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Mauritania country strategic plan (2024–2028)

Duration	1 March 2024–31 December 2028
Total cost to WFP	USD 417,590,013
Gender and age marker*	4

* <https://gender.manuals.wfp.org/en/gender-toolkit/gender-in-programming/gender-and-age-marker/>.

Executive summary

The Islamic Republic of Mauritania has made significant development gains in recent years. Extreme poverty stands at 6.5 percent, with most of the poor in rural areas. The country is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and environmental degradation and is threatened by cyclical droughts and their consequences for the livelihoods of rural and transhumant populations. Highly reliant on international markets for food, Mauritania is exposed to inflationary trends and supply chain bottlenecks, which affect commodity availability. The security situation in neighbouring Mali remains of concern and the growing number of refugees is compromising social cohesion.

Through this country strategic plan, WFP will respond to humanitarian needs while also addressing the root causes of food insecurity and paving the way for stronger and more sustainable government-led solutions. Throughout the five-year implementation period, WFP will focus on reinforcing the Government's existing programmes, with emphasis on a gradual transition from direct implementation to the provision of enhanced capacity strengthening support for Government in its efforts to achieve national priorities related to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

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WFP will work towards four integrated country strategic plan outcomes:

- *Outcome 1* centres on saving lives by ensuring that populations in targeted areas are better able to respond to their urgent needs immediately before, during and after shocks.
- *Outcome 2* contributes to building resilience by providing vulnerable communities, particularly women and young people, in shock-prone areas with the ability to better face weather shocks/stressors via access to basic social services, strengthened human capital and enhanced market opportunities.
- *Outcome 3* addresses the root causes of vulnerability, focusing on providing support that enhances the capacity of national institutions to establish a robust, effective and adaptive social protection system encompassing school-based programmes, malnutrition management and food security policy.
- *Outcome 4* supports crisis response and development activities by providing humanitarian flights to hard-to-reach areas and logistics and procurement services for the Government and partners.

WFP will continue to focus on saving lives, providing support for shock-affected populations, including refugees, as required. WFP will maintain its capacity to respond to large-scale shocks but will slowly reduce its implementation footprint, strengthening the Government's response capacity.

WFP's "changing lives" agenda will be addressed through support for the national social protection system and the implementation of an integrated resilience package in areas with high levels of chronic food insecurity and susceptibility to the effects of climate change. Following a holistic approach to development, the integrated resilience package will overlay key interventions at various stages of the life cycle and will include the creation of productive agricultural and pastoral assets, unconditional school feeding and nutrition management. To foster long-term sustainability, links will be established between the components of the integrated resilience package and governance structures and programmes.

Systems strengthening, particularly of the national shock-responsive social protection system, is paramount to the sustainability of interventions and the gradual transition of response operations to maturing government systems. A key component of this country strategic plan is the application of WFP's technical expertise to respond to gaps in government response in order to strengthen national systems to ensure that they can cover needs both generally and during shocks.

Strong partnerships with the Government and development partners are critical to the success of WFP's strategy. Emphasis will be placed on fostering gender equality, using approaches that are transformative for the lives of women, girls and young people and that ensure environmental sustainability and prevent unintended negative consequences of WFP's interventions for affected populations.

Draft decision*

The Board approves the Mauritania country strategic plan (2024–2028) (WFP/EB.1/2024/6-A/6) at a total cost to WFP of USD 417,590,013.

* This is a draft decision. For the final decision adopted by the Board, please refer to the decisions and recommendations document issued at the end of the session.

1. Country analysis

1.1 Country context

1. The Islamic Republic of Mauritania is a sparsely populated and arid yet resource-rich country in West Africa. Much of its vast expanse is covered by desert and only 0.4 percent of its land is suitable for agriculture.¹ With a population of 4.4 million people,² Mauritania is among the least-densely populated countries in Africa, with five inhabitants per square kilometre. Rural life is dominated by nomadic livestock raising, while the southern border along the Senegal River is home to the country's productive agricultural sector.
2. The country has had a relatively stable political environment since 2011 but continues to face cross-border challenges due to its location in the Sahelo-Saharan band, at the centre of complex geo-strategic and security crises. The 2023 legislative elections were peaceful, and smooth presidential elections are expected in 2024. However, security crises in the Sahel pose an ongoing threat to the country's stability.
3. Mauritania has not undergone sufficient structural transformation. The economy's reliance on extractive industries is coupled with weak management of extractive rents. Mauritania has been relatively unsuccessful in harnessing the potential of livestock and fisheries, which make up the country's largest non-extractive natural endowments, thereby hampering diversification and job creation in the sector.³
4. Roughly 70 percent of Mauritians are engaged in informal labour.⁴ The employment-to-population ratio is 36.6 percent, indicating that a large proportion of the working-age population does not participate directly in economic activities. Women account for only 28 percent of the workforce.⁵
5. The extreme poverty rate stands at 6.3 percent⁶ – one of the lowest in the region – while the national poverty rate is 32 percent.⁷ Approximately 70 percent of the poor reside in rural areas and rely on agriculture to survive.⁸ Poverty worsened with the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, which shrank the economy by nearly 1 percent in 2020.⁹ While economic recovery was robust in 2021, with growth of 2.4 percent, conditions remained below pre-COVID-19 levels and growth potential.¹⁰ Overall, the economy grew by 5.2 percent in 2022 thanks to higher exports by the extractive industry and the expansion of the agricultural sector. Although this level of growth may fluctuate in the future, it helps sustain generally favourable expectations for the mid-term outlook, which is further supported by recent debt restructuring.¹¹

¹ World Bank. 2021. [Arable land \(% of land area\) – Mauritania](#).

² Website of the [Mauritania national agency for statistics, demographic and economic analysis](#).

³ World Bank. 2017. *Islamic Republic of Mauritania Systemic Country Diagnostic. Turning Challenges into Opportunities for Ending Poverty and Promoting Shared Prosperity*.

⁴ World Bank. 2020. *Poverty and Equity Brief: Mauritania*.

⁵ United Nations. 2020. *Bilan commun de pays (BCP): Le développement à l'épreuve de la pandémie de COVID-19 – Mauritanie*.

⁶ Defined as living on less than USD 2.15 a day at 2017 purchasing power parity. World Bank. 2022. [Country overview – Mauritania](#).

⁷ World Bank. 2019. [Poverty headcount ration at national poverty lines \(% of population\) – Mauritania](#).

⁸ World Bank. 2020. *Poverty and Equity Brief: Mauritania*.

⁹ United Nations Mauritania. Final report of the evaluation of the Partnership Framework for Sustainable Development (CPDD) 2018–2022.

¹⁰ World Bank. 2022. ["Mauritania Economic Update 2022: The private sector at the center of economic transformation and job creation"](#).

¹¹ World Bank. 2022. [Country overview – Mauritania](#).

6. Mauritania is considered a food-deficit country,¹² ranking 158 out of 191 countries on the 2022 Human Development Index¹³ and 87 out of 116 countries on the 2022 Global Hunger Index.¹⁴ Food insecurity has been increasing in the last decade. In 2009, it stood at 12 percent during the post-harvest period and 27 percent during the lean season.¹⁵
7. Highly vulnerable to climate change and environmental degradation, Mauritania is exposed to cyclical droughts and their consequences on the livelihoods of rural and transhumant populations. The country is also threatened by rising sea levels and the fragility of the dune belt along the coast, which affect agriculture, marine ecosystems, residential areas and coastlines.
8. Approximately 45 percent of school-age children are out of school,¹⁶ including 29 percent of primary school-aged girls.¹⁷ Further, nearly 350,000 young people aged 15–25 are not in education, employment or training.¹⁸ The average learning-adjusted years of school, which reflects what children actually learn, is 4.2 years.¹⁹ Lack of teachers, difficult teaching conditions and poor infrastructure are the primary causes for low enrolment and learning. Only 5 percent of public schools have adequate latrines, a crucial factor in promoting attendance among adolescent girls.²⁰ Cultural factors (distances to schools and parents' hesitancy to send their girls) disproportionately disadvantage the school participation and learning outcomes of girls.²¹ Mauritania has, however, made strides towards enhancing education including through the introduction of a policy framework that includes a school feeding policy, a national school feeding programme and an allocated budget line item.
9. Mauritania ranks 161 out of 191 countries on the 2021 Gender Inequality Index.²² The country faces challenges related to women's empowerment and gender equality, including girl marriage, early and closely spaced births, and unequal access to education. The political, economic, social and legal imbalances between men and women persist despite progress made in recent years. Approximately 37 percent of women are married before the age of 18 and the fertility rate for adolescent girls is 90 live births per 1,000 girls.²³ Data on gender-based violence is scarce; however, 69 percent of women and girls aged 15–49 have undergone some form of female genital mutilation, with the highest rates seen among girls without access to education and from the poorest economic quintiles.²⁴ Further, the number of women in public life is one of the lowest in West Africa at 20 percent.²⁵ Unequal legal rights also mean that women and girls inherit half of what can be inherited by men and boys. Access to land is a major obstacle to women's participation in agriculture and only

¹² Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). 2023. [Low-Income Food-Deficit Countries](#).

¹³ United Nations Development Programme. 2022. [Human Development Report 2021/2022. Uncertain Times, Unsettled Lives: Shaping our Future in a Transforming World](#).

¹⁴ Global Hunger Index. 2023. [Global Hunger Index, Mauritania](#).

¹⁵ Leturque, H. 2017. [Strategic Collaboration between World Bank Group and World Food Programme: Bridging Humanitarian Assistance and Social Protection Systems, Mauritania Case Study](#).

¹⁶ United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). [Mauritania country page](#).

¹⁷ World Bank. 2019. [Children out of school, female \(% of female primary school age\) – Mauritania](#).

¹⁸ United Nations. 2020. [Bilan commun de pays \(BCP\): Le développement à l'épreuve de la pandémie de COVID-19 – Mauritanie](#).

¹⁹ World Bank. 2022. [Human Capital Country Brief: Mauritania](#).

²⁰ World Bank. 2018. [Project Information Document: Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet, Mauritania Education Support Project](#).

²¹ Abdellahi, M. and Stonier, F. 2021. "A dilemma of primary schools' transition: A stance from classroom teachers in Assaba-County Mauritania" in [International Journal of Curriculum and Instruction](#).

²² United Nations Development Programme. 2022. [Human Development Report 2021/2022. Uncertain Times, Unsettled Lives: Shaping our Future in a Transforming World](#).

²³ United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). 2023. [World Population Dashboard: Mauritania](#).

²⁴ UNFPA. 2017. [Female Genital Mutilation Dashboard – Mauritania](#).

²⁵ World Bank. 2021. [Rapport sur la situation économique en Mauritanie. Un meilleur avenir: accélérer la relance économique en misant sur le potentiel des femmes](#).

8 percent of women own property.²⁶ This also extends to legality, for which Mauritania ranks 177 out of 190 countries on the Women, Business and the Law Index, with women experiencing unequal wages, restricted property rights and limited access to bank loans.²⁷

1.2 Progress towards the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

10. Structural issues are decelerating the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Mauritania. Economic transformation, governance, rural development, social resilience, disability inclusion, gender equality, climate change and environmental preservation are crucial challenges. According to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Dashboard, Mauritania is “on track or maintaining SDG achievement” for SDG 13 (climate action) alone. For SDGs 1 (no poverty), 4 (quality education), 9 (industry, innovation, infrastructure), 15 (life on land) and 17 (partnerships), the country is seeing moderate improvement. Work on the remaining SDGs is stagnating, including on SDG 5 (gender equality) and Mauritania was omitted in the 2022 Global Gender Gap report.²⁸

1.3 Progress towards Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 17

Progress on Sustainable Development Goal 2 targets

11. *Access to food* remains a key concern in Mauritania. Every year, roughly 20 percent of the population suffer from shock-induced acute food insecurity;²⁹ an average of 14.9 percent of people were classified as facing *cadre harmonisé/Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) phase 3 (crisis) food insecurity or worse*³⁰ between 2019 and 2023. A nutritious diet is two to four times more expensive than a diet that covers energy needs alone, and the cost of nutritious foods is significantly higher in pastoral areas than urban zones.³¹
12. *Global acute malnutrition* is on the rise and affects 13.5 percent of children, while severe acute malnutrition concerns 2.7 percent of children. For children aged 6–59 months, chronic malnutrition stands at 24.8 percent, an increase of 8 percentage points compared to 2021. Severe chronic malnutrition is at 7 percent. Stunting is higher among boys than girls; 25.4 percent of boys and 20.2 percent of girls are underweight.³²
13. *Limited smallholder productivity and low incomes* are caused by insufficient or poor-quality inputs, lack of appropriate technologies, low-yield seed varieties, limited mechanization and inadequate access to extension services and good quality infrastructure.³³ Smallholder farmers have limited access to credit and market information. Alternative sources of income are limited. During lean periods, subsistence farmers have insufficient buffers to shield them from food insecurity. Agro-pastoralism is the main livelihood for 60 percent of rural households and is dominated by livestock rearing. The pastoral economy is burdened by low productivity, and exportation is hindered by poor meat quality, limited zoo-sanitary and health safeguards and constrained food transformation capacity.

²⁶ World Bank. 2015. *Women's Access to Land in Mauritania*.

²⁷ World Bank. 2021. *Mauritania Economic Update: Why it is essential to Enable Women to Participate Fully in Economic Activity?*

²⁸ Sachs, J.D. and others. 2023. *Sustainable Development Report 2023. Implementing the SDG Stimulus – SDG Dashboards and Trends: Mauritania*.

²⁹ Technical report for the integrated context analysis, April 2023 (internal document).

³⁰ *Cadre harmonisé*. *Consolidated data from March 2017–2023*.

³¹ WFP. 2021. *Fill the Nutrient Gap: Mauritania*.

³² Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) report 2022 (not available online).

³³ International Fund for Agricultural Development. 2020. *L'avenir de l'agriculture en Mauritanie: 2030–2063*.

14. *Low levels of financial inclusion.* Financial access – both traditional and formal – is quite low in Mauritania, and even lower for women than for men. Some 28 percent of men and 13 percent of women hold accounts with traditional financial institutions; just 14 percent of men and 7 percent of women have mobile money accounts.³⁴
15. *Food systems* are weak and unsustainable, with national agricultural production covering less than 30 percent of food needs.³⁵ Food coverage stands at an estimated four months.³⁶ Mauritania is self-sufficient in red meat and fish but imports 60 percent of other staples, making the country susceptible to market volatility and inflationary trends.³⁷ Recurrent drought and the degradation of natural resources affect production systems, impacting the productive capacities and income sources of the population.

Progress on Sustainable Development Goal 17 targets

16. *Capacity strengthening.* In 2021, Mauritania ranked in the 25th percentile for government effectiveness and 13th percentile for regulatory quality in the Worldwide Governance indicators, classifying it as one of the lowest performers among the lower-middle income countries in the region.³⁸ However, fiscal reforms have stabilized public revenues despite shocks induced by falling iron prices and the end of oil production.³⁹
17. *Policy coherence.* Since adopting the national strategy for accelerated growth and shared prosperity for 2016–2030, the Government has taken key steps to integrate the SDGs into national planning framework and policies. However, the availability of consistent and up-to-date data, the analysis and dissemination of data and coordination between institutional actors continue to be challenges.⁴⁰
18. *Diversified resourcing.* Mauritania has not yet estimated the cost of achieving the SDGs nor has it adopted a comprehensive strategy for mobilizing funds. Net overseas development assistance received as percentage of gross national income has fallen from 20 percent (2002) to 4 percent (2021), reflecting both economic growth and a lower reliance on aid.⁴¹
19. *Enhanced global partnership.* Mauritania is a member of the Pan-African Great Green Wall Initiative, demonstrating its commitment to addressing climate change. The country is also a member of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative, reflecting its commitment towards more responsible extractive practices. In 2020, Mauritania co-founded the Sahel Coalition, joining the effort to increase regional security.

1.4 Hunger gaps and challenges

20. In 2010, Mauritania enacted a national food security strategy and national agricultural investment and food security programme. However, the impact of the strategy and programme were marginal due to a lack of resources, fragmented implementation and limited coordination between institutions.

³⁴ World Bank. 2021. *Global Findex Database 2021*.

³⁵ United Nations. 2020. *Bilan commun de pays (BCP): Le développement à l'épreuve de la pandémie de COVID-19 – Mauritanie*.

³⁶ Mauritanian Food Security Commission – 2022 national response plan (not available online).

³⁷ *Ibid.*

³⁸ World Bank. *Worldwide Governance Indicators*.

³⁹ Islamic Republic of Mauritania. 2019. *Revue Nationale Volontaire: République Islamique de Mauritanie*.

⁴⁰ United Nations. 2020. *Bilan commun de pays (BCP): Le développement à l'épreuve de la pandémie de COVID-19 – Mauritanie*.

⁴¹ World Bank. *Net ODA received (% of GNI) – Mauritania*.

21. Lack of infrastructure and social services to improve livelihoods has increased the vulnerability of rural communities. The country's quality of infrastructure is below average for Sub-Saharan Africa, with infrastructure conditions worse in rural areas.⁴² Agro-pastoral communities have inadequate access to the infrastructure and community assets required to mitigate the effects of and adapt to climate change.
22. Inequitable access to social services extends to health and nutrition programmes, with the poorest having the least access to services. Health centres in many areas are under-resourced and have minimal staff. Health service coverage within a 5-kilometre radius stands at 79 percent nationally, with coverage unevenly distributed across regions. Demand for health services remains limited by financial and geographical barriers and less than 15 percent of the population possess health insurance.⁴³
23. Smallholder farmers often do not have access to opportunities for skills development. The distribution of arable land is inequitable and access to markets is minimal. Women are underrepresented among landowners, as national laws are often ignored in rural areas in favour of customary laws that disadvantage women.⁴⁴
24. The Government has made substantial progress in implementing its comprehensive national social protection strategy, which was enacted in 2013. Mauritania's safety net programmes have one of the highest coverage rates in the region.⁴⁵ However, gaps remain in reaching those most vulnerable. Several aspects of the national social protection system are also lacking, notably the social registry, which is not updated regularly.
25. Mauritania is among the few countries in the region that include refugees under its national social protection system. Mauritania hosts more than 108,224 Malian refugees, of whom 84,367 are registered in the M'bera refugee camp⁴⁶ and 50 percent of those in the camp are covered by the national social protection programme.

2. Strategic implications for WFP

2.1 Achievements, lessons learned and strategic changes for WFP

26. An evaluation of the Mauritania country strategic plan (CSP) for 2019–2024 recognized its contributions to objectives outlined in the national strategy for accelerated growth and shared prosperity (*Stratégie de croissance accélérée et de prospérité partagée*, (SCAPP)) and highlighted how WFP's activities were adapted to the needs of those most vulnerable through the provision of an integrated package of humanitarian support for refugees; adaptive social protection response to the lean season; and an integrated resilience approach at the community level. The evaluation also described WFP as a leader in operations and logistics in the country.⁴⁷
27. The evaluation provided two strategic and three operational recommendations, the strategic implications of which are detailed below.

⁴² World Bank. 2017. *Islamic Republic of Mauritania Systemic Country Diagnostic. Turning Challenges into Opportunities for Ending Poverty and Promoting Shared Prosperity*.

⁴³ Government of Mauritania. 2017. *Politique nationale de santé à l'horizon 2030*.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*

⁴⁶ Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). *Operational Data Portal: Mauritania*.

⁴⁷ WFP. 2023. *Évaluation du plan stratégique de pays du PAM en Mauritanie 2019–2023*.

28. Under the “saving lives” agenda, the evaluation highlighted the Government’s acknowledgement of WFP as the lead agency in emergency response. However, WFP also recognizes the need for increased investment in strengthening Mauritania’s food systems, which is an area where WFP can provide support. WFP will thus continue to focus on humanitarian response while also investing in improving the resilience of vulnerable populations and strengthening the country’s food system.
29. WFP recently drafted a comprehensive social protection strategy, which seeks to foster greater linkages between WFP’s integrated resilience package (IRP) and the Government’s social protection programmes to ensure project sustainability. WFP will work with the Government to reinforce joint implementation of assistance for the lean season, slowly transitioning from direct implementation to capacity strengthening. This work will include assisting with the generation of evidence on the intrinsic links between resilience building and social protection programmes to inform future responses to the lean season.⁴⁸
30. WFP will see to gradually transition components of the IRP into national social protection arrangements.⁴⁹
31. Attention to cross-cutting issues improved during CSP implementation but still requires attention. The CSP for 2024–2028 will place emphasis on gender mainstreaming, notably the integration of approaches that are gender-transformative and youth centred, where appropriate. Further, WFP will continue to increase its accountability to affected populations by reinforcing its toll-free hotline and providing additional feedback mechanisms. Where necessary, WFP will also conduct environmental and social safety screenings before implementing activities.⁵⁰
32. While important advancements have been made in including Malian refugees in the national social protection system, the increased number of people covered by the system in tandem with limited financial resources requires an evolving targeting strategy and long-term solutions. WFP will focus on fundraising for the design and implementation of a package of multi-agency actions aimed at fostering sustainable resilience for refugees and host communities.⁵¹

2.2 Alignment with national development plans, the United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework and other frameworks

33. This CSP is strategically aligned with the SCAPP. CSP outcome 1, on humanitarian response, is aligned with SCAPP strategic pillar 1, on the promotion of sustainable and inclusive growth. Work under CSP outcome 2, on integrated resilience, contributes to SCAPP strategic pillar 2, on the development of human capital and access to basic services, and pillar 3, on the strengthening of governance. CSP outcome 3, on social protection, also responds to SCAPP strategic pillar 3. Objectives in the United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework (UNSDCF) for 2024–2027 are directly aligned with this CSP.

⁴⁸ Aligned with CSP evaluation recommendation 1.

⁴⁹ Aligned with CSP evaluation recommendation 4.

⁵⁰ Aligned with CSP evaluation recommendation 2.

⁵¹ Aligned with CSP evaluation recommendation 3.

2.3 Engagement with key stakeholders

34. To develop this CSP, WFP engaged with stakeholders, including government institutions, donors, cooperating partners and other United Nations entities. WFP shared its proposed strategic orientation, incorporating valuable feedback and identifying opportunities for complementary programmes in support of the SCAPP and other national priorities. This work was combined with community-based participatory planning exercises, which fed into the design of the IRP.

3. WFP strategic portfolio

3.1 Direction, focus and intended impacts

35. The line of sight underpinning this CSP presents a three-pronged approach to alleviating hunger and malnutrition while also addressing the root causes of vulnerability and paving the way for more sustainable, strengthened Government-led solutions. WFP will continue to focus on saving lives, providing support to shock-affected populations as needed. Throughout this five-year period, however, a mainstay of WFP's work will involve the transition from direct implementation to enhanced capacity strengthening for the Government in pursuit of the 2030 Agenda.
36. WFP's "saving lives" agenda will centre on continued support for vulnerable refugees in the M'bera refugee camp. WFP also will leverage government systems to provide lean season support. WFP will maintain its capacity to respond to large-scale shocks while gradually reducing its implementation footprint, providing increased support for Government-led responses.
37. The "changing lives" agenda will be addressed through support for the national social protection system and implementation of the IRP in areas with high levels of chronic food insecurity and vulnerability and increased susceptibility to the effects of climate change. The IRP overlays key interventions to address issues related to agricultural and pastoral productivity, school feeding and malnutrition management in a gender-transformative manner, including through income-generating activities for women and young people. Links will be established between components of the IRP and governance structures to foster long-term sustainability and strengthened connections to national social protection programmes.
38. Systems strengthening, notably of the national shock-responsive social protection system, is paramount to the sustainability of interventions and the transition to programme delivery solely through government systems. A key component of this CSP is the leveraging WFP's technical expertise to respond to gaps in government response with the goal of strengthening national systems.

3.2 Country strategic plan outcomes, WFP strategic outcomes, focus areas, expected outputs and key activities

Country strategic plan outcome 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

39. Activities under CSP outcome 1 aim to assist crisis-affected people. WFP will focus on providing a holistic humanitarian response for the rising number of Malian refugees, with a progressive shift towards building self-reliance. Activities will also contribute to the protective function of the national shock-responsive social protection system, assisting those identified as most vulnerable during the lean season in order to meet their basic food and nutrition needs.

WFP strategic outcome

40. CSP outcome 1 is aligned with WFP strategic outcome 1: people are better able to meet their urgent food and nutrition needs.

Focus area

41. The focus area of CSP outcome 1 is crisis response.

Alignment with national priorities

42. Under CSP outcome 1, WFP will ensure access to food (SDG target 2.1). The outcome is also in line with SCAPP strategic pillar 1 and UNSDCF outcomes 1, 2 and 4.

Expected outputs

43. The following outputs will contribute to the achievement of CSP outcome 1:
- Output 1.1: Refugees receive integrated assistance that covers their basic needs.
 - Output 2.1: Crisis-affected children aged 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.
 - Output 2.2: People affected by crises, including during the lean season, receive unconditional transfers and complementary nutrition support that cover their basic needs.

Key activities

Activity 1: Provide refugees with an integrated package of assistance including food, school meals and nutrition support for the management and prevention of malnutrition

44. In collaboration with the national food security commission (*Commissariat à la sécurité alimentaire* (CSA)) and the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP will provide a comprehensive package of humanitarian assistance to refugees in the M'bera refugee camp.⁵² This will include general assistance in the form of cash and/or food; emergency school feeding; and malnutrition management and prevention. WFP will employ vulnerability-based targeting, tailoring its assistance package accordingly.
45. Refugees classified as the most vulnerable will receive an unconditional, unrestricted monthly cash and in-kind food ration. Refugees classified as moderately vulnerable will receive a monthly cash ration. WFP will strive to provide cash assistance via bank cards, offering access to formal financial services.
46. WFP will also provide emergency school feeding in the form of two hot meals per day in all camp schools, including during remedial classes, in order to support children's food and nutrition security and contribute to positive educational outcomes.

Activity 2: Provide nutritionally adequate assistance for crisis-affected populations in the form of cash assistance for food security and nutrition-specific purchases

47. In line with the Government's national response plan, WFP will support shock-responsive social protection interventions during the lean season. WFP will provide targeted unconditional, unrestrictive cash assistance to vulnerable households⁵³ throughout the lean season (June–September). This will be systematically combined with cash top-ups to prevent malnutrition among targeted households with children aged 6–23 months and pregnant and

⁵² Refugees outside M'bera have access to national programmes and to WFP's IRP if they are in targeted zones.

⁵³ Those facing IPC phase 3 (crisis) food insecurity or worse as indicated by the cadre harmonisé/IPC analysis.

breastfeeding women and girls and accompanied by social and behaviour change campaigns and the promotion of optimal infant and young child feeding practices.

48. WFP will also utilize and support the Government with African Risk Capacity (ARC) Replica (macro-insurance) as well as anticipatory action financing to reduce peak needs before climate shocks occur.
49. Targeting will be done using the Government's social registry, with an emphasis on supporting the continued updating of registry data to allow for rapid targeting, cost efficiency and the timely implementation of the response. Over the five-year period, WFP will strive to decrease its direct response, providing technical support to enhance government implementation. The CSP budget does, however, include a contingency in case of large-scale emergencies.
50. In addition to seasonal support, WFP will continue to treat moderate acute malnutrition in areas where malnutrition rates exceed 15 percent, in tandem with malnutrition prevention activities. This will be done in close collaboration with CSA, as part of WFP's gradual transition to the provision of contingency support and technical assistance. WFP will prioritize the management of moderate acute malnutrition in areas where it implements the IRP.

Partnerships

51. WFP will collaborate with CSA, financial service providers, cooperating partners (non-governmental organizations) and UNHCR for the implementation of humanitarian activities in the camp and for the lean season response.

Assumptions

52. WFP assumes that Government will continue to support activities in the M'bera refugee camp, providing social support to the most vulnerable refugees. It also assumes that security conditions in the Hodh Ech Chargui region allow the continued provision of assistance and uninterrupted physical access to people in need. Proposed activities are based on the premise that CSA, UNHCR and other actors continue to provide the complementary services necessary for the camp to function.
53. This CSP outcome assumes that the Government continues to prioritize shock-responsive interventions, allocating adequate resources to cover an increasing humanitarian caseload year-on-year. It further assumes that the Government's social registry is continually updated and can be used for vulnerability targeting.

Transition/handover strategy

54. WFP will continue to support refugees until they are integrated into national social services and the economy, or they are able to return to Mali.
55. WFP will gradually decrease its implementation of lean season assistance, responding only when needs exceed government capacity to respond. Emphasis will be placed on reinforcing national structures for targeting, analysis, implementation and monitoring. WFP's investment in social protection and IRP are intended to help reduce humanitarian needs in the medium term.

Country strategic plan outcome 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

56. Under CSP outcome 2, implementation of the IRP will help to strengthen the resilience of households and communities vulnerable to shocks, particularly women and young people. The design of the IRP will build on lessons learned from the CSP for 2019–2023, overlaying interventions in a way that creates a positive multiplier effect on targeted communities. WFP will go beyond efforts to increase community self-reliance by identifying opportunities to

link vulnerable communities to larger food systems, with the goal of transitioning smallholder farmers to small-scale commercial agriculture. Work under this outcome also includes resilience support for targeted refugees with the aim of increasing their self-reliance.

WFP strategic outcome

57. CSP outcome 2 is aligned with WFP strategic outcome 3: people have improved and sustainable livelihoods.

Focus area

58. The focus area of CSP outcome 2 is resilience building.

Alignment with national priorities

59. CSP outcome 2 is aligned with UNSDCF outcomes 1, 2 and 3 and aligned with government priorities, including SCAPP pillars 2 and 3.

Expected outputs

60. The following outputs will contribute to the achievement of CSP outcome 2:
- Output 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.
 - Output 3.2: Target populations benefit from health and nutrition services that treat and prevent malnutrition.
 - Output 3.3: Schoolchildren in targeted communities have access to school feeding programmes designed to improve their nutrition and learning outcomes.
 - Output 3.4: Smallholder farmers and other value chain actors have increased links to markets and income-generating opportunities.

Key activities

Activity 3: 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

61. The IRP will be implemented in geographical areas that have been identified through the 2023 integrated context analysis. The package comprises three interventions: food assistance for assets; school feeding; and malnutrition prevention and management. The entry point for implementation will be sites where resilience initiatives are under way to develop climate-smart productive agricultural and pastoral assets. School feeding, the next layer of support, will be provided at the commune level. Malnutrition prevention activities will be offered at the department (*moughataa*) level. Where possible, WFP will support the transition of smallholder farmers to small-scale commercial farming by providing training and establishing links to formal markets.
62. Asset creation will continue to be based on community priorities and focus on the restoration of ecosystems, environmental protection and enhanced productivity through water and soil conservation, stabilization of dunes, land rehabilitation and vegetable gardens. Women and men are equally represented within village committees and planning consultations, which give them opportunities to identify their needs and divide tasks according to their capacities and preferences. WFP will further explore the creation of assets that address the needs of pastoral communities. At sites where resilience initiatives are mature, WFP will transition its operations to sustainable and locally governed models that maintain the activities.

63. Contributing to Mauritania's national school feeding programme in IRP areas, WFP will provide two hot meals per day to primary school girls and boys. Cash-based transfers will be gradually introduced in lieu of in-kind commodities to permit the purchase of local commodities in order to increase the timeliness and cost-efficiency of interventions and allow for greater dietary diversification. The use of cash will be documented as a potential model for adoption into the national school feeding programme. WFP will strengthen its partnership with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) to provide a holistic package of nutrition and health activities, including nutrition education, menstrual hygiene and reproductive health interventions for adolescent girls. WFP will also pilot scholarships for girls in the latter stages of primary school with the goal of improving their educational outcomes. School cooks – recruited among community members – will receive modest in-kind compensation for their work.
64. In IRP areas, WFP will continue to provide malnutrition prevention activities to enhance access to healthy and nutritious diets. Informed by the results from the Fill the Nutrition Gap analysis, the prevention activities will be based on locally available foods and centred on income generation, value chain enhancement and a system analysis of the affordability of healthy diets. This will be augmented by integrating social and behaviour change activities, using messages that challenge gender roles and norms and increase demands for nutritious foods. Because malnutrition is a recurrent and seasonal problem, WFP will also engage with local care groups, which are locally formed community groups established to help alleviate the burden on overstretched village health workers by sharing important nutrition messages. WFP will support care groups by providing a monetary transition package for care group members to facilitate income-generating activities that focus on dietary diversification and adequate food consumption.
65. WFP will ensure adequate supply and demand across the food value chain, facilitating links between producers and markets and access to credit in areas with the potential for producing a surplus and linking agricultural cooperatives to schools. Through community consultations, WFP will pay particular attention to the differentiated needs of and opportunities for women and young people. Linking smallholder farmers to wider institutional and private sector markets will support safe and nutritious food transformation and supply chain optimization as well as facilitating links between smallholder farmers and formal financial services to improve their financial inclusion and access. WFP aims to engage the private sector in surplus-producing areas, leveraging opportunities related to nutritious local food processing and packaging.
66. WFP will consider expanding the implementation of the IRP to border villages to mitigate the potential for increased tensions over limited resources and to reduce the factors that can draw people into conflict. This approach is in line with the humanitarian-development-peace nexus and will draw on existing and new conflict sensitivity analyses.
67. To respond to increasing refugee needs and a complex protracted crisis, WFP will pilot resilience interventions for refugees and host communities in and around M'bera, with a focus on female entrepreneurs, in order to provide durable solutions that allow refugees to integrate into the broader economy and food system.

Partnerships

68. The sustainability of the IRP depends on continued and deeper partnerships with government authorities. The transition strategy will require national agencies, municipal authorities and community-level governance structures to gradually take on different elements of the package.
69. WFP will replicate the positive learning from its partnership with UNICEF and seek to expand coverage of the IRP and complementarities with other partners.

70. The IRP is strongly aligned with the Pan-African Great Green Wall Initiative, for which collaboration is under way with regard to the rehabilitation of ecosystems and development of climate-smart solutions.

Assumptions

71. This CSP outcome assumes strong institutional commitment to absorb school feeding and malnutrition prevention activities into national programmes, supported by community structures. At the community level, it assumes that there will be continued strong ownership of community-driven approaches and a willingness to invest resources in maintaining assets.

Transition/handover strategy

72. During the implementation of this CSP, WFP plans to gradually transition its activities to nationally delivered programmes for school feeding and nutrition. WFP will support the national school feeding directorate in scaling up an effective, efficient and equitable programme that is gender sensitive. The scale-up should allow WFP school feeding activities to be integrated into the national programme by 2030, with WFP continuing to deliver capacity strengthening activities as required.
73. WFP will adopt a gender-transformative approach, increasing the focus on malnutrition prevention through integrated and multisectoral nutrition-sensitive resilience interventions and the promotion of affordable local food fortification. This will be done in collaboration with CSA.
74. The food assistance for assets component will be gradually phased out in favour of capacity strengthening for beneficiaries and government institutions to ensure greater impact, with sustainability provided by local and regional governance structures.
75. To maintain achievements under the IRP, WFP will strive to ensure that transitioned communities are adequately covered by national shock-responsive social protection programmes that can help those most vulnerable withstand shocks that exceed their capacity to cope. Broader linkages with social protection programmes, including social insurance, will be pursued. As part of the transition strategy, WFP will explore opportunities with the Government for the development of micro-insurance products adapted for pastoralist communities.

Country strategic plan outcome 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

76. WFP will work with the Government and non-state actors to strengthen Mauritania's capabilities to deliver effective social protection, anticipatory action, emergency preparedness and response, school feeding and nutrition programmes. Emphasis will be placed on the main pillars of social protection systems: policy and coordination; programme design and delivery; data and information; and finance (namely disaster risk financing). Strengthening the national early warning system, contingency planning and risk transfers will be the focus of the emergency preparedness and response workstream, with the goal of reinforcing linkages to the social protection system to make the latter more shock responsive.
77. WFP will further support the Government in strengthening the nutrition sensitivity of its existing programmes, increasing the emphasis on malnutrition prevention through the use of cash top-ups and/or linking vulnerable households to local subsidized government-managed shops. Work under this CSP outcome also seeks to strengthen the national school feeding programme and facilitate the development of a model based on local purchases.

78. Work under this CSP outcome has the dual objective of implementing high quality WFP programmes while facilitating their seamless integration into national systems. As such, it makes a strong contribution to the transition strategies for activities under other CSP outcomes.

WFP strategic outcome

79. CSP outcome 3 is aligned with WFP strategic outcome 4: national programmes and systems are strengthened.

Focus area

80. The focus area of CSP outcome 3 is root causes.

Alignment with national priorities

81. CSP outcome 3 is aligned with government priorities, namely SCAPP strategic pillars 2 and 3. It also contributes to UNSDCF outcomes 1, 2, 3 and 4.

Expected outputs

82. The following outputs will contribute to the achievement of CSP outcome 3:
- Output 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.
 - Output 4.2: Vulnerable people benefit from strengthened national systems and institutions that deliver high quality school feeding and nutrition programmes.
 - Output 4.3: People vulnerable to shocks benefit from a strengthened national emergency preparedness and response system.

Key activities

Activity 4: Provide technical support to improve the capacity of government institutions to build a social protection system that adequately addresses food security, nutrition and shock response

83. WFP will work with government agencies to strengthen the national social protection system. At the policy level, WFP will continue to support the Government with the implementation of the second national social protection strategy. To enhance delivery and coordination, WFP will collaborate with the Government and the World Bank to ensure the continual updating of the social registry. Technical assistance to the Government will also seek to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of its social cash transfer delivery system.
84. With growing appetite from Government to make the national social protection system more shock responsive and nutrition sensitive, WFP will work closely with CSA and *Taazour* to improve the shock-responsive lean season intervention. WFP will focus on strengthening government delivery systems for payment and monitoring, with the goal of transitioning to operations that increase formal financial inclusion through mobile or bank transfers. WFP will further support the Government in building linkages between existing social cash transfer programmes and complementary services and benefits to enhance their impact on economic and financial inclusion, food security and nutrition.
85. Support for strengthening national emergency preparedness and response will focus on the early warning system and contingency planning with CSA and the national food security observatory. Linkages between the national early warning and social protection mechanisms will be enhanced, making the system more shock responsive, and work will be made to introduce anticipatory actions and early funding mechanisms that can offset the effects of shocks before they arise. Under ARC Replica, WFP will augment the country's sovereign macro-insurance to hedge against drought risks, setting up the scheme so that –

- if payouts are made – they will be used to augment WFP’s emergency response under CSP outcome 1 and be aligned with national social protection programmes.
86. Support to the national school feeding programme will be closely aligned with the IRP under CSP outcome 2. As part of implementation, WFP will pilot a decentralized food procurement model that transfers cash directly to schools. CSP outcome 3 will focus on sharing lessons learned from the pilot project with Government, with the aim of developing a decentralized food procurement model for school feeding.
 87. In connection with the nutrition component of the IRP, WFP will work with the Government to strengthen the national nutrition programme, which seeks to tackle malnutrition among pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls and children aged 6–59 months. WFP’s support will focus on enhancing the management component of the continuum of care delivered by CSA and the Ministry of Health. At a more strategic level, WFP will contribute to the development of the national nutrition policy, acting as a technical resource, facilitator and convener for the various national agencies involved in addressing acute malnutrition.
 88. Institutional capacity strengthening initiatives will include – but are not limited to – technical and competency-based training; the secondment of national and international experts; cultivation of linkages between the Government and private sector enterprises; and the sharing of best practices through South–South cooperation and other initiatives.

Partnerships

89. To strengthen the national social protection system, WFP will work with the Ministry of Social Affairs, Children and the Family and the Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Promotion of Productive Sectors, the national agency *Taazour* and CSA. CSA will also be WFP’s main partner in strengthening the national early warning system and contingency plan. The ministries of education and health will be the main counterparts for work on strengthening the national school feeding and nutrition programmes in tandem with other key players including UNICEF, UNFPA, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Health Organization.

Assumptions

90. WFP has confirmed national commitment in all thematic areas under this CSP outcome and assumes that this commitment will continue throughout the CSP period, translating into the allocation of increased state resources. WFP further assumes that donors will maintain or augment their support for capacity-strengthening activities. Additional assumptions include continued political stability and national security and typical staff turnover in government institutions.

Transition/handover strategy

91. This CSP outcome centres around strengthening country systems, capacity and institutions. It contributes to and augments the transition strategies for other CSP outcomes.

Country strategic plan outcome 4: Government partners and humanitarian and development actors support vulnerable people effectively and efficiently throughout the year

92. Activities under CSP outcome 4 seek to contribute to the effectiveness and efficiency of humanitarian and development response programmes implemented by the Government and other partners in Mauritania.

WFP strategic outcome

93. CSP outcome 4 is aligned with WFP strategic outcome 5: humanitarian and development actors are more efficient and effective.

Focus area

94. The focus area of CSP outcome 4 is crisis response.

Alignment with national priorities

95. Under CSP outcome 4, WFP will offer services that align with results 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the UNSDCF through the provision of common services to the humanitarian community to ensure swift, safe, affordable and effective humanitarian operations that benefit crisis-affected populations. Should the need arise, WFP can also provide logistics and procurement services for the Government, other United Nations entities or other stakeholders in the country.

Expected outputs

96. The following outputs will contribute to the achievement of CSP outcome 4:

- Output 5.1: Humanitarian and development actors use air services to reach people in need.
- Output 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.

Key activities

Activity 5: Provide air transport services and technical assistance for humanitarian and development partners

97. In Mauritania, the distances to humanitarian intervention areas are vast and road conditions are poor. Increasingly, road travel exposes humanitarian workers to security concerns, notably in border regions. In the absence of commercial aviation, the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) remains the backbone for response, providing aid organizations with uninterrupted access to hard-to-reach areas for the rapid deployment of staff and cargo and capacity for medical evacuations. UNHAS will support over 40 organizations, serving Nouakchott, Kiffa, Néma and Bassikounou.

98. In addition to transportation services, UNHAS will work with civil aviation and partners, including the Mauritanian airport authorities, to strengthen national aviation services. WFP will also explore the feasibility of reinforcing local airstrips with locally sourced materials to reduce the environmental footprint of its operations.

Activity 6: Provide on-demand services at the request of the Government and other partners in addition to technical assistance

99. WFP will continue to provide the Government and partners with on-demand services and advisory solutions including logistics, shipping, warehousing, transportation and procurement. When relevant, technical assistance will be included under service provision to strengthen national capacities.

Partnerships

100. Key partners for the successful implementation of aviation services include the national civil aviation agency, the Mauritanian airport authorities, AFROPORT (airport handling company) and the agency charged with aerial navigation safety in Africa and Madagascar.

101. Partners for service provision could include any actor operating in Mauritania including the Government, other United Nations entities and international and national non-governmental organizations.

Assumptions

102. This activity assumes that the need for flights will continue and that WFP has the physical and administrative access needed to operate as well as ongoing contracts with local authorities to secure airports.
103. WFP assumes that the Government and other partners require (and have financial resources for) on-demand services to enhance delivery speed and efficiency and respond to gaps in implementation.

Transition/handover strategy

104. UNHAS services will be reduced or discontinued when reliable commercial aviation services are available and/or overland access improves.
105. WFP includes a capacity strengthening component within its on-demand services to strengthen in-country logistics capacity.

4. Implementation arrangements

4.1 Beneficiary analysis

106. WFP aims to reach 520,697 direct beneficiaries as follows:
 - Refugee response: 135,000 beneficiaries.
 - Lean season support: 172,500 beneficiaries.⁵⁴
 - Integrated resilience programming: 205,678 beneficiaries.
107. While WFP will continue to implement direct assistance, emphasis will be placed on transitioning activities to programmes implemented by the Government. Beneficiary figures are thus expected to slowly decrease over the five-year period.
108. The CSP will reach 1 million indirect beneficiaries, of which an estimated 415,000 will be "tier 2" beneficiaries and 800,000 "tier 3" beneficiaries.
109. Tier 2 beneficiaries are those residing in communities where WFP is providing at least two layers of IRP and lean season support at the commune level. WFP asserts that all households within this geographical area indirectly benefit from access to basic services when in need.
110. WFP's work will contribute to the overall social protection system within Mauritania. WFP estimates that its technical work will contribute to timely, appropriate and consistent social protection services to households already covered as well as improve the capacity of the system to integrate nutrition and expand (vertically and horizontally).

⁵⁴ For lean season assistance, 60 percent of beneficiaries will be reached under CSP outcome 1, activity 2 and 40 percent will be reached under CSP outcome 3, activity 4.

4.2 Transfers

111. WFP will use cash-based transfers and in-kind food assistance, gradually scaling up the use of cash where appropriate, based on evidence of market functionality. All cash and food activities will be conducted in compliance with corporate assurance principles and directives. Transfer modalities will be chosen on the basis of beneficiary preference, market functionality and commodity availability.
- Refugees will receive a hybrid ration with in-kind and cash assistance, based on their level of vulnerability.⁵⁵ The cash value to be provided will be adjusted in line with the food component of the minimum expenditure basket analysis for the camp as well as variables including inflation and alignment with Government-led programmes.
 - Given the short-term nature of the lean season response, cash transfers will be provided, including a cash top-up aimed at preventing malnutrition. The cash transfers will be aligned with the Government's shock-responsive social safety net transfer to allow a harmonized national response.
 - WFP recently signed new contracts with financial service providers that will allow for mobile payments. There will be a strong focus during this CSP on financial inclusion and literacy, in particular for women and girls.
112. The IRP will be comprised of hybrid transfer modalities. School feeding will be done through in-kind food assistance and a cash pilot project. WFP will seek to prevent malnutrition through the provision of cash transfers that enable the local purchase of nutritious foods. Cash transfers will be provided for participants in asset creation activities on the basis of days worked.
113. The country office is implementing key assurance measures to ensure that registration, distribution and reconciliation processes are digitized in accordance with corporate standards and by leveraging agency systems and tools.

4.3 Country office capacity and profile

114. WFP Mauritania has a strong country team comprised of national and international staff. WFP has budgeted for the recruitment of additional experts to support the gradual transition to a more enabling role focused on strengthening government systems. WFP will also maintain up-to-date rosters for rapid emergency scale-up.
115. WFP has its main office in Nouakchott and sub-offices in Kaédi, Kiffa and Bassikounou. A satellite office is strategically positioned in Sélibabi to allow for regular monitoring of the IRP. WFP is exploring adding a satellite office in Néma to allow for better coordination within the United Nations convergence zone and the Government's coordination cell. Should WFP expand geographical coverage of the IRP, existing sub-offices will be able to absorb said expansion.

4.4 Partnerships

116. The CSP is aligned with national strategies and seeks to support government systems. WFP will work across a wide range of national institutions at the strategic and technical levels. Key partners include the Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Promotion of Productive Sectors; the Ministry of Finance; the Ministry of Trade, Industry, Handcraft and Tourism; the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development; the Ministry of Health; the Ministry of Livestock; the Ministry of Social Affairs, Children and Family; the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development; the CSA; *Taazour*; and the national agency for the Great Green Wall.

⁵⁵ Cash ration based on April 2023 market prices.

117. As part of its membership of the global School Meals Coalition, Mauritania is developing its national commitments in relation to the national school feeding programme. In December 2022, with WFP support, the country conducted an updated Systems Approach for Better Education Results, the results of which will lead to an updated national action plan in line with the objectives of the global School Meals Coalition and will inform the national commitment making process.
118. WFP will seek to engage with decentralized agencies to bolster local capacity and reinforce community-level governance structures to ensure the sustainability of resilience activities.
119. WFP will seek to identify strategic and operational partnerships with other United Nations entities, including opportunities for collaboration between the Rome-based agencies, in order to maximize outcomes by harnessing complementarity. WFP will also continue its ongoing collaboration with the World Bank, striving to contribute to the national social protection strategy via its strategic–operational partnership. Concerted efforts will be made to forge new partnerships with the African Development Bank, Islamic Development Bank, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the International Monetary Fund, notably for systems strengthening initiatives.
120. As part of South–South cooperation, discussions are under way with neighbouring countries regarding the sharing of best practices related to school meals and social protection.

5. Performance management and evaluation

5.1 Monitoring and evaluation arrangements

121. WFP will ensure that its monitoring and evaluation strategy is gender- and age-responsive and that it builds on established monitoring practices using tools that ensure evidence-based results at the process, output and outcome levels. Activities will be monitored regularly in line with WFP's corporate results framework for 2022–2025 and minimum monitoring requirements. Programmatic and managerial performance will be tracked through a mix of qualitative and quantitative approaches.
122. Process monitoring will be conducted by WFP field staff with third-party monitors used where necessary. Monthly progress reports from cooperating partners – reviewed and validated by WFP – will be used to monitor progress towards targets.
123. Post-distribution monitoring will be conducted for each activity through individual household surveys conducted in person or by telephone. Qualitative research will complement household-level surveys to obtain a deeper understanding of underlying factors that contribute to or hamper change. For the IRP, WFP will strive to establish partnerships with academic institutions to better understand community-level resilience building and inform linkages between emergency and resilience work as well as transitions. A stream of in-depth exploratory surveys will bring evidence of results.
124. Assessments for the IRP will be conducted twice a year and will include qualitative and quantitative components. For the refugee response, two assessments will be conducted every year to allow for trend analysis over the course of the entire CSP. For the lean season response, three assessments will be planned per year to examine the impacts of the response and evaluate the linkages between emergency response and resilience.
125. Aggregated beneficiary, output and outcome-related data will be uploaded into WFP's monitoring and evaluation database, which feeds into the WFP country office tool for managing effectively. Data will be disaggregated by sex, age and disability status. Analysis of disaggregated data will ensure that decision-making is evidence-based and guided by detailed, nuanced analysis of the specific needs of women, men, girls, boys and persons with disabilities. WFP will aim to strengthen national monitoring capacities and seek joint monitoring opportunities with the Government.

126. To ensure the protection of and accountability to affected populations, WFP's community feedback mechanisms will be optimized to address beneficiary concerns and inform programme adjustments. WFP will ensure that partners and communities know how to use feedback mechanisms and that feedback is acted upon.
127. WFP will leverage analytical and automation technologies for data collection and analysis, including remote-sensing satellites and drones, to complement face-to-face assessments and provide a visual and numerical overview of the environmental changes produced by asset creation activities.
128. WFP will invest in improved systems that more accurately identify, track, escalate and resolve irregularities captured in process monitoring and through the community feedback mechanism.
129. The following evaluations will be conducted during the CSP implementation period:
 - a CSP mid-term review (2026), combining desk review, data analysis and reflection workshops,⁵⁶
 - a decentralized evaluation of the IRP (2025); and
 - an independent CSP evaluation managed by the WFP Office of Evaluation (2027).

5.2 Risk management

Strategic risks

130. Insecurity in the Sahel constitutes a significant risk to WFP operations. A spillover of regional conflict into Mauritania could compromise operational continuity and staff safety. WFP is recruiting an international security officer in order to better anticipate and maintain operational continuity, while ensuring staff safety.
131. Resource mobilization constitutes a moderate risk. WFP adjusts the CSP budget to match funding projections for resilience and institutional strengthening activities. WFP will engage in new partnerships and seek to test durable solutions for refugees to progressively reduce humanitarian needs. Funding shortages could lead to interruptions in UNHAS services, which would affect the entire humanitarian and development community in Mauritania.

Operational risks

132. Disruptions to food supply constitute a major risk. WFP will seek programmatic solutions to reduce international commodity procurements and increase, where appropriate, the use of cash for local purchases.
133. Conflict and protection risks persist, including risks of sexual exploitation and abuse. To mitigate these risks, WFP will work with key stakeholders to train WFP and partner staff, sensitize affected communities including through participatory planning and improved community feedback mechanisms, as well as strengthen internal reporting and referral procedures.
134. If a disaster occurs, crisis-response may be scaled up, and all WFP activities, including refugee and supply chain operations, are similarly scalable. WFP Mauritania will, however, ensure that emergency requirements do not divert resources from longer-term goals.

⁵⁶ Managed internally.

Fiduciary risks

135. Risks related to potential breaches of ethical obligations and standards of conduct by WFP and partners are mitigated through improved risk management, a systematically updated risk register and the application of mitigation measures, including enhanced internal controls.
136. Risks of misappropriation of financial resources will be mitigated through payment digitization, spot checks on partners and follow-up on community feedback and on reconciliations.

Financial risks

137. Inflation is a moderate risk and will be mitigated through periodic adjustments of the value of the minimum expenditure basket based on the comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis, an agriculture value chain analysis and a joint market assessment conducted with government counterparts. Alongside the Government, WFP uses a robust market monitoring system that allows the regular analysis of price trends and the detection of abnormalities that may indicate a worsening food security and nutrition situation.

5.3 Social and environmental safeguards

138. WFP is committed to implementing robust social and environmental safeguards to ensure that its programmes do no harm. WFP will systematically implement social and environmental risk assessments and manage its impact on local environments by using energy from renewable sources to reduce carbon emissions from its operations in accordance with WFP guidelines and in consultation with the relevant ministries and stakeholders to ensure best practices and mitigate environmental and social concerns.
139. WFP will implement a pragmatic, rights-based and accountable approach which combines “do no harm” with “do some good” in relation to safety, dignity, equality and non-discrimination, with particular focus on the protection of minority groups who face discrimination and the empowerment of women and girls. WFP will analyse risks related to human rights, gender equality and community health, safety and security, including context-specific risks such as those pertaining to conflict sensitivity, ethnicity, land and personal identity.

6. Resources for results**6.1 Country portfolio budget**

COUNTRY PORTFOLIO BUDGET (USD)							
CSP outcome	Activity	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Total
1	1	32 529 024	40 517 483	42 744 490	45 517 367	48 045 543	209 353 907
	2	11 024 488	10 397 653	9 412 177	8 245 082	6 792 942	45 872 343
2	3	16 695 128	24 243 648	24 112 720	21 790 341	21 409 824	108 251 660
3	4	6 915 439	6 604 007	5 988 098	5 528 206	4 739 552	29 775 303
4	5	3 774 758	3 977 191	4 032 460	4 128 193	4 193 349	20 105 951
	6	639 941	577 890	1 828 892	589 984	594 143	4 230 850
Total		71 578 779	86 317 871	88 118 838	85 799 173	85 775 353	417 590 013

6.2 Resourcing outlook and strategy

140. Although the first CSP was well funded by traditional donors, resource mobilization is becoming increasingly challenging owing to competing global emergencies. WFP will therefore expand its partnerships to include new donors, financial institutions and private sector and regional entities. WFP will also pursue joint-fundraising opportunities, in particular with other United Nations entities. WFP will seek to enhance strategic technical partnerships with the World Bank, academic institutions and international financial institutions.
141. A comprehensive resource mobilization and advocacy strategy is being developed with the Government and stakeholders. A partnership action plan is in place to guide WFP's areas of engagement and resource mobilization strategy. In the event of funding shortfalls, WFP will prioritize life-saving assistance, focusing on those most in need of humanitarian support.

ANNEX I**LOGICAL FRAMEWORK FOR MAURITANIA COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN (2024–2028)****SDG 2: Zero hunger****SDG target 1: Access to food**

Country strategic plan outcome 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

WFP strategic outcome 1: People are better able to meet their urgent food and nutrition needs

Focus area: crisis response

Assumptions

Adequate financial resources for the response are available.
Political will exists for the implementation of the response.
Security conditions allow for the implementation of the response.

Outcome indicators

Attendance rate

Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)

Economic capacity to meet essential needs

Food consumption score

Food consumption score – nutrition

Graduation rate

Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs

Livelihood coping strategies for food security

Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate

Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions delivered alongside school feeding delivered by WFP

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

Percentage of individuals practicing recommended healthy diet behaviour

Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)

Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet

Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)

Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)

Retention rate, by grade

Activities and outputs

1. Provide refugees with an integrated package of assistance including food, school meals and nutrition support for the management and prevention of malnutrition (URT-1.2: Unconditional resource transfer)

1.1 Refugees receive integrated assistance that covers their basic needs (Tier 1) (Output Category: A: Resources transferred, Standard 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)

1.1 Refugees receive integrated assistance that covers their basic needs (Tier 1) (Output Category: C: Capacity development and technical support provided, Standard 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)

1.1 Refugees receive integrated assistance that covers their basic needs (Tier 1) (Output Category: E: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) provided, Standard 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)

1.1 Refugees receive integrated assistance that covers their basic needs (Tier 1) (Output Category: N: School feeding provided, Standard 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)

2. Provide nutritionally adequate assistance for crisis-affected populations in the form of cash assistance for food security and nutrition-specific purchases (URT-1.2: Unconditional resource transfer)

2.1 Crisis-affected children aged 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 Category: A: Resources transferred, Standard 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)

2.1 Crisis-affected children aged 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 Category: B: Nutritious food provided, Standard 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)

2.1 Crisis-affected children aged 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 Category: C: Capacity development and technical support provided, Standard 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)

2.1 Crisis-affected children aged 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 Category: E: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) provided, Standard 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)

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 Category: A: Resources transferred, Standard 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)

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 Category: C: Capacity development and technical support provided, Standard 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)

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 Category: E: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) provided, Standard 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)

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 category G: Skills, capacities and services for climate adapted livelihoods, Standard 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)

SDG target 4: Sustainable food system

Country strategic plan outcome 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

WFP strategic outcome 3: People have improved and sustainable livelihoods

Nutrition-sensitive

Focus area: resilience building

Assumptions

Access to beneficiaries is possible.

Complementary activities are provided by partners.

There is adequate funding to avoid pipeline breaks and allow for medium-term planning

Outcome indicators

Annual change in enrolment

Attendance rate

Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)

Economic capacity to meet essential needs

Food consumption score

Food consumption score – nutrition

Graduation rate

Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs

Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate

Percentage of FFA supported assets that demonstrate improved vegetation and soil conditions

Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)

Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops

Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems

Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base

Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)

Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits

Resources mobilized (USD value) for national school health and nutrition/including school feeding programmes with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy

Retention rate, by grade

Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems

Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems

Activities and outputs

3. 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 (ACL-1.6: Community and household asset creation)

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 (Tiers 1, 2) (Output category A: Resources transferred, Standard output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors)

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 (Tiers 1, 2) (Output category C: Capacity development and technical support provided, Standard output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors)

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 (Tiers 1, 2) (Output category D: Assets created, Standard output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors)

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 (Tiers 1, 2) (Output category E: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) provided, Standard output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors)

3.2 Target populations benefit from health and nutrition services that treat and prevent malnutrition (Tier 1) (Output category A: Resources transferred, Standard output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors)

- 3.2 Target populations benefit from health and nutrition services that treat and prevent malnutrition (Tier 1) (Output category B: Nutritious food provided, Standard output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors)
- 3.2 Target populations benefit from health and nutrition services that treat and prevent malnutrition (Tier 1) (Output category C: Capacity development and technical support provided, Standard output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors)
- 3.2 Target populations benefit from health and nutrition services that treat and prevent malnutrition (Tier 1) (Output category E: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) provided, Standard output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors)
- 3.3 Schoolchildren in targeted communities have access to school feeding programmes designed to improve their nutrition and learning outcomes (Tier 1) (Output category A: Resources transferred, Standard output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors)
- 3.3 Schoolchildren in targeted communities have access to school feeding programmes designed to improve their nutrition and learning outcomes (Tier 1) (Output category C: Capacity development and technical support provided, Standard output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors)
- 3.3 Schoolchildren in targeted communities have access to school feeding programmes designed to improve their nutrition and learning outcomes (Tier 1) (Output category E: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) provided, Standard output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors)
- 3.3 Schoolchildren in targeted communities have access to school feeding programmes designed to improve their nutrition and learning outcomes (Tier 1) (Output category N: School feeding provided, Standard output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors)
- 3.4 Smallholder farmers and other value chain actors have increased links to markets and income-generating opportunities (Tier 1) (Output category A: Resources transferred, Standard 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)
- 3.4 Smallholder farmers and other value chain actors have increased links to markets and income-generating opportunities (Tier 1) (Output category C: Capacity development and technical support provided, Standard 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)
- 3.4 Smallholder farmers and other value chain actors have increased links to markets and income-generating opportunities (Tier 1) (Output category E: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) provided, Standard 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)
- 3.4 Smallholder farmers and other value chain actors have increased links to markets and income-generating opportunities (Tier 1) (Output category F: Smallholder farmers supported, Standard 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)

SDG 17: Partnerships for the goals**SDG target 9: Capacity building**

Country strategic plan outcome 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

WFP strategic outcome 4: National programmes and systems are strengthened

Focus area: root causes

Assumptions

Political will to enact policy changes.

Government turnover is manageable.

Financial resources are adequate to support ongoing capacity strengthening initiatives

Outcome indicators

Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support

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

Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided technical support

Activities and outputs

4. Provide technical support to improve the capacity of government institutions to build a social protection system that adequately addresses food security, nutrition and shock response (SPS-1.10: Social protection sector support)

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 (Tiers 1, 3) (Output category G: Skills, capacities and services for climate adapted livelihoods, Standard output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened)

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 (Tiers 1, 3) (Output category A: Resources transferred, Standard output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened)

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 (Tiers 1, 3) (Output category C: Capacity development and technical support provided, Standard output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened)

4.2 Vulnerable people benefit from strengthened national systems and institutions that deliver high quality school feeding and nutrition programmes (Tier 3) (Output category C: Capacity development and technical support provided, Standard output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened)

4.3 People vulnerable to shocks benefit from a strengthened national emergency preparedness and response system (Tier 3) (Output category C: Capacity development and technical support provided, Standard output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened)

SDG target 16: Global partnership

Country strategic plan outcome 4: Government partners and humanitarian and development actors support vulnerable people effectively and efficiently throughout the year

WFP strategic outcome 5: Humanitarian and development actors are more efficient and effective

Focus area: crisis response

Assumptions

There are ongoing needs for humanitarian flights and on-demand services.

Outcome indicators

Percentage of users satisfied with services provided

Activities and outputs**5. Provide air transport services and technical assistance for humanitarian and development partners (HAS-2.3: United Nations Humanitarian Air Service)**

5.1 Humanitarian and development actors use air services to reach people in need (Tier 3) (Output category H: Shared services and platforms provided, Standard output 5.1: Governments and humanitarian actors utilize mandated services in crisis-settings to set-up, manage and deliver response and services)

6. Provide on-demand services at the request of the Government and other partners in addition to technical assistance (ODS-2.4: On-demand services)

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 category H: Shared services and platforms provided, Standard output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions)

SDG 17: Partnerships for the goals

CC.1. Protection

Cross-cutting indicators

CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes

CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance

CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes

CC.1.4: Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services

CC.1.5: Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)

CC.2. Accountability

Cross-cutting indicators

CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA

CC.2.2: Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)

CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism

CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement

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)

CC.3. Gender equality and women's empowerment

Cross-cutting indicators

CC.3.1: Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality

CC.3.2: Percentage of food assistance decision making entity members who are women

CC.4. Environmental sustainability**Cross-cutting indicators**

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

CC.5. Nutrition integration**Cross-cutting indicators**

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

CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component

CC.5.3: Nutrition sensitive score

SDG 2: Zero hunger**CC.1. Protection****Cross-cutting indicators**

CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes

CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance

CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes

CC.1.4: Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services

CC.1.5: Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)

CC.2. Accountability**Cross-cutting indicators**

CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA

CC.2.2: Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)

CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism

CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement

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)

CC.3. Gender equality and women's empowerment**Cross-cutting indicators**

CC.3.1: Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality

CC.3.2: Percentage of food assistance decision making entity members who are women

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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

CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component

CC.5.3: Nutrition sensitive score

ANNEX II

BENEFICIARIES BY COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME, ACTIVITY AND OUTPUT (ALL YEARS)									
Country strategic plan outcome	Activity	Output	Beneficiary group	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Total
1	1	1.1	Girls	25 530	26 640	27 750	28 860	29 970	29 970
			Boys	23 690	24 720	25 750	26 780	27 810	27 810
			Women	37 375	39 000	40 625	42 250	43 875	43 875
			Men	28 405	29 640	30 875	32 110	33 345	33 345
			Total	115 000	120 000	125 000	130 000	135 000	135 000
	2	2.1, 2.2	Girls	24 165	21 772	18 593	16 206	12 242	24 646
			Boys	22 423	20 203	17 253	15 037	11 359	22 870
			Women	35 376	31 874	27 218	23 725	17 921	36 081
			Men	26 886	24 224	20 686	18 031	13 620	27 422
			Total	108 850	98 073	83 750	72 999	55 142	111 019
2	3	3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4	Girls	35 752	38 893	36 760	28 711	25 268	45 661
			Boys	33 175	36 090	34 111	26 642	23 447	42 370
			Women	52 340	56 938	53 815	42 032	36 991	66 845
			Men	39 778	43 272	40 899	31 945	28 114	50 802
			Total	161 045	175 193	165 585	129 330	113 820	205 678

BENEFICIARIES BY COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME, ACTIVITY AND OUTPUT (ALL YEARS)									
Country strategic plan outcome	Activity	Output	Beneficiary group	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Total
3	4	4.1	Girls	15 318	13 786	11 744	10 212	7 658	15 318
			Boys	14 214	12 793	10 897	9 476	7 107	14 214
			Women	22 425	20 183	17 193	14 950	11 213	22 425
			Men	17 043	15 338	13 066	11 362	8 522	17 043
			Total	69 000	62 100	52 900	46 000	34 500	69 000
Total (without overlap)				453 895	455 366	427 235	378 329	338 462	520 697

ANNEX III

FOOD RATION (g/person/day) AND CASH-BASED TRANSFER VALUE (USD/person/day) BY CSP OUTCOME AND ACTIVITY																		
	CSP outcome 1									CSP outcome 2							CSP outcome 3	
	Activity 1						Activity 2			Activity 3							Activity 4	
Beneficiary type	General distribution	School feeding	Prevention - children	Prevention - PBWG	TSF - children	TSF - PBWG	General distribution	Prevention - children	Prevention - PBWG	FFA	IGA	School feeding - girls	School feeding	Activity support - school feeding	Supplementation - children under 5	Supplementation - PBWG	Activity support	General distribution
Modality	Food and CBTs	Food	CBTs	CBTs	Food	Food	CBTs	CBTs	CBTs	CBTs	CBTs	CBTs	Food and CBTs	CBTs	CBTs	CBTs	Food	CBTs
Cereals	250	150											150				1 000	
Pulses		40											40				250	
Oil	25	15				25							15				150	
Salt	5	4											4					
Sugar																		
Super Cereal						250							80					
Super Cereal Plus		60																
RUSF					100													
Total kcal/day	1 405	1 007	976	1 833	535	1 160	647	1 155	1 833	2 218	N/A	N/A	1 076	5 522	535	1 160	5 522	647
% kcal from protein	42.1	14.7	14.7	15.7	10.5	13.2	30.4	9.8	15.7	7.7	N/A	N/A	14.8	12.9	10.5	13.2	12.9	30.4
Cash-based transfers (USD/person/day)	0.48		0.16	0.60			0.48	0.16	0.60	0.786	200 ^a	0.500 ^b	0.58	1.265	0.167	0.588		0.488
Number of feeding days per year	360	180	180	180	60	180	120	120	120	120	1	180	180 ^c	180	60	180	240	120

Abbreviations: PBWG = pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls; TSF = targeted supplementary feeding; IGA=income-generating activity; RUSF = ready to use supplementary food.

^a The income-generating activity is USD 200 per person per year across 40 groups comprised of approximately 10 members each.

^b The scholarship ration for girls is harmonized at a rate of USD 0.5 per girl per school day for an estimated 180 days per year.

^c This figure (180) represents the number of feeding days per year starting with 2025 (the second year of the CSP). This is because the CSP starts on 1 March 2024, and thus year 1 is not a complete calendar year.

ANNEX IV

TOTAL FOOD/CASH-BASED TRANSFER REQUIREMENTS AND VALUE		
Food type/cash-based transfer	Total (mt)	Total (USD)
Cereals	43 808	36 516 555
Pulses	1 779	1 867 566
Oil and fats	4 451	8 214 452
Mixed and blended foods	3 312	5 236 842
Other	896	157 407
Total (food)	54 246	51 992 822
Cash-based transfers		199 753 593
Total (food and cash-based transfer value)	54 246	251 746 415

ANNEX V

INDICATIVE COST BREAKDOWN BY CSP OUTCOME (USD)					
	SDG target 2.1/WFP strategic outcome 1	SDG target 2.4/WFP strategic outcome 3	SDG target 17.9/WFP strategic outcome 4	SDG target 17.16/WFP strategic outcome 5	Total
	CSP outcome 1	CSP outcome 2	CSP outcome 3	CSP outcome 4	
Focus area	Crisis response	Resilience building	Root causes	Crisis response	
Transfers	200 806 725	79 865 138	23 552 325	19 108 810	323 332 998
Implementation	18 047 917	13 001 254	2 006 062	2 004 614	35 059 848
Adjusted direct support costs	20 794 419	8 778 359	2 399 643	1 996 253	33 968 674
Subtotal	239 649 061	101 644 752	27 958 031	23 109 677	392 361 520
Indirect support costs (6.5 percent)	15 577 189	6 606 909	1 817 272	1 227 124	25 228 494
Total	255 226 250	108 251 660	29 775 303	24 336 801	417 590 013

Acronyms

ARC	African Risk Capacity
COVID-19	coronavirus disease 2019
CSA	<i>Commissariat à la sécurité alimentaire</i> (food security commission)
CSP	country strategic plan
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
IRP	integrated resilience package
SCAPP	<i>Stratégie de croissance accélérée et de prospérité partagée</i> (strategy for accelerated growth and shared prosperity)
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHAS	United Nations Humanitarian Air Service
UNHCR	United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNSDCF	United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework