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# Mauritania

## Annual Country Report 2025

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Country Strategic Plan  
2024 - 2028

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# Overview

In 2025, the **World Food Programme (WFP) in Mauritania** continued to deliver life-saving assistance and promote life-changing solutions for vulnerable communities, building on the activities pursued since 2024 following the launch of the **Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2024-2028**. Operations were shaped by a highly constrained environment marked by **persistent humanitarian needs, climate-related vulnerabilities, and challenging funding reductions**. In response, WFP maintained a strong focus on protecting life-saving assistance while advancing a more strategic, targeted approach aligned with national priorities and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF). These actions were pursued amid severe funding shortfalls, which significantly constrained operational capacity and required stringent prioritization, programme adaptations, and difficult trade-offs- to safeguard essential services while preserving progress toward sustainable, nationally led solutions.

Throughout the year, WFP prioritized emergency food and cash assistance under **Strategic Outcome 1**. Despite declining resources, WFP sustained support to refugees in the M'bera camp, while maintaining emergency school feeding activities. As funding pressures intensified, WFP introduced a mid-year-prioritization and targeting strategy to direct limited resources to the most vulnerable households, adjusting transfer modalities and caseloads accordingly. While these measures reduced overall coverage, they contributed to enable WFP sustaining assistance to the most at-risk populations and preserve the continuity of core humanitarian services. This included resuming, and expanding, support, as of October 2025, to refugees and vulnerable host communities living outside the M'bera camp, after a 10-months hiatus due to lack of pecuniary resources. WFP's nutrition activities in 2025 required significant operational adjustments. Funding gaps led to the suspension of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) treatment activities in the M'bera camp at the end of March. In response, WFP shifted its focus toward prevention-oriented approach, sustaining infant and young child feeding awareness, community-based nutrition education, and the integration of nutrition-sensitive measures across other programme activities. Throughout the year, WFP advanced the roll-out of a **durable solutions project** that engages both refugees and host communities. The initiative fosters livelihood opportunities and supports the socio-economic integration of refugees, thereby reducing reliance on prolonged humanitarian assistance.

Alongside emergency response, WFP maintained its commitment to resilience-building under **Strategic Outcome 2**. Integrated interventions supported vulnerable communities in climate-affected regions, combining livelihood support with measures aimed at strengthening productive capacities and reducing exposure to recurrent shocks. These efforts contributed to improved food security and nutrition, enhanced household resilience, and more sustainable local livelihoods despite persistent climatic and economic pressures. Implemented through an **Integrated Resilience Package (IRP)**, these activities have shown meaningful impact by placing communities at the forefront of transformative change. This approach strengthens long-term sustainability and ensures local ownership of the progress achieved.

Under **Strategic Outcome 3**, WFP continued investing in national systems strengthening. In 2025, WFP supported the Government of Mauritania in advancing **adaptive social protection**, reinforcing the National Social Registry and strengthening coordination mechanisms for food security, and promoting institutional developments on **Anticipatory Actions**. These initiatives aim to enhance nationally led, scalable systems able to respond more effectively to future shocks. At the same time, WFP strengthened its efforts to promote sustainable, locally driven **food systems**, while continuing to advance both micro- and macro-level assurance work.

Humanitarian access and coordination remained a priority under **Strategic Outcome 4**. The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (**UNHAS**), managed by WFP, continued to enable humanitarian operations by providing passenger and cargo transport action to remote and hard-to-reach areas. In 2025, UNHAS improved cost-efficiency while expanding service delivery, reinforcing its role as a key enabler of humanitarian response.

WFP collaborated closely with government institutions, UN agencies, international and national NGOs, donors, and research institutions to coordinate responses, mobilize resources, and generate evidence. Collaboration with the Government of Mauritania, other UN agencies and partners remained central for refugee response, resilience, and social protection programming. In parallel, WFP expanded engagement with development and research partners to strengthen learning on social cohesion and its potential link to resilience activities.

**Overall, 2025 was characterized by adaptation and strategic prioritization.** Despite significant funding limitations, WFP prioritized protecting life-saving assistance, re-enforcing resilience and strengthening national systems. The year underscored the critical importance of predictable and flexible financing to sustain humanitarian response while enabling durable solutions.

# 371,921

## Total beneficiaries in 2025



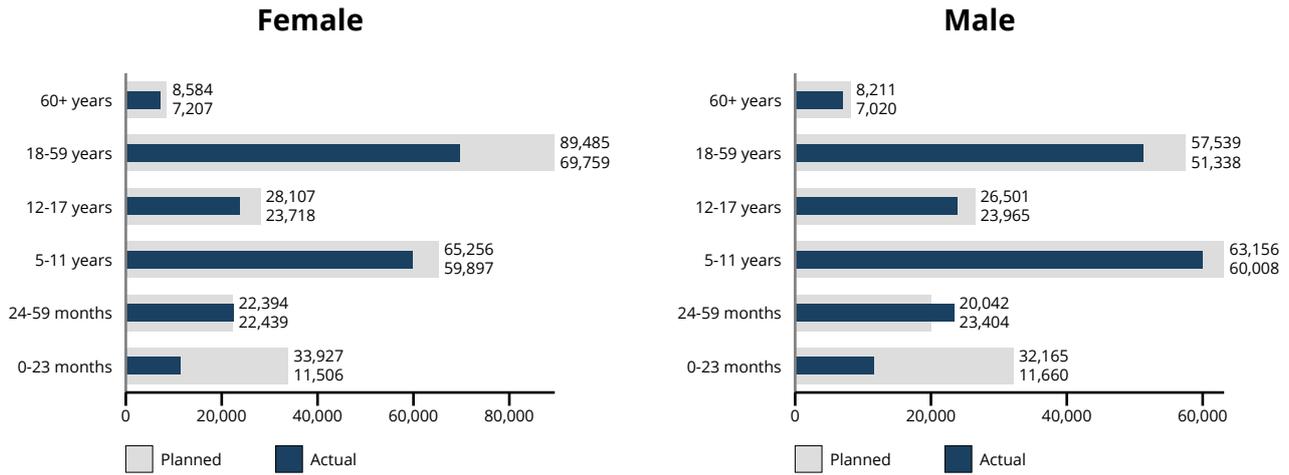
52% female



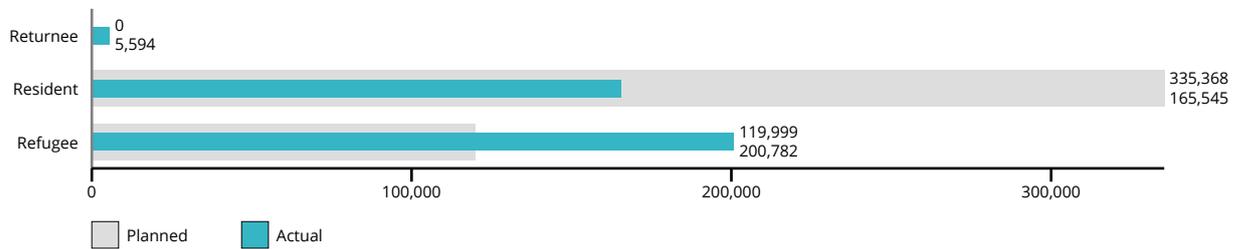
48% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 11,064 (55% Female, 45% Male)

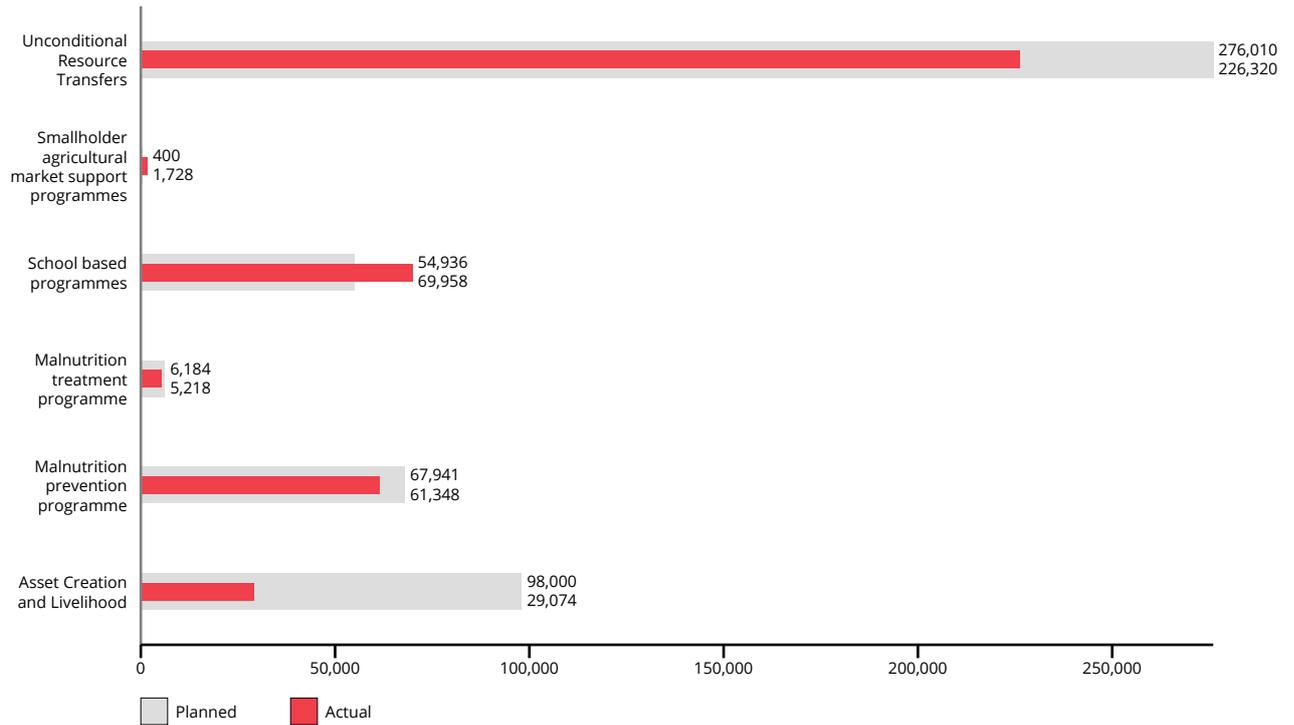
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



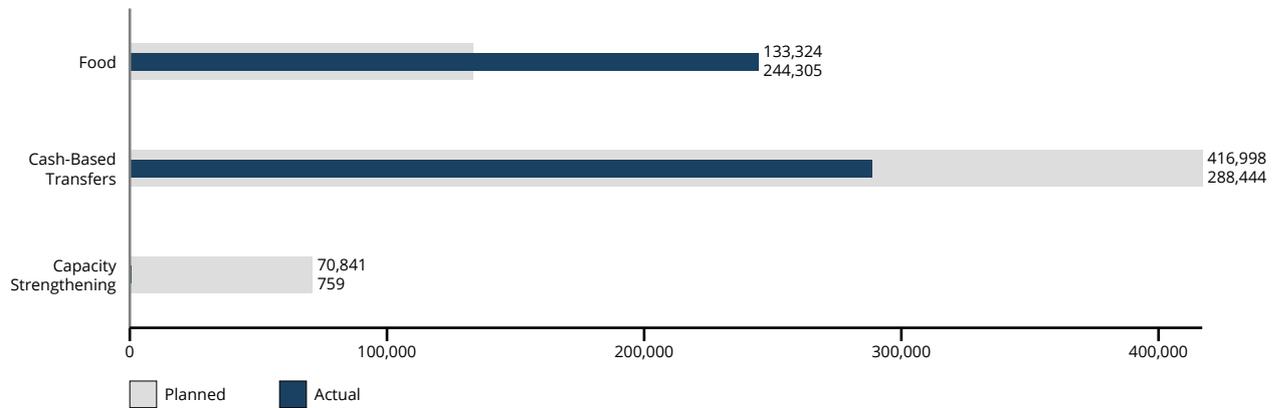
### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



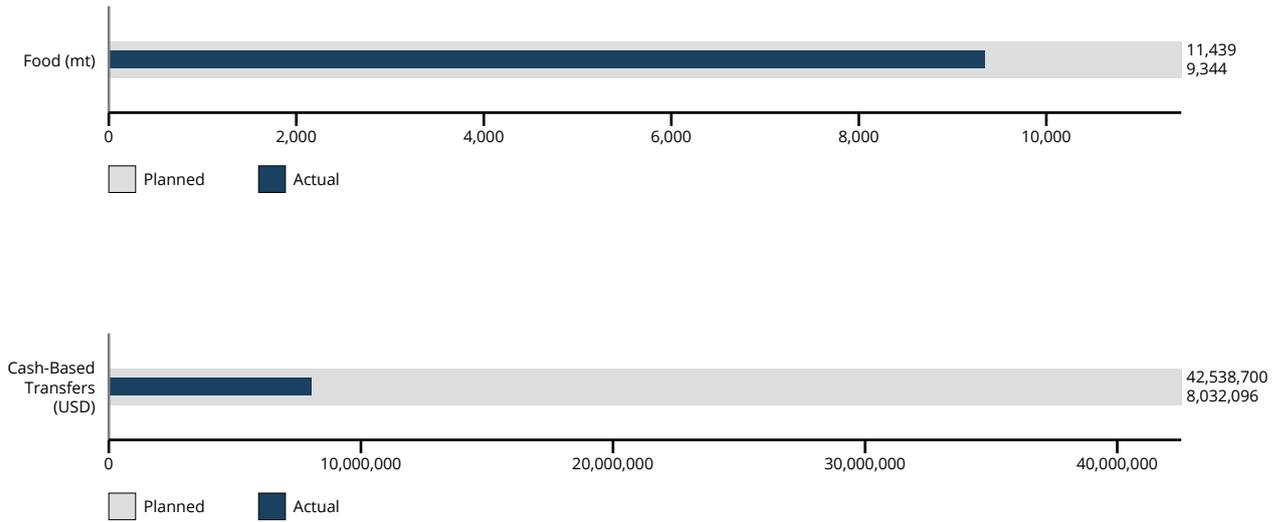
## Beneficiaries by Programme Area



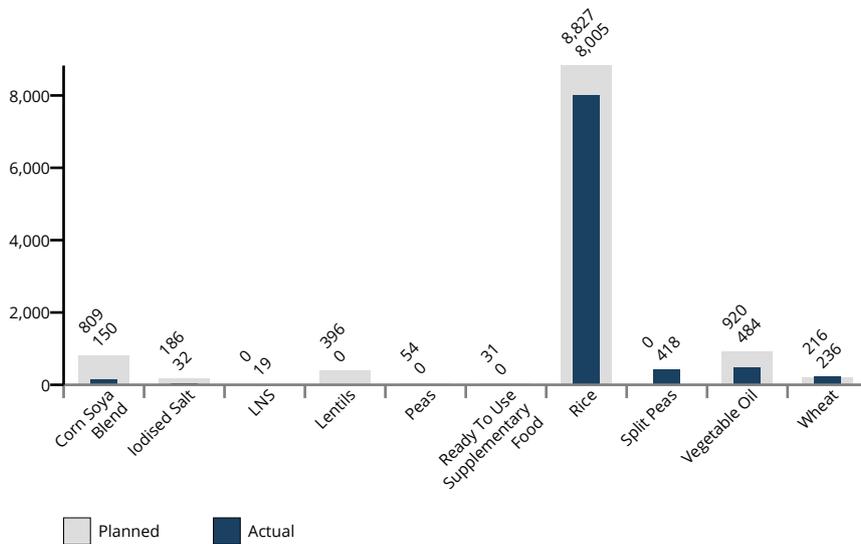
## Beneficiaries by Modality



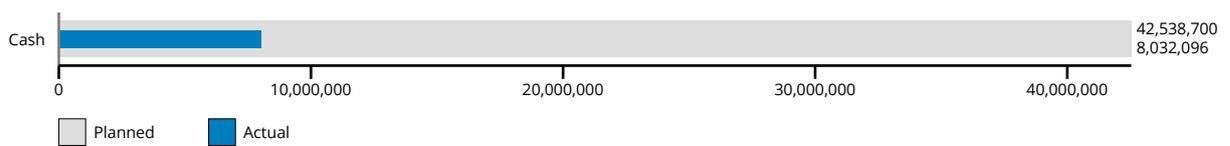
## Total Transfers by Modality



## Annual Food Transfer (mt)



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



# Operational context



The Islamic Republic of Mauritania entered 2025 amid a deepening humanitarian crisis driven by persistent food insecurity, refugee influx, widespread malnutrition, and intensifying climate-related vulnerabilities. As a food-deficit country producing only about **30 percent of its needs**, Mauritania remains highly exposed to market fluctuations and

climate-related shocks. Erratic rainfalls, land degradation and accelerating desertification continue to undermine agricultural productivity and rural livelihoods, while inflationary pressures further constrain household resilience and exacerbate vulnerabilities across the country.

The March 2025 *Cadre Harmonisé* analysis for Mauritania indicated a slight improvement in acute food insecurity compared to 2024, however significant vulnerabilities persisted. During the lean season (June-September 2025), approximately **590,490 people** faced crisis-level food insecurity (**IPC Phase 3**), including nearly 11,873 individuals in emergency levels (Phase 4). **Seventeen moughataas**, including three in Hodh Ech Chargui (Bassikounou, Néma, and Djigueni), recorded over **21 percent** of their populations in **Phase 3** or worse. For the first time, the analysis included a focus on refugee populations settled in Mauritania, and it showed that in M'bera Camp, approximately **16 percent (18,880 refugees)** would experience crisis-level food insecurity, while an additional 3 percent (3,540 refugees) faced emergency-level conditions during the same period. For the out-of-camp refugee population, around 21,250 were estimated to face crisis-level of food insecurity during the same period.

Refugee dynamics remained a defining feature of Mauritania's operational environment. Although Malian refugees have been arriving in Mauritania since 2012, the escalation of conflict in neighbouring Mali led to an unprecedented influx beginning since 2024, placing considerable pressure on host communities and national systems, particularly in the semi-arid and shock-prone Hodh Ech Chargui (HEC) region. Continued arrivals were recorded through both official and informal routes, with the most recent increased influx observed in October 2025.

As of December 2025, the total number of Malian refugees -around 309,000- accounted for more than six percent of Mauritania's total population, with approximately **293,000 refugees** residing in the HEC region alone, representing an increase of 12 percent since January 2025. The M'bera camp, originally designed to host 70,000 individuals, continued to operate well beyond its intended capacity, sheltering more than 120,000 refugees. At the same time, a growing proportion of newly arrived refugees settled in host communities outside the camp, bringing the total refugee population living across the HEC region to approximately **173,000**, a dramatic **250 percent increase** since December 2023[1]. This evolving displacement pattern has intensified demands on already fragile infrastructure, basic services, and local livelihoods.

These pressures unfolded within an exceptionally constrained funding environment. Across the humanitarian sector, declining resource availability increasingly required prioritisation of immediate life-saving interventions, while limiting the planned scale-up of resilience-building activities. For WFP Mauritania, funding shortfalls represented a primary operational constraint throughout 2025, influencing programme scale, transfer values, and coverage. In particular, funding reductions significantly affected specialised nutrition interventions, leading to the suspension of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) treatment activities in the M'bera camp at the end of March 2025. This development highlighted broader challenges associated with sustaining targeted humanitarian services amid declining resources.

Despite these constraints, Mauritania's policy and institutional environment continued to provide an enabling foundation for nationally led responses. National frameworks, including the Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Shared Prosperity (SCAPP), alongside sectoral strategies on food security, nutrition, and social protection, remain central to strengthening coordinated responses to recurrent shocks. WFP's operations throughout 2025 remained aligned with these national priorities, while contributing to broader international commitments under SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

Evidence generation efforts further informed programme adaptation, particularly regarding refugee-host community dynamics in out-of-camp settings, informing WFP's approach to conflict sensitivity and gender considerations. Preliminary findings emphasised the role of food assistance interventions in mitigating tensions, strengthening social cohesion, and reinforcing community resilience (ICARA[2]).

In the face of persistent man-made crises, climate hazards, and shrinking humanitarian and development funding, WFP has shown remarkable versatility—adapting its operations to a rapidly evolving context while continuing to deliver life-saving assistance to those most in need. At the same time, WFP has safeguarded hard-won resilience investments and expanded its support to the national Government in advancing its priorities. By nurturing donor partnerships grounded in results and data evidence, WFP reinforced its role as a trusted, forward-looking partner in Mauritania's response and resilience agenda.

## Risk management

In 2025, WFP strengthened its overall risk management framework by establishing a dedicated risk management committee and regularly updating its risk register on a quarterly basis. Together with the Annual Performance Plan (APP), these tools supported the identification of operational challenges and informed programme adjustments to ensure continued high-quality implementation and monitoring.

To reinforce assurance and accountability, WFP implemented mitigation measures across key operational areas. These included digitizing cash transfers to reduce the risk of misappropriation, enhancing financial reconciliations after distributions, and operating a confidential hotline to monitor complaints and reinforce accountability to affected populations. WFP also prioritized closing the feedback loop on beneficiary queries and complaints to ensure transparency and timely responses. Operational risk mitigation was further strengthened through enhanced monitoring systems and the systematic integration of risk considerations into programme planning and decision-making.

Through these measures, WFP maintained strong compliance and oversight, enabling the organization to address emerging risks proactively while safeguarding resources and ensuring the uninterrupted delivery of assistance to vulnerable populations.

# Country office story

## Hope turned into harvest



© WFP/Boubou Ba

A farmer's hands overflowing with sorghum and cowpea seeds illustrates the female's determination at the heart of rural resilience project

Change did not arrive overnight—it grew from the ground up.

Just a few years ago, life in these communities was marked by uncertainty. Families struggled to secure enough food, and seasonal migration was often the only way to survive. But today, the story is different. Thanks to the WFP-supported Integrated Resilience Package (IRP), these communities have rewritten their future. The IRP was launched in 2019 to support vulnerable communities by providing lasting and locally-owned solutions, strengthening livelihoods, and boosting resilience in the face of chronic vulnerabilities and climate hazards. It maintains the ability to respond to urgent needs while gradually opening pathways toward self-reliance. In areas facing long-term vulnerability, the programme offers the "boost" people have asked for: an opportunity to build a dignified life through their own work.

In one village, the fields tell the tale. Villagers proudly speak of year-round food self-sufficiency, achieved through the cultivation of sorghum. This simple grain has become a symbol of stability, reducing the need for men to leave their homes in search of work. "We no longer migrate," one farmer shared. "Our land provides for us now." The shift didn't happen by chance. Communities created community assets—rehabilitated plots, water points, storage facilities—and transformed them into engines of local growth. Alongside asset creation came income-generating activities and hands-on vocational training—from milling and carpentry to solar pump maintenance—ensuring that skills could translate into livelihoods. Financial inclusion played a key role too: savings groups, mobile money, and basic financial literacy helped families plan, invest, and stand on their own feet.

In another community, the transformation runs deeper than the soil—it touches the lives of women. During a focus group, their voices carried both pride and joy. For the first time, they are earning an income, managing their own

activities, and shaping decisions. WFP's leadership training programme gave them tools to organize, and they used them to build solidarity and confidence. "Our lives have changed," one woman said with a smile. "We work, we earn, and we stand together." Women's groups now lead market gardening, small trade, and value addition; and because financial inclusion was part of the plan, they save, reinvest, and grow—confidence rising alongside their incomes. At the heart of the IRP lies resilience and social cohesion. Communities plan and work side by side, deciding together which assets matter most and how to maintain them. Local authorities asked for stronger cohesion; they found it in joint committees, shared training spaces, and fair access to opportunities. The impact is visible. Child malnutrition has disappeared, households are thriving, and women are empowered like never before. Seasonal migration has waned, markets have new life, and skills now meet local demand. What began as a programme has become a movement—one that restores dignity, fosters equality, and proves that resilience is also about flourishing.

# Programme performance

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



**208,484 refugees and local populations assisted in 2025** through life-saving food assistance, of which **111,364** refugees in M'bera Camp.



**7,561 students receive one hot meal per day** through emergency school feeding in the M'bera Refugee Camp



**3746** children aged 6-59 months assisted with **Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) supplementation**



**58,489 refugees and vulnerable host communities** living outside the M'bera camp received **in-kind and cash assistance**



**19,971** food insecure **local populations** assisted in **Maghama** as part of WFP's **lean season response**.

Throughout 2025, the refugee population in the HEC region continued to grow even as funding sharply declined, prompting WFP to adapt its humanitarian response. Between January and June, in the M'bera camp, under its **general food assistance** activities, WFP provided monthly support to the most vulnerable and newly arrived refugees. This included five months of in-kind food assistance (250 g of rice, 25 g of oil, 5 g of salt per person per day) and one month of unconditional cash support (MRU 500 / around US\$12.50) in March. Assistance was delivered in collaboration with the Food Security Commission (CSA in French)<sup>[1]</sup> and El Amana Bank (BEA).

As financial pressures increased, WFP adopted a prioritization strategy and subsequent targeting approach for the assistance delivered in M'bera camp, starting from July 2025. Solely newly arrived refugees received unconditional cash assistance, while refugees residing in the camp for up to three years received in-kind food assistance. Partners that supported this activity included the European Union (ECHO), the Republic of Korea and the *Grain from Ukraine* initiative.

Overall, an estimated **111,364 refugees** (60,915 female 50,449 male) in the M'bera camp received WFP support in 2025. Assistance levels shifted markedly after July resulting in an almost **72 percent reduction** in beneficiaries:

- In-kind assistance: **92,003** people (January-June) **43,737** (July-December): 61 percent reduction
- Cash assistance : **87,019** people before July **6,998** (July-December): 92 percent reduction.

Such reductions in the assistance caseload were necessary to ensure operational continuity and guarantee that those most in need continued to receive life-saving support. These measures were preceded by a sensitization and consultation campaign carried out in M'bera camp in June, aimed at preparing the population for the adjustments and reinforcing transparency and trust in the process.

As anticipated, the reduction of the assistance has already had a negative impact on the fragile situation, putting at risk the hard-won progress achieved so far. They compound chronic vulnerabilities and further exacerbate food insecurity, underscoring the urgency of sustained support and adaptive responses. Post distribution and outcome monitoring conducted in December 2025 showed that reduced assistance in addition has had a severe impact on food security in M'bera camp. The share of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS) fell sharply from **58 percent to 39.4 percent**, while poor FCS rose from **8 percent to 27.2 percent**, signalling a deterioration in dietary adequacy. Dietary diversity also declined. The Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD) for children aged 6-23 months decreased from **18.4 percent to 11.4 percent**, indicating worsening access to nutritious and diverse foods. Households increasingly resorted to negative coping mechanisms: the use of emergency livelihood-based strategies nearly tripled, rising from **4.9 percent to 14.3 percent** in 2025. This deterioration is linked to multiple compounding factors, including reduced in-kind assistance, rising food prices, household debt, and overall economic vulnerability.

As part of its **emergency school feeding programme**, thanks also to the support of Andorra, WFP provided one hot meal to 7,561 refugee school children, 49 percent of whom were girls, across the eight schools situated in the camp equating to 185.48 MT. School attendance among supported students reached 96.7 percent, reflecting the important role of school feeding in encouraging regular attendance in the camp's schools. In December 2025, WFP launched an innovative pilot initiative called the "Model School" in the camp. This approach aims to improve access to nutritious food for students while promoting sustainable livelihoods for refugees and host communities. The "Model School" concept includes creating a system for producing and supplying fresh vegetables and fruit, improving access to water, clean cooking, storage facilities, hygiene and sanitation, and enhancing the school environment through reforestation and green spaces. To support local production, WFP plans to develop a two-hectare vegetable garden within a six-hectare plot near the camp. Part of the harvest will supply school canteens to improve the nutritional quality of meals, while the remainder will be consumed by farming households or sold in local markets to strengthen livelihoods and sustainability.

Under its **malnutrition management activities**, WFP supported both the treatment and prevention of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) until funding constraints forced a scale-back. Through targeted supplementary feeding, WFP treated **3,746 children aged 6-59 months**—51 percent girls—with support from **325 MAM treatment support workers up to March 2025**, when treatment services had to be discontinued due to lack of resources. Despite this interruption, prevention activities continued. Through infant and young child feeding (IYCF) awareness and nutrition education sessions delivered in health centres, WFP reached **7,763 children aged 6-59 months** (51 percent girls) and **4,658 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG)**, helping sustain essential nutrition practices at community level.

In this challenging context, WFP nevertheless managed to deliver unconditional food assistance (both in-kind and CBT) to vulnerable refugees settled **out-of-camp**, as well as members of their host communities in the communes of Bassikounou, Fassala, Dhar and M'Bévé. Distributions resumed in October 2025 after a ten-month hiatus due to funding constraints and they reached **58,489 beneficiaries**. In response to the growing needs and the plea from local authorities, and thanks to the generous contributions of CERF and the Republic of Korea, WFP succeeded in more than doubling the number of beneficiaries assisted compared to 2024, while adapting its response to the evolving situation.

In line with the current Country Strategic Plan 2024-2028, during the **lean season** (July-September) WFP supported the Government's 2025 National Response Plan (PRN[5] in French) by delivering an integrated food and nutrition assistance package in the moughataa of Maghama, in the Gorgol Region. In close coordination with the Food Security Commission (CSA in French) under the *El Maouna* programme, WFP reached **19,971 people (2,200 households)** with cash-based transfers, enabling vulnerable households to meet their immediate food and nutrition needs. This represented 3.3 percent of the overall lean season response and covered **12 percent** of all people in need of food assistance. WFP complemented this support with targeted nutrition assistance, reaching **355 children aged 6-23 months and 314 pregnant or breastfeeding women** through specialised nutritious foods/cash top-ups and community-based awareness sessions on healthy diets and nutrition.

Key outcome results underscore the significant positive impact of WFP's activities under this intervention. The data demonstrates that the proportion of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score rose markedly from **49 percent** at baseline to **97 percent** at endline, reflecting a substantial improvement in dietary adequacy attributable to WFP's targeted support. Furthermore, reliance on consumption-based coping strategies dropped sharply, with **75 percent** of households reporting no coping strategies by endline, compared with **29 percent** at baseline. These results clearly illustrate the effectiveness of WFP's interventions in enhancing household food security and reducing vulnerability, as evidenced by the substantial gains in nutrition and resilience outcomes.

Coordination with CSA remained central to programme effectiveness. Recent investments strengthened CSA's technical capacity, including the introduction of a CRENAM[6] monitoring dashboard and the secondment of a nutritionist to enhance programme quality. Accountability was reinforced through WFP's complaints and feedback mechanism (CFM), which addressed grievances, promoted protection awareness, and upheld zero-tolerance for sexual exploitation and abuse. To ensure equitable and efficient targeting, WFP relied on Research and Monitoring Unit expertise and updated

Social Registry data, applying established vulnerability criteria to reduce exclusion errors and ensure assistance reached those most in need. To consolidate learning and strengthen future response capacity, WFP and CSA held a lessons-learned workshop in December 2025. The session highlighted the need to reinforce the use of prioritization tools (CODEP), systematically involve nutrition personnel when targeting households with young children and pregnant or breastfeeding women, and refine geographic and household-level targeting methodologies. Best practices included strong communication, sustained coordination between WFP, CSA and local authorities, and the successful rollout of digitalized distribution systems through the MASRVI application (BMCI) and the government’s Social Registry payment-tracking platform.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

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

**FFA**



**29,074** people involved in **Food assistance for Assets (FFA)** activities receiving a total of **USD 2.5 million**

**2,541 hectares** of land **rehabilitated** for **agricultural and pastoral use**

**1,555 Small Holder farmers** supported under the SAMs activity, receiving a total of **USD 53,000**



**55,980 primary school-aged children** received two hot meals daily across **391 schools**

**74,041 children** screened for malnutrition

**78 percent** of surveyed households engaged in resilience activities reported an **Acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS)**.

In line with its "changing lives" agenda, in 2025 WFP Mauritania has continued to implement its **Integrated Resilience Package (IRP)** in the country's most climate-vulnerable regions—Assaba, Guidimakha, and Hodh El Chargui (HEC). The IRP, started in 2019, follows a holistic approach to addressing the structural drivers of vulnerability and instability by expanding cultivable land, improving access to water, strengthening local capacities, and promoting sustainable and climate-resilient agricultural practices.

Under the Country Strategic Plan Strategic Outcome 2, the IRP delivers a set of complementary interventions, including asset creation, smallholder agricultural market support, school feeding, and malnutrition prevention. Implementation is carried out in close collaboration with the Government of Mauritania and coordinated with key partners such as UNICEF, while ensuring continuous consultation with local authorities and communities to foster ownership and long-term sustainability. **In 2025, IRP activities were implemented across the three regions, reaching 174 villages through 81 resilience sites and engaging approximately a total 137,999 people**, and it is supported by steadfast donors such as Germany (BMZ), France, the United Kingdom, Canada, Monaco, the Republic of Korea and the *Grain from Ukraine* initiative.

**Food Assistance for Assets (FFA)**, remains a core component of the IRP, supporting vulnerable communities through conditional cash-based transfers provided in exchange for participation in the creation or rehabilitation of productive assets that enhance food security and climate resilience. FFA activities include the construction and rehabilitation of dams, half-moons and *zais*, stone bunds, small dikes, dune fixation, composting production, crop protection fences, and the installation of solar-powered pumps to improve irrigation and access to water. **In 2025, FFA activities supported 29,074 people, 45 percent of whom were women.** Participants received more than USD 2.5 million in cash transfers, enabling households to meet essential food, health, and education needs while investing in income-generating activities to diversify livelihoods. Over the year, **212 community assets were created and 2,541 hectares of degraded land rehabilitated** for agricultural and pastoral use. **In addition, 13 dams, four water tanks, and five wells were constructed or rehabilitated**, improving year-round access to water and strengthening food production and livelihoods. WFP further expanded irrigated family and community market gardens by equipping **nine new sites with solar-powered pumps**, enabling households to maintain adequate food consumption throughout the year and reduce reliance on rain-fed agriculture. In parallel, **four new school gardens were established**, providing students with hands-on learning opportunities while promoting healthy diets, environmental awareness, and teamwork. These initiatives strengthened community engagement and helped children understand the full food production cycle from seed to harvest. To strengthen evidence-based programming, WFP continued to scale up the use of remote sensing technologies to monitor land rehabilitation outcomes, working with WFP's Asset Impact Monitoring from Space (AIMS) unit and building capacity for drone-based monitoring in FFA sites.

Through the **Smallholder Agricultural Market Support (SAMS)** activity, WFP strengthened local food systems by improving production capacities, post-harvest management, and access to markets. **In 2025, SAMS supported 1,555 smallholder farmers (856 women and 699 men), injecting USD 53,000 in cash in the local economy.** Participants received training in climate-smart agriculture, soil and water management, pest control, post-harvest handling, market gardening, value addition, cooperative governance, financial literacy, and nutrition-sensitive production. **Overall, 37 cooperatives were supported, and 320 pieces of equipment were provided,** including solar pumps and fencing materials. **More than 850 producers were trained,** with activities designed to ensure equitable participation of women, men, and youth. **Five small warehouses were constructed,** allowing cereals to be stored for up to five months, reducing food expenditures and enabling farmers to sell produce when prices are more favourable.

Regarding **malnutrition prevention activities in, 192 nutrition-sensitive income-generating activities (IGAs) were carried out primarily through women's cooperatives and community GASPA groups, supporting households diet diversification and improved access to nutritious foods. To mitigate the negative effects of limited funding on malnutrition supplementation, WFP enhanced this component of prevention also through increased Social Behaviour Change (SBC) trainings and awareness-raising sessions on dietary diversity and hygiene, reaching 17,721 individuals across the three regions. In parallel, WFP supported 162 health centres and sites, ensuring access to preventive nutrition services for vulnerable populations. A total of 74,041 children were screened for malnutrition across 218 GASPA sites.**

As part of WFP's **school feeding programme, 391 schools were supported, providing 55,980 (27,124 girls and 26,856 boys) school-aged children with two hot meals per day. School attendance reached 97.8 percent. 1,515 metric tonnes of food were delivered,** while SBC activities on nutrition and hygiene **reached 47,907 people.**

WFP's support to the education sector is anchored in a Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry of Education and Education System Reform (MERSE). Under this framework, WFP provides financial and technical support to the implementation of the National School Feeding Programme (PRONAS), with a focus on strengthening programme quality and sustainability. Key areas of the collaboration include the integration of complementary activities, such as clean-cooking solutions, following an assessment conducted by WFP's energy advisor. Furthermore, WFP is working with national partners to explore a transition towards a more locally driven school feeding model, including the potential adoption of cash-based school procurement and the development of a sustainable financing strategy for PRONAS. Additional efforts include the rollout of monitoring tools to strengthen data collection and oversight, and the provision of regional training for school canteen managers to enhance service quality. Over the course of the CSP, WFP aims to progressively hand over its activities to nationally led programmes, supporting the National School Food Directorate to scale up an effective, sustainable and nationally owned school feeding programme.

Results from the November 2025 post-distribution monitoring survey confirmed sustained improvements in food security. **77.7 percent of households** engaged in resilience-building activities recorded an **acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS), exceeding the 67 percent target** and representing a **10.7 percentage-point increase compared to 2024.** The proportion of households with borderline food consumption declined to **20.3 percent,** meeting the target of below 26 percent. Recourse to negative coping strategies **decreased by two percent.**

Alongside the resilience-building activities promoted through the IRP, and recognizing the limited prospects for major changes in the short term regarding the refugee influx and settlement in Mauritania, WFP has continued to work towards promoting their socio-economic integration. By building on the groundwork completed in 2024, WFP rolled out its **durable solutions** project to transition refugees from the chronic need to receive humanitarian assistance: **the initiative supports refugees and vulnerable host community members to strengthen their self-reliance through assistance for the development of sustainable livelihoods and their local socio-economic integration, reducing long-term dependence on humanitarian assistance, and it is supported by France and Spain. This year, WFP supported 288 households—including 240 refugees and 48 host community members—to restart and expand income-generating activities (IGAs). Through cash transfers totalling USD \$320,687 households invested in livelihoods with strong economic potential in the Bassikounou area. Most activities were in the livestock sector (65 percent), followed by retail trade (29 percent), restaurant services (3 percent), and other small services (2 percent). Before receiving cash support, participants completed targeted training on entrepreneurship and climate-sensitive livestock practices, enabling them to develop viable business plans and strengthen essential financial management skills. To promote financial inclusion, WFP partnered with the Banque Mauritanienne pour le Commerce International (BMCI) to distribute mobile phones and SIM cards and open MASRVI digital payment accounts, ensuring secure and efficient transfers and tracking. Training and cash assistance were delivered between October and November 2025. Over the next six months, WFP will intensify follow-up to support the growth and sustainability of the IGAs, which are expected to enhance household income and strengthen food security.**

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

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



Institutional and technical support to advance the Government's agendas on **social protection** and **food systems transformation**



**82,300 agro-pastoralists** insured against drought-related deficits



**14,820 households'** information updated in the **National Social Registry**



**70 women empowered** through support to a locally-led salt production group



Adoption of a Government-validated **Anticipatory Actions Plan** for drought

Institutional capacity strengthening remained a central pillar of WFP Mauritania's work in 2025, in line with the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2024-2028 and national priorities. This focus reflects WFP's continued commitment to **supporting the Government of Mauritania in developing a robust, shock-responsive, social protection system**, that enables national institutions to take the lead in addressing the needs of the most vulnerable populations. Throughout the year, WFP worked to enhance coordination mechanisms and strengthen technical capacities across social protection, anticipatory action, emergency preparedness and response, school feeding and nutrition. These efforts aim to ensure that Mauritania's social protection system is inclusive, adaptive, and sustainable in the face of recurrent climate shocks and economic vulnerabilities.

In partnership with the Ministry of Social Affairs, Children and Family (MASEF), WFP supported the Ministry in its role as Chair of the Steering Committee of the National Social Protection Strategy (SNPS) during the strategy's validation process. **This strategy was formally adopted by the Council of Ministers in 2025, marking a historic milestone and providing a comprehensive, framework to guide policy, legislative, and operational reforms** over the next decade. Building on this momentum, WFP continued its support through MASEF's technical committee for the development of a legal framework on social protection, aimed at strengthening the sector's institutional and operational foundations and ensuring long-term coherence and sustainability.

In parallel, **WFP supported women's economic empowerment** through assistance to a women led salt production group in Nouadhibou, comprising **70 women**. In 2025, WFP procured modern extraction, processing and iodization equipment for the group. In 2026, WFP will initiate ground support for the group, including exchange visits to similar enterprises in the region and training on equipment maintenance and product marketing.

To further strengthen national capacities in nutrition, particularly within MASEF, WFP recruited a nutrition consultant to assess the national malnutrition programme. The ongoing mission aims to **recommend an optimal structure for the national response by defining intervention modalities, improving targeting mechanisms and organising regional-level implementation** under a fully coordinated approach.

In 2025, WFP supported quality control and complaint management missions of the National Social Registry. Data collection was completed for **1,777 households** in the moughataas of Adel Bagrou and Amourj, while information for more than **14,820 additional households** was updated, including **2,561 records** processed through complaints mechanisms and **12,259** through data quality checks. In response to concerns raised regarding limitations of the

current payment tracking platform, and at the request of the National Social Registry, WFP partnered with the Social Registry to initiate the migration to a modern digital payment and monitoring system. While still at an early stage, a joint technical committee was established to guide this process.

Aligned with its CSP 2024-2028, one of WFP's key priorities in 2025 was **strengthening adaptive social protection** by channelling food assistance through government-led systems including the **National Response Plan and the Social Registry** as part of the lean season response. Throughout the year, WFP continued to support the National Mechanism for the Prevention and Response to Food and Nutrition Insecurity Crises (DCAN), providing strategic guidance, coordination, and technical assistance. As part of this support, WFP deployed two staff members within the Food Security Commission (CSA), one within the response coordination committee and another within the Nutrition Support Directorate, while providing continuous technical support for planning and coordination. To reinforce regional capacities, WFP also conducted a six-day diagnostic mission to revitalize CRSAN, DCAN's regional arm.

WFP further **strengthened collaboration with the Food Security Observatory (OSA)** by enhancing the capacity of sentinel sites to collect food security data and monitor agropastoral conditions in Gorgol, Guidimakha and Assaba. This included **regular market monitoring** activities and **capacity strengthening** of the CSA to implement the Food Security Monitoring Survey in March and November.

In 2025, WFP made **significant progress in advancing anticipatory actions**, supported by stronger coordination with national authorities and increased institutional commitment. A key milestone was the development and national validation of WFP's **Anticipatory Action Plan (PAA)** for drought. Preparatory technical and operational work for its potential activation continued throughout the year. The Technical Working Group on Anticipatory Action (GTT/AA) was revitalized, and WFP, in collaboration with the University of Columbia, supported the development of triggers, capacity strengthening of staff from the National Meteorological Office (ONM), and monitoring of meteorological conditions. WFP also deployed an expert to reinforce ONM's capacities through improved agrometeorological bulletins, specialized trainings, and enhanced knowledge management, including the redesign of the institution's website. Capacity strengthening efforts extended beyond Mauritania. A regional training held in Nouakchott brought together **representatives from six countries**, while national institutions, including ONM, CSA, and Civil Protection participated in international platforms and conferences, including COP30, where Mauritania's anticipatory action approach was showcased. These efforts contribute to the **institutionalizing of anticipatory actions** within DCAN and its integration into national strategies for shock responsive social protection and disaster risk financing.

In 2025, WFP renewed its commitment to climate risk management through the purchase of a Replica insurance policy **protecting approximately 82,300 Mauritanian agro-pastoralists against drought-related pasture deficits**, with financial support from Global Affairs Canada (GAC). In comparison to 2024, the Government also secured a macro-insurance policy following sustained advocacy efforts by WFP with the Commissariat for Food Security (CSA) ahead of the rainy season. Seasonal monitoring was conducted from July to November by members of the Technical Working Group (TWG), coordinated by WFP's secretariat, using the African Risk View (ARV) platform, enabling real time analysis and the production of seasonal monitoring bulletins.

The African Integrated Climate Risk Management (AICRM) programme advanced in Mauritania with the **completion, and dissemination of the agricultural micro insurance feasibility study** in December. Led by WFP, the study brought together public and private insurance stakeholders, agricultural finance institutions, and smallholder farmers. This milestone sets the stage for introducing micro-insurance coverage for the next agricultural season. It assessed institutional and technical gaps, analysed the needs and exposure risks of IFAD supported smallholder farmers, and provided operational recommendations to inform the success of future AICRM activities.

**To support the government in addressing food insecurity through a systems-based approach**, WFP, building on Mauritania's Food Systems Roadmap 2024-2028, supported the development of an action plan for the roadmap. WFP also contributed to the Food Systems and Climate Action Convergence Framework, designed to guide national efforts towards a resilient, inclusive, and sustainable food system, aligned with national commitments under the SDGs, NDCs, NAP, and SCAPP.

As lead of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) Food Systems group, WFP coordinated technical support to an EU-funded project, enabling mapping and capacity needs assessments that identified priority gaps in food systems governance and efficiency. This work informed targeted action plans to strengthen institutional and operational capacities.

A major highlight of 2025 was the **formal adoption by the Council of Ministers, of the National Food Systems Governance Framework**, developed through an inclusive and participatory process. The framework now serves as the national reference for policy coordination, resource mobilisation, and programme monitoring towards a sustainable and resilient food system. Overall, these advances in 2025, has given Mauritania a solid foundation to accelerate the implementation of its national and international commitments on food and nutrition security.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide technical support to improve government institutions to build a social protection system that adequately integrates food security, nutrition and shock response	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

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



**1,866 passengers** transported in 2025, and **29 user organizations** served.



**Three destinations** served twice a week from Nouakchott



**3,200 kilograms** of cargo carried in 2025



**Nine medical evacuations** completed in 2025

Since its establishment in 2012 in response to the influx of refugees fleeing conflict in northern Mali, United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) has been a critical enabler of humanitarian operations in Mauritania. In 2025, UNHAS, managed by WFP, continued to serve as a lifeline for humanitarian actors, ensuring access to remote and hard to reach areas despite persistent logistical and funding constraints.

Operating from its hub at Nouakchott Airport, UNHAS operated in three destinations in 2025: Kiffa (Assaba region), Néma (Hodh El Chargui region), and, starting in July, Sélibaby, which serves Guidimakha and surrounding regions severely affected by climate change, particularly recurrent flooding. Service to Bassikounou, the most-demanded destination as closest airstrip to M'bera refugee camp and one of the areas most affected by the refugee influx, was suspended in July following an assessment of the airstrip's condition and the lack of funding for its rehabilitation. Nevertheless, access to the M'bera refugee camp continues through a three-hour drive from Néma.

The UNHAS fleet is solely composed by a Beechcraft 1900D 18-seats, that operated two weekly rotations, reducing travel time from Nouakchott to remote regions from several days by road to less than three hours by air. This significantly enhanced the timeliness of humanitarian assistance and facilitated coordination in regions where insecurity and poor infrastructure pose significant challenges. UNHAS also remained the only reliable provider of medical and security evacuations for the humanitarian community in these regions.

Throughout the year, UNHAS worked closely with national authorities to strengthen operational safety, improve service quality, and enhance cargo logistics. The addition of Sélibaby to operational network reflects UNHAS' commitment to adapt its services to evolving humanitarian needs and geographic priorities.

In response to funding constraints, **UNHAS implemented a robust cost-efficiency strategy**, reducing monthly operating costs by **21 percent** (from USD 330,000 to USD 260,00 per month) while increasing the number of passengers transported by **43 percent**. Over the year, UNHAS has transported **1,866 passengers and 3 metric tons of cargo** across five destinations, reinforcing its role as a vital actor in humanitarian and resilience efforts. This is further reflected in an average seat occupancy rate of **85 percent**, demonstrating strong demand for UNHAS services. In addition, UNHAS successfully conducted **nine medical evacuations** (MEDEVAC) during the reporting period.

Passenger Satisfaction and Provision of Access Surveys, conducted at the end of 2025, reported overall satisfaction rates of **100 percent**, underscoring the continued value and relevance of UNHAS services to humanitarian partners operating across Mauritania.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

# Cross-cutting results

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

Mauritania has made significant progress in advancing gender equality and women's empowerment in 2025. The country updated its National Strategy for the Institutionalization of Second-Generation Gender<sup>[1]</sup> under the leadership of the Ministry of Social Action, Children and Family (MASEF). This momentum was reinforced by the signing of a memorandum of understanding<sup>[2]</sup> between MASEF, technical and financial partners, to promote coordinated action, complementarity of interventions and equal opportunities for women and men. In parallel, Mauritania adopted its first national strategy for the inclusion of people with disabilities, marking a significant step towards a more inclusive approach to public policies.

Despite advances, gender inequalities remain pronounced. Women's literacy rate remains lower than men (**44.5** compared to **66.7 percent**), and girls remain vulnerable to school drop out, particularly in rural areas where early marriages persist. Women's participation in the labour force is estimated at around **33 percent**, compared to **67 percent** for men, with a high concentration of women in the informal and low-paid sectors. In addition, nearly **47 percent** of women are exposed to gender-based violence (GBV), according to UNICEF estimates. In a context where about **31 percent** of the population lives in poverty, rural women are among the most affected and most exposed to economic and climatic shocks.<sup>[3]</sup>

Against this backdrop, in line with WFP's Gender Policy (2022), the CSP 2024-2028 and national priorities, WFP strengthened the integration of gender equality and women's empowerment as a strategic pillar of its interventions in 2025. Through the implementation of its Gender Strategy 2024-2028<sup>[4]</sup> and the gender roadmap of the IRP<sup>[5]</sup>, gender has been positioned not only as a cross-cutting requirement, but as a central lever for improving equity in programmes in a context marked by food insecurity, climate shocks and structural vulnerabilities. For instance, for the very first time in the history of WFP Mauritania, the Gender & Age Marker score of Activity 4 (Capacity Strengthening & Social Protection) increased from 1 in 2023, to 3 in 2024, and then to 4 in 2025, representing a major improvement.

WFP's approach has focused on systematically embedding gender, protection and inclusion throughout the programme cycle, from analysis to monitoring and accountability. Gender analyses have helped to better document structural inequalities affecting women and girls, including access to productive resources, information, financial services, and community decision-making mechanisms. These elements have directly informed the adaptation of operational modalities, helping to reduce barriers to women's participation and improve the relevance of interventions to local realities.

In March 2025, WFP organized an information session on procurement procedures for women entrepreneurs. The event mobilized **30 women-led small and medium enterprises** in agribusiness, health, education, logistics, and services, highlighting strong demand for support in navigating UNGM registration. As a result, WFP contracted two national women-led companies, BERGEFs<sup>[6]</sup> and BASE.<sup>[7]</sup> During Women's Fortnight, WFP partnered with MASEF and AndiAgro<sup>[8]</sup>, to host a panel on women's economic empowerment, spotlighting opportunities and challenges in the agribusiness sector

Strengthening women's leadership and decision-making power was another priority. In February, WFP launched a leadership programme in partnership with BERGEFs, focusing on women's leadership, personal development, public speaking, and community dialogue. A pool of **15 trainers**, including WFP staff and cooperating partners, delivered training to the first cohort of **100 participants—60 percent** women—across three intervention regions. This initiative led to a tangible increase in women's representation in village committees, rising from **40 percent** to nearly **50 percent** in several localities in the Guidimakha and Hodh Ech Chargui regions.

The data collected in Maghama as part of the response to the lean season highlight decision-making dynamics that are still largely individualized within households. Nearly **47 percent** of households reported that decisions were made exclusively by the husband, compared to **21 percent** by the wife, while **30.5 percent** reported joint decision-making. These results highlight the persistence of social norms that limit shared decision-making, while highlighting the need to

pursue social transformation actions aimed at strengthening women's decision-making autonomy.

As part of the implementation of the SBCC approach, and following the SNET analysis<sup>[9]</sup> (2024), WFP has started to integrate the promotion of positive masculinity into nutrition activities, traditionally perceived as exclusively the responsibility of women. In the Assaba region, targeted awareness-raising activities enabled four men to become community nutrition relays and active members of GASPA groups, thus contributing to a gradual evolution of gender norms at the community level.

WFP also conducted a Gender & Climate analysis of the ARC Replica and Anticipatory Action programmes to better understand the needs, priorities and barriers faced by affected people and to provide recommendations on how WFP can design, implement and monitor disaster risk financing programmes that meet the needs of the context. WFP carried out two analyses to strengthen the integration of Social Cohesion across its interventions. These analyses assessed how Social Cohesion initiatives contribute to peacebuilding outcomes within the Integrated Resilience Package (IRP).

Encouraging results were observed in Assaba, a region most affected by acute malnutrition. Between 2023 and 2025, cases of MAM fell from **seven to zero** in Mbékheir and from **six to zero** in Gourmel. Evidence gathered through field missions documented the impact of WFP interventions on women's empowerment within cooperatives, including secure perimeters, reliable water access, and adapted technical tools. Outcomes included off-season agricultural production, crop yields reaching up to **760 kg**, improved market access through diversification, and enhanced women's confidence and leadership in managing community economic activities.

Overall, 2025 marked significant progress in addressing the differentiated needs of women, men, girls, and boys across WFP programmes. Increased female participation and strengthened gender mainstreaming improved programme quality, impact, and accountability. However, persistent discriminatory norms and barriers to information and resources require sustained efforts. Building on these achievements, WFP will consolidate gains by deepening gender integration in risk analyses, scaling up women's economic empowerment and leadership initiatives, and leveraging results-based data to guide strategic decision-making.

# 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**

In 2025, WFP Mauritania reinforced its commitment to protection and accountability by institutionalizing quarterly refresher trainings on Protection from Sexual Exploitation, Abuse, and Harassment (PSEAH) for all staff. These sessions, launched in March and held every three months, focused on strengthening knowledge of PSEAH principles, gender-based violence (GBV), reporting obligations, survivor-centred approaches, and accountability mechanisms. The June session was co-facilitated by the Country Office and Headquarters, while the November sessions were conducted in each sub-office to ensure field-level engagement. In August, WFP organized a week-long internal awareness campaign in collaboration with the WFP's Office of the Executive Director's PSEA Unit. Training materials included a concise brochure outlining the **six PSEA principles**, focal point contact details, and reporting channels, distributed to all staff. This regular cadence has improved compliance with corporate standards and reinforced WFP's zero-tolerance approach to PSEAH.

WFP continued to systematically assess its cooperating partners (CPs) PSEA capacity prior to signing Field Level Agreements (FLAs). During the year, this process was strengthened through structured capacity assessments and targeted support plans. From May to July, action plans developed with CPs to address identified PSEA gaps were fully executed within a maximum of two months, ensuring timely corrective measures and compliance. In parallel, monthly coordination meetings with CPs' gender and protection focal points were held to analyse field-level protection risks, monitor gender and protection trends, and share real-time updates. These exchanges enabled WFP to provide rapid technical support and strengthen collective accountability.

To broaden outreach, WFP engaged private and institutional partners involved in cash-based transfer programmes, including BMCI, TPM, and CSA, through targeted PSEA and accountability trainings. For the first time, WFP co-developed the IRP-Gender-Protection-AAP Toolkit, which consolidates key messages on PSEA, GBV, Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP), and Complaints and Feedback Mechanisms (CFM). Developed in collaboration with beneficiaries, sub-offices, WFP global, the toolkit was translated into four local languages (Arabic, Fulani, Soninke, and Wolof) and tested with communities for cultural appropriateness. The Toolkit was used during awareness campaigns at the community level, including during DGV distributions, lean season activities, FFA initiatives, and the 16 Days of Activism.

Building on analytical work, WFP integrated gender and protection considerations across programming. In collaboration with UNHCR, WFP conducted a protection analysis within M'bera Camp following assistance reductions to inform operational adjustments. Additionally, WFP Mauritania was designated by the Inter-Agency PSEA Task Force to lead the development of a PSEA strategy and its budgeted common action plan.

In total, **254 individuals**—including WFP staff, CPs, and institutional partners—were trained on PSEA, GBV, AAP, and safe referral mechanisms.

In 2025, WFP developed its first Community Engagement (CE) Strategy. Field missions followed to design an action plan aligned with the strategy. The Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) remained central to accountability, enabling responsive programme adjustments through active beneficiary engagement. WFP also conducted a self-assessment related to the Global Assurance Project (GAP) standards, identifying the need for full automation of the CFM system. This gap was addressed when WFP joined the second regional cohort trained on implementing SugarCRM systems, marking a significant step toward strengthening accountability and efficiency in feedback management.

Throughout 2025, WFP's CFM handled **5,914 cases** through four main channels: hotline (**57.97 percent**), dispute resolution panels (**36.03 percent**), WFP partners (**7.25 percent**), and community complaint committees (**1.75 percent**). Of all cases received, **99 percent** were successfully closed. Case categories included requests for information (**2,889**), complaints (**2,024**), safety and security concerns (**111**), requests for assistance (**24**), positive feedback (**50**), and other issues (**816**). These mechanisms not only improved programme delivery but also strengthened trust. For example, complaints regarding reduced wages for FFA participants prompted WFP's Research, Assessment and Monitoring (RAM) team to review wage structures against the Minimum Expenditure Basket and market benchmarks. Findings confirmed that wages had not been updated since 2022 and were insufficient to meet basic food needs. Based on this analysis, WFP recommended revising wage rates to align with market standards.

Another notable example relates to complaints from individuals who had initially been targeted for assistance during the lean season and out of camp refugee's response but were missing from the final beneficiary list. Following alerts received through the CFM, a cross-check was conducted between CFM data and targeting databases. The analysis confirmed that these individuals met the eligibility criteria, but a technical error had caused their omission. Based on this information, they were reinstated, and their inclusion was confirmed for the second distribution phase.

This intervention strengthened community trust in the complaints mechanism and highlighted the importance of integrating CFM data with other management systems (targeting databases, distribution lists). The key lesson learned from this process is that systematically cross-referencing operational data with complaints enables rapid detection of discrepancies and targeted corrective action, thereby improving program fairness and responsiveness.

# Environmental sustainability

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

## Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Mauritania remains highly vulnerable to climate change and environmental degradation, which continue to undermine the sustainability of food systems and rural livelihoods. The country's predominantly arid environment, combined with rising temperatures, erratic rainfall, recurrent droughts, and land degradation, places increasing pressure on scarce natural resources. A large share of the population relies on climate-sensitive livelihoods such as rain-fed agriculture and pastoralism, making food security and nutrition outcomes highly exposed to environmental shocks. These challenges are further compounded by limited adaptive capacity at community level, reinforcing the need to systematically integrate environmental sustainability considerations across food security, resilience, and social protection interventions.

WFP promotes sustainable land management, rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems, improved natural resource governance, and climate-resilient livelihood practices through the Integrated Resilience Package (IRP). Environmental considerations are also embedded in partnership agreements and programme modalities, ensuring that interventions supporting food security, nutrition, and human capital development contribute simultaneously to climate adaptation and environmental protection objectives.

Mitigation and monitoring measures were integrated where relevant, and WFP continues to work closely with cooperating partners, technical services, local authorities, and communities to ensure compliance, raise awareness on sustainable practices, and reinforce environmental stewardship and long-term resilience outcomes.

## Environmental Management System (EMS)

Within the administrative domain, the Environmental Management System (EMS) encourages the rationalization of resources and the reduction of the ecological footprint across the offices and sub offices of the World Food Programme (WFP). Measures implemented include the digitalization of processes to limit paper consumption, the reduction of energy use through more efficient equipment, and the installation of recycling systems to ensure responsible waste management. Staff awareness is central to this effort: internal campaigns and training sessions are organized to encourage employees to adopt environmentally friendly behaviors such as saving energy, reducing unnecessary printing, or using more sustainable means of transport, including carpooling. The overarching objective is to create a genuine organizational culture in which every employee actively contributes to sustainability and becomes an agent of change.

Procurement represents a critical lever of the EMS. WFP now integrates environmental and social criteria into its tenders and contracts, prioritizing suppliers who comply with sustainability standards. Environmentally responsible practices are actively promoted, including the use of biodegradable packaging, the reduction of single use plastics, and the adoption of energy efficient technologies. Local suppliers are also valued, which stimulates the economic development of communities while reducing the carbon footprint associated with transporting goods over long distances. This approach strengthens transparency and integrity in procurement processes while aligning WFP's activities with the Sustainable Development Goals and broader international commitments to sustainable development.

Logistics, which constitutes one of the largest humanitarian networks in the world, is optimized through the EMS to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and enhance operational efficiency. WFP invests in more fuel-efficient vehicles and explores alternative energy sources such as biofuels and hybrid solutions. Waste management systems are established in offices, warehouses, and distribution centers to limit pollution and promote recycling. Transport routes are optimized and travel flows rationalized to combine rapid intervention with environmental responsibility, ensuring that assistance

reaches beneficiaries on time while minimizing the ecological impact of operations.

Information technology also plays a key role in the implementation of the EMS. WFP promotes the use of digital and paperless solutions to reduce paper consumption and improve process efficiency. Virtual meetings are prioritized to limit physical travel, which helps reduce greenhouse gas emissions linked to journeys. When travel is unavoidable, it is strategically planned to minimize costs and environmental impacts. In addition, responsible management of IT equipment is encouraged, with recycling and reuse policies for hardware. This approach enables better resource management and a significant reduction of WFP's ecological footprint.

By embedding the EMS into all its activities, WFP demonstrates that humanitarian action can be carried out responsibly and sustainably. Administration, procurement, logistics, technology, and travel all become levers to limit negative impacts and promote inclusive development that respects the environment. The EMS is not only a technical tool but also a strategic framework that aligns humanitarian operations with sustainability principles, ensuring that assistance provided to vulnerable populations is delivered with respect for future generations and the planet.

# Nutrition integration

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

In line with the CSP 2024-2028, WFP advanced its efforts to integrate nutrition across all programme activities, addressing the intersections of food insecurity, climate vulnerability, and malnutrition. The guiding principles of WFP's nutrition strategy in Mauritania are anchored in partnership, community engagement, mainstreaming, and integration. WFP strengthened collaboration with government actors, national and international NGOs working in nutrition, and UN agencies, particularly UNICEF through the Integrated Resilience Package for malnutrition management. This approach ensured that nutrition was effectively integrated into social protection, emergency response, and resilience programmes, with guidance documents developed to outline synergies and implementation modalities. For the first time, Mauritania revised its national protocol for acute malnutrition management (formerly PCIMA) to incorporate prevention aspects, resulting in the **new Protocol for the Prevention and Management of Acute Malnutrition (PPCIMA)**.

Building on these principles, WFP implemented key activities in 2025. **Nutrition-sensitive income-generating activities were launched in March** in Guidimakha, Assaba, and HEC, focusing on women's cooperatives and community health groups (GASPAs). A methodological note was developed to guide implementation, and agreements were signed with each cooperative detailing funding procedures and accountability measures. These activities aim to strengthen household resilience and improve access to nutrient-rich foods at the community level.

Recognizing the importance of social and behaviour change, WFP initiated the **development of a comprehensive Social Behaviour Change (SBC) strategy** and toolkit to be applied across Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities, schools, and community platforms. An agency has been pre-selected to lead this work, with funding secured under proposals supported by BMZ and France. This strategy will address gaps in nutrition education and promote improved feeding practices, hygiene, and dietary diversity.

WFP also maintained its commitment to nutritional supplementation, aligning with the new PPCIMA protocol and **prioritizing locally produced nutrient-rich foods** where feasible. While progress on this component was limited due to financial constraints, rations—both in-kind and cash—were included in the protocol design to ensure flexibility in response. These efforts complement WFP's broader advocacy to integrate nutrition-sensitive approaches into national social safety nets and propose adjustments to transfer values and improve affordability and access to nutritious foods for vulnerable households.

In parallel, WFP has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry of Commerce and Trade aimed at:

- Strengthening institutional capacities in food fortification, quality control, and product labeling.

- Aligning WFP's technical assistance with national priorities for food safety.

- Enhancing coordination among key actors across the food value chain.

- Identifying opportunities for technical collaboration and establishing sustainable mechanisms for dialogue and joint action.

To meet its commitments under the MoU, WFP has provided technical guidance to the *Agence Mauritanienne de Sécurité Sanitaire des Aliments* (AMSSA) and developed an **annual workplan focused on strategic priorities for this emerging national food-safety authority**. WFP has also supported improvements in the inspection system and delivered training sessions on integrated pest management and warehouse food safety best practices for AMSSA inspectors.

Internally, WFP has strengthened its own food safety and quality systems by establishing and activating a **Food Incident Management Committee**. To mitigate risks in WFP warehouses, additional training on pest management and FSQ best practices has been launched, along with the development of a structured plan to improve warehousing from a food-safety perspective.

In collaboration with UNICEF and through the Nutrition Cluster, **WFP co-developed an implementation strategy for an integrated multisectoral package of activities targeting pregnant women and mother-child pairs under two years of age**. This package combines nutrition-specific interventions with complementary services to ensure continuity of care and sustainable impact. WFP also supported active malnutrition screenings in partnership with decentralized

health services and CSA, informing prevention activities such as the establishment of GASPA, nutrition-sensitive income-generating projects, and strategic mapping for community health centres (CRENAMs) to deliver MAM supplementation.

These efforts reflect WFP's commitment to integrating nutrition across systems and programmes. By linking emergency response, resilience-building, and social protection interventions, WFP aims to address the underlying causes of malnutrition while promoting sustainable solutions. Moving forward, WFP will continue to advocate for increased investment in nutrition-sensitive programming and strengthen partnerships to scale up evidence-based interventions that improve dietary diversity, feeding practices, and overall nutritional outcomes for vulnerable populations.

# Partnerships

In 2025, severe funding constraints shaped the operational environment for WFP Mauritania, making it one of the most resource-constrained years in recent years. Significant shortfalls, including reductions from major donors, compelled WFP to recalibrate its approach, prioritize interventions, and rely more heavily on strategic partnerships to sustain critical operations. Despite these challenges, WFP remained firmly committed to supporting vulnerable populations while strengthening national systems in line with government priorities and global frameworks.

Transparency and accountability continued to underpin all engagements. WFP ensured clear communication with partners on targeting methodologies, vulnerability criteria, and reporting outcomes. Cost-efficiency measures introduced in previous years enabled the Country Office to anticipate funding gaps and mitigate their impact. In 2025, WFP conducted a comprehensive prioritization exercise and introduced a refined targeting approach, both implemented in close coordination with government counterparts and UN agencies.

Collaboration with government institutions remained central to WFP's strategy. Partnerships were further strengthened with the Ministry of Economy and Finance, the Food Security Commission (CSA), and the Ministry of Agricultural and Food Sovereignty. Existing Memoranda of Understanding with the Ministry of Social Affairs, Childhood and Family and the National Meteorology Office were fully operationalized. During the year, WFP also expanded its institutional engagement by signing new agreements with the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, the Ministry of Commerce, and the Ministry of Education, reinforcing its commitment to integrated, multi-sectoral collaboration.

Through these partnerships, WFP supported CSA in implementing lean season responses, delivering assistance in refugee camps, and strengthening institutional capacity, including through the provision of a dedicated nutrition consultant. Collaboration with the Ministry of Environment focused on advancing WFP's Integrated Resilience Package to enhance climate adaptation and sustainable livelihoods. With the Ministry of Commerce, WFP provided technical support on food safety and quality standards to strengthen national systems. In the education sector, WFP worked closely with the Ministry of Education to advance the Sustainable Financing Initiative (SFI) for the National School Feeding Programme (PRONAS). Launched in 2024 with WFP support, the SFI aims to secure predictable financing and guide the expansion of PRONAS, ensuring the long-term sustainability of school feeding as a driver of human capital development.

To advance implementation of its Country Strategic Plan in 2025, WFP intensified efforts to broaden and diversify its funding base. While maintaining strong partnerships with traditional donors, WFP also benefited from multi-year, flexible contributions, which provided critical predictability in a volatile funding environment. In-kind support was equally instrumental, enabling WFP to respond to the needs of refugees, host communities, and schoolchildren during a period of acute resource constraints.

Alongside safeguarding traditional partnerships, WFP expanded its donor base, especially to support the durable solutions project for refugees and the resilience-building efforts. To strengthen long-term sustainability, WFP also pursued diversification through engagement with private sector actors and philanthropic foundations, reducing reliance on traditional funding streams. To deepen donor engagement and secure sustained support, WFP continued a proactive outreach approach, including regular operational updates, high-level briefings, strategic field visits, and targeted events designed to strengthen partnerships and mobilize resources.

A flagship engagement in 2025 was the high-level mission of parliamentarians from the European Parliament's Committee on Development (DEVE). From 26 to 28 May 2025, WFP organized and facilitated a comprehensive programme combining high-level meetings in Nouakchott with field visits to Bassikounou, M'bera Camp, Nema, Mabrouk, and Zerg. The mission brought together five Members of the European Parliament from Germany, Austria, Poland, and France, alongside the EU Delegation in Mauritania, the UN Resident Coordinator, and representatives from UNHCR, UNICEF, IOM, Enabel, and Action Against Hunger. The visit provided an opportunity to assess EU-funded interventions addressing displacement and resilience, strengthen parliamentary oversight, and promote dialogue on the humanitarian-development-peace nexus in Mauritania and the wider Sahel.

Despite operating in one of its most resource-constrained years, WFP sustained critical operations through strengthened partnerships with government institutions, donors, and UN agencies, while expanding collaboration with new actors. Flexible and in-kind contributions, complemented by emergency funding mechanisms, enabled WFP to continue supporting refugees, host communities, and schoolchildren. High-level engagement, reinforced WFP's role as a trusted partner capable of delivering life-saving assistance alongside long-term solutions, underscoring its commitment to transparency, accountability, and innovation in a challenging operational context.

## Focus on localization

Collaboration, coordination, and partnerships remained central to WFP's operations in 2025. WFP worked closely with a mix of local and international partners to deliver life-saving assistance and resilience-building activities across its operations in Mauritania.

For refugee response activities in the M'bera camp, WFP partnered with APEP, a local organization that played a key role in implementing emergency interventions for newly arrived refugees and supporting the delivery of assistance within the camp. In parallel, WFP strengthened its integrated resilience programming through partnerships with local organizations including ADICOR, Au Secours, GRADD, and Tenmiya, ensuring that activities were rooted in community engagement and local knowledge. These partnerships were instrumental in supporting livelihoods, promoting climate adaptation, and enhancing food security in vulnerable areas.

International partnerships complemented these efforts. RET International supported WFP's refugee response, contributing to the delivery of assistance and protection services for displaced populations. For resilience-building activities, WFP collaborated with COOPI, which provided technical expertise and operational support to scale up integrated resilience packages in targeted regions.

Through these partnerships, WFP was able to leverage local capacities while drawing on international experience to maximize impact. This collaborative approach ensured that interventions were context-specific, inclusive, and aligned with national priorities.

## Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

WFP remained an active member of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in Mauritania and continued close collaboration with the UN Resident Coordinator's Office across joint activities and advocacy efforts. In 2025, WFP worked extensively with UNHCR to assist beneficiaries both inside M'bera Refugee Camp and across the Bassikounou region. In October, following a sudden influx of refugees crossing the border from Mali, WFP partnered with UNHCR and the Mauritanian Red Crescent to provide urgent support to new arrivals, ensuring timely food assistance and coordinated relief efforts.

Beyond emergency response, WFP collaborated with UNHCR and the national social registry to refine targeting approaches in preparation for the lean season, covering vulnerable populations inside and outside M'bera Camp. In parallel, WFP deepened its collaboration with UNICEF on social protection and resilience-building initiatives, jointly advancing programmes that link safety nets with long-term development objectives. These efforts reinforced WFP's commitment to integrated, multi-sectoral approaches that address immediate needs while promoting sustainable solutions for food security and climate resilience.

WFP also maintained close collaboration with sister agencies—particularly UNICEF, UNHCR, and the World Bank—through the Social Protection Working Group, regular bilateral engagements, and joint advocacy efforts. Advocacy focused on advancing the inclusion of refugees within national social protection systems, improving the regular updating of the Social Registry and transitioning towards continuous updates, and strengthening the quality of social protection systems, with a particular emphasis on enhancing their shock-responsive capacities.

In parallel, WFP partnered with FAO under the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS) project to improve the understanding of the links between markets and the impacts of climate change on food security.

At UNCT level, WFP also led the Programme Criticality exercise, that resulted in updating and adapting the UN's strategic outcomes in Mauritania.

# Financial Overview

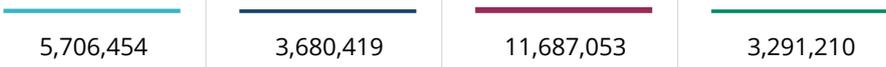
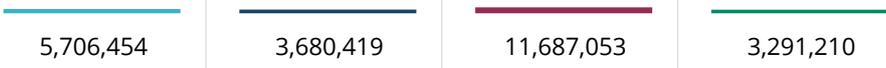
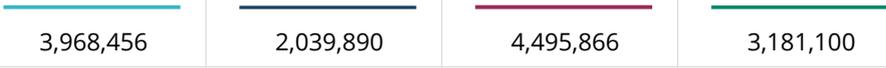
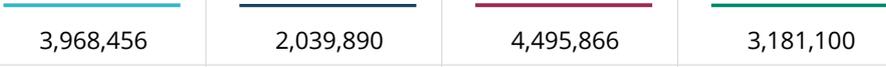
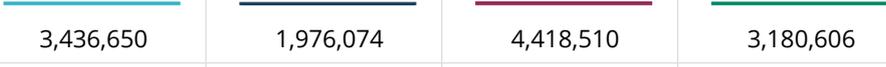
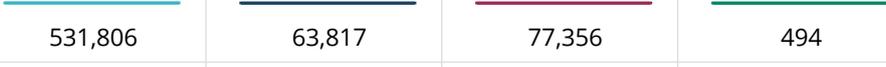
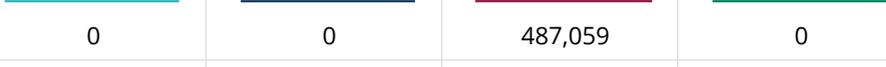
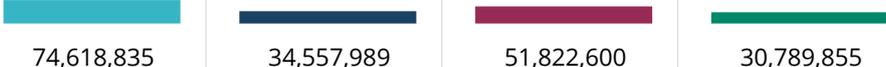
In 2025, WFP Mauritania managed to mobilize USD 27 million in bilateral contributions from twelve donors, which represented 31 percent of the total needs. Major funding shortfalls affected the crisis response component of the operation, especially the lean season response. The integrated resilience package and social protection activities were partly sustained mostly by multi-annual contributions that allowed to ensure operational continuity and efficient programming in line with the nature of the operation. UNHAS faced again considerable funding shortfalls during the year, that led WFP to enhance its advocacy to guarantee the continuity of a crucial service for the humanitarian and development community.

Multi-year funding commitments played crucial roles in the prepositioning of the required commodities and helped to avoid a shortage of funds for the activities under the integrated resilience package. The early receipt of those funds in the last quarter of 2025 enabled WFP to start programming on time (on 1 January 2025) and subsequently meet distribution schedules for resilience-building activities, which proved instrumental in compensating for shortfalls.

The activation of the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) mechanism played a significant role in the food procurement process and timeliness. prepositioning of food commodities to ensure continuity of operations.

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

Result chain	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	43,995,241	18,057,312	19,115,049	13,765,987
SO01: Crisis-affected populations in targeted areas, including women and children in need of nutrition support, are better able to meet to their urgent needs immediately before, during and after shocks	43,995,241	18,057,312	19,115,049	13,765,987
Activity 01: Provide refugees with an integrated package of assistance including food, school meals, nutritional support for the management and prevention of malnutrition	35,010,737	17,240,409	18,892,108	13,618,148
Activity 02: Provide nutritionally adequate assistance to crisis-affected populations in the form of cash assistance for food security and nutrition-specific purchases	8,984,504	816,903	222,941	147,840
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	20,948,684	10,780,368	16,037,572	10,551,558
SO02: Communities vulnerable to shocks in targeted areas have sustainable livelihoods, access to basic services, strengthened human capital, reinforced markets, improved nutrition and resilience to climate shocks by 2028	20,948,684	10,780,368	16,037,572	10,551,558
Activity 03: Provide integrated resilience support, including linkages to national social protection programmes, for communities vulnerable to shocks and strengthen institutional capacities at the local and national levels	20,948,684	10,780,368	15,815,815	10,551,558
Non-activity specific	0	0	221,757	0

SDG Target 5. Capacity Building		5,706,454	3,680,419	11,687,053	3,291,210
SO03: By 2028, national institutions have strengthened capacity to establish a robust, effective, and adaptive social protection system, which includes school-based programmes, nutrition and food security policy		5,706,454	3,680,419	11,687,053	3,291,210
Activity 04: Provide integrated resilience support to communities vulnerable to shocks and strengthen institutional capacities at the local and national levels, including linkages to national social protection programmes		5,706,454	3,680,419	11,687,053	3,291,210
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership		3,968,456	2,039,890	4,495,866	3,181,100
SO04: Government partners and humanitarian and development actors support vulnerable people effectively and efficiently throughout the year		3,968,456	2,039,890	4,495,866	3,181,100
Activity 05: Provide air transport services and technical assistance for humanitarian and development partners		3,436,650	1,976,074	4,418,510	3,180,606
Activity 06: Provide on-demand services at the request of the government and other partners in addition to technical assistance		531,806	63,817	77,356	494
Non-SDG Target		0	0	487,059	0
Total Direct Operational Costs		74,618,835	34,557,989	51,822,600	30,789,855

Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 6,466,080	 3,924,260	 6,848,708	 2,638,144
Total Direct Costs	 81,084,915	 38,482,249	 58,671,308	 33,427,999
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 5,232,957	 2,496,727	 1,984,046	 1,984,046
Grand Total	 86,317,871	 40,978,976	 60,655,354	 35,412,045

# Data Notes

## Operational context

[1] UNHCR Mauritania, FACT SHEET > MAURITANIA – Hodh Chargui (October 2025)

[2] ICARA - Integrated Cross-Cutting Analysis and Risk Assessment was completed in 2024 and implemented in 2025. The analysis incorporated conflict sensitivity, gender, and protection dimensions, into operations in the Bassikounu and Nema Moughataas ,including the M'bera camp.

# Strategic outcome 01

- [1] CSA: Commissariat à la Sécurité Alimentaire. The CSA is tasked with monitoring the food security and nutrition situation across Mauritania as well as the prevention of and response to food crises.
- [2] ECHO- the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations is a department of the European Commission.
- [3] CERF- Central Emergency Response Fund- the fund is managed by OCHA and is designed to provide fast, flexible funding to operations when crises occur.
- [4] The initiative is a humanitarian food assistance programme which was launched in 2022, jointly by the Government of Ukraine and WFP to help address global food insecurity in Africa, the Middle East and parts of Asia.
- [5] SRAC- WFP's Strategic Resource Allocation Committee
- [6] PNR: Plan national de réponse à la soudure. This national response plan piloted by the government outlines and guides the yearly response to the lean season in collaboration with its operational partners.
- [7] CRENAM: Centres de Recupération Nutritionnelles Ambulatoire pour les Enfants Modérément Malnutris. These are community health centres in Mauritania that serve to treat MAM patients.
- Activity 2
- [8] A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO) (prevention of acute malnutrition) Children and Breastfeeding Women and Girls: To adjust to resource availability, activities on malnutrition prevention as part of the lean season response were shifted from activity 2 to activity 4 after the initial planning phase, explaining the lower than planned beneficiaries. Further, it is important to note that, for reporting reasons, the lean season response is reported under SO1, Activity 2 (planned) and SO3, Activity 4 (actuals). WFP's lean season contribution to the overall National Response Plan (PNR) is adjusted based on the availability of resources, in-country estimated food insecurity needs, and overall PNR gaps.
- [9] A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance (general distribution; prevention of acute malnutrition): To adjust to resource availability, activities on malnutrition prevention and general distribution as part of the lean season response were shifted from activity 2 to activity 4 after the initial planning phase, explaining the lower than planned beneficiaries. Further, it is important to note that, for reporting reasons, the lean season response is reported under SO1, Activity 2 (planned) and SO3, Activity 4 (actuals). WFP's lean season contribution to the overall National Response Plan (PNR) is adjusted based on the availability of resources, in-country estimated food insecurity needs, and overall PNR gaps.
- [10] A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP) (activity supporters): This activity was not planned as part of WFP's 2025 workplan nor did it receive any financing.
- [11] A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets : Malnutrition as part of the lean season response was provided only via the provision of cash transfers in tandem with comprehensive social behavior change communication.
- [12] E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall) (general distribution) - actuals higher than planned as activity directed at not only beneficiaries but communities.
- [13] A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites: General distribution: actuals lower than planned as this activity specifically targets MAM women and children. Of the planned 83 sites only 65 sites were found to have women and children that met the MAM criteria for support

## OTHER OUTPUTS

### Activity 1

- [14] E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO): The number of planned beneficiaries was underestimated in the planning phase (general distributions):
- Outcome results
- [15] Activity 1: Provide refugees with an integrated package of assistance including food, school meals, nutrition support for the management and prevention of malnutrition: ARG/durable solutions: the base line assessment was carried out in June 2025 with the endline results expected to be carried out in April 2026 as a result there is no results available for 2025
- [16] 1.1.41: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy: In 2025, WFP did not participate in the development of strategies or policies related to school feeding.
- [17] 1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD) general distribution: the dramatic reduction in funding for refugee response has had a direct impact on the 2025 MMD result it also explains the gap between the target and the actuals for 2025.
- [18] 1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies: general distribution: higher level of coping strategies used in 2025 can be explain by the reduction of resources and its direct impact on the camp population
- [19] 1.1.6: Economic capacity to meet essential needs: the actuals for 2025 are higher than previous year or baseline due to a change in the methodology employed by WFP in 2025 Target Group: All - Location: Bassikonou / Camp de Mbera - Modality: Food - sub activity: General Distribution. Related to 1.1.20 Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Mean (average) number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office: this complementary intervention was not included in the 2025 workplan as a result of funding constraints therefore not activities were recording in 2025
- [20] 1.1.14: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate: Values measured for the entire year, therefore 2025 results reflect the 3 month of MAM treatment that WFP carried out in 2025 – thus number is low.
- [21] 1.1.16: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate – .036 in 2025 as three people left the programme during the treatment cycle.
- [22] 1.1.13: Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage) left blank – for both 1.1.17 default .1.13 actuals for 2025 are 0 as data can only be configured for results after 3-month period as per national and WFP protocols. As MAM treatment only occurred for 2 months at the beginning of the year no data can be analyzed.
- Target Group: Réfugiés hors camp - Location: Bassikonou - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution. There is no data available for out-of-camp general distribution as the activity is still ongoing. The activity only began in October 2025 and it is expected that the results of assessment will be produced in April 2026.

## Strategic outcome 02

### Output results

A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF) and A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities: The planned number of beneficiaries were higher than actuals due to funding constraints. WFP anticipated the expansion of its resilience activities to an additional two regions in 2025, however this expansion has been put on hold due to limited resources.

A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO): activity supporters- assistance provided to support workers is done on a voluntary/ad hoc basis as such the planned number of support workers supported in 2025 has been left blank. Children and PBWs: this activity was not carried out during 2025 as support is usually provided to emergency hotspots based on the SMART survey, in 2025 none of the hotspots highlighted were in the regions that the IRP operates in.

A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people: malnutrition: no transfers were made during 2025 for this activity

A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes: The actuals refer to number of school directors that participated in training in 2025, this activity was not planned in the CSP for school feeding.

A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP): This activity did not take place in 2025 nor was it part of the 2025 workplan.

A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes: The actuals are higher than the planned as WFP did not decrease the number of schools supported as planned at the Government's request.

A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes: CSB (corn soya blend) super cereal was provided for only one month in 2025 as a result of a change in supplier, delays in shipments and budget restrictions. This resulted in the overall reduction in MT of food provided as part of the school feeding programme.

A.2.9 Quantity of food provided to schools through home-grown school-based programmes: The home-grown school feeding components were not yet implemented in the reporting period

A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people (school feeding): The home-grown school feeding components were not yet implemented in the reporting period

A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO): SAMS and Prevention of MAM: There was a total of 1555 participants in the SAMS programmes during this reporting period.

G.8 Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks AA: This activity did not take place during the reporting period as it was not included in the 2025 workplan.

D.2.10: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Cooking): This activity was carried out only in 50% of the schools, as a result NGO partner issues with schools

E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO):SAMS WFP did not have the right tools in place to reach the planned number of beneficiaries currently, the SBC strategy is being developed.

E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO): SF; For this activity, the number of beneficiaries expanded beyond the planned number as sites for SBC expanded in 2025.

C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided: the planned activity was initially going to take place at the regional level, however during the course of 2025, it was decided to carry out this activity at the level of Mogathas as a results more trainings look place than initially planned.

N.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days: due to operation issues including late stockage arrivals, wfp did not meet its planned number of feeding days.

N.10: Volume of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors: this activity is under development and has not yet began.

A.10.3: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers related to the provision of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructure. SAMS: the initial plan was to carry out this activity in one region however during the course of 2025 WFP expanded the scope of this activity to two more regions (Assaba and HEC)

F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems for male and females: the aggregation systems are not set up yet, the activity began in late 2025 as such, some SAMS cooperatives are being established presently

F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided: actuals lower than planned as WFP has not provided this equipment in the HEC region yet however both Assaba and Guidimakha have.

F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated: this activity will take place once the implementation of the progression strategy begins.

### Outcome Results

Target Group: All (AGRs) - Location: Mauritania - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition.: the assessment for 2025 will take place in April 2026

## Strategic outcome 03

### Output Results

[1] G.1: Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP: Due to funding constraints, WFP reduced its insurance premium from USD \$1million to USD\$ 500,000 in 2025, as a result the number of people covered under the policy was reduced.

[2] C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives: Additional capacity-strengthening activities were conducted to support preparation of the lean season response, including training sessions for investigators, national trainers, and supervisors on targeting verification, screening techniques, and the new PPCIMA protocol.

[3] C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed: Four tools were initially planned, however, due to delays in implementation of agreed action plans with government partners, only the 2025 National Response Plan was finalized during the reporting period.

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] Gender Strategy II\_Document Provisoire\_2025\_2030\_MRT\_18\_09\_2025.docx

[2] VF Gender Protocol 14.05.pdf

[3] Gender Strategy II\_Document Provisoire\_2025\_2030\_MRT\_18\_09\_2025.docx

[4] Gender 2024-2028.pdf Strategy

[5] Gender-PIR Roadmap 2024-2028.pdf

[6] BERGEFS CONSULTING | OPPAFRIKA

[7] MauriPages

[8] Note panel JIDF 2025 PAM-MASEF-AndiAgro.pdf

[9] SNET\_OnePager.docx

### CROSS-CUTTING INDICATORS AT ACTIVITY LEVEL.

Activity 1 CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation: The data was not collected for the 2025 endline survey however plans have been made to carry out the assessment in June 2026

Activity 3 CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation & CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment: The data was not collected for the 2025 endline survey, however, plans have been made to carry out the assessment in June 2026

# 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 outcome & cross-cutting indicators

The "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on outcome indicators (from 2025) and on cross-cutting indicators (from 2024 onwards). This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to outcome and cross-cutting indicators at the target and follow-up levels and to cross-cutting indicators at the baseline as well. This function can be used for reporting an indicator at one level (baseline, target, or follow-up) or at two levels (baseline and follow-up). Country offices must choose either "Not collected" or "Not applicable" option.

- A. **Not applicable:** used when data is not collected for **methodological note requirements**.
- B. **Not collected:** used when data is not collected for **context-related reasons**.

# Figures and Indicators

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	207,614	177,395	85%
	female	247,753	194,526	79%
	total	455,367	371,921	82%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
0-23 months	male	32,165	11,660	36%
	female	33,927	11,506	34%
	total	66,092	23,166	35%
24-59 months	male	20,042	23,404	117%
	female	22,394	22,439	100%
	total	42,436	45,843	108%
5-11 years	male	63,156	60,008	95%
	female	65,256	59,897	92%
	total	128,412	119,905	93%
12-17 years	male	26,501	23,965	90%
	female	28,107	23,718	84%
	total	54,608	47,683	87%
18-59 years	male	57,539	51,338	89%
	female	89,485	69,759	78%
	total	147,024	121,097	82%
60+ years	male	8,211	7,020	85%
	female	8,584	7,207	84%
	total	16,795	14,227	85%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Refugee	119,999	200,782	167%
Resident	335,368	165,545	49%
Returnee	0	5,594	-

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	98,000	29,074	29%
Malnutrition prevention programme	67,941	61,348	90%
Malnutrition treatment programme	6,184	5,218	84%
School based programmes	54,936	69,958	127%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	400	1,728	432%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	276,010	226,320	81%

## Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Corn Soya Blend	135	4	3%
Iodised Salt	153	17	11%
LNS	0	19	-
Lentils	59	0	0%
Peas	54	0	0%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	31	0	0%
Rice	7,564	7,014	93%
Split Peas	0	109	-
Vegetable Oil	793	359	45%
Wheat	216	16	7%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Corn Soya Blend	674	147	22%
Iodised Salt	34	15	44%
Lentils	337	0	0%
Rice	1,264	992	78%
Split Peas	0	309	-
Vegetable Oil	126	125	99%
Wheat	0	220	-

## 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	27,596,571	4,305,755	16%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	11,305,553	2,844,700	25%
Capacity Building			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	3,636,576	881,641	24%

## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Crisis-affected populations in targeted areas, including women and children in need of nutrition support, are better able to meet to their urgent needs immediately before, during and after shocks					Crisis Response
Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide refugees with an integrated package of assistance including food, school meals, nutritional support for the management and prevention of malnutrition					
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs					
CSP Output 01: (1.1) Refugees receive integrated assistance that covers their basic needs (Tier 1)					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
			MT		62.25
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All; Children; Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls; Students (primary schools); Activity supporters	General Distribution; Prevention of acute malnutrition; School feeding (on-site); Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition; School feeding (take-home rations); Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female Male <b>Total</b>	65,640 54,360 <b>120,000</b>	121,642 102,013 <b>223,655</b>
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Activity supporters	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Male <b>Total</b>		81 7 <b>88</b>
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	4,052 4,084 <b>8,136</b>	3,789 3,772 <b>7,561</b>
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 (take-home rations)	Female Male <b>Total</b>		3,746 3,776 <b>7,522</b>
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	8,619	7,436.18
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	394	123.23
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	21,650,760	4,305,756
Activity 02: Provide nutritionally adequate assistance to crisis-affected populations in the form of cash assistance for food security and nutrition-specific purchases					
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs					
CSP Output 03: (2.2) People affected by crises, including during the lean season, receive unconditional transfers and complementary nutrition support that cover their basic needs (Tier 1)					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual

A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All; Children; Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	General Distribution; Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	50,954 42,196 <b>93,150</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	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	3,913 3,850 <b>7,763</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	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Total	4,658 4,658	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	5,945,811	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	11,178,000	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Number	1,490,520	

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

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

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Activity supporters	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>		294 31 <b>325</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 Male <b>Total</b>	2,621 2,519 <b>5,140</b>	2,061 1,685 <b>3,746</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 Total	1,044 1,044	
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	Activity supporters	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	868 32 <b>900</b>	

A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	83	38.71
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	302	
B.1.2 Quantity of fortified food provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	37	2.42

### Other Output

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

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

CSP Output 01: (1.1) Refugees receive integrated assistance that covers their basic needs (Tier 1)

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.g.2: Total number of energy-efficient devices distributed to targeted institutions, communities and households	General Distribution	Number	8	0
A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	General Distribution	school	8	8
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.2: Social protection system building blocks supported-Governance, capacity and coordination	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	General Distribution	Individual	246	252
N.1.2: Feeding days as percentage of total school days in emergency contexts	N.1.2.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days in emergency contexts	School feeding (on-site)	%	100	100

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

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

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

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

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.2: Social protection system building blocks supported-Governance, capacity and coordination	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	General Distribution	Individual	5,500	10,499
G.9: Number of people covered and assisted through forecast-based anticipatory actions against climate shocks	G.9.1: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks (Overall)	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	70,000	0

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

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	A.6.1.1: Total number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	General Distribution	centre/site	83	65
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Malnutrition Treatment (CCS)	Number	1	4
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Malnutrition Treatment (CCS)	Number	4	4

### Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All (AGR_SD) - <b>Location:</b> Hodh Chargui - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	<b>Overall</b>				Not collected		
1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	12.5	≥45	≥12.5			WFP survey
	Male	0	≥45	≥0			WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	4.3	≥45	≥4.3			WFP survey

1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	12.5	≥35	≥12.5		WFP survey
	Male	0	≥35	≥0		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	4.3	≥35	≥4.3		WFP survey
1.1.10: 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	25	≥30	≥25		WFP survey
	Male	20	≥30	≥20		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	21.7	≥30	≥21.7		WFP survey
1.1.10: 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	12.5	≥20	≥12.5		WFP survey
	Male	0	≥20	≥0		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	4.3	≥20	≥4.3		WFP survey
1.1.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	<b>Overall</b>	12.7	≥50	≥12.7	Not collected	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score	<b>Overall</b>				Not collected	
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	48.8	≥70	≥48.8		WFP survey
	Male	65.1	≥70	≥65.1		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	54.3	≥70	≥54.3		WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	31.4	≤20	≤31.4		WFP survey
	Male	19	≤20	≤19		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	27.1	≤20	≤27.1		WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	19.8	≤10	<19.8		WFP survey
	Male	16	≤10	<16		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	18.6	≤10	<18.6		WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition	<b>Overall</b>				Not collected	
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	2	≥20	≥2		WFP survey
	Male	7.1	≥20	≥7.1		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	3.8	≥20	≥3.8		WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	52	≤40	≤52		WFP survey
	Male	35.7	≤40	≤35.7		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	46.2	≤40	≤46.2		WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	46	≤40	<46		WFP survey
	Male	57.1	≤40	<57.1		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	50	≤40	<50		WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	32.6	≥50	≥32.6		WFP survey
	Male	32.6	≥50	≥32.6		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	32.6	≥50	≥32.6		WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	43	≤30	≤43		WFP survey
	Male	44.2	≤30	≤44.2		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	43.4	≤30	≤43.4		WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	24.4	≤20	<24.4		WFP survey
	Male	23	≤20	<23		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	24	≤20	<24		WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	12.8	≥30	≥12.8		WFP survey
	Male	16.3	≥30	≥16.3		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	14	≥30	≥14		WFP survey

1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	55.8	≤40	≤55.8			WFP survey
	Male	53.5	≤40	≤53.5			WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	55	≤40	≤55			WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	31.4	≤30	<31.4			WFP survey
	Male	30.2	≤30	<30.2			WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	31	≤30	<31			WFP survey
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	8.34	≤3	<8.34			WFP survey
	Male	8.19	≤3	<8.19			WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	8.29	≤3	<8.29	Not collected		WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security	<b>Overall</b>				Not collected		
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	7	<7	<7.8			WFP survey
	Male	9.3	<7	<7.8			WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	7.8	<7	<7.8			WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	4.7	<3.9	<4.7			WFP survey
	Male	2.3	<3.9	<2.3			WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	3.9	<3.9	<3.9			WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	21	<17.8	<21			WFP survey
	Male	11.6	<17.8	<11.6			WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	17.8	<17.8	<17.8			WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	67	≥71.3	≥67			WFP survey
	Male	76.7	≥71.3	≥79.2			WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	70.5	≥71.3	≥70.5			WFP survey
1.1.6: Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	26.2	≥30	≥26.2			WFP survey
	Male	25	≥30	≥25			WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	25.8	≥30	≥25.8	Not collected		WFP survey
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Bassiknou / Camp de Mbera - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)</b>							
1.1.41: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	<b>Overall</b>	1	≥3	>1	1	1	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Bassiknou / Camp de Mbera - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>							
1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	32	≥45	≥34	17.8	34	WFP survey
	Male	25	≥45	≥41.2	11.8	41.2	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	28.5	≥45	≥37.2	14.6	37.2	WFP survey
1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	28.9	≥28.9	≥28.9	17.8	28.3	WFP survey
	Male	39.8	≥39.8	≥39.8	11.8	27.8	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	34.4	≥34.4	≥34.4	14.6	28.1	WFP survey
1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female	19.2	≥30	≥22	8.2	17.2	WFP survey
	Male	13.9	≥30	≥22	1.2	21.6	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	16.1	≥30	≥22	4.4	19.4	WFP survey

1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	19.2	>19.2	≥19.2	12.3	8.1	WFP survey
	Male	17.6	>17.6	≥17.6	10.6	11.3	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	18.4	>18.4	≥18.4	11.4	9.7	WFP survey
1.1.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	<b>Overall</b>	51	>51	>51	28.9	35.3	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	45.8	≥65	≥56.5	42.4	56.5	WFP survey
	Male	40	≥65	≥59.7	36.3	59.7	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	42.9	≥65	≥57.9	39.4	57.9	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	47.3	<30	<23.6	33.2	23.6	WFP survey
	Male	51	<30	<21	33.3	21	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	49.2	<30	<22.5	33.2	22.5	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	6.9	<5	<6.9	24.4	19.8	WFP survey
	Male	9	<5	<9	30.5	19	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	8	<5	<8	27.2	20	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	33.2	≥33.2	>31.1	9.1	4	WFP survey
	Male	32.4	≥32.4	>20.2	10.2	3.9	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	32.8	≥32.8	>26	9.6	3.9	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	42	<42	≤56.5	23.7	46	WFP survey
	Male	36.8	<36.8	≤63.8	30.2	51.7	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	39.4	<39.4	≤59.9	26.7	49	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	24.9	<24.9	<12.6	67.2	49.6	WFP survey
	Male	30.9	<30.9	<16	59.6	44.4	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	27.9	<27.9	<14.2	63.7	47.1	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	38.5	≥38.5	≥36.5	27.9	39	WFP survey
	Male	34.7	≥34.7	≥38.2	27.9	42.7	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	36.6	≥36.6	≥37.2	25.7	40.6	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	56.8	<56.8	≤39.8	41.2	44.6	WFP survey
	Male	58.3	<58.3	≤41.9	40.8	40.7	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	57.55	<57.55	≤40.7	41	42.9	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	4.7	<4.7	<23.7	34.9	16.5	WFP survey
	Male	7	<7	<19.9	31.3	16.5	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	6	<6	<22	33.2	16.5	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	9.6	≥28.5	≥28.5	7.8	24.5	WFP survey
	Male	7	≥31.9	≥31.9	10.4	29	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	8	≥29.9	≥29.9	9	26	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	85.6	<35.7	≤35.7	41	55.1	WFP survey
	Male	84.3	<39.5	≤39.5	43	52.9	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	84.95	<37.3	≤37.3	41.9	54.2	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	4.9	<35.9	<35.9	51.1	20.3	WFP survey
	Male	8.9	<28.6	<28.6	46.7	18.3	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	6.9	<32.7	<32.7	49	19.4	WFP survey
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	9.04	≤3	<7	8.45	7.62	WFP survey
	Male	8.07	≤3	<6	8.36	6.86	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	8.56	≤3	<7	8.39	7.28	WFP survey

1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	7.7	<3	<4.9	16.8	4.9	WFP survey
	Male	7.7	<3	<4.9	11.4	4.9	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	7.7	<3	<4.9	14.3	4.9	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	14.3	<12	<10.4	25.2	10.4	WFP survey
	Male	8.4	<12	<13.2	24.2	13.2	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	11.3	<12	<11.2	24.7	11.2	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	51	≤33	<41	34.5	41	WFP survey
	Male	52.6	≤33	<34.8	36.5	34.8	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	51.8	≤33	<38.4	35.4	38.4	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	27	≥50	>44	23.5	44	WFP survey
	Male	31.4	≥50	>47.1	27.9	47.1	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	29.2	≥50	>45.2	25.5	45.2	WFP survey
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	5.7	<2	<5.7	6.3	4.6	WFP survey
	Male	6.7	<2	<6.7	3.9	3	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	6.2	<2	<6.2	5.3	3.9	WFP survey
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	8.2	<3	<8.2	4.3	8	WFP survey
	Male	5.7	<3	<5.7	5.2	12.4	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	7	<3	<7	4.7	10	WFP survey
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	59.5	≤30	<34.1	49.8	35.5	WFP survey
	Male	53.3	≤30	<40	50	39.6	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	56.4	≤30	<37.8	49.9	37.3	WFP survey
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	26.6	≥65	≥52	39.6	51.8	WFP survey
	Male	34.3	≥65	≥47.6	40.8	44.9	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	30.4	≥65	≥49	40.2	48.8	WFP survey
1.1.6: Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	2.2	>10	>7	25.8	1.6	WFP survey
	Male	6.7	>10	>7	35.8	6.3	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	4	>10	>7	30.5	3.6	WFP survey

**Target Group:** All - **Location:** Bassiknou / Camp de Mbera - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

1.1.20: Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Minimum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	<b>Overall</b>	2	≥4	>2	5	2	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.20: Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Maximum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	<b>Overall</b>	2	≥4	>2	5	2	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.20: Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Mean (average) number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	<b>Overall</b>	2	≥4	>2	5	2	WFP programme monitoring

**Target Group:** CH & PBW/G - **Location:** Bassiknou / Camp de Mbera - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition

1.1.14: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	95.19	≥88	>97	8.87	96.76	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	96.56	≥88	>97	0	95.4	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	95.86	≥88	>97	5.89	96.22	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.15: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	=0	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	=0	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.16: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	0	=0	=0	0.54	0.43	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	0.33	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	=0	=0	0.36	0.39	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.17: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	2.41	≤1	≤1.5	0	2.26	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1.53	≤1	≤1.5	0	3.44	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	1.97	≤1	≤1.5	0	2.73	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Children & PBW/G - <b>Location:</b> Bassiknou / Camp de Mbera - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
1.1.13: Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female	83	≥90	>83		83	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	72	≥90	>72		72	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	79	≥90	>79	Not collected	79	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Réfugiés Hors camp - <b>Location:</b> Bassiknou - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
1.1.1: Food consumption score	<b>Overall</b>				Not collected		
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	50.8	≥60	>50.8			WFP survey
	Male	58	≥60	>58			WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	53.7	≥60	>53.7			WFP survey

1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	32	<30	≤32		WFP survey
	Male	26	<30	≤26		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	29.7	<30	≤29.7		WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	17.1	<10	<17.1		WFP survey
	Male	16	<10	<16		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	16.7	<10	<16.7		WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Réfugiés hors camp - <b>Location:</b> Bassiknou - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	<b>Overall</b>				Not collected	
1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	9.1	≥45	≥9.1		WFP survey
	Male	3.2	≥45	≥3.2		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	6.7	≥45	≥6.7		WFP survey
1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	9.1	≥28.9	≥9.1		WFP survey
	Male	3.2	≥39.8	≥3.2		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	6.7	≥34.4	≥6.7		WFP survey
1.1.10: 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	27.3	≥30	≥27.3		WFP survey
	Male	22.6	≥30	≥22.6		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	25.3	≥30	≥25.3		WFP survey
1.1.10: 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	4.5	>19.2	≥4.5		WFP survey
	Male	3	>17.6	≥3		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	4	>18.4	≥4		WFP survey
1.1.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	<b>Overall</b>	11.6	>51	>11.6	Not collected	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition	<b>Overall</b>				Not collected	
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	7	≥33.2	>7		WFP survey
	Male	6.1	≥32.4	>6.1		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	6.7	≥32.8	>6.7		WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	79.6	<42	<79.6		WFP survey
	Male	84.1	<36.8	<84.1		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	81.5	<39.4	<81.5		WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	13.3	<2,424.9	≤13.3		WFP survey
	Male	9.8	<30.9	≤9.8		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	11.8	<27.9	≤11.8		WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	48.6	≥38.5	≥48.6		WFP survey
	Male	49.6	≥34.79	≥49.6		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	49	≥36.6	≥49		WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	37.6	<56.8	≤37.6		WFP survey
	Male	42	<58.3	≤42		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	39.3	<57.55	≤39.3		WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	13.8	<4.7	≤13.8		WFP survey
	Male	8	<7	≤8		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	12	<6	≤12		WFP survey

1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	26	≥9.6	≥26			WFP survey
	Male	32.8	≥7	≥32.8			WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	28.7	≥8	≥28.7			WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	45.9	<85.6	≤45.9			WFP survey
	Male	42.9	<84.3	≤42.9			WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	44.7	<84.95	≤44.7			WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	28.2	<4.9	<28.2			WFP survey
	Male	24.4	<8.9	<24.4			WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	26.7	<6.9	<26.7			WFP survey
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	14.9	≤5	<14.9			WFP survey
	Male	15	≤5	<15			WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	15	≤5	<15	Not collected		WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security	<b>Overall</b>				Not collected		
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	27.6	<3	<27.6			WFP survey
	Male	29.4	<3	<29.4			WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	28.3	<3	<28.3			WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	33.7	<12	<33.7			WFP survey
	Male	21	<12	<21			WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	28.7	<12	<28.7			WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	33.7	≤33	<18			WFP survey
	Male	21.8	≤33	<21.8			WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	28.7	≤33	<19.3			WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	21	≥50	>21			WFP survey
	Male	27.7	≥50	>27.7			WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	23.7	≥50	>23.7			WFP survey
1.1.6: Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	62	>70	≥62			WFP survey
	Male	62.2	>70	≥62.2			WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	62.1	>70	≥62.1	Not collected		WFP survey

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

1.1.22: Attendance rate	Female	98	≥98	≥98	85	68	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	97	≥98	≥97	89	68	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	98	≥98	≥98	87	68	WFP programme monitoring

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Maghama - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	24.5	≥30	>24.5	36.4		WFP survey
	Male	22.5	≥30	>22.5	35.6		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	23.4	≥30	>23.4	36		WFP survey

1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	22.64	≥30	>22.64	37.3	WFP survey
	Male	24.64	≥30	>24.64	28	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	23.77	≥30	>23.77	32.4	WFP survey
1.1.10: 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	9.4	≥15	>9.4	22.9	WFP survey
	Male	11.6	≥15	>11.6	15.2	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	10.7	≥15	>10.7	18.8	WFP survey
1.1.10: 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	18.9	≥25	>18.9	28.3	WFP survey
	Male	19.6	≥25	>19.6	31.3	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	19.3	≥25	>19.3	29.9	WFP survey
1.1.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	<b>Overall</b>	29.5	≥50	>29.5	66.7	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	47.8	≥60	≥47.8	96	WFP survey
	Male	49.2	≥60	≥49.2	97.2	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	48.7	≥60	≥48.7	96.8	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	43.8	<36	≤43.8	3.4	WFP survey
	Male	45.8	<36	≤45.8	2.8	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	45.2	<36	≤45.2	3	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	8.4	<4	<8.4	0.6	WFP survey
	Male	5	<4	<5	0	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	6	<4	<6	0.2	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	2.8	≥5	>2.8	9.1	WFP survey
	Male	2.4	≥5	>2.4	4.5	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	2.5	≥5	>2.5	5.8	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	68	≥85	≥68	90.9	WFP survey
	Male	69.9	≥85	≥69.9	95.3	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	69.3	≥85	≥69.3	94	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	29.2	<10	<29.2	0	WFP survey
	Male	27.7	<10	<27.7	0.2	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	28.1	<10	<28.1	0.2	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	25.8	≥50	>25.8	87.5	WFP survey
	Male	23.6	≥50	>23.6	87.9	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	24.3	≥50	>24.3	87.8	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	60.1	≥45	≥60.1	12.5	WFP survey
	Male	68.3	≥45	≥68.3	12.1	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	65.8	≥45	≥65.8	12.2	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	14	<5	<14	0	WFP survey
	Male	8.1	<5	<8.1	0	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	9.9	<5	<9.9	0	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	4.5	≥25	>4.5	44.3	WFP survey
	Male	5.5	≥25	>5.5	38.3	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	5.2	≥25	>5.2	40.1	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	59.6	≥60	≥59.6	55.7	WFP survey
	Male	58	≥60	≥58	61.7	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	58.5	≥60	≥58.5	59.9	WFP survey

1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	36	<15	<36	0		WFP survey
	Male	36.5	<15	<36.5	0		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	36.3	<15	<36.3	0		WFP survey
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	7.1	<2	<3	0.9		WFP survey
	Male	6.6	<2	<3	0.9		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	6.7	<2	<3	0.9		WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	3.9	<10	<3.9	2.8		WFP survey
	Male	8.8	<10	<8.8	1.9		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	7.4	<10	<7.4	2.2		WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	16.3	<15	<16.3	2.3		WFP survey
	Male	13.1	<15	<13.1	1.4		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	14.1	<15	<14.1	1.7		WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	42.7	<30	<42.7	18.3		WFP survey
	Male	52.3	<30	<52.3	21.5		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	49.4	<30	<49.4	20.7		WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	37.1	≥45	≥37.1	76.1		WFP survey
	Male	25.8	≥45	≥25.8	75.2		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	29.1	≥45	≥29.1	75.5		WFP survey
1.1.6: Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	0.6	≥10	>0.6	15.7		WFP survey
	Male	1.7	≥10	>1.7	15		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	1.3	≥10	>1.3	15.2		WFP survey
<b>Target Group: CH &amp; PBW/G - Location: Mauritania - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition</b>							
1.1.14: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	97.44	≥98	≥98	99	93.73	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	97.25	≥98	≥98	99	93.15	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	97.25	≥98	≥98	99	93.27	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.15: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	=0	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	=0	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.16: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	1.26	=0	<1.26	1	4.73	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0.36	=0	<0.36	1	4.84	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	1.31	=0	<0.31	1	4.78	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.17: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	0.68	<0.5	<0.68	1	1.55	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0.74	<0.5	<0.74	1	1.68	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0.7	<0.5	<0.7	1	1.61	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Children & PBW/G - <b>Location:</b> Mauritania - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
1.1.13: Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female	61.04	≥95	≥70		61.04	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	61.12	≥95	≥70		61.12	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	61.08	≥95	≥70	Not collected	61.08	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 02: Communities vulnerable to shocks in targeted areas have sustainable livelihoods, access to basic services, strengthened human capital, reinforced markets, improved nutrition and resilience to climate shocks by 2028				Resilience Building	
Output Results					
Activity 03: Provide integrated resilience support, including linkages to national social protection programmes, for communities vulnerable to shocks and strengthen institutional capacities at the local and national levels					
Corporate output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors					
CSP Output 04: (3.1) Targeted people and their communities benefit from conditional assistance and productive assets that improve their livelihoods and resilience to shocks, including their capacity to adapt to climate change (Tier 1, 2)					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	53,606	13,117
			Male	44,394	15,957
			<b>Total</b>	<b>98,000</b>	<b>29,074</b>
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	9,243,360	2,549,703
CSP Output 05: (3.2) Target populations benefit from health and nutrition services to treat and prevent malnutrition (Tier 1)					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Activity supporters	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female		1,045
			Male		797
			<b>Total</b>		<b>1,842</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	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	21,496	
			Male	21,154	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>42,650</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	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	3,270	
			Total	3,270	
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT		291.18
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	662,793	
B.1.2 Quantity of fortified food provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT		25.27
CSP Output 06: (3.3) Schoolchildren in targeted communities have access to school feeding programmes designed to improve their nutrition and learning outcomes (Tier 1)					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual

A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	All	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Total</b>		31 728 <b>759</b>
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	23,306 23,494 <b>46,800</b>	27,124 26,856 <b>53,980</b>
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	Activity supporters	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	733 27 <b>760</b>	
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	2,435	1,515.73
A.2.9 Quantity of food provided to schools through home-grown school-based programmes			MT	2,435	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	1,319,400	

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

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

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities; Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	191 209 <b>400</b>	29,394 29,442 <b>58,836</b>
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	80,000	294,998

### Other Output

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

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

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.10: Social protection system building blocks supported-Advocacy	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.10: Number of Household and School Gardens	Food assistance for asset	Number	5	4
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	19	22

D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.13: Total number of climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained	Food assistance for asset	Number	609	550
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	5	5
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.2: Hectares of land forested	Food assistance for asset	Ha	60	55
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	2,476	2,582
D.2: Number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services	D.2.10: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Cooking)	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Individual	14,092	9,500
D.4: Percentage of assets created through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) monitored through the Asset Impact Monitoring from Space (AIMS) service identified as visible or maintained	D.4.g.1: Percentage of food assistance for assets (FFA) activities under monitoring visible through the Asset Impact Monitoring Satellite	Food assistance for asset	%	100	100
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	Food assistance for asset	Individual	10,000	11,299

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	A.6.1.1: Total number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	Prevention of acute malnutrition	centre/site	163	162
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	4	2
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Individual	24,126	17,721

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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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	391	391
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	4	7
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	9,800	47,907

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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	78
N.10: Volume of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors	N.10.1: Volume of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors	School feeding (on-site)	metric ton	10	0
N.2: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	N.2.1: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	School feeding (on-site)	Number	100	100
N.6: Number of children covered by HGSF based programmes	N.6.1: Number of children covered by HGSF based programmes	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	1,000	0
N.7: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model	N.7.1: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model	School feeding (on-site)	Number	10	0
N.8: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	N.8.1: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	10	0
N.9: Value of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors	N.9.1: Value of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors	School feeding (on-site)	US\$	30,769	0

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 02: G.8 Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.3: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through mobile phones and/or SMS services	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	160,000	0
G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.4: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through face-to-face communication channels	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	160,000	0
G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.5: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through Radio Programmes	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	160,000	0

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

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.10.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	A.10.1.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	Prevention of acute malnutrition	US\$	4,000	4,500
A.10.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	A.10.1.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	US\$	48,000	53,000
A.10.3: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers related to the provision of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructure.	A.10.3.g.1: USD value of agricultural inputs provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	US\$	9,559	35,000
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	7	2
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	7	7
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Individual	6,500	3,600

E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Individual	7,000	6,789
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.1: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	2,500	0
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	1,500	0
F.22: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.22.g.1: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported with trainings	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	70	75
F.23: Percentage of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.23.g.1: Percentage of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	50	25
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.2: Number of cooperatives supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	15	37
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.1: Number of agricultural production equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	400	320
F.5: Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages	F.5.1: Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	20	7
F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated	F.6.2: Number of commercial agreements facilitated (informal)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	10	0
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.7: Number of agricultural extension service providers supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	4	4

### Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All (AGRs) - <b>Location:</b> Mauritania - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition							
4.3.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	<b>Overall</b>	44.2	≥50	≥44.2	Not collected		WFP survey
4.3.1: Food consumption score	<b>Overall</b>				Not collected		
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	78.1	>80	>78.1			WFP survey
	Male	86.4	>80	>86.4			WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	79.5	>80	>79.5			WFP survey

4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	18.9	≤20	≤18.9		WFP survey
	Male	14	≤20	≤14		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	18	≤20	≤18		WFP survey
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	3	=0	=0		WFP survey
	Male	0	=0	=0		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	2.5	=0	=0		WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition	<b>Overall</b>				Not collected	
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	6	≥30	≥6		WFP survey
	Male	11.5	≥30	≥11.5		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	6.9	≥30	≥6.9		WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	85	≤55	≤85		WFP survey
	Male	82.7	≤55	≤82.7		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	84.6	≤55	≤84.6		WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	9.1	<15	<9.1		WFP survey
	Male	5.8	<15	<5.8		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	8.5	<15	<8.5		WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	74.5	≥50	≥74.5		WFP survey
	Male	78	≥50	≥78		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	75.1	≥50	≥75.1		WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	24.2	≤40	≤24.2		WFP survey
	Male	22	≤40	≤22		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	23.8	≤40	≤23.8		WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	1.3	<10	=0		WFP survey
	Male	0	<10	=0		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	1	<10	=0		WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	44.4	≥25	≥44.4		WFP survey
	Male	45.8	≥25	≥45.8		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	44.6	≥25	≥44.6		WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	46.7	≤50	≤46.7		WFP survey
	Male	42.4	≤50	≤43.4		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	46	≤50	≤46		WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	8.9	<25	<8.9		WFP survey
	Male	11.9	<25	<11.9		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	9.4	<25	<9.4		WFP survey
4.3.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	10.41	<5	≤10.41		WFP survey
	Male	10.07	<5	≤10.07		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	10.35	<5	≤10.35	Not collected	WFP survey
4.3.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs	<b>Overall</b>				Not collected	
4.3.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	10.6	<5	<10.6		WFP survey
	Male	13.6	<5	<13.6		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	11.1	<5	<11.1		WFP survey

4.3.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	13.6	<10	<13.6			WFP survey
	Male	15.3	<10	<15.3			WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	13.9	<10	<13.9			WFP survey
4.3.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	34	<35	<34			WFP survey
	Male	27.1	<35	<27.1			WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	32.7	<35	<32.7			WFP survey
4.3.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	42	>50	>42			WFP survey
	Male	44.1	>50	>44.1			WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	42.4	>50	>42.4			WFP survey
4.3.6: Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	36.2	>25	>36.2			WFP survey
	Male	28.8	>25	>28.8			WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	35	>25	>35	Not collected		WFP survey
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Mauritania - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset</b>							
4.3.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	<b>Overall</b>	33.9	≥50	≥43.9	34	29	WFP survey
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	50.5	>75	≥67	79.2	61	WFP survey
	Male	49.6	>75	≥67	75.5	70	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	50	>75	≥67	77.7	67	WFP survey
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	35.8	≤20	≤27	18.8	37	WFP survey
	Male	36.6	≤20	≤25	22.7	27	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	36.2	≤20	≤26	20.3	31	WFP survey
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	13.6	<5	≤7	2.1	2	WFP survey
	Male	13.8	<5	≤9	1.9	3	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	13.7	<5	≤7	2	2	WFP survey
4.3.25: Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	47.6	≥80	≥63	63.7	63	WFP survey
	Male	47.6	≥80	≥63	63	63	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	47.6	≥80	≥63	63.4	63	WFP survey
4.3.26: Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Female	38.2	≥60	≥68	70.1	68	WFP survey
	Male	38.2	≥60	≥68	70.2	68	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	38.2	≥60	≥68	70.1	68	WFP survey
4.3.27: Percentage of FFA supported assets that demonstrate improved vegetation and soil conditions	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥95	≥90	90	79	Secondary data
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	3	≥30	>1	4.1	0	WFP survey
	Male	4.8	≥30	>5	2.3	4	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	4	≥30	>2	3.4	3	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	52.7	≤55	<74	53.4	77	WFP survey
	Male	51.3	≤55	<65	48.6	76	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	51.9	≤55	<71	51.5	76	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	44.3	<15	<25	42.5	23	WFP survey
	Male	43.9	<15	<31	49.1	20	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	44.1	<15	<27	45.1	21	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	45.8	≥50	≥64	52.5	58	WFP survey
	Male	48	≥50	≥61	51.9	67	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	47	≥50	≥63	52.5	63	WFP survey

4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	39.7	≤40	≤31	46	42	WFP survey
	Male	42.4	≤40	≤33	47.2	32	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	41.1	≤40	≤31	46.5	36	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	14.5	<10	≤6	1.5	0	WFP survey
	Male	9.7	<10	≤7	0.9	1	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	11.9	<10	≤6	1.3	1	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	16.6	≥25	>37	17.3	14	WFP survey
	Male	12.3	≥25	>37	20.8	23	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	14.3	≥25	>37	18.7	20	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	39	≤50	≤40	79.2	78	WFP survey
	Male	44.8	≤50	≤45	75	74	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	42.1	≤50	≤42	77.6	75	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	44.3	<25	≤23	3.5	8	WFP survey
	Male	42.9	<25	≤18	4.2	4	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	43.6	<25	≤22	3.8	5	WFP survey
4.3.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	11.03	<5	≤8.69	12.8	9.7	WFP survey
	Male	9.77	<5	≤8.49	13.4	10.1	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	10.3	<5	≤8.62	13	10	WFP survey
4.3.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	0	=0	=0	7	13	WFP survey
	Male	0	=0	=0	6	12	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	=0	=0	6.6	12	WFP survey
4.3.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	6	<10	<28.9	24.3	24	WFP survey
	Male	4.8	<10	<29.3	20.4	27	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	5.4	<10	<29.1	22.8	26	WFP survey
4.3.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	25.2	<35	<45.7	48.4	58	WFP survey
	Male	15.6	<35	<48.6	42.6	48	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	20.1	<35	<47.5	46.1	52	WFP survey
4.3.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	68.9	>55	>25.4	20.2	5	WFP survey
	Male	79.6	>55	>22.2	31	14	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	74.6	>55	>23.3	24.4	11	WFP survey
4.3.6: Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	11.3	>25	≥43	44.6	11	WFP survey
	Male	10.2	>25	≥38	44.9	7	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	10.7	>25	≥41	44.7	9	WFP survey
<b>Target Group: Students (Primary school) - Location: Mauritania - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)</b>							
4.3.21: Annual change in enrolment	Female	12.08	>15	≥13	3.6	11.42	WFP survey
	Male	7.92	>15	≥13	-1.8	10.82	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	10.06	>15	≥13	1	11.13	WFP survey
4.3.22: Attendance rate	Female	112.08	=100	=100	91.8	111.42	WFP survey
	Male	107.92	=100	=100	90.5	110.82	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	110.06	=100	=100	91.1	111.13	WFP survey
4.3.23: Graduation rate	Female	84.3	≥85	≥84.3	80.4	84.3	WFP survey
	Male	83.7	≥85	≥83.7	78.4	83.7	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	83.1	≥85	≥83.1	79.4	83.1	WFP survey
4.3.47: Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	96.6	≥98	≥96.6	83.9	96.6	WFP survey
	Male	96.7	≥98	≥96.7	82.7	96.7	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	96.8	≥98	≥96.6	83.2	96.8	WFP survey

4.3.82: Resources mobilized (USD value) for national school Health and Nutrition/including School Feeding programmes with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	<b>Overall</b>	0	>3,377,875	≥3,327,010	3,327,010	3,377,875	Secondary data
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Strategic Outcome 03: By 2028, national institutions have strengthened capacity to establish a robust, effective, and adaptive social protection system, which includes school-based programmes, nutrition and food security policy					Root Causes	
Output Results						
Activity 04: Provide integrated resilience support to communities vulnerable to shocks and strengthen institutional capacities at the local and national levels, including linkages to national social protection programmes						
Corporate output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened						
CSP Output 08: (4.1) Food insecure people and those vulnerable to shocks benefit from a strengthened social protection system that provides adequate and timely assistance according to specific needs. (Tier 1, 3)						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female		168	
			Male		188	
			<b>Total</b>		<b>356</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	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female		314	
			Total		314	
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	General Distribution	Female	33,969	9,999	
			Male	28,131	9,972	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>62,100</b>	<b>19,971</b>	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	3,636,576	881,641	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	7,452,000	2,390,310	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Number		80,250	

Other Output						
Activity 04: Provide integrated resilience support to communities vulnerable to shocks and strengthen institutional capacities at the local and national levels, including linkages to national social protection programmes						
Corporate Output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened						
CSP Output 08: (4.1) (4.1) Food insecure people and those vulnerable to shocks benefit from a strengthened social protection system that provides adequate and timely assistance according to specific needs. (Tier 1, 3)						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
G.1: Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.1.9: Total number of people covered by ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes (Premium paid by WFP)	Macro Insurance	Individual	82,307	38,814	

G.2: Total USD value of premiums paid under risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.2.1: Total USD value of premiums paid under ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes (Premium paid by WP)	Macro Insurance	US\$	500,000	500,000
G.3: Total sum insured through risk management interventions	G.3.2: Total sum insured through ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes (Premium paid by WFP)	Macro Insurance	US\$	2,328,860	2,328,860
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	%	100	100

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	2	3
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.5: Number of national/sub-national coordination mechanisms supported	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	6	7
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.5: Number of national/sub-national coordination mechanisms supported	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	6	7
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.5: Number of national/sub-national coordination mechanisms supported	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	3	2
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.10: Social protection system building blocks supported-Advocacy	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.2: Social protection system building blocks supported-Governance, capacity and coordination	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	25	111
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	100	36

C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	2	4
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	4	3

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	2	4
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.8: Number of supranational institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	6	6
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.10: Social protection system building blocks supported-Advocacy	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.10: Social protection system building blocks supported-Advocacy	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	8	7
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	4	3

**CSP Output 10: (4.3) People vulnerable to shocks benefit from a strengthened national emergency preparedness and response system (Tier 3)**

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	3	4
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.10: Social protection system building blocks supported-Advocacy	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	8	7
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	4	3
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	4	1

## Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Mauritania - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food Security Sector (CCS)							
5.4.37: 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>	12	≥20	≥12	4	12	Secondary data
5.4.44: Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided support	Female	0	≥524,323	≥290,000	312,650	358,192	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥464,965	≥290,000	277,255	317,642	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥989,288	≥580,000	589,905	675,834	WFP programme monitoring
5.4.75: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs that have benefitted from WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	12	≥20	≥12	4	12	Secondary data

<b>Strategic Outcome 04: Government partners and humanitarian and development actors support vulnerable people effectively and efficiently throughout the year</b>				<b>Crisis Response</b>	
<b>Other Output</b>					
<b>Activity 05: Provide air transport services and technical assistance for humanitarian and development partners</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 11: (5.1) Humanitarian and development actors use air services to reach people in need (Tier 3)					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.20: Number of partners using Admin Platform to deliver services to beneficiaries	H.20.1: Total number of partners using the using the UN Booking Hub	Common Air Transport Services	Number	39	29
H.21: USD Value of Efficiency Gains generated using the UN Booking Hub for external partners	H.21.g.2: Time Efficiencies in USD value	Common Air Transport Services	Number	457,500	623,312
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	Common Air Transport Services	MT	5	3
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.1: Number of passengers transported	Common Air Transport Services	Individual	1,500	1,866
<b>Activity 06: Provide on-demand services at the request of the government and other partners in addition to technical assistance</b>					
Corporate Output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions					
CSP Output 12: (6.1) Vulnerable people have their needs met through on-demand services provided by WFP to the government, other United Nations entities and other partners (Tier 3)					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.5: Total value of technical assistance provided as a service to governments to establish government-to-person payments systems	H.5.1: Total value of technical assistance provided as a service to governments to establish government - to-person payments systems	Service Delivery	US\$	8,000	5,600

<b>Outcome Results</b>							
<b>Activity 05: Provide air transport services and technical assistance for humanitarian and development partners</b>							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Mauritania - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Common Air Transport Services							
8.5.46: Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	<b>Overall</b>	97	≥99	≥97	100	92	WFP survey

## Cross-cutting Indicators

### Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide refugees with an integrated package of assistance including food, school meals, nutritional support for the management and prevention of malnutrition							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Bassiknou / Camp de Mbera - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	35	≥55	≥35			WFP survey
	Male	35	≥55	≥35			WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	35	≥55	≥35	Not collected	Not collected	WFP survey
Activity 03: Provide integrated resilience support, including linkages to national social protection programmes, for communities vulnerable to shocks and strengthen institutional capacities at the local and national levels							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Mauritania - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset							
CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female		≥90	≥80			
	Male		≥90	≥80			
	<b>Overall</b>	30	≥90	≥80	Not collected	Not collected	WFP survey
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	Not collected	Not applicable	Not applicable			-
	Male	Not collected	Not applicable	Not applicable			-
	<b>Overall</b>	Not collected	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not collected	Not collected	-

## Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.1.4: Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	Not collected	Not applicable	≥6,746	6,085	6,746	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	Not collected	Not applicable	≥5,519	4,979	5,519	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	Not collected	Not applicable	≥12,265	11,064	12,265	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.5: Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	<b>Overall</b>	Missing	Meeting	Meeting	Approaching	Missing	Secondary data
CC.1.6: Country Office Score on Meeting Standards for the Identification and Documentation of Conflict Analysis and Conflict Sensitivity Risks, and Implementation of Mitigation Measures	<b>Overall</b>	Meets standard	Exceeds standard	Meets standard	Meets standard		WFP survey

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide refugees with an integrated package of assistance including food, school meals, nutritional support for the management and prevention of malnutrition							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Bassiknou / Camp de Mbera - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	99.81	99.6	WFP survey
	Male	99.1	=100	=100	100	99.49	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	99.7	=100	=100	99.9	99.55	WFP survey
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	97.01	100	WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	98.06	100	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	97.5	100	WFP survey
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	99.2	=100	=100	99.63	92.38	WFP survey
	Male	99.1	=100	=100	98.7	94.18	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	99.2	=100	=100	99.2	93.18	WFP survey
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Hodh Chargui - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>							
CC.1.7: Country office Social Cohesion Integration Score	<b>Overall</b>	Moderate	High	Moderate	Moderate		WFP survey
<b>Target Group: Réfugiés hors camp - Location: Bassiknou - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	<b>Overall</b>	Not collected	=100	Not applicable	Not collected		-
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	<b>Overall</b>	Not collected	≥95	Not applicable	Not collected		-

CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	<b>Overall</b>	Not collected	=100	Not applicable	Not collected		-
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**Activity 02: Provide nutritionally adequate assistance to crisis-affected populations in the form of cash assistance for food security and nutrition-specific purchases**

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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**Target Group:** All - **Location:** Maghama - **Modality:** Cash - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female		=100	=100	100		WFP survey
	Male		=100	=100	99.76		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	Not collected	=100	=100	99.83		WFP survey
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female		=100	=100	99.43		WFP survey
	Male		=100	=100	97.87		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	Not collected	=100	=100	98.33		WFP survey
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female		=100	=100	97.73		WFP survey
	Male		=100	=100	95.27		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	Not collected	=100	=100	95.99		WFP survey

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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**Target Group:** All - **Location:** Mauritania - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for asset

CC.1.7: Country office Social Cohesion Integration Score	<b>Overall</b>	High	High	High	High		WFP survey
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**Target Group:** All - **Location:** Mauritania - **Modality:** Cash, Food - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for asset

CC.1.1: 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	99.07	100	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	99.64	100	WFP survey
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	95.24	95.85	WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	93.21	95.92	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	94.48	96.07	WFP survey
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	92.4	=100	=100	100	95.85	WFP survey
	Male	94.2	=100	=100	100	95.92	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	93.1	=100	=100	100	95.9	WFP survey

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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**Target Group:** All - **Location:** Mauritania - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - **Subactivity:** Food Security Sector (CCS)

CC.1.7: Country office Social Cohesion Integration Score	<b>Overall</b>	Low	High	Moderate	Low		WFP survey
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## Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.2.2: Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	<b>Overall</b>	Approaching	Meeting	Meeting	Approaching	Approaching	Secondary data
CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	<b>Overall</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement	<b>Overall</b>	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Secondary data
CC.2.5: Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP)	Female	0	≥237,291	>133,920	193,399	133,920	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥283,406	>118,759	178,522	118,759	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥520,697	>252,679	371,921	252,679	WFP programme monitoring

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
<b>Activity 01: Provide refugees with an integrated package of assistance including food, school meals, nutritional support for the management and prevention of malnutrition</b>							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Bassiknou / Camp de Mbera - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	0.6	≥85	≥10	9.14	10.22	WFP survey
	Male	1.3	≥85	≥10	8.64	9.11	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0.8	≥85	≥10	8.91	9.84	WFP survey
<b>Target Group: Réfugiés hors camp - Location: Bassiknou - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	Not collected	Not applicable	Not applicable			-
	Male	Not collected	Not applicable	Not applicable			-
	<b>Overall</b>	Not collected	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not collected		-
<b>Activity 03: Provide integrated resilience support, including linkages to national social protection programmes, for communities vulnerable to shocks and strengthen institutional capacities at the local and national levels</b>							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Mauritania - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset</b>							

CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	0.6	≥95	≥15		10.22	WFP survey
	Male	1.3	≥95	≥15		9.11	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0.8	≥95	≥15	Not collected	9.73	WFP survey

## Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 03: Provide integrated resilience support, including linkages to national social protection programmes, for communities vulnerable to shocks and strengthen institutional capacities at the local and national levels							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Mauritania - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
CC.4.1: 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>	0	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring

## Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.5.1: Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female	95.48	≥97	>95		95.05	WFP survey
	Male	95.48	≥97	>95		95.05	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	95.48	≥97	>95		95.05	WFP survey
CC.5.3: Nutrition-sensitive score	<b>Overall</b>	0	=12	>9		9	WFP programme monitoring

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 03: Provide integrated resilience support, including linkages to national social protection programmes, for communities vulnerable to shocks and strengthen institutional capacities at the local and national levels							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Mauritania - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	0	=100	≥50	16.41	41.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	≥50	16.41	41.9	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	≥50	16.49	41.9	WFP programme monitoring

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Income Generating Activity members present their produce in Gourmel village, Assaba region.

**World Food Programme**

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

# Financial Section

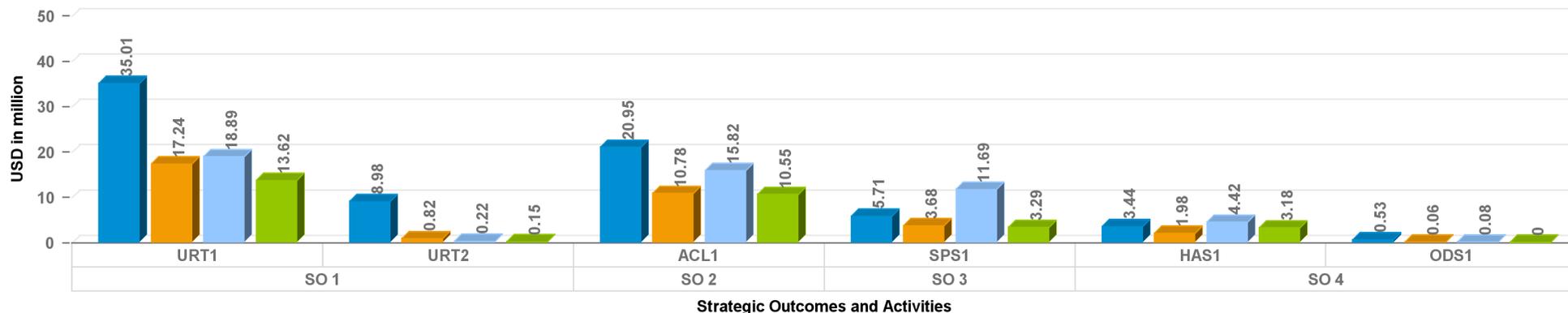
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Mauritania Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2028)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



■ Country Portfolio Needs 
 ■ Implementation Plan 
 ■ Available Resources 
 ■ Expenditures

Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1		Crisis-affected populations in targeted areas, including women and children in need of nutrition support, are better able to meet to their urgent needs immediately before, during and after shocks
SO 2		Communities vulnerable to shocks in targeted areas have sustainable livelihoods, access to basic services, strengthened human capital, reinforced markets, improved nutrition and resilience to climate shocks by 2028
SO 3		By 2028, national institutions have strengthened capacity to establish a robust, effective, and adaptive social protection system, which includes school-based programmes, nutrition and food security policy
SO 4		Government partners and humanitarian and development actors support vulnerable people effectively and efficiently throughout the year
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	URT1	Provide refugees with an integrated package of assistance including food, school meals, nutritional support for the management and prevention of malnutrition
SO 1	URT2	Provide nutritionally adequate assistance to crisis-affected populations in the form of cash assistance for food security and nutrition-specific purchases
SO 2	ACL1	Provide integrated resilience support, including linkages to national social protection programmes, for communities vulnerable to shocks and strengthen institutional capacities at the local and national levels
SO 3	SPS1	Provide integrated resilience support to communities vulnerable to shocks and strengthen institutional capacities at the local and national levels, including linkages to national social protection programmes
SO 4	HAS1	Provide air transport services and technical assistance for humanitarian and development partners
SO 4	ODS1	Provide on-demand services at the request of the government and other partners in addition to technical assistance

# Annual Country Report

## Mauritania Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2028)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.4	Communities vulnerable to shocks in targeted areas have sustainable livelihoods, access to basic services, strengthened human capital, reinforced markets, improved nutrition and resilience to climate shocks by 2028	Non Activity Specific	0	0	221,757	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>20,948,684</b>	<b>10,780,368</b>	<b>221,757</b>	<b>10,551,558</b>
2.1	Crisis-affected populations in targeted areas, including women and children in need of nutrition support, are better able to meet to their urgent needs immediately before, during and after shocks	Provide refugees with an integrated package of assistance including food, school meals, nutritional support for the management and prevention of malnutrition	35,010,737	17,240,409	18,892,108	13,618,148
		Provide nutritionally adequate assistance to crisis-affected populations in the form of cash assistance for food security and nutrition-specific purchases	8,984,504	816,903	222,941	147,840
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>43,995,241</b>	<b>18,057,312</b>	<b>19,115,049</b>	<b>13,765,987</b>
2.4	Communities vulnerable to shocks in targeted areas have sustainable livelihoods, access to basic services, strengthened human capital, reinforced markets, improved nutrition and resilience to climate shocks by 2028	Provide integrated resilience support, including linkages to national social protection programmes, for communities vulnerable to shocks and strengthen institutional capacities at the local and national levels	20,948,684	10,780,368	15,815,815	10,551,558
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>20,948,684</b>	<b>10,780,368</b>	<b>15,815,815</b>	<b>10,551,558</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Mauritania Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2028)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.9	By 2028, national institutions have strengthened capacity to establish a robust, effective, and adaptive social protection system, which includes school-based programmes, nutrition and food security policy	Provide integrated resilience support to communities vulnerable to shocks and strengthen institutional capacities at the local and national levels, including linkages to national social protection programmes	5,706,454	3,680,419	11,687,053	3,291,210
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>5,706,454</b>	<b>3,680,419</b>	<b>11,687,053</b>	<b>3,291,210</b>
17.16	Government partners and humanitarian and development actors support vulnerable people effectively and efficiently throughout the year	Provide air transport services and technical assistance for humanitarian and development partners	3,436,650	1,976,074	4,418,510	3,180,606
		Provide on-demand services at the request of the government and other partners in addition to technical assistance	531,806	63,817	77,356	494
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>3,968,456</b>	<b>2,039,890</b>	<b>4,495,867</b>	<b>3,181,100</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	487,059	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>487,059</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>74,618,835</b>	<b>34,557,989</b>	<b>51,822,600</b>	<b>30,789,855</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>6,466,080</b>	<b>3,924,260</b>	<b>6,848,708</b>	<b>2,638,144</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>81,084,915</b>	<b>38,482,249</b>	<b>58,671,308</b>	<b>33,427,999</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>5,232,957</b>	<b>2,496,727</b>	<b>1,984,046</b>	<b>1,984,046</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>86,317,871</b>	<b>40,978,976</b>	<b>60,655,354</b>	<b>35,412,045</b>

  
 Michael Henning, CFORC  
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Country Portfolio Needs

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

Latest approved prioritized funding requirements, derived from needs-based plan (incl. ISC), which is prioritized and adjusted based on the funding forecasts, 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

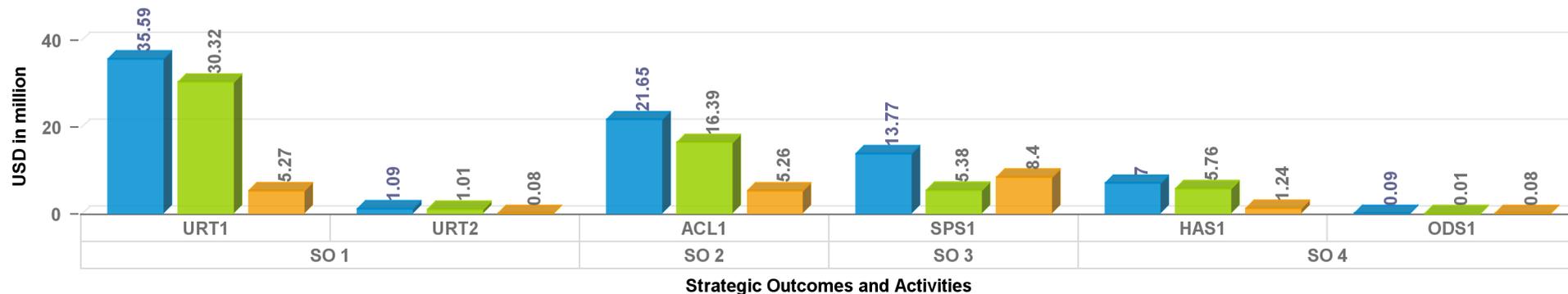
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Mauritania Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2028)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1	Crisis-affected populations in targeted areas, including women and children in need of nutrition support, are better able to meet to their urgent needs immediately before, during and after shocks	
SO 2	Communities vulnerable to shocks in targeted areas have sustainable livelihoods, access to basic services, strengthened human capital, reinforced markets, improved nutrition and resilience to climate shocks by 2028	
SO 3	By 2028, national institutions have strengthened capacity to establish a robust, effective, and adaptive social protection system, which includes school-based programmes, nutrition and food security policy	
SO 4	Government partners and humanitarian and development actors support vulnerable people effectively and efficiently throughout the year	
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	URT1	Provide refugees with an integrated package of assistance including food, school meals, nutritional support for the management and prevention of malnutrition
SO 1	URT2	Provide nutritionally adequate assistance to crisis-affected populations in the form of cash assistance for food security and nutrition-specific purchases
SO 2	ACL1	Provide integrated resilience support, including linkages to national social protection programmes, for communities vulnerable to shocks and strengthen institutional capacities at the local and national levels
SO 3	SPS1	Provide integrated resilience support to communities vulnerable to shocks and strengthen institutional capacities at the local and national levels, including linkages to national social protection programmes
SO 4	HAS1	Provide air transport services and technical assistance for humanitarian and development partners
SO 4	ODS1	Provide on-demand services at the request of the government and other partners in addition to technical assistance

# Annual Country Report

## Mauritania Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2028)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	Crisis-affected populations in targeted areas, including women and children in need of nutrition support, are better able to meet to their urgent needs immediately before, during and after shocks	Provide nutritionally adequate assistance to crisis-affected populations in the form of cash assistance for food security and nutrition-specific purchases	18,470,533	1,085,183	0	1,085,183	1,010,082	75,101
		Provide refugees with an integrated package of assistance including food, school meals, nutritional support for the management and prevention of malnutrition	63,000,359	35,591,556	0	35,591,556	30,317,595	5,273,961
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>81,470,892</b>	<b>36,676,739</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>36,676,739</b>	<b>31,327,677</b>	<b>5,349,062</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Mauritania Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2028)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.4	Communities vulnerable to shocks in targeted areas have sustainable livelihoods, access to basic services, strengthened human capital, reinforced markets, improved nutrition and resilience to climate shocks by 2028	Provide integrated resilience support, including linkages to national social protection programmes, for communities vulnerable to shocks and strengthen institutional capacities at the local and national levels	35,314,019	21,650,356	0	21,650,356	16,386,100	5,264,257
		Non Activity Specific	0	221,757	0	221,757	0	221,757
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>35,314,019</b>	<b>21,872,113</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21,872,113</b>	<b>16,386,100</b>	<b>5,486,014</b>
17.9	By 2028, national institutions have strengthened capacity to establish a robust, effective, and adaptive social protection system, which includes school-based programmes, nutrition and food security policy	Provide integrated resilience support to communities vulnerable to shocks and strengthen institutional capacities at the local and national levels, including linkages to national social protection programmes	11,656,849	13,774,715	0	13,774,715	5,378,871	8,395,843
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>11,656,849</b>	<b>13,774,715</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13,774,715</b>	<b>5,378,871</b>	<b>8,395,843</b>

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (CFORC)

# Annual Country Report

## Mauritania Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2028)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.16	Government partners and humanitarian and development actors support vulnerable people effectively and efficiently throughout the year	Provide air transport services and technical assistance for humanitarian and development partners	6,684,643	6,996,721	0	6,996,721	5,758,816	1,237,905
		Provide on-demand services at the request of the government and other partners in addition to technical assistance	1,118,236	85,269	0	85,269	8,407	76,862
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>7,802,879</b>	<b>7,081,990</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,081,990</b>	<b>5,767,223</b>	<b>1,314,767</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	487,059	0	487,059	0	487,059
<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>487,059</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>487,059</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>487,059</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>136,244,637</b>	<b>79,892,616</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>79,892,616</b>	<b>58,859,871</b>	<b>21,032,745</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>12,089,456</b>	<b>9,545,725</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,545,725</b>	<b>5,335,161</b>	<b>4,210,564</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>148,334,093</b>	<b>89,438,341</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>89,438,341</b>	<b>64,195,033</b>	<b>25,243,309</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>9,562,557</b>	<b>5,226,204</b>		<b>5,226,204</b>	<b>5,226,204</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>157,896,650</b>	<b>94,664,545</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>94,664,545</b>	<b>69,421,236</b>	<b>25,243,309</b>

This donor financial report is interim

  
 Michael Hemling, CHIEF, CFORC  
 Chief

## Columns Definition

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### Country Portfolio Needs

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