note: This ACR covers the period of January-February 2024, during which WFP did not conduct outcome data collection. Values shown on the outcome results tables therefore correspond to final 2023 values.

## Strategic outcome 03

[1] 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.

[2] Community health centres in Mauritania are referred to as CRENAMs (Centres de Recuperation Nutritionnelles Ambulatoire pour les Enfants Moderelement Malnutrition).

[3] GASPA are groups for learning and monitoring optimal infant and young child feeding practices.

[4] Infant and young child feeding

Please note: This ACR covers the period of January-February 2024, during which WFP did not conduct data collection. Values shown on the outcome results tables therefore correspond to final 2023 values.

## Strategic outcome 04

[1] The economic situation in Mauritania report, World Bank, 2023.

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

[3] Assaba, Guidimakha and Hodh El Chargui.

Please note: This ACR covers the period of January-February 2024, during which WFP did not conduct data collection. Values shown on the outcome results tables therefore correspond to final 2023 values.

## Strategic outcome 05

[1] National Food and Nutrition Crisis Response Fund.

[2] French Development Agency (AFD).

[3] Technical and financial partners who are part of the Social Protection Group include WFP, UNICEF, FAO, ILO, WB, HCR, IOM, OMS, Enabel, ACF, UNDP, GIZ, AFD and the UK Embassy.

[4] Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Shared Prosperity.

[5] The software is the technical engine of the African Risk Capacity (ARC) Agency. The software tool allows for the monitoring of seasons and the estimation of the impact of disaster events in terms of numbers of people affected and the associated response costs.

[6] Water Requirement Satisfaction Index.

[7] Normalized Difference Vegetation Index.

[8] Climate Hazards Group InfraRed Precipitation with Stations.

[9] Climate Hazards Group IR Precipitation.

[10] Anticipatory actions are defined as actions that aim to prevent or mitigate – to the extent possible – the adverse effects of extreme weather on the food and nutrition situation of highly vulnerable populations.

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

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## Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] ONDFF: Observatoire de Défense des Droits de la Femme et de la Fille

[2] Mauritanie : plateforme de lutte contre les violences basées sur le genre à Atar, le drame des femmes victimes d'abandon conjugal

[3] Nouvelle version projet loi VBG 2023.pdf

Please note: This ACR covers the period of January-February 2024, during which WFP did not conduct data collection.

## Protection and accountability to affected people

Please note: This ACR covers the period of January-February 2024, during which WFP did not conduct data collection. Values shown on the tables therefore correspond to final 2023 values.

## Nutrition integration

Please note: This ACR covers the period of January-February 2024, during which WFP did not conduct data collection.

## Partnerships

[1] ADICOR : Appui au Développement Intégré des Communautés Rurales (Support for the Integrated Development of Rural Communities);

[2] ESD : Ensemble pour la Solidarité et le Développement (Together for Solidarity and Development).

# 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	94,234	60,217	64%
	female	102,114	72,017	71%
	total	196,348	132,234	67%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
0-23 months	male	5,888	3,702	63%
	female	5,435	4,273	79%
	total	11,323	7,975	70%
24-59 months	male	13,262	5,934	45%
	female	12,080	6,384	53%
	total	25,342	12,318	49%
5-11 years	male	44,643	33,077	74%
	female	44,394	35,264	79%
	total	89,037	68,341	77%
12-17 years	male	6,763	4,826	71%
	female	6,836	5,964	87%
	total	13,599	10,790	79%
18-59 years	male	21,267	11,154	52%
	female	30,647	18,518	60%
	total	51,914	29,672	57%
60+ years	male	2,411	1,524	63%
	female	2,722	1,614	59%
	total	5,133	3,138	61%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Refugee	67,500	67,392	100%
Resident	128,848	64,842	50%

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	67,000	6,114	9%
Malnutrition treatment programme	9,708	12,453	128%
School based programmes	59,540	57,808	97%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	60,100	64,981	108%

## Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Corn Soya Blend	19	22	117%
Iodised Salt	18	0	0%
Lentils	0	0	0%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	3	0	0%
Rice	902	3	0%
Vegetable Oil	90	1	1%
Wheat	0	0	0%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Corn Soya Blend	169	117	69%
Iodised Salt	8	4	47%
Lentils	85	0	0%
Micronutrient Powder	1	0	0%
Rice	317	162	51%
Split Peas	0	45	-
Vegetable Oil	32	15	46%
Wheat	0	0	0%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Corn Soya Blend	16	40	243%
LNS	0	58	-
Lentils	10	0	0%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	41	0	0%
Split Peas	0	21	-
Vegetable Oil	8	4	59%
Wheat	40	0	0%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 04			
Iodised Salt	0	0	0%
Lentils	0	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	0	0	0%
Wheat	0	0	0%

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	1,741,860	1,434,494	82%
Strategic Outcome 02			
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 04			
Cash	1,211,226	178,298	15%

## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Crisis-affected people in targeted areas, including refugees, are able to meet basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises					Crisis Response	
Output Results						
Activity 01: Provide an integrated assistance package to refugees, including food assistance (conditional and/or unconditional), school meals, and specialized nutritious food to children and PLW/Gs for malnutrition prevention and treatment.						
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs						
CSP Output 01: Crisis-affected beneficiaries receive timely and adequate food assistance (food or cash-based) in order to meet their food and nutrition requirements						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	General Distribution	Female	32,875	35,626	
			Male	27,225	29,355	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>60,100</b>	<b>64,981</b>	
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	1,010	2.71	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	1,741,860	1,434,495	
Corporate output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets						
CSP Output 03: Crisis-affected children attending school receive timely and adequate school meals in order to meet their food requirements						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	3,296	3,747	
			Male	3,404	3,875	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>6,700</b>	<b>7,622</b>	
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	16	13.09	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		School feeding (on-site)	Number	268,000	287,636	
CSP Output 04: Crisis-affected children and PLW/Gs receive adequate and timely specialized nutritious food in order to prevent and treat MAM						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	264	292	
			Male	236	289	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>581</b>	
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	200	317	
			Total	200	317	
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	6	9.66	

B.1.2 Quantity of fortified food provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT		0	0.37
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT		6	9.29

### Other Output

#### Activity 01: Provide an integrated assistance package to refugees, including food assistance (conditional and/or unconditional), school meals, and specialized nutritious food to children and PLW/Gs for malnutrition prevention and treatment.

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

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Individual	867	1,110

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

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

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

### Outcome Results

#### Activity 01: Provide an integrated assistance package to refugees, including food assistance (conditional and/or unconditional), school meals, and specialized nutritious food to children and PLW/Gs for malnutrition prevention and treatment.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Children - <b>Location:</b> Mauritania - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	98	≥98	≥98	99	99	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98	≥98	≥98	99	99	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	98	≥98	≥98	99	99	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> REFUGEES - <b>Location:</b> Bassikounou / Camp de Mbera - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	8	≥8	≥8	6.9	6.9	WFP survey
	Male	9	≥9	≥9	6.9	6.9	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	8	≥8	≥8	6.9	6.9	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees G2 - <b>Location:</b> Bassikounou - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							

Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	5.9	≤5	≤5	5.7	5.7	WFP survey
	Male	4.4	≤4	≤4	6.1	6.1	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	5.3	≤5	≤5	5.9	5.9	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	10.9	≤10	≤10	16.7	16.7	WFP survey
	Male	7.1	≤7	≤7	14	14	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	9.2	≤9	≤9	15.3	15.3	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	37	≤37	≤37	36.7	36.7	WFP survey
	Male	35.7	≤35	≤35	37.6	37.6	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	36.4	≤36	≤36	37.1	37.1	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	46.2	≥48	≥48	41	41	WFP survey
	Male	52.8	≥54	≥54	42.3	42.3	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	49.1	≥50	≥50	41.7	41.7	WFP survey
<b>Target Group: Refugees - Location: Bassikounou / Camp de Mbera - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>							
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	36.9	>38.9	>38.9	4.9	4.9	WFP survey
	Male	39.5	>41.5	>41.5	4.8	4.8	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	38.2	>40.2	>40.2	4.9	4.9	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	37	<35	<35	15	15	WFP survey
	Male	39.7	<37.7	<37.7	17	17	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	38.3	<36.3	<36.3	15.9	15.9	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	26.2	<24.2	<24.2	81	81	WFP survey
	Male	20.8	<18.8	<18.8	78.2	78.2	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	23.5	<21.5	<21.5	79.3	79.3	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	62	>64	>64	23.7	23.7	WFP survey
	Male	67.7	>69.7	>69.7	23.6	23.6	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	64.8	>66.8	>66.8	23.6	23.6	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	21.7	<19.7	<19.7	34.4	34.4	WFP survey
	Male	22.1	<20.1	<20.1	37	37	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	21.9	<19.9	<19.9	35.5	35.5	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	16.3	<14.3	<14.3	42	42	WFP survey
	Male	10.2	<8.2	<8.2	39.4	39.4	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	13.3	<11.3	<11.3	40.9	40.9	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	28.8	>30.8	>30.8	10.4	10.4	WFP survey
	Male	37.8	>39.8	>39.8	10.4	10.4	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	33.3	>35.3	>35.3	10.4	10.4	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	47	<45	<45	32	32	WFP survey
	Male	43.3	<41.3	<41.3	36	36	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	45.2	<43.2	<43.2	33.9	33.9	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	26.2	<24.2	<24.2	57.3	57.3	WFP survey
	Male	26.8	<24.8	<24.8	53.6	53.6	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	23.5	<21.5	<21.5	55.7	55.7	WFP survey
<b>Target Group: Refugees - Location: Bassikounou / Camp de Mbera - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition</b>							
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	<b>Overall</b>	15.4	>20	>20	22.1	22.1	WFP survey

Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	1.6	≥1.76	≥1.76	27.2	27.2	WFP survey
	Male	5.5	≥5.5	≥5.5	25.3	25.3	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	3.8	≥3.3	≥3.3	26.9	26.9	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	45.6	≥50.16	≥50.16	19.2	19.2	WFP survey
	Male	34.9	≥37.4	≥37.4	17.3	17.3	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	40.2	≥44.22	≥44.22	18	18	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female	12.4	≥13.64	≥13.64	12	12	WFP survey
	Male	13.7	≥15.07	≥15.07	12.7	12.7	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	13	≥14.3	≥14.3	12.3	12.3	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	0	>70	>70	9.2	9.2	WFP survey
	Male	0	>70	>70	10	10	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	>70	>70	9.8	9.8	WFP survey
<b>Target Group: Refugees - Location: Bassikounou / Camp de Mbera - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)</b>							
Annual change in enrolment	Female	10	≥10	≥10	17.8	17.8	WFP survey
	Male	7	≥7	≥7	16.71	16.71	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	8	≥8	≥8	17.24	17.24	WFP survey
Attendance rate	Female	68	≥98	≥98	84.45	84.45	WFP survey
	Male	95	≥97	≥97	83.35	83.35	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	82	≥98	≥98	84.64	84.64	WFP survey
<b>Target Group: Refugees - Location: Bassikounou - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	5	<9	<9	9.51	9.51	WFP survey
	Male	5	<9	<9	8.32	8.32	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	5	<9	<9	9.01	9.01	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	44	≥75	≥75	32	32	WFP survey
	Male	47	≥86	≥86	32.6	32.6	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	45	≥80	≥80	32.3	32.3	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	17.9	<13	<13	28	28	WFP survey
	Male	13	<6	<6	29.2	29.2	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	15.7	<10	<10	28	28	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	37.8	<10	<10	40.9	40.9	WFP survey
	Male	40	<6	<6	38.2	38.2	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	38.7	<8	<8	39.8	39.8	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	6	<17	<17	1.8	1.8	WFP survey
	Male	4	<8	<8	2.9	2.9	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	9	<13	<13	2.3	2.3	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	9	<18	<18	4.7	4.7	WFP survey
	Male	7	<26	<26	5.5	5.5	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	5	<21	<21	5	5	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	37	≤35	≤35	10.7	10.7	WFP survey
	Male	36	≤29	≤29	17.7	17.7	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	36	≤32	≤32	13.6	13.6	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	46	≥27	≥27	82.8	82.8	WFP survey
	Male	53	≥34	≥34	73.9	73.9	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	49	≥30	≥30	79.1	79.1	WFP survey



Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	100	>70	>70	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	>70	>70	100		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	>70	>70	100		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Bassikounou - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	2	<15	<15	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2	<15	<15	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	2	<15	<15	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<3	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	<3	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	1	≤1	≤1	2.41	2.41	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1	≤1	≤1	1.53	1.53	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	1	≤1	≤1	1.97	1.97	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	97.3	>75	>75	95.19	95.19	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	97.3	>75	>75	96.56	96.56	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	97.3	>75	>75	95.86	95.86	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 02: Food-insecure populations in targeted regions, including school-age children, have access to adequate and nutritious food all year					Resilience Building	
<b>Output Results</b>						
<b>Activity 02: Provide seasonal food assistance to food insecure Mauritanian populations, integrating complementary specialized nutritious food for children (aged 6-23 months) as well as PLW/Gs.</b>						
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs						
CSP Output 05: Targeted beneficiaries receive timely and adequate food assistance (food and cash based) in order to meet their food and nutrition requirements						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
<b>Activity 03: Provide school meals to vulnerable Mauritanian children during the school year, in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home-grown school feeding).</b>						
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs						
CSP Output 08: Children attending school receive timely and adequate school meals in order to meet their food requirements and support school attendance						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	26,420	26,008	
			Male	26,420	24,178	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>52,840</b>	<b>50,186</b>	
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	612	342.43	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		School feeding (on-site)	Number	2,113,600	1,269,709	

<b>Other Output</b>					
<b>Activity 03: Provide school meals to vulnerable Mauritanian children during the school year, in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home-grown school feeding).</b>					
Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs					
CSP Output 08: Children attending school receive timely and adequate school meals in order to meet their food requirements and support school attendance					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	School feeding (on-site)	school	381	381
N.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N.1.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	School feeding (on-site)	%	100	100

<b>Outcome Results</b>							
<b>Activity 02: Provide seasonal food assistance to food insecure Mauritanian populations, integrating complementary specialized nutritious food for children (aged 6-23 months) as well as PLW/Gs.</b>							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Mauritania - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							

Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	87	≥90	≥90	98.44	98.44	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	85	≥90	≥90	98.47	98.47	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	86	≥90	≥90	98.44	98.44	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Children - <b>Location:</b> Mauritania - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	91	>70	>70	54.9	54.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	90	>70	>70	55	55	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	90	>70	>70	54.93	54.93	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Local population - <b>Location:</b> Mauritania - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	19.9	<15	<15	29.5	29.5	WFP survey
	Male	19	<15	<15	25.8	25.8	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	19.4	<15	<15	28	28	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	11.1	<10	<10	16.4	16.4	WFP survey
	Male	9.4	<10	<10	16.4	16.4	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	10.1	<10	<10	16.4	16.4	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	48.8	≤60	≤60	15.8	15.8	WFP survey
	Male	57.7	≤60	≤60	21.5	21.5	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	54	≤60	≤60	18.2	18.2	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	20.2	>15	>15	38.2	38.2	WFP survey
	Male	13.8	>15	>15	36.3	36.3	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	16.5	>15	>15	37.4	37.4	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Vulnerable groups - <b>Location:</b> Mauritania - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	9	<7	<7	4.41	4.41	WFP survey
	Male	7	<5	<5	4.33	4.33	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	8	<6	<6	4.38	4.38	WFP survey
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	10	≥10.5	≥10.5	9.8	9.8	WFP survey
	Male	11.3	≥10.5	≥10.5	10.6	10.6	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	10.5	≥10.5	≥10.5	10.2	10.2	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> local population - <b>Location:</b> Mauritania - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	6	>7	>7	2.8	2.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12	>12	>12	0.9	0.9	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	10	>10	>10	2	2	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	56	>60	>60	50.5	50.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	58	>60	>60	55	55	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	58	>60	>60	52.5	52.5	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	38	=0	=0	46.7	46.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	30	=0	=0	44.1	44.1	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	33	=0	=0	45.5	45.5	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	40	>55	>55	35.9	35.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	45	>55	>55	28.1	28.1	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	43	>55	>55	32.4	32.4	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	46	>40	>40	60.9	60.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	44	>40	>40	69.2	69.2	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	45	>40	>40	64.6	64.6	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	14	=0	=0	3.2	3.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	11	=0	=0	2.7	2.7	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	12	=0	=0	3	3	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	11	>35	>35	7.7	7.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12	>35	>35	6.7	6.7	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	12	>35	>35	7.3	7.3	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	47	>50	>50	80.7	80.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	43	>50	>50	83.9	83.9	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	49	>50	>50	82.1	82.1	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	42	=0	=0	11.6	11.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	36	=0	=0	9.5	9.5	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	39	=0	=0	10.6	10.6	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> very poor households - <b>Location:</b> Mauritania - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	46	≥50	≥50	59.3	59.3	WFP survey
	Male	62	≥66	≥66	51.8	51.8	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	56	≥59	≥59	56	56	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	37	<35	<35	39.2	39.2	WFP survey
	Male	28	<26	<26	46.1	46.1	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	32	<30	<30	42.3	42.3	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	18	<16	<16	1.4	1.4	WFP survey
	Male	10	<8	<8	2.1	2.1	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	13	<11	<11	1.7	1.7	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> vulnerable group - <b>Location:</b> Mauritania - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female		>80	>80	33.8	33.8	WFP survey
	Male		>80	>80	41.7	41.7	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	2.3	>80	>80	38.1	38.1	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female		>80	>80	33.8	33.8	WFP survey
	Male		>80	>80	41.7	41.7	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	24.3	>80	>80	38.1	38.1	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female		>80	>80	15.1	15.1	WFP survey
	Male		>80	>80	16.6	16.6	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	17.3	>80	>80	15.9	15.9	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female		>80	>80	2.3	2.3	WFP survey
	Male		>80	>80	8	8	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	1.2	>80	>80	5.4	5.4	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> vulnerable groups - <b>Location:</b> Mauritania - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	13	<15	<15	20.6	20.6	WFP survey
	Male	22	<15	<15	30.8	30.8	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	18	<15	<15	25.1	25.1	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	18	<10	<10	4	4	WFP survey
	Male	9	<10	<10	3.2	3.2	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	13	<10	<10	3.7	3.7	WFP survey

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	61	≤60	≤60	34.6	34.6	WFP survey
	Male	63	≤60	≤60	26.8	26.8	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	62	≤60	≤60	31.1	31.1	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	7	>15	>15	40.8	40.8	WFP survey
	Male	7	>15	>15	39.2	39.2	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	7	>15	>15	40.1	40.1	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> vulnerable people - <b>Location:</b> Mauritania - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	<b>Overall</b>	23.8	>55	>55	66.6	66.6	WFP survey

**Activity 03: Provide school meals to vulnerable Mauritanian children during the school year, in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home-grown school feeding).**

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Children - <b>Location:</b> Mauritania - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)							
Annual change in enrolment	Female	3	≥10	≥10	0.13	0.13	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	8	≥10	≥10	0.13	0.13	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	5	≥10	≥10	0.13	0.13	WFP programme monitoring
Attendance rate	Female	98	≥99	≥99	99	99	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98	≥99	≥99	99	99	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	98	≥99	≥99	99	99	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 03: Nutritionally vulnerable populations in targeted areas, including children and pregnant and lactating women and girls, have improved nutritional status all year				Resilience Building	
Output Results					
Activity 04: Among food insecure Mauritanian populations, provide specialized nutritious food for MAM treatment to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/Gs, nutrition-related messaging to women and men care providers, and cash transfers to PLW/Gs attending pre/post natal care					
Corporate output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets					
CSP Output 09: Targeted children aged 6-59 months and PLW-Gs receive adequate and timely specialized nutritious food in order to treat moderate acute malnutrition					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Activity supporters	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	964	859
			Male	36	81
			<b>Total</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>940</b>
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	3,495	4,417
			Male	3,413	4,046
			<b>Total</b>	<b>6,908</b>	<b>8,463</b>
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	1,100	2,152
			Total	1,100	2,152
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	116	124.02
B.1.2 Quantity of fortified food provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	8	4.49
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	58	98.51

Other Output					
Activity 04: Among food insecure Mauritanian populations, provide specialized nutritious food for MAM treatment to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/Gs, nutrition-related messaging to women and men care providers, and cash transfers to PLW/Gs attending pre/post natal care					
Corporate Output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets					
CSP Output 10: Targeted beneficiaries receive nutrition-related messaging in order to improve nutrition-related practices and prevent malnutrition					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual

E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Individual	9,008	11,268
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Outcome Results							
Activity 04: Among food insecure Mauritanian populations, provide specialized nutritious food for MAM treatment to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/Gs, nutrition-related messaging to women and men care providers, and cash transfers to PLW/Gs attending pre/post natal care							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Local Population - <b>Location:</b> Mauritania - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	87	>87	>87	32	32	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	72	>80	>80	30	30	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	85	>87	>87	36	36	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Resident - <b>Location:</b> Mauritania - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	1.43	<15	<15	1.26	1.26	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1.43	<15	<15	1.36	1.36	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	1.43	<15	<15	1.31	1.31	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<3	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	<3	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	0.56	<1.2	<1.2	0.68	0.68	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0.56	<1.2	<1.2	0.74	0.74	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0.56	<1.2	<1.2	0.7	0.7	WFP programme monitoring



Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	98.01	>75	>75	97.44	97.44	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98.01	>75	>75	97.25	97.25	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	98.01	>75	>75	97.25	97.25	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 04: Food-insecure populations and communities exposed to climate shocks in targeted areas have more resilient livelihoods and sustainable food systems all year				Resilience Building	
Output Results					
Activity 05: Provide livelihood support to food insecure and at-risk Mauritanian households, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets (including FFA), through an integrated, equitable and participatory community approach					
Corporate output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors					
CSP Output 12: Targeted beneficiaries receive timely and adequate FFA with CBT or in kind transfer modality in order to meet their short-term food needs while improving their livelihoods' resilience.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	33,500	3,060
			Male	33,500	3,054
			<b>Total</b>	<b>67,000</b>	<b>6,114</b>
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	1,211,226	178,298
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Food assistance for asset	Number	1,541,000	177,306

Other Output					
Activity 05: Provide livelihood support to food insecure and at-risk Mauritanian households, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets (including FFA), through an integrated, equitable and participatory community approach					
Corporate Output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors					
CSP Output 13: Targeted populations benefit from assets built or restored and other livelihood support interventions in order to improve their resilience to natural shocks and adaptation to climate change.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.11: Number of water points (ponds, shallow wells, weirs, dams) constructed or rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Number	2	2
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	6	6
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	193	193
Corporate Output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods					
CSP Output 15: Targeted people are covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP to mitigate the predicted impacts of drought					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual

G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national systems for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	G.7.g.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	%	16.67	16.67
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Outcome Results							
Activity 05: Provide livelihood support to food insecure and at-risk Mauritanian households, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets (including FFA), through an integrated, equitable and participatory community approach							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Local Population - <b>Location:</b> Mauritania - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset							
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	47.7	>50	>50	15.5		WFP survey
	Male	45.4	>50	>50	21.5		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	46.4	>50	>50	18.7		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	6	≥8	≥8	2	2	WFP survey
	Male	12	≥14	≥14	0.9	0.9	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	10	≥12	≥12	1.4	1.4	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	56	>58	>58	45	45	WFP survey
	Male	58	>60	>60	55.8	55.8	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	58	>60	>60	50.6	50.6	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	38	<36	<36	52.9	52.9	WFP survey
	Male	30	<28	<28	43.2	43.2	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	33	<31	<31	47.9	47.9	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	40	≥42	≥42	42.3	42.3	WFP survey
	Male	45	≥47	≥47	39.6	39.6	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	43	≥45	≥45	40.9	40.9	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	46	>48	>48	49.4	49.4	WFP survey
	Male	44	>46	>46	50.1	50.1	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	45	>47	>47	49.8	49.8	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	14	<12	<12	8.3	8.3	WFP survey
	Male	11	<8	<8	10.3	10.3	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	12	<10	<10	9.3	9.3	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	11	≥13	≥13	17.1	17.1	WFP survey
	Male	12	≥23	≥23	16.7	16.7	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	12	≥15	≥15	16.9	16.9	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	47	>49	>49	41.1	41.1	WFP survey
	Male	43	>45	>45	39.9	39.9	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	49	>51	>51	40.5	40.5	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	42	<40	<40	41.7	41.7	WFP survey
	Male	36	<34	<34	43.4	43.4	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	39	<37	<37	42.6	42.6	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	8.2	<6.2	<6.2	30.9	30.9	WFP survey
	Male	7.8	<5.8	<5.8	39.1	39.1	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	8	<6	<6	35	35	WFP survey

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	22.2	<20.2	<20.2	6	6	WFP survey
	Male	17.1	<15.1	<15.1	4.7	4.7	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	19.6	<17.6	<17.6	5.3	5.3	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	31.4	<28.4	<28.4	26.2	26.2	WFP survey
	Male	48.2	<46.2	<46.2	19	19	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	39.8	<37.8	<37.8	22.6	22.6	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	38.1	>40.1	>40.1	37	37	WFP survey
	Male	26.9	>28.9	>28.9	37.2	37.2	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	32.6	>34.6	>34.6	37	37	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Local population - <b>Location:</b> Mauritania - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset							
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	13.4	<6.2	<6.2	32.1		WFP survey
	Male	12.3	<5.8	<5.8	40.5		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	12.8	<6	<6	36.3		WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	8.4	<20.2	<20.2	6.2		WFP survey
	Male	9.3	<15.1	<15.1	4.7		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	8.9	<17.6	<17.6	5.4		WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	49.4	<28.4	<28.4	26.2		WFP survey
	Male	49.1	<46.2	<46.2	19		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	49.3	<37.8	<37.8	22.6		WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	28.8	>40.1	>40.1	35.5		WFP survey
	Male	29.2	>28.9	>28.9	35.8		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	29.1	>34.6	>34.6	35.7		WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> vulnerable group - <b>Location:</b> Mauritania - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset							
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	<b>Overall</b>	69.6	≥65	≥65	74.4	74.4	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> vulnerable group - <b>Location:</b> Mauritania - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	12.62	<5	<5	11.77	11.77	WFP survey
	Male	10.98	<5	<5	12.3	12.3	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	11.73	<5	<5	12.04	12.04	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	83.7	>84.9	>84.9	42.6	42.6	WFP survey
	Male	83.7	>77.1	>77.1	41.2	41.2	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	83.7	>81.9	>81.9	41.9	41.9	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	12.8	<8.9	<8.9	46.3	46.3	WFP survey
	Male	14.7	<12.6	<12.6	44.8	44.8	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	13.8	<11.5	<11.5	45.5	45.6	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	3.5	<2.2	<2.2	11.1	11.1	WFP survey
	Male	1.6	<8.3	<8.3	14	14	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	2.4	<4.6	<4.6	12.5	12.5	WFP survey

### Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Local Population - <b>Location:</b> Mauritania - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> 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	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥3	≥3	5	5	Secondary data

<b>Strategic Outcome 06: Humanitarian and development partners have access to common services that permit them to reach and operate in targeted areas all year</b>					<b>Crisis Response</b>	
<b>Other Output</b>						
<b>Activity 07: Provide UNHAS flight services for partners, to access areas of humanitarian interventions</b>						
Corporate Output 5.1: Governments and humanitarian actors utilize mandated services in crisis-settings to set-up, manage and deliver response and services						
CSP Output 18: Affected population (Tier 3) receive support from WFP partners using timely and cost-effective services provided by WFP in order to address their needs						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	Common Air Transport Services	MT	1	0.18	
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.1: Number of passengers transported	Common Air Transport Services	Individual	234	95	

<b>Outcome Results</b>							
<b>Activity 07: Provide UNHAS flight services for partners, to access areas of humanitarian interventions</b>							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Passengers - <b>Location:</b> Mauritania - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Common Air Transport Services							
Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	<b>Overall</b>	89.6	≥95	≥95	96.49	96.49	Secondary data

## Cross-cutting Indicators

### Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 02: Provide seasonal food assistance to food insecure Mauritanian populations, integrating complementary specialized nutritious food for children (aged 6-23 months) as well as PLW/Gs.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Mauritania - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	<b>Overall</b>				Not collected		
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	Not collected					-
	Male	Not collected					-
	<b>Overall</b>	Not collected			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
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	1,206	≥586	≥586	959	959	WFP survey
	Male	1,250	≥508	≥508	853	853	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	2,456	≥1,094	≥1,094	1,812	1,812	WFP survey

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide an integrated assistance package to refugees, including food assistance (conditional and/or unconditional), school meals, and specialized nutritious food to children and PLW/Gs for malnutrition prevention and treatment.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Mauritania - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	100	100	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	<b>Overall</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP survey

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide an integrated assistance package to refugees, including food assistance (conditional and/or unconditional), school meals, and specialized nutritious food to children and PLW/Gs for malnutrition prevention and treatment.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Mauritania - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	87	≥87	≥87	79.77	79.77	WFP survey
	Male	85	≥85	≥85	65.28	65.28	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	86	≥86	≥86	74.03	74.03	WFP survey

## Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 05: Provide livelihood support to food insecure and at-risk Mauritanian households, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets (including FFA), through an integrated, equitable and participatory community approach							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Local Population - <b>Location:</b> Mauritania - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	<b>Overall</b>	50	≥65	≥65	100		Secondary data

Cover page photo © WFP/Evelyn Fey

Community members are engaged in digging half-moon trenches as part of a soil rehabilitation project in Sélibaby

**World Food Programme**

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

# Financial Section

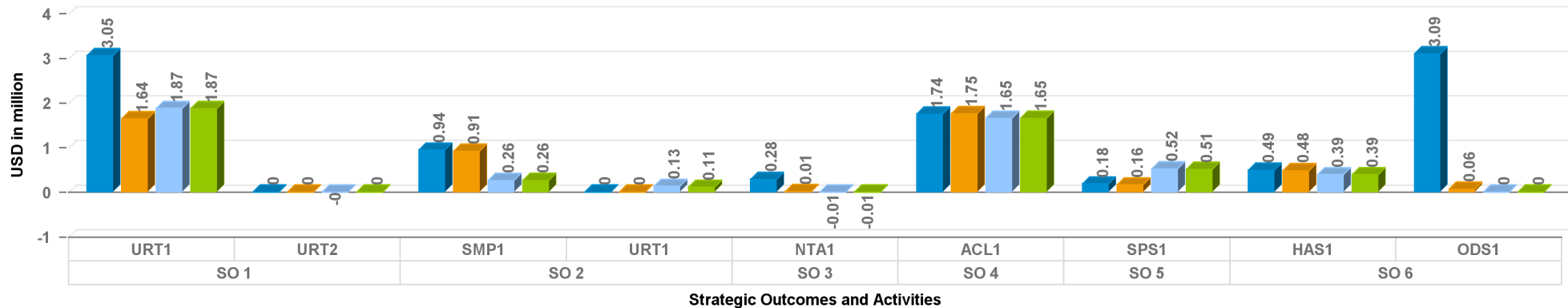
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Mauritania Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2024)

### 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	
SO 1	Crisis-affected people in targeted areas, including refugees, are able to meet basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises	
SO 2	Food-insecure populations in targeted regions, including school-age children, have access to adequate and nutritious food all year	
SO 3	Nutritionally vulnerable populations in targeted areas, including children and pregnant and lactating women and girls, have improved nutritional status all year	
SO 4	Food-insecure populations and communities exposed to climate shocks in targeted areas have more resilient livelihoods and sustainable food systems all year	
SO 5	National institutions have strengthened capacities to manage food-security, nutrition and social protection policies and programmes, including an adaptive (shock-responsive) social protection system, by 2030	
SO 6	Humanitarian and development partners have access to common services that permit them to reach and operate in targeted areas all year	

Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	URT1	Provide an integrated assistance package to refugees, including food assistance (conditional and/or unconditional), school meals, and specialized nutritious food to children and PLW/Gs for malnutrition prevention and treatment.
SO 1	URT2	Provide food assistance and supplementary feeding to pandemic affected populations/households
SO 2	SMP1	Provide school meals to vulnerable Mauritanian children during the school year, in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home-grown school feeding).
SO 2	URT1	Provide seasonal food assistance to food insecure Mauritanian populations, integrating complementary specialized nutritious food for children (aged 6-23 months) as well as PLW/Gs.
SO 3	NTA1	Among food insecure Mauritanian populations, provide specialized nutritious food for MAM treatment to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/Gs, nutrition-related messaging to women and men care providers, and cash transfers to PLW/Gs attending pre/post natal care
SO 4	ACL1	Provide livelihood support to food insecure and at-risk Mauritanian households, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets (including FFA), through an integrated, equitable and participatory community approach
SO 5	SPS1	Provide capacity strengthening support to national institutions on the design and implementation of: i) a permanent response planning scheme for food security and nutrition with consolidated early warning and coordination mechanisms, ii) a national shock-responsive, nutrition-sensitive and gender transformative safety-net system, iii) and effective preparedness and supply chains operations
SO 6	HAS1	Provide UNHAS flight services for partners, to access areas of humanitarian interventions
SO 6	ODS1	Provide on-demand logistics services to Government, United Nations and Non-Governmental partners to facilitate effective field operations (CPA Service Provision and platform activities)

# Annual Country Report

## Mauritania Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2024)

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

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.4	Food-insecure populations and communities exposed to climate shocks in targeted areas have more resilient livelihoods and sustainable food systems all year	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
		Provide livelihood support to food insecure and at-risk Mauritanian households, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets (including FFA), through an integrated, equitable and participatory community approach	1,742,991	1,753,511	1,651,986	1,651,923
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>1,742,991</b>	<b>1,753,511</b>	<b>1,651,986</b>	<b>1,651,923</b>
2.2	Nutritionally vulnerable populations in targeted areas, including children and pregnant and lactating women and girls, have improved nutritional status all year	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
		Among food insecure Mauritanian populations, provide specialized nutritious food for MAM treatment to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/Gs, nutrition-related messaging to women and men care providers, and cash transfers to PLW/Gs attending pre/post natal care	283,090	8,230	-10,175	-11,297
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>283,090</b>	<b>8,230</b>	<b>-10,175</b>	<b>-11,297</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Mauritania Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2024)

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

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	Crisis-affected people in targeted areas, including refugees, are able to meet basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
	Food-insecure populations in targeted regions, including school-age children, have access to adequate and nutritious food all year	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
	Crisis-affected people in targeted areas, including refugees, are able to meet basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises	Provide an integrated assistance package to refugees, including food assistance (conditional and/or unconditional), school meals, and specialized nutritious food to children and PLW/Gs for malnutrition prevention and treatment.	3,054,972	1,643,160	1,873,067	1,872,367
		Provide food assistance and supplementary feeding to pandemic affected populations/ households	0	0	0	0
	Food-insecure populations in targeted regions, including school-age children, have access to adequate and nutritious food all year	Provide school meals to vulnerable Mauritanian children during the school year, in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home-grown school feeding).	939,807	910,765	257,253	257,253
		Provide seasonal food assistance to food insecure Mauritanian populations, integrating complementary specialized nutritious food for children (aged 6-23 months) as well as PLW/Gs.	0	0	127,878	109,426

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# Annual Country Report

## Mauritania Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2024)

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

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>3,994,779</b>	<b>2,553,925</b>	<b>2,258,198</b>	<b>2,239,047</b>
17.16	Humanitarian and development partners have access to common services that permit them to reach and operate in targeted areas all year	Non Activity Specific			0	
		Provide UNHAS flight services for partners, to access areas of humanitarian interventions	488,246	478,481	390,082	390,082
		Provide on-demand logistics services to Government, United Nations and Non-Governmental partners to facilitate effective field operations (CPA Service Provision and platform activities)	3,092,463	61,849	1,745	1,745
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>3,580,708</b>	<b>540,330</b>	<b>391,827</b>	<b>391,827</b>
17.9	National institutions have strengthened capacities to manage food-security, nutrition and social protection policies and programmes, including an adaptive (shock-responsive) social protection system, by 2030	Provide capacity strengthening support to national institutions on the design and implementation of: i) a permanent response planning scheme for food security and nutrition with consolidated early warning and coordination mechanisms, ii) a national shock-responsive, nutrition-sensitive and gender transformative safety-net system, iii) and effective preparedness and supply chains operations	180,387	159,645	517,750	505,789
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>180,387</b>	<b>159,645</b>	<b>517,750</b>	<b>505,789</b>



# Annual Country Report

## Mauritania Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2024)

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

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
	<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>		<b>9,781,955</b>	<b>5,015,641</b>	<b>4,809,587</b>	<b>4,777,289</b>
	<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>		<b>950,514</b>	<b>586,371</b>	<b>737,463</b>	<b>728,204</b>
	<b>Total Direct Costs</b>		<b>10,732,469</b>	<b>5,602,012</b>	<b>5,547,050</b>	<b>5,505,492</b>
	<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>		<b>477,068</b>	<b>359,641</b>	<b>-626,954</b>	<b>-626,954</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>11,209,537</b>	<b>5,961,652</b>	<b>4,920,096</b>	<b>4,878,539</b>



Michael Hemling

Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

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

### Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

### Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

### Expenditures

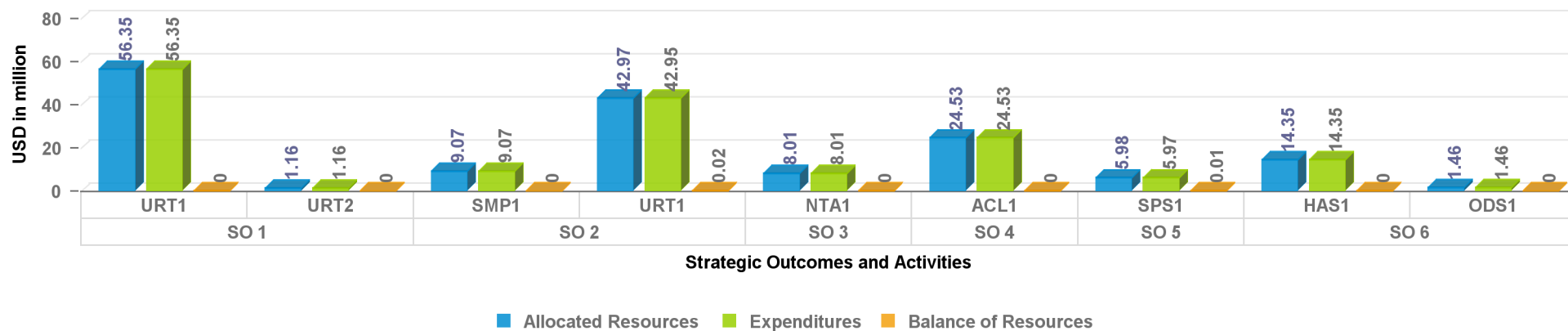
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Mauritania Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2024)

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

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Crisis-affected people in targeted areas, including refugees, are able to meet basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises
SO 2	Food-insecure populations in targeted regions, including school-age children, have access to adequate and nutritious food all year
SO 3	Nutritionally vulnerable populations in targeted areas, including children and pregnant and lactating women and girls, have improved nutritional status all year
SO 4	Food-insecure populations and communities exposed to climate shocks in targeted areas have more resilient livelihoods and sustainable food systems all year
SO 5	National institutions have strengthened capacities to manage food-security, nutrition and social protection policies and programmes, including an adaptive (shock-responsive) social protection system, by 2030
SO 6	Humanitarian and development partners have access to common services that permit them to reach and operate in targeted areas all year

Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	URT1	Provide an integrated assistance package to refugees, including food assistance (conditional and/or unconditional), school meals, and specialized nutritious food to children and PLW/Gs for malnutrition prevention and treatment.
SO 1	URT2	Provide food assistance and supplementary feeding to pandemic affected populations/households
SO 2	SMP1	Provide school meals to vulnerable Mauritanian children during the school year, in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home-grown school feeding).
SO 2	URT1	Provide seasonal food assistance to food insecure Mauritanian populations, integrating complementary specialized nutritious food for children (aged 6-23 months) as well as PLW/Gs.
SO 3	NTA1	Among food insecure Mauritanian populations, provide specialized nutritious food for MAM treatment to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/Gs, nutrition-related messaging to women and men care providers, and cash transfers to PLW/Gs attending pre/post natal care
SO 4	ACL1	Provide livelihood support to food insecure and at-risk Mauritanian households, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets (including FFA), through an integrated, equitable and participatory community approach
SO 5	SPS1	Provide capacity strengthening support to national institutions on the design and implementation of: i) a permanent response planning scheme for food security and nutrition with consolidated early warning and coordination mechanisms, ii) a national shock-responsive, nutrition-sensitive and gender transformative safety-net system, iii) and effective preparedness and supply chains operations
SO 6	HAS1	Provide UNHAS flight services for partners, to access areas of humanitarian interventions
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# Annual Country Report

## Mauritania Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2024)

### 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
2.1	Crisis-affected people in targeted areas, including refugees, are able to meet basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises	Provide an integrated assistance package to refugees, including food assistance (conditional and/or unconditional), school meals, and specialized nutritious food to children and PLW/Gs for malnutrition prevention and treatment.	69,963,537	56,350,891	0	56,350,891	56,350,191	700
		Provide food assistance and supplementary feeding to pandemic affected populations/ households	6,799,352	1,158,427	0	1,158,427	1,158,427	0
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Food-insecure populations in targeted regions, including school-age children, have access to adequate and nutritious food all year	Provide school meals to vulnerable Mauritanian children during the school year, in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home-grown school feeding).	16,325,739	9,068,141	0	9,068,141	9,068,141	0

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# Annual Country Report

## Mauritania Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2024)

### 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
2.1	Food-insecure populations in targeted regions, including school-age children, have access to adequate and nutritious food all year	Provide seasonal food assistance to food insecure Mauritanian populations, integrating complementary specialized nutritious food for children (aged 6-23 months) as well as PLW/Gs.	50,351,429	42,971,957	0	42,971,957	42,953,506	18,451
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>143,440,057</b>	<b>109,549,416</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>109,549,416</b>	<b>109,530,265</b>	<b>19,151</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Mauritania Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2024)

### 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
2.2	Nutritionally vulnerable populations in targeted areas, including children and pregnant and lactating women and girls, have improved nutritional status all year	Among food insecure Mauritanian populations, provide specialized nutritious food for MAM treatment to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/Gs, nutrition-related messaging to women and men care providers, and cash transfers to PLW/Gs attending pre/post natal care	9,925,635	8,007,731	0	8,007,731	8,006,609	1,122
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>9,925,635</b>	<b>8,007,731</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8,007,731</b>	<b>8,006,609</b>	<b>1,122</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Mauritania Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2024)

### 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	Food-insecure populations and communities exposed to climate shocks in targeted areas have more resilient livelihoods and sustainable food systems all year	Provide livelihood support to food insecure and at-risk Mauritanian households, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets (including FFA), through an integrated, equitable and participatory community approach	31,058,487	24,531,541	0	24,531,541	24,531,477	64
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>31,058,487</b>	<b>24,531,541</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>24,531,541</b>	<b>24,531,477</b>	<b>63</b>
17.9	National institutions have strengthened capacities to manage food-security, nutrition and social protection policies and programmes, including an adaptive (shock-responsive) social protection system, by 2030	Provide capacity strengthening support to national institutions on the design and implementation of: i) a permanent response planning scheme for food security and nutrition with consolidated early warning and coordination mechanisms, ii) a national shock-responsive, nutrition-sensitive and gender transformative safety-net system, iii) and effective preparedness and supply chains operations	7,801,207	5,980,404	0	5,980,404	5,968,443	11,961
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>7,801,207</b>	<b>5,980,404</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,980,404</b>	<b>5,968,443</b>	<b>11,961</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Mauritania Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2024)

### 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	Humanitarian and development partners have access to common services that permit them to reach and operate in targeted areas all year	Provide on-demand logistics services to Government, United Nations and Non-Governmental partners to facilitate effective field operations (CPA Service Provision and platform activities)	46,253,142	1,456,832	0	1,456,832	1,456,832	0
		Provide UNHAS flight services for partners, to access areas of humanitarian interventions	14,435,813	14,349,781	0	14,349,781	14,349,781	0
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>60,688,954</b>	<b>15,806,614</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15,806,614</b>	<b>15,806,614</b>	<b>0</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>252,914,341</b>	<b>163,875,707</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>163,875,707</b>	<b>163,843,409</b>	<b>32,298</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>19,057,696</b>	<b>14,000,931</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14,000,931</b>	<b>13,991,672</b>	<b>9,260</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>271,972,037</b>	<b>177,876,638</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>177,876,638</b>	<b>177,835,080</b>	<b>41,558</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>14,574,236</b>	<b>10,884,953</b>		<b>10,884,953</b>	<b>10,884,953</b>	<b>0</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Mauritania Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2024)

### 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
<b>Grand Total</b>			286,546,274	188,761,591	0	188,761,591	188,720,033	41,558

This donor financial report is interim

  
Michael Herling  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

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

### Allocated Contributions

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

### Advance and allocation

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

### Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

### Expenditures

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

### Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures