

BUDGET INCREASE TO PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATION (BR.04) - MAURITANIA

Title of the project: Protecting livelihoods, reducing undernutrition, and building resilience through safety nets, asset creation and skills development (PRRO 200640)

Start date: 01 July 2014 End date: 31 December 2016 Extension period: 12 months New end date: 31 December 2017

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Total revised number of beneficiaries | 551 000 | | |
| Duration of entire project | 42 months | | |
| Extension/ period | January-December 2017 (12 months) | | |
| Gender marker code | 2b | | |
| WFP food tonnage | 8,881 mt | | |
| Cost (United States dollars) | | | |
| | Current Budget | Increase | Revised Budget |
| Food and Related Costs | 45 767 859 | 7 577 833 | 53 345 692 |
| Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs | 29174247 | 12 599 735 | 41 773 982 |
| Capacity Development & Augmentation | 1 205 486 | 586 754 | 1 792 240 |
| DSC | 11 684 074 | 4 602 293 | 16 286 368 |
| ISC | 6148217 | 1 775 663 | 7 923 880 |
| Total cost to WFP | 93 979 883 | 27 142 278 | 121 122 161 |

NATURE OF THE INCREASE

1. This budget revision to WFP's PRRO 200640 will allow WFP to continue responding to the food and nutrition insecurity in Mauritania in 2017, while facilitating the conduction of a national zero hunger strategic review, preparing a new country strategic plan (CSP) 2018-2022, and addressing the results of the Evaluation of WFP Mauritania Country Portfolio (2011-2015). This budget revision will allow a better alignment of the CSP with the new cycle of the national level strategies in Mauritania such as the government's new "Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Shared Prosperity" (SCAPP) and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF 2018-2022).
2. Present budget revision 04 proposes an extension of the PRRO interventions until December 2017 with the objectives and strategic orientations unchanged. The budget revision takes into account resourcing trends and priority needs to improve the quality of the operation and focus resources and efforts on WFP's strengths in the context of Mauritania. It therefore reflects certain adjustments to the originally approved activities, in line with the recommendations of the aforementioned Evaluation of WFP Mauritania Country Portfolio and of technical missions from the Regional Bureau on nutrition and cash-based transfers. These adjustments have been discussed with the government and partners, and include the following:

- i) **focusing the geographical and household targeting of the food assistance interventions**, in the most vulnerable regions and communes to avoid a scattered approach and geographical dispersion;
 - ii) systematically seeking **synergies, stronger integration and multisector complementarity** between WFP interventions and with partners, and favouring **multi-year** efforts in the same communities, to maximize impact and sustainability;
 - iii) enhancing **operational modalities**, such as an improved alignment of the period and duration of interventions with peaks of needs by livelihood zones and seasonality; adjusting ration sizes for food and cash-based transfers based on a reassessed food and nutrition security situation and mindful of other integrated interventions; more incisive crosscutting priorities such as gender equality and protection.
 - iv) pursuing the **gradual shift from food to cash-based transfers**, when capacities and markets allow;
 - v) **phase down / out non pertinent interventions** based on the resourcing trend and/or lack of tangible results and visible impact, while further **exploring alternative options and new initiatives**, which may be reflected in a subsequent budget revision in 2017;
 - vi) enhancing strategic and operational **coordination** and refocusing **capacity development** efforts within the **social protection and resilience** agenda to achieve zero hunger objectives.
3. Specifically, the budget revision will:
- Extend the project-end-date from 31 December 2016 to 31 December 2017
 - Increase food transfer by 8,881 mt valued at USD 3,889,568
 - Increase cash-based transfer by USD 11,267,607
 - Increase capacity development and augmentation transfer by USD 586,754
 - Increase associated costs for external transport, landside transport, storage and handling, other direct operational costs, cash-related costs, direct support cost and indirect support costs by USD 11,398,349.

JUSTIFICATION FOR EXTENSION-IN-TIME AND BUDGET INCREASE

Summary of Existing Project Activities

4. Mauritania PRRO 200640 “Protecting livelihoods, reducing undernutrition, and building resilience through safety nets, asset creation and skills development” was approved for the period of July 2014 - December 2016, with a plan to support 604,800 beneficiaries with a budget of USD 82.6 million. The main objectives of the PRRO are to protect livelihoods and reduce acute malnutrition, while tackling underlying causes of food insecurity and malnutrition to reduce the impact of seasonal stress and shocks.
5. The PRRO targets the most vulnerable Mauritanian people in six regions: Hodh Ech-Chargui, Hodh El-Gharbi, Tagant, Assaba, Guidimakha and Gorgol, as well as Malian refugees living in Mberra refugee camp, with the following activities: targeted supplementary feeding (TSF) and blanket supplementary feeding (BSF) for children and pregnant and nursing women (PNW); unconditional food assistance via food and/or cash-based transfers (general food distribution: GFD); food assistance for assets (FFA) via food or cash-based transfers; and emergency school feeding, for Malian refugees only.
6. Budget revision 01 was approved on 16 March 2015 to expand nutrition activities. Budget revision 02 was approved on 22 January 2016 to incorporate the assistance to Malian

refugees previously assisted through the regional EMOP 200438, introduce the cash-based transfer modality for refugees, and adjust activities targeting the Mauritanian population. Budget revision 03 was approved on 18 August 2016 to extend the assistance to refugees until December 2016, and revise the total caseload.

7. In addition to this PRRO, WFP also works under a Country Programme CP (2012-2016). The CP 200251 (2012-2016) has gone through four budget revisions by end-2016. Since, in time, two of its three activities (nutrition and asset creation) have been taken out and integrated in the successive PRROs, only activity 2 – school feeding has remained operational. The CP is also undergoing a budget revision, to extend it until 31 December 2017. Further synergies will be sought between the PRRO and CP during the year 2017.

Conclusion and Recommendations of the Re-Assessment

8. The Evaluation of WFP Mauritania Country Portfolio (2011-2015) conducted between June 2015 and February 2016 reviewed the positioning of WFP's portfolio and its performance and results, as well as the factors and quality of WFP's strategic decision-making. Conclusions reveal that inadequate funding strongly influenced the direction of WFP's portfolio. Funding of emergency operations in 2012–2013 mainly focused on cash transfers and nutrition activities and WFP did not anticipate the region-wide reduction in emergency funding observed from 2014. The assistance to Malian refugees since 2012 was evaluated as effective as it improved their food consumption and contributed to sharp reductions in the incidence of acute malnutrition, while the effectiveness of assistance to food-insecure Mauritanian populations varied across activities and over time. WFP faced difficulties in implementing planned activities, as well as creating the necessary synergies among activities could often not be achieved. WFP interventions in the country were rather geographically dispersed despite the intention to focus them in prioritized regions.
9. The country portfolio evaluation recommends to:
 - Seek complementarities and synergies with the national social safety net programme;
 - Continue to strengthen national food security monitoring and early warning systems;
 - Improve the prevention and management of malnutrition; strengthen the resilience component;
 - Contribute to the national school feeding programme (mainly through its CP) with government's strong commitment; and,
 - Focus activities geographically and strengthen the synergies between them.
10. Due to lack of funding, the Country Office could not conduct the biannual food security assessment by the Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS), which was supposed to take place in June 2016. Also the nutrition sector partners did not undertake the planned Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) survey during this year's lean season for the same reason. Both assessments are however planned in December 2016, and the refined geographic targeting of the PRRO will also be informed by the Integrated Context Analysis (ICA). The trend analysis of the past five year data (2011-2015) covering both lean and post-harvest periods based on the ICA approach coupled with field level observations collected by WFP, partners and the government, suggest that 492,000 people are considered the most vulnerable in the country and all the six regions currently targeted by the PRRO are classified as having the highest level of vulnerability.
11. Out of the 492,000 people, some 380,000 people are estimated to be in the six targeted regions. Through this BR, WFP intends to assist 177,000 people (47 percent of the 380 000) in 2017. In the same region, the "*Emel*" (Arabic for hope) programme managed by the government Food Security Commission (CSA) provides basic food items at subsidized

prices through “*Boutiques Emel*” (located in all regions in the country) and carries out ad-hoc emergency food distributions mainly in urban and semi-urban areas¹. The other actors in food security and nutrition are World Vision, Action Contre la Faim, Oxfam, and the French Red Cross, with whom increased complementarity is being sought. Through refined geographical targeting exercise, WFP will further concentrate its intervention based on the food insecurity and malnutrition at commune level while seeking multisectoral complementarity with other actors. Longer term transition with the government shall be planned through WFP's capacity development support on various priorities highlighted in the BR including integrating WFP's assistance into government's social protection system and resilience efforts.

12. The security situation in Mali remains unstable, and, since the BR3, there have been sporadic clashes among different armed groups and the Malian armed forces in central and northern Mali. This situation has not allowed for the voluntary return of refugees while causing new displacements and a small scale of arrivals in Mberra. UNHCR currently requests WFP assistance for 42,500 refugees which is similar to the caseload so far assisted.
13. The food security and nutrition status of the Malian refugees in Mberra camp has been regularly monitored through Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) and SMART surveys. Major trends reflected through the PDM show clear improvements in the food security situation. The prevalence of food insecurity reduced from 20.7 percent in March 2013 (PDM1) to 9.1 percent in July 2016 (the latest PDM9). Overall, the nutritional status of the refugees has also seen constant improvements. The results of the SMART surveys conducted in the camp between 2012 and 2016 show that the Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates for refugee children under 5 decreased from 17.0 percent in November 2012 to 5.7 percent in February 2016. At the same time, according to the 2015 WFP/UNHCR Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) and confirmed by the July 2016 PDM, the majority of refugee households continue to rely on food assistance as their main source of food and/or income.
14. An operational and strategic review of PRRO nutrition interventions conducted in September 2016 by WFP's regional nutrition unit with the country office, government and partners, provided the following recommendations: i) take into account the seasonality to adjust estimated needs and targets; ii) suspend MAM treatment activities (TSF) outside the lean season; iii) suspend ongoing target supplementary feeding targeting PNW, and propose alternative nutrition and nutrition-sensitive activities for PNW among the vulnerable local population; iv) integrate nutrition prevention activities (BSF) with unconditional food assistance during the lean season; v) refine geographic targeting of nutrition interventions for more multisectoral integration, and vi) start phasing down BSF and TSF in the refugee camp. The refined geographical approach and convergence with other PRRO components as well as increased complementarity with other actors in food security and nutrition sectors provide promising opportunities to improve their nutrition-sensitivity. Behaviour Change Communication is one of the areas which will be developed in close collaboration with UNICEF and Action Contre la Faim².
15. In September 2016, WFP regional bureau also conducted a review of the cash-based transfer modalities with the country office, again in consultation with government and partners. The mission recommended that: i) cash transfers be prioritized when the capacity of partners and markets allow, especially for FFA, where cash is broadly recognized as a preferable

¹ *Emel* focuses on urban/semi urban areas with less structured HH targeting system, whereas WFP focuses on rural areas and most food insecure HH in these areas. Some areas are targeted in common, but, any overlap, where existing, remains positive and complementary, WFP serving as a top up to a social protection transfer, especially during the lean season where EMEL is largely insufficient.

² A *Knowledge-Behaviour-Practice* Survey plans to be conducted with the partners in the region of Guidimakha in December 2016.

incentive by the local population; ii) risks associated with cash transfers be analysed and technically feasible and protection sensitive system be put in place; iii) synergies be sought with the national social safety net programmes such as “*Tekavoul*” and with the social registry (in terms of targeting and transfer mechanism in particular).

Purpose of Extension and Budget Increase

16. With this budget revision, WFP will strengthen its focus and improve its relevance, efficiency and effectiveness by addressing the recommendations of the Country Portfolio Evaluation, as well as those of the recent strategic and technical support missions.

Vulnerable Mauritanian population

17. Approximately 133,500 most food insecure Mauritanian people, representing a decrease compared to the 211,000 people targeted in 2016, will be assisted through GFD food or cash-based transfers for three months during the peak of the lean season (June-August or July-September depending on livelihood zones). This is in line with the decision by WFP to reduce and further focus assistance on convergent geographical areas, in order to ensure that BSF will efficiently reach vulnerable children from 6 to 23 months of age while preventing possible ration-sharing among household members, it will be systematically integrated with GFD. In line with the recommendations of the nutrition mission, the GFD ration will increase from a half ration to a full ration covering the daily caloric requirement of 2,100 kcal (for both food and cash-based transfers) while the BSF ration (coupled with GFD) will be reduced by half. The cash ration was calculated through the omega value tool based on the local food market prices of the equivalent in-kind food ration.
18. TSF for children aged 6-59 months will focus on the lean season period between May and October, as opposed to all year as done in 2016. The activity will also be reorganized geographically to ensure convergence with other PRRO components. The beneficiary estimation methodology was also carefully reviewed. In 2017, some 24,000 children will be targeted by this activity.
19. Given the lack of clear evidence of the impact of targeted supplementary feeding on the nutritional status of PNWs in the Mauritania context, it was recommended to phase out this activity and to propose an alternative such as cash distributions encouraging PNW's access to local health services which would make them benefit from a more comprehensive care package. WFP will work on this new idea and identify the best modalities, and may introduce this component in the course of 2017 through a subsequent budget revision.
20. The caregivers accompanying children suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) at the SAM treatment centres as well as community women helping the implementation of the MAM treatment shall continue to be assisted for the period covered by this budget revision.
21. FFA activities will be undertaken via food and/or cash-based transfers for 60 working days per participant, targeting the same villages targeted through the GFD component, taking into account seasonal factors for the period of intervention³ and type of assets to be built. To augment effectiveness of assistance, the will be increased from a half ration to a full ration (for both food and cash-based transfers). The targeting and planning of FFA activities and complementary interventions will be driven by the gradual implementation of the 3-pronged approach (3PA), with a stronger gender and protection as well as nutrition sensitive lens in

³ FFA will be carried out outside the peak of lean season (during which GFD is provided). It also avoids the busy harvest period.

terms of FFA planning and implementation modalities. Particular attention will be paid to asset creation for women and for other vulnerable groups. Following the support from HQ / RB on the Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP) and Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP) in Gorgol region, the approach will be rolled out to other regions in 2017 prioritizing two regions: Hodh Ech-Chargui and Guidimakha.

Malian refugees in Mberra camp

22. In the refugee camp in Mberra, given the overall improvement of food and nutritional security, the duration of BSF for children from 6 to 23 months of age and pregnant and nursing women (PNWs) will be limited to the period of May – October (peak of needs) instead of January-December. TSF for small numbers of children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and nursing women will be maintained for the whole year taking into account sporadic arrivals of new refugees during the year. Approximately 42,500 refugees will receive monthly GFD rations composed of a combined cash and food ration for the entire year. Since pulses is the least consumed commodity of the food ration according to the last PDMs, the BR proposes to replace it by vegetable oil which is the most appreciated commodity together with rice. The amount of the cash portion has also been adjusted to reflect this modification, taking into account the local market food prices. WFP will play an active role together with UNHCR, government and partners such as ACF, to ensure that vulnerability-based household targeting is conducted through the Household Economic Approach (HEA). Targeting based on vulnerability instead of refugee status will allow WFP and other partners to optimise the use of limited resources, adjust their interventions and ensure a greater focus on self-reliance activities. WFP seeks to introduce livelihood and self-reliance activities later in 2017 through a subsequent budget revision of the PRRO. A WFP/UNHCR JAM is also planned in 2017.
23. Some 5,000 refugee children have been attending the schools in Mberra camp with the support of school meals, and this has proven to be a strong incentive for them to attend school. The budget revision plans for the extension of the emergency school feeding in the camp targeting these children for nine months from January to December (July, August and October are summer school holiday⁴). Amongst these, about 2,500 children may require holiday catch up classes, and should therefore receive school meals during this period as well.

Protection related issues

24. WFP will ensure that an enabling and safe environment will be in place for beneficiaries at distribution sites by maintaining a good collaboration with the local authorities as well as enhancing the crowd control system in place by the beneficiary community, especially given the increased portion of cash-based transfer in the low technology environment. The current complaints and feedback mechanism will be maintained to better respond and take actions to the views expressed by beneficiaries about the food/cash rations, targeting and distribution arrangements in a secure manner. The roll out of the 3PA as a participatory approach, will also increase the consultation with beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries alike across age, gender and diversity as part of WFPs effort to strengthen Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP).

⁴ The JAM 2015 reported “78 percent of parents stated that the school feeding ration did influence their decision to send their children to school” “Most respondents felt that in order to improve the programme, the ration should be increased” Currently all the stakeholders on the ground request that school meals continue in the camp.

25. WFP also considers cultural practices, legal frameworks and protection concerns as factors that can contribute to (or hinder) the promotion of Protection, AAP and conflict sensitivity as they pertain to food- and nutrition security programming. WFP therefore integrates protection and other humanitarian policies throughout the project cycle.

Capacity development and augmentation

26. WFP plans to further reinforce the capacities of government counterparts and local institutions, partners and communities on different thematic areas. Priorities will be identified in coordination with government counterparts and these may include: i) fostering synergies between WFP operations and the national *Tekavoul* safety net programme, particularly on targeting of beneficiaries and cash delivery systems; ii) strengthening partnership with the World Bank and other partners to assist the government developing an adaptive (shock-responsive) social protection programme; iii) further reinforcing early warning and food security and nutrition monitoring systems; iv) enhancing emergency preparedness efforts including emergency response plans and other activities related to African Risk Capacity (ARC) and ARC-replica tools; v) strengthening national and local counterparts on stock management, cash-based transfers, monitoring and evaluation, programming and planning tools (e.g. 3PA); vi) strengthening sector coordination (food security, nutrition, social protection, resilience, etc.); vii) exploring synergies with ongoing efforts by partners on strategic value chains (fish, milk, meat products); viii) promoting cross-sectorial priorities like gender equality and protection, etc., throughout WFP interventions.

Monitoring and evaluation

27. Resources permitting, the frequency of the post distribution monitoring (PDM) will be increased from twice to three times per year to better measure the outcomes of the interventions. WFP will also strengthen its process monitoring to ensure the quality and efficiency of implementation. The use of SCOPE currently depends on manual data inputs and shall be further automatized to reduce errors.

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY

| Category – Activity | | Current | | | Increase | | | Revised ⁵ | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|------------|---------------|----------------|------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|----------------|
| | | Boys / Men | Girls / Women | Total | Boys / Men | Girls / Women | Total | Boys / Men | Girls / Women | Total |
| Local population | FFA – cash | 24 715 | 25 724 | 50 439 | 15 405 | 16 034 | 31 439 | 35 177 | 36 613 | 71 790 |
| | FFA – food | 31 205 | 32 968 | 64 173 | 15 288 | 16 151 | 31 439 | 40 252 | 42 526 | 82 777 |
| | Unconditional cash (lean season) | 72 291 | 75 240 | 147 531 | 38 382 | 39 948 | 78 330 | 96 215 | 100 140 | 196 355 |
| | GFD – food (lean season) | 30 355 | 33 062 | 63 417 | 26 410 | 28 766 | 55 176 | 50 694 | 55 215 | 105 910 |
| | CRENAM helpers | 160 | 1 100 | 1 260 | 135 | 925 | 1 060 | 263 | 1 805 | 2 068 |
| | CRENI caregivers | 0 | 1 344 | 1 344 | 0 | 1 847 | 1 847 | 0 | 2 922 | 2 922 |

⁵ The revised total takes into account the possibility that certain part of beneficiaries targeted in 2017 may have already been assisted in 2016 or before by the same PRRO.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------|----------------|---------------|---------|----------------|----------------|
| | TSF – children aged 6–59 months | 67 580 | 70 540 | 138 120 | 11 743 | 12 257 | 24 000 | 67 580 | 70 540 | 138 120 |
| | TSF PLW | 0 | 22 045 | 22 045 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22 045 | 22 045 |
| | BSF – children aged 6–23 months | 99 404 | 103 461 | 202 865 | 3 925 | 4 085 | 8 010 | 99 404 | 103 461 | 202 865 |
| | BSF PLW | 0 | 186 772 | 186 772 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 186 772 | 186 772 |
| Refugees | GFD (mix of in-kind and cash-based transfers) | 17 773 | 22 227 | 40 000 | 18 884 | 23 616 | 42 500 | 18 884 | 23 616 | 42 500 |
| | TSF – children 6–59 months | 710 | 740 | 1 450 | 710 | 740 | 1 450 | 1 420 | 1 480 | 2 900 |
| | TSF – PLW | 0 | 190 | 190 | 0 | 190 | 190 | 0 | 380 | 380 |
| | BSF – children 6–59 months | 3950 | 4050 | 8 000 | 1 481 | 1 519 | 3 000 | 4 098 | 4 202 | 8 300 |
| | BSF – PLW | 0 | 2300 | 2 300 | 0 | 1 000 | 1 000 | 0 | 2 840 | 2 840 |
| | ESF – refugees | 2 767 | 2 233 | 5 000 | 3 320 | 2 680 | 6 000 | 3 320 | 2 680 | 6 000 |
| TOTAL (without overlap)⁶ | 180 615 | 275 498 | 456 112 | 83 811 | 93 255 | 177 066 | 264 426 | 368 753 | 550 737 | |

TABLE 2: REVISED DAILY FOOD RATION/TRANSFER BY ACTIVITY (g/person/day)

| | GFD – cash (lean season) for Mauritians | GFD – food (lean season) for Mauritians | FFA - cash for Mauritians | FFA - food for Mauritians | GFD for refugees (mix of in-kind and cash-based transfers) | BSF - children (Mauritians and refugees) |
|-------------------------------|---|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|--|--|
| | Revised | Revised | Revised | Revised | Revised | Revised |
| Cereals | | 500 | | 500 | 250 | |
| Pulses | | 40 | | 40 | | |
| Oil | | 30 | | 30 | 25 | |
| Salt | | 5 | | 5 | 5 | |
| CSB++ | | | | | | 100 |
| Cash/voucher (USD/person/day) | 0.542 | | 0.542 | | 0.415 | |
| TOTAL | 0.542 | 575 | 0.542 | 575 | 280 | 0 |
| Total kcal/day | 2152 | 2222 | 2152 | 2222 | 2062 | 394 |
| % kcal from protein | | 14.2 | | 14.2 | | 16.6 |
| % kcal from fat | | 13.5 | | 13.5 | | 23.2 |

⁶ Total (without overlap). The project's overall total takes into account the estimated overlapping of beneficiaries between the different activities. 100 percent of FFA participants, 30 percent of TSF beneficiaries, and 40 percent of BSF beneficiaries were expected to be assisted by GFD. The 2017 activities will aim at more integration between the activities and all FFA, TSF, and BSF beneficiaries are expected to be assisted by GFD.

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Number of feeding days per year | 90 | 90 | 60 | 60 | 90 | 90 |
|---------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|

FOOD REQUIREMENTS

28. This budget revision requires an increase in food commodities of 8,881 mt. An additional USD 11,268,607 is required for cash transfers.

| Activity | Commodity / | Food requirements (mt) Cash/Voucher (USD) | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | Cash & voucher | Current | Increase / (Decrease) | Revised total |
| TSF – PLW | Food | 1 579 | 19 | 1 598 |
| TSF – children | Food | 810 | 181 | 991 |
| CRENAM helpers | Food | 1 287 | 178 | 1 465 |
| BSF – PLW | Food | 6 703 | 40 | 6 743 |
| BSF – children | Food | 1 404 | 180 | 1 584 |
| VFRs | Food | 5 249 | - | 5 249 |
| School feeding – refugees | Food | 60 | 60 | 120 |
| FFA | Food | 7 391 | 1085 | 8 476 |
| | Cash | 9 273 357 | 1 022 585 | 10 295 942 |
| GFD | Food | 19 569 | 7 139 | 26 708 |
| | Cash | 17 519 063 | 10 171 142 | 27 690 205 |
| CRENI – caregivers | Cash | 141 546 | 73 879 | 215 425 |
| Total food (mt) | | 44 052 | 8 881 | 52 933 |
| Total cash (USD) | | 26 933 966 | 11 267 607 | 38 201 573 |

Hazard / Risk Assessment and Preparedness Planning

29. The risks previously identified such as natural disaster, including drought and floods, security risks related to the Mali crisis, and weak national capacity and governance remain valid in the context of this budget revision.
30. The Country Office has put in place the emergency preparedness and response measures to closely monitor the evolution of these risks, accordingly elevate its operational readiness, and respond immediately to a shock. The measures include the market price monitoring, the early warning system, the minimum preparedness and readiness and early action checklists, and standard operational procedures for a rapid response, as well as forward purchasing from the closest Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) at Las Palmas.
31. With the gradual shift from food to cash-based transfers, the risks related to this modality are expected to increase, including price increases in local markets, theft, corruption, as well as staff and partners' security and protection of beneficiaries. With the support of the WFP regional bureau, the country office is enhancing the cash transfer mechanism and its related monitoring, taking into account local technological feasibility of delivery systems, institutional capacities of financial institutions as well as monitoring capacities.

32. Funding shortfall is also a high risk to be taken into account, and the operation faced serious lack of funds during the second half of the year 2016. Should resources be insufficient, the priority shall be placed on the GFD and the nutrition interventions in the areas where the prevalence of food insecurity and malnutrition is the highest. Instead of cutting rations to cover the same number of people thus diluting the impact, zones and beneficiary coverage will be reduced to focus on priority activities (GFD and nutrition) and the most vulnerable groups (women, children, refugees, etc.) with correct quantity and quality of rations.

Approved by:

Ertharin Cousin
Executive Director, WFP

Date

Drafted by: [Yasuhiro Tsumura] Country Office
Cleared by: [Jean-Noël Gentile] Country Office on [date]
Reviewed by: Regional Bureau Dakar
Cleared by: [Natasha Nadazdin] Regional Bureau
Reviewed by: [name] Regional Bureau Support (OMO)

ANNEX I-A

| PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN | | | |
|---|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | Quantity (mt) | Value (USD) | Value (USD) |
| <i>Food Transfers</i> | | | |
| Cereals | 7 376 | 2 379 051 | |
| Pulses | 306 | 183 420 | |
| Oil and fats | 612 | 627 515 | |
| Mixed and blended food | 477 | 687 372 | |
| Others | 110 | 12 210 | |
| Total Food Transfers | 8 881 | 3 889 568 | |
| External Transport | | 540 384 | |
| LTSH | | 2 405 598 | |
| ODOC Food | | 742 283 | |
| Food and Related Costs ⁷ | | 7 577 833 | |
| C&V Transfers | | 11 267 607 | |
| C&V Related costs | | 1 332 128 | |
| Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs | | 12 599 736 | |
| Capacity Development & Augmentation | | 586 754 | |
| <i>Direct Operational Costs</i> | | | 20 764 322 |
| Direct support costs (see Annex I-B) | | | 4 602 293 |
| Total Direct Project Costs | | | 25 366 615 |
| Indirect support costs (7,0 percent) ⁸ | | | 1 775 663 |
| TOTAL WFP COSTS | | | 27 142 278 |

⁷ This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

⁸ The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

ANNEX I-B

| DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (USD) | |
|--|------------------|
| WFP Staff and Staff-Related | |
| Professional staff * | 1 202 809 |
| General service staff ** | 745 500 |
| Danger pay and local allowances | - |
| Subtotal | 1 948 309 |
| Recurring and Other | 637 169 |
| Capital Equipment | 345 000 |
| Security | 460 000 |
| Travel and transportation | 909 015 |
| Assessments, Evaluations and Monitoring | 302 800 |
| TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS | 4 602 293 |

Annex II: Summary of Logical Framework of Mauritania PRRO 200640

| Cross-Cutting Results and Indicator | |
|--|---|
| Results | Performance indicators |
| I. Gender equality and empowerment improved | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees (Target: >50% by December 2017) ➤ Proportion of assisted women, men or both women and men who make decisions over the use of cash, food within the household (Target: 50%) ➤ Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash distribution (Target: >65%) |
| II. Food assistance interventions coordinated and partnerships developed and maintained | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services (Target: >4 by December 2017) ➤ Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners (Target: 100%) ➤ Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks) (Target: USD250,000) |
| III. WFP assistance delivered and utilized in safe, accountable and dignified conditions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems to/from and/or at WFP programme sites (Target: >90% by December 2017) ➤ Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (Target: 70%) |

| Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies | | |
|---|--|---|
| Results | Performance indicators | Assumptions |
| <p>Outcome 1.1</p> <p>Reduced undernutrition among children aged 6-59 months and PLW</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline: TBD before June 2014 • Target: >90 (December 2017) ➤ MAM treatment performance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recovery rate (Baseline: 63.7%; Target: >75%) • Mortality rate (Baseline: 3% Target: <3%) • Non-response rate (Baseline: 24.1%; Target: <10%) • Default rate (Baseline: 4.9%; Target: <15%) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The programme is funded and does not experience pipeline break during the period of implementation ➤ No occurrence of crisis during the implementation period of the programme |
| <p>Output 1.1.1</p> <p>Food, nutritional products and non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity, quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Quantity of food assistance distributed, as % of planned distribution (disaggregated by type) ➤ Number of institutional sites assisted (for example, schools and health centres), as % of planned ➤ Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance (disaggregated by activity; beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers) as % of planned | |
| <p>Output 1.1.2</p> <p>Messaging and counselling on specialised nutritious foods and Infant and Young child feeding (IYCF) practices implemented effectively</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Proportion of women/men exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP against proportion planned ➤ Proportion of women/men receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP against proportion of planned | |

| Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs | | |
|--|--|---|
| <p>Outcome 3.1</p> <p>Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food insecure communities and households</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Community Asset Score <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline: TBD • Target :90% of targeted communities have CAS over baseline by 12/2017 ➤ Coping Strategy Index, disaggregated by sex of household head <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target: CSI of 100% of targeted households is reduced or stabilized by 12/2017 ➤ Diet Diversity Score, disaggregated by sex of household head <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target: increased DDS of targeted households by 80% ➤ Food Consumption Score, disaggregated by sex of household head <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target: reduced prevalence of poor food consumption of targeted households/individuals by 80% | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Communities agreed to work together in other to improve the food security ➤ The program is sufficiently funded to avoid food shortages |
| <p>Output 3.1.1</p> <p>Food, nutritional products and non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity, quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of institutional sites assisted as % of planned ➤ Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance (disaggregated by activity; beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers) as % of planned ➤ Quantity of food assistance distributed, as % of planned distribution (disaggregated by type) ➤ Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries (disaggregated by sex, beneficiary category), as % of planned | |
| <p>Outcome 3.2</p> <p>Risk reduction capacity of people, communities and countries strengthened</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of WFP-supported national food security and other policies, plans, and mechanisms that improve disaster risk management and climate change adaptation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target: RRC reduced by 5 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Political stability offers the possibility to work with the government and partners |
| <p>Output 3.2.1</p> <p>Food, nutritional products and non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity, quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of institutional sites assisted (for example, schools and health centres), as % of planned ➤ Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance (disaggregated by activity; beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers) as % of planned distribution (disaggregated by type) ➤ Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries (disaggregated by sex, beneficiary category), as % of planned | |

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| <p>Output 3.2.2</p> <p>Assets that reduce risk of disasters and shocks, developed, built or restored</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of risk reduction and disaster mitigation assets built or restored, by capital category, type and unit of measure ➤ Number of people trained (disaggregated by sex and type of training) | |
| <p>Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger</p> | | |
| <p>Outcome 4.1</p> <p>Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ MAM treatment performance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recovery rate (Baseline: 63.7%; Target: >75%) • Mortality rate (Baseline: 3%; Target: <3%) • Non-response rate (Baseline: TBD before June 2014; Target: <10%) • Default rate (Baseline: 24.1%; Target: <15%) ➤ Coverage of seasonal prevention activities (Target : > 75%) ➤ Participation in seasonal prevention activities (Target : > 80%) Prevalence of acute malnutrition among children under 5 (weight-for-height as %)(Target: < 10 (December 2017)) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The program is sufficiently funded to avoid food shortages |
| <p>Output 4.1.1</p> <p>Food, nutritional products and non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity, quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. schools, health centers etc.), as % of planned ➤ Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance (disaggregated by activity; beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers) as % of planned ➤ Quantity of food assistance distributed, as % of planned distribution (disaggregated by type) | |
| <p>Output 4.1.2</p> <p>Messaging and counselling on specialised nutritious foods and Infant and Young child feeding (IYCF) practices implemented effectively</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Proportion of women/men exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP against proportion planned ➤ Proportion of women/men receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP against proportion of planned | |

MAP

ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

| | |
|--------|---|
| ARC | African Risk Capacity |
| BSF | blanket supplementary feeding |
| CRENAM | <i>Centre de récupération nutritionnelle ambulatoire pour traitement de la malnutrition modérée</i> |
| CRENI | <i>Centre de récupération nutritionnelle en interne</i> |
| CSA | <i>Commissariat à la sécurité alimentaire</i> |
| CSP | Country Strategic Plan |
| DHS | Demographic and Health Survey |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations |
| FLA | field-level agreement |
| FSMS | food security monitoring survey |
| GAM | global acute malnutrition |
| GFD | general food distribution |
| HEA | household economy approach |
| ICA | Integrated Context Analysis |
| JAM | joint assessment mission |
| LTSH | landside transport, storage and handling |
| M&E | monitoring and evaluation |
| MAM | moderate acute malnutrition |
| NGO | non-governmental organization |
| PDM | Post distribution monitoring |
| PNW | pregnant and nursing women |
| PRRO | protracted relief and recovery operation |
| SAM | severe acute malnutrition |
| SCAPP | <i>Stratégie pour la croissance et la prospérité partagée</i> |
| SMART | Standardised Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions |
| TSF | targeted supplementary feeding |
| UNDAF | United Nations Development Assistance Framework |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Program |
| UNHCR | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees |
| UNICEF | United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund |

ANNEX IV - [LTSH-matrix](#)

ANNEX V - [Project Budget Plan](#)