

YEAR: 2018

**RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR
REPORT ON THE USE OF CERF FUNDS
MAURITANIA
RAPID RESPONSE
DROUGHT
2018**

RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR	Mario Samaja
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REPORTING PROCESS AND CONSULTATION SUMMARY

- a. Please indicate when the After Action Review (AAR) was conducted and who participated.

The After-Action Review was conducted on 24th January 2019. The recipient agencies (FAO, UNICEF and WFP), who are also sector lead for food security and nutrition, participated to the After-action Review which was facilitated by the Cerf focal point.

- b. Please confirm that the Resident Coordinator and/or Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) Report on the use of CERF funds was discussed in the Humanitarian and/or UN Country Team.

YES NO

A workshop on lessons learned from the response to the drought was conducted in December 2018 with all humanitarian food security and nutrition sectors actors. As the interventions conducted with CERF funds were part of the response, the workshop offered also the opportunity to discuss overall issues related to resource mobilization, and strengths and weaknesses of the response planning and implementation of 2019. Accordingly, a joint report (Government/humanitarian actors) on the response to the drought was prepared. Recommendations included, amongst others, the importance for the Government to establish the tools and institutional framework to strengthen the early warning mechanism, and a national preparedness and response scheme (in line with government priorities), as well as to produce an integrated plan for the 2019 lean season response.

- c. Was the final version of the RC/HC Report shared for review with in-country stakeholders (i.e. the CERF recipient agencies and their implementing partners, cluster/sector coordinators and members and relevant government counterparts)?

YES NO

The final version of the RC Report was shared for review with recipient agencies who ensure also the lead for food security and nutrition clusters. Besides, the CERF Report is built on the conclusions of the workshop on lessons learned from the response to the drought.

PART I

Strategic Statement by the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator

In the context of an integrated joint response plan (food security, nutrition, and common services via UNHAS) budgeted at US\$76.5 million to address humanitarian needs throughout 2018, the CERF rapid response funding focused on three priority regions with malnutrition emergency levels and where the humanitarian needs were most urgent and acute. Within these regions (Assaba, Gorgol and Guidimakha), six departments were prioritized by recipient agencies to urgently kick-start the provision of timely food and nutrition assistance, and livestock support to some 75,754 vulnerable Mauritians affected by the drought, including 32,522 children under 18, and 43,232 adults, of which 23,877 women and 19,355 men. The CERF funds helped respond to time-critical needs, contributed to reinforce the existing food security and nutrition coordination dynamic, by allowing child focus planning and lifesaving intervention between UN Agencies ensuring the complementary and the convergence of the response in the targeted areas. CERF funds have also contributed to the diversification of funds mobilized to increase intervention capacity across the country, and CERF eligibility supported advocacy efforts with the Government regarding the recognition of the emergency situation.

1. OVERVIEW

18-RR-MRT-28922 TABLE 1: EMERGENCY ALLOCATION OVERVIEW (US\$)

a. TOTAL AMOUNT REQUIRED FOR THE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE	49,509,521
FUNDING RECEIVED BY SOURCE	
CERF	3,975,873
COUNTRY-BASED POOLED FUND <i>(if applicable)</i>	-
OTHER (bilateral/multilateral)	34,473,078
b. TOTAL FUNDING RECEIVED FOR THE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE	38,448,078

18-RR-MRT-28922 TABLE 2: CERF EMERGENCY FUNDING BY PROJECT AND SECTOR (US\$)

Allocation 1 – date of official submission: 05/03/2018			
Agency	Project code	Cluster/Sector	Amount
FAO	18-RR-FAO-011	Food Security - Livestock	1,000,000
UNICEF	18-RR-CEF-036	Nutrition - Nutrition	1,000,000
WFP	18-RR-WFP-021	Food Security - Food Aid	975,875
WFP	18-RR-WFP-022	Coordination and Support Services - Common Humanitarian Air Services	999,998
TOTAL			3,975,873

18-RR-MRT-28922 TABLE 3: BREAKDOWN OF CERF FUNDS BY TYPE OF IMPLEMENTATION MODALITY (US\$)	
Total funds implemented directly by UN agencies including procurement of relief goods	3,274,590
- Funds transferred to Government partners*	307,050
- Funds transferred to International NGOs partners*	207,198
- Funds transferred to National NGOs partners*	179,475
- Funds transferred to Red Cross/Red Crescent partners*	7,560
Total funds transferred to implementing partners (IP)*	701,283
TOTAL	3,975,873

* These figures should match with totals in Annex 1.

2. HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT AND NEEDS

2018 was a particularly difficult year for the population of Mauritania. Indeed, since 2017 the country has been facing an exceptional drought situation due to poor distribution and insufficient rainfall throughout the country, which has reached the levels recorded in the most acute periods of the Sahel food and nutrition crisis in 2011 and 2012. Pasture availability, sown area and productivity have reached worrying levels with very sharp declines in agricultural production. In addition, the rapid drying up of ponds has posed a problem for livestock watering in several areas, and the drying of wells and water points has led to early transhumance to border countries such as Senegal and Mali. In addition, the cycle of acute malnutrition is persistent in the country with peaks during the lean season. Increased pressure on limited resources has worsened the nutritional situation of children. Over the past two years, Mauritania has exceeded the severe acute malnutrition threshold (SAM) set by the World Health Organization. The prevalence of chronic malnutrition, which manifests itself in stunted growth and decreased IQ, is 23.3% at the national level, and 23 of the 56 moughataas were in a critical nutritional situation (GAM >15% and/or SAM > 2%).

During lean season, a SMART survey was conducted (August 2017) under the leadership of the ministry of health and technical assistance of UNICEF. Simultaneously, an FSMS survey was undertaken under the leadership of the Food Security Commission (CSA), and financial and technical assistance of WFP, with the involvement of other food security group partners. A joint monitoring mission of the agro-pastoral campaign conducted in September 2017 by the Government and partners (GTS group: WFP, FAO, FEWS NET and Action Against Hunger) confirmed the extent of the deficit and its impact on rainfed crops and crops pastures, as well as on community coping mechanisms. This was then followed by the Cadre Harmonise in November 2017, which was used as a base for the Joint Humanitarian Response Plan targeting. Information gathered from affected population during focus group discussions, highlighted urgent needs for food, livestock feeding, sanitation, hygiene promotion, strengthening of nutrition services and primary health care services to the most vulnerable population – children (girls and boys) and women.

The food security and nutrition assessments undertaken in 2017, showed critical and worrying highs:

- In August 2017, the Food Security Monitoring Systems (FSMS) assessment revealed that 1,000,000 Mauritians (28%) were food insecure, of which 5.7% were severely food insecure. The Cadre Harmonise revealed that 379,000 people were in a crisis or emergency situation (Phases 3-5 of the IPC) at the end of 2017, a 32% increase as compared to November 2016, and a 45% increase compared to the average 2014-2016.
- Based on a consolidated multi-dimensional analysis of the vulnerability and severity of situation, the Cadre Harmonise projections indicate that 602,000 people are expected to be in "crisis" or "emergency" (phases 3 -5 IPC) situation between June and August 2018, the highest level projected compared to the past three years.
- In August 2017, the SMART survey revealed that 10.9% of children aged 6 to 59 months were affected by Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM), of which 2.3% were severely malnourished (SAM), exceeding the emergency threshold of 2%. This is the highest level of SAM in the country since 2008 (comparable to 2013, only); it represents a 37% increase over the

average 2009-2016, and a 44% increase over 2016 alone. Furthermore, some 45,500 pregnant and lactating women are expected to be exposed to these high levels of malnutrition.

3. PRIORITIZATION PROCESS

Based on the analysis available presented on the humanitarian context and needs section of the report, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) initiated a consultation process with all stakeholders in order to address the growing humanitarian concerns from September 2017. As a result, a Joint food security and Nutrition Integrated Response Plan (JHRP) was produced seeking to encompass all humanitarian interventions in the country for the food security and nutrition. The response plan also includes UNHAS' operational costs, essential to support the deployment of humanitarian assistance to the most affected areas where partners are intervening.

The Government has approved this plan and agreed to integrate its assistance to that of the humanitarian partners. The Government's assistance consisted in a set of interventions encompassing increase of subsidized food sale through "Emel" shops, subsidized sale of livestock feeds and other livestock support, construction of livestock wells, nutrition activities and unconditional food and cash distributions through the Food Security Commission (CSA) and the national social protection programme, for a total budget of approximately US\$ 123 million.

The humanitarian response of external partners members of the HCT was estimated at USD 76.5 million. By January/February 2018, only 4.5 million were mobilized by some of the agencies, while the funding gap was estimated at 72 million. The agencies were able to request internal advance financing by March 2018, enabling them to prepare and respond in most prompt manner. USD 4 million were requested from CERF (7% of the total funding requirements for the crisis response) for interventions between March and August and focused in the most affected departments.

CERF funds have been identified as enabler for the agencies to be first and timely responders to the early lean season, and therefore critical to save or protect lives among direct beneficiaries in the 21 emergency departments. The use of CERF funds made a difference by reducing mortality rates amongst severely malnourished children and women, and enable access to food for the food insecure. The action also contributed to avoid a complete loss of assets and depletion of livelihoods in the long term. Lack of adequate funding during the first Phase was identified as being likely to increase people's vulnerability and their incapability to withstand the negative effects of the drought, low agricultural production, and selling of assets. Hadn't humanitarian assistance been provided, the people identified as vulnerable during the first Phase, would have been even more affected by the emergency in 2018: mortality rates may have bound to increase; moderately malnourished children may have become severely malnourished if nutritious food wasn't provided to complement their diets, and adequate health assistance wasn't provided. This would have had repercussions on entire households, who might have been forced to sell their assets (livestock), adopt negative coping strategies – like limiting the number of meals per day, or selling their rations.

The JHRP, consolidated in February 2018, was recalibrated in March 2018 following the results of the FSMS in February 2018 and the Harmonized Framework in March 2018.

4. CERF RESULTS

CERF allocated \$3,975,873 millions to Mauritania from its window for rapid response to sustain the provision of life-saving assistance to some 75,754 vulnerable Mauritians in central, southern and eastern regions of Mauritania affected by the drought. This funding enabled UN agencies and partners to provide emergency assistance and thus secure the livelihoods of more than 21,494 vulnerable agro-pastoral households affected by the drought whose animals have benefited from feed and preventive care; nutritional screening of 483,450 children under five allowing the reference of 2,249 cases of severe acute malnutrition; training of staff in management of severe acute malnutrition and infant and young child feeding; provide nutritional supplies and equipment to manage 10,512 of severe cases of acute malnutrition; promotional activities using essential family practices as the entry point to 5,154 pregnant and lactating women; sensitization of 210 communities supports groups on optimal infant and young child feeding practices; access to food to 27,060 vulnerable households through cash-transfer and specialized nutritious food to 5,887 children, pregnant and lactating women and girls; provision of common

services through UNHAS to facilitate humanitarian access to 1,505 passengers and deliver 7.7 metric tons of light cargo such as medical equipment, nutritious food.

Project 18-RR-FAO-011 has allowed to secure the livelihoods of more than 21,494 most vulnerable agro pastoral households. 2,600 vulnerable households benefited from animal feed and saw 172,000 heads of their cattle treated against diseases and strengthened with vitamins. This intervention was of great importance since the breeding is the first livelihood of the target populations. Also, an unwanted event has emerged during the implementation of the project. The area has experienced in the middle of July an epidemic of foot-and-mouth disease. The intervention funded by CERF was implemented before this disease and gave the animals strength to resist it.

Project 18-RR-CEF-036 assisted a total of 21,312 people and achieved the following results : nutritional screening of 483,450 children under five; 2,249 severely acute malnourished children referred for treatment; 152 staff trained in integrated management of severe acute malnutrition (IMAM) and 135 staff on infant and young child feeding (IYCF); nutritional supplies and equipment provided benefiting an estimated 10,512 children; 5,154 pregnant and lactating women reached with promotional activities using essential family practices as the entry point; and 210 community support groups sensitized on optimal infant and young child feeding practices.

Project 18-RR-WFP-021, provided life-saving emergency food and nutrition assistance to 32,948 people. Monitoring data points towards a stabilization of the food security situation of households assisted, where only 17% of beneficiaries were reported to be food insecure. The majority of households have been able to diversify their diet. An important underperformance of the MAM treatment recovery rate amongst beneficiaries is noticed compared to the baseline of 2017. This is attributable to high levels of overall national malnutrition prevalence and is also a result of sometimes-untimely assistance provided. Drop-out and non-response rates are close to zero and show slight improvements compared to the baseline.

5. PEOPLE REACHED

The funds received from the CERF allowed the recipient agencies and their implementing partners to assist a total of 75,754 vulnerable people i.e. slightly more than the number of planned beneficiaries (63,749). This overall figure includes 16,257 girls and 16,265 boys totaling 32,522 children under 18, and 43,232 adults, of which 23,877 women and 19,355 men who have been assisted thank to the CERF funding.

The methodology used to define the planning figures is based on the superposition of data resulting from Cadre Harmonisé, FSMS, and SMART as well as the demographic weight of the different areas in order to identify those that will be the subject of priority intervention. For the Moughataa most affected by food insecurity, geographical targeting was carried out with the support of the Government's departmental committees, which bring together the various actors (National and International NGOs and UN). The designation of affected municipalities was carried out within this framework.

These different elements allowed to define convergence areas, as recommended by the CERF. Recipient agencies have implemented specific activities in these areas where the risk of double counting is zero (e.g. capacity building activities). Treatment of severe and moderate malnutrition of women and children implemented in common areas may present risks of double counting of beneficiaries, but this risk has been reduced due to the use of common implementing partners, thus excluding significative double counting. In order to fully avoid any risk of double counting, a biometric registration system for such activities could have been put in place. However, such a mechanism is complex and not very compatible with a rapid response to affected populations, also considering other interventions to be carried out during this period to respond to the drought's impact. Regarding FAO's specific targeting in relation to pastoral activity, the risk of double counting was non-existent given that the intervention area is specific to this sector.

18-RR-MRT-28922 TABLE 4: NUMBER OF PEOPLE DIRECTLY ASSISTED WITH CERF FUNDING BY SECTOR¹

Cluster/Sector	Female			Male			Total		
	Girls (< 18)	Women (≥ 18)	Total	Boys (< 18)	Men (≥ 18)	Total	Children (< 18)	Adults (≥ 18)	Total
Common Support Services - Common Humanitarian Air Services									
Food Security - Food Aid	9,092	5,035	14,127	9,091	3,843	12,934	18,183	8,878	27,061
Food Security - Livestock	0	11,392	11,392	0	10,102	10,102	0	21,494	21,494
Nutrition - Nutrition	7,165	7,450	14,615	7,174	5,410	12,584	14,339	12,860	27,199

¹ Best estimate of the number of individuals (girls, women, boys, and men) directly supported through CERF funding by cluster/sector.

18-RR-MRT-28922 TABLE 5: TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE DIRECTLY ASSISTED WITH CERF FUNDING²

	Female			Male			Total		
	Girls (< 18)	Women (≥ 18)	Total	Boys (< 18)	Men (≥ 18)	Total	Children (< 18)	Adults (≥ 18)	Total
Planned	12,395	20,059	32,454	13,004	18,291	31,295	25,399	38,350	63,749
Reached	16,257	23,877	40,134	16,265	19,355	35,620	32,522	43,232	75,754

² Best estimate of the total number of individuals (girls, women, boys, and men) directly supported through CERF funding. This should, as best possible, exclude significant overlaps and double counting between the sectors.

18-RR-MRT-28922 TABLE 6: PEOPLE DIRECTLY ASSISTED WITH CERF FUNDING BY CATEGORY

Category	Number of people (Planned)	Number of people (Reached)
Refugees	-	-
IDPs	-	-
Host population	-	-
Affected people (none of the above)	63,749	75,754
Total (same as in table 5)	63,749	75,754

6. CERF's ADDED VALUE

a) Did CERF funds lead to a fast delivery of assistance to people in need?

YES

PARTIALLY

NO

Not all elements of the response to the drought were available at the time the request was prepared, with partners developing the joint detailed country-level response plan (approved by the government in February 2018) to ensure optimal coordination of the response. On the CERF side, it should be noted that the process of formulating the request was very cumbersome: i) two concept notes were prepared, a "light" two-pager, and then one using the CERF template - December 2017; ii) a joint proposal - Jan-February 2018; iii)

then at the request of the secretariat separate proposals were developed by the team – February-March 2018. These factors were likely to delay the allocation of funds and therefore the fast delivery of assistance to people in need.

b) Did CERF funds help respond to time-critical needs?

YES

PARTIALLY

NO

The CERF funds helped respond to time-critical needs for the agencies. For instance, in the field of nutrition treatment, these funds have allowed to anticipate the order of Ready-To-Use Therapeutic Food and to timely secure the required supply for severe acute malnutrition treatment. In the field of food security, they enabled prompt assistance to agro-pastoralist with animal feed and food assistance.

c) Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?

YES

PARTIALLY

NO

CERF contributed to reinforce the existing coordination dynamic, by offering an opportunity to have a joint planification at field level. It has allowed child focus planning and lifesaving intervention between UN Agencies ensuring the complementary and the convergence of the response in the targeted areas.

d) Did CERF funds help improve resource mobilization from other sources?

YES

PARTIALLY

NO

CERF funds have contributed to the diversification of funds mobilized to increase intervention capacity across the country.

e) If applicable, please highlight other ways in which CERF has added value to the humanitarian response

Eligibility for CERF means a lot at the country level. It contributes to advocacy efforts with the Government regarding the recognition of the emergency situation.

7. LESSONS LEARNED

TABLE 6: OBSERVATIONS FOR THE CERF SECRETARIAT

Lessons learned	Suggestion for follow-up/improvement
<p>Choice of intervention areas. Emergency areas have been jointly identified and prioritized by humanitarian actors based on the prioritization criteria explained above, and included in the the joint response plan to ensure optimal coverage of drought-affected populations, taking into account the government's planned interventions and the operational capacity and presence of the response' actors.</p> <p>The intervention areas proposed in the CERF request were identified as part of this inter-actor process. By asking agencies to ensure the convergence of their interventions in the same geographical areas at field level - while the initial position of the agencies had been determined by other criteria (complementarity with the interventions capacity of other actors, and positioning by default), CERF missed the opportunity to align itself to the joint integrated response plan and build on the coordination process at country level. This lead to a positioning in areas where International NGOs were already active and had the operational capacity to provide assistance to vulnerable people. This approach contradicted the country-level prioritization agreements taken by the FS and NUT groups to ensure optimal coverage in emergency areas taking into account the needs of populations and the response capacities of the different actors.</p>	<p>Build on existing joint mechanism to identify intervention areas without losing sight of the larger picture of the response required at country level, and of the actors' efforts to ensure optimal coverage of emergency areas, taking into account the operational capacities of the actors. More flexibility would also be welcome with regard to interventions areas in order to take into account the evolving nature of the needs figures.</p>

<p>The proposal writing process was long and quite complex due to the many documents drafted and submitted (a concept note, then joint proposal and then separate agency proposals). Additionally, budget categories used by the CERF aren't necessarily in line with those used by agencies to plan crisis response interventions, which led to many exchanges to align understanding.</p>	<p>Organize regional workshops on CERF in order strengthened staff understanding on Secretariat's requirements and expectations, especially for newly recruited staff.</p>
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TABLE 7: OBSERVATIONS FOR COUNTRY TEAMS

Lessons learned	Suggestion for follow-up/improvement	Responsible entity
<p>UN joint selection of implementing partner has allowed to ensure the convergence and complementary of interventions to build multisectoral platforms</p>	<p>Ensure that the capacities of joint implementing partners are jointly strengthened</p>	<p>Humanitarian agencies</p>
<p>Joint resource mobilization initiatives were carried out, but they took place somewhat late. The various partners did not have the same opportunities to mobilize resources to contribute to the financing plan of the response.</p>	<p>Systematize joint leveraging efforts in support of the response around government.</p>	<p>RC, Sector leads and Government</p>
<p>The non-recognition of the crisis by the Government is a limiting factor in resource mobilization efforts.</p>	<p>Advocacy</p>	<p>RC, sector leads</p>

PART II

8. PROJECT REPORTS

8.1. Project Report 18-RR-FAO-011 - FAO

1. Project information			
1. Agency:	FAO	2. Country:	Mauritania
3. Cluster/Sector:	Food Security - Livestock	4. Project code (CERF):	18-RR-FAO-011
5. Project title:	Emergency assistance to vulnerable pastoral households affected by the drought.		
6.a Original Start date:	26/03/2018	6.b Original End date	25/09/2018
6.c No-cost Extension	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	if yes, specify revised end date:	
6.d Were all activities concluded by the end date (including NCE date)	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes (if not, please explain in section 12)		
7. Funding	a. Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 6,009,521
	b. Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 3,067,660
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 1,000,000
	d. Total CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners of which to:		US\$ 38,028
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Government Partners</i> US\$ 23,564 ▪ <i>International NGOs</i> ▪ <i>National NGOs</i> US\$ 14,464 ▪ <i>Red Cross/Crescent</i> 		

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

The project has secured the livelihoods of more than 21,494 most vulnerable agro pastoral households. 2,600 vulnerable households benefited from animal feed and saw 172,000 heads of their cattle treated against diseases and strengthened with vitamins. This intervention was of great importance since the breeding is the first livelihood of the target populations. Also, an unwanted event has emerged during the implementation of the project. The area has experienced in the middle of July an epidemic of foot-and-mouth disease. Our intervention came before this disease and gave the animals strength to resist the disease.

3. Changes and Amendments
No changes

4. People Reached									
4a. Number of people directly assisted with cerf funding by age group and sex									
	Female			Male			Total		
	Girls (< 18)	Women (≥ 18)	Total	Boys (< 18)	Men (≥ 18)	Total	Children (< 18)	Adults (≥ 18)	Total
Planned	-	10,494	10,494	-	9,306	9,306	-	19,800	19,800
Reached	-	11,392	11,392	-	10,102	10,102	-	21,494	21,494
4b. Number of people directly assisted with cerf funding by category									
Category	Number of people (Planned)			Number of people (Reached)					
Refugees				-			-		
IDPs				-			-		
Host population				-			-		
Affected people (none of the above)				19,800			21,494		
Total (same as in 4a)				19,800			21,494		
<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>	We have reached 1,694 more beneficiaries than planned; especially in the component of animal health. In the planning phase, we have estimated that a small breeder has above 10 small ruminants. We have planned to treat 172,000 animals belonging to 17,200 households but we noticed that all 172,000 belonged to 18,894 beneficiaries.								

5. CERF Result Framework	
Project objective	Ensure food security for vulnerable populations in drought affected areas.

Output 1	Most vulnerable pastoral households have access to livestock feed.			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 1.1	Number of beneficiaries having benefited from livestock inputs	2,600	2,600	Report of the national implementing partner who targeted beneficiaries. Distribution reports
Indicator 1.2	Quantity of livestock feed distributed	720 MT and 1,000 bales of straw	720 MT and 1,000 bales of straw	Purchasing, distribution and receiving documents
Explanation of output and indicators variance:				
Activities	Description	Implemented by		

Activity 1.1	Pastoral households identification	Identification of beneficiaries was conducted by the national NGO IDAPASK
Activity 1.2	Purchase of livestock feed in the targeted villages	Conducted by FAO
Activity 1.3	Distribution of livestock feed in the targeted villages	Distribution conducted by the regional delegations of the ministry of Livestock in collaboration with FAO
Activity 1.4	Monitoring and evaluation	Monitoring and evaluation carried out by FAO and the regional delegations of the ministry of livestock in collaboration with FAO

Output 2	Improved livestock productivity through improved access to animal health services.			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 2.1	Number of beneficiaries who have access to animal health services for their herds	17,200	18,894	Report of the regional delegations of the ministry of livestock that have performed the task
Indicator 2.2	Number of animals treated	172,000	172,000	Report of the regional delegations of the ministry of livestock that have performed the task
Indicator 2.3	Quantity of vaccines, drugs and equipment distributed	3,000 packages and 8,000 bottles	3,000 packages and 8,000 bottles	Report of the regional delegations of the ministry of livestock that have performed the task
Explanation of output and indicators variance:				
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 2.1	Pastoral households identification	Regional delegations of the Ministry of Livestock (Gorgol, Guidimakha and Assaba)		
Activity 2.2	Purchase of veterinary inputs	FAO		
Activity 2.3	Distribution of veterinary inputs	Regional delegations of the Ministry of Livestock (Gorgol, Guidimakha and Assaba)		
Activity 2.4	Treatment of 172,000 animals	Regional delegations of the Ministry of Livestock (Gorgol, Guidimakha and Assaba)		
Activity 2.5	Provide regular health monitoring for livestock	Regional delegations of the Ministry of Livestock (Gorgol, Guidimakha and Assaba)		

6. Accountability to Affected People

A) Project design and planning phase: As part of the emergency response plan, the project was elaborated based on the beneficiaries needs. Some activities were proposed by the potential beneficiaries.

B) Project implementation phase:

The beneficiaries are fully involved in the implementation of the project. When targeting beneficiaries, two different committees were set up: the targeting and the feedback and complaints committee. These committees worked alongside the national implementing partners to explain clearly the selection criteria, identify beneficiaries and organize meetings to validate the lists of beneficiaries. The beneficiaries were also consulted on where and when to deliver the services. The feedback and complaints committee has also overseen the activities implementation process from the beginning to the end

C) Project monitoring and evaluation:

The project was monitored both by beneficiaries' representatives, the Regional Delegations of the Ministry of Livestock and FAO.

7. Cash-Based Interventions

7.a Did the project include one or more Cash Based Intervention(s) (CBI)?

Planned	Actual
No	No

7.b Please specify below the parameters of the CBI modality/ies used. If more than one modality was used in the project, please complete separate rows for each modality. Please indicate the estimated **value of cash** that was transferred to people assisted through each modality (best estimate of the value of cash and/or vouchers, not including associated delivery costs). Please refer to the guidance and examples above.

CBI modality	Value of cash (US\$)	a. Objective	b. Conditionality	c. Restriction
	US\$ [insert amount]	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
	US\$ [insert amount]	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
	US\$ [insert amount]	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
	US\$ [insert amount]	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
	US\$ [insert amount]	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.

Supplementary information (optional)

8. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?

The self-project evaluation process is ongoing. Data were collected and are being analysed. The report is expected by the end of February	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
	EVALUATION PENDING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input type="checkbox"/>

8.2. Project Report 18-RR-CEF-036 - UNICEF

1. Project information			
1. Agency:	UNICEF	2. Country:	Mauritania
3. Cluster/Sector:	Nutrition - Nutrition	4. Project code (CERF):	18-RR-CEF-036
5. Project title:	Provide life-saving and emergency assistance to vulnerable Mauritania affected by the 2017 drought		
6.a Original Start date:	15/02/2018	6.b Original End date	14/08/2018
6.c No-cost Extension	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	if yes, specify revised end date:	
6.d Were all activities concluded by the end date (including NCE date)	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes (if not, please explain in section 12)		
7. Funding	a. Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 15,000,000
	b. Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 10,405,418
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 1,000,000
	d. Total CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners of which to:		US\$ 431,751
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Government Partners</i> US\$ 248,995 ▪ <i>International NGOs</i> US\$ 115,188 ▪ <i>National NGOs</i> US\$ 67,568 ▪ <i>Red Cross/Crescent</i> 		

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

Through this CERF RR grant, UNICEF and its partners (World Vision, AMSELA, ACF) provided nutritional screening of **483,450** children under five; referred **2,249** severely acute malnourished children for treatment; trained **152** staff in integrated management of severe acute malnutrition (IMAM) and **135** staff on infant and young child feeding (IYCF); provided nutritional supplies and equipment benefiting an estimated **10,512** children; reached **5,154** pregnant and lactating women with promotional activities using essential family practices as the entry point; and sensitized **210** community support groups on optimal infant and young child feeding practices. The project assisted a total of **21,312** people and made it possible to maintain the indicators associated with the treatment of acute malnutrition within the SPHERE Standard (cured rate >75%; defaulters' rate <15%; death rate <5%) in Kiffa district in Assaba region, Kaedi in Gorgol region and Sélibaby district in Guidimakha region. The number of admissions for severe acute malnutrition treatment during the lean season exceeded the 2017 figure reached in the same period.

3. Changes and Amendments

Due to presence of other actors in Kiffa district (including Terre des Hommes - Italy funded by ECHO), and in order to avoid duplication, SAM treatment activities (3% of the total CERF contribution) was carried out in neighboring districts (Kankossa, Guérou et Boumdeid) to maximize coverage in these three MAS emergency districts of Assaba region. 25 mobile SAM care activities combined with sensitization on optimal practices of Infant and Young Child Feeding targeting pregnant and

lactating women were carried out in neighboring districts (Kankossa, Guérou and Boumdeid).

4. People Reached

4a. Number of people directly assisted with cerf funding by age group and sex

	Female			Male			Total		
	Girls (< 18)	Women (≥ 18)	Total	Boys (< 18)	Men (≥ 18)	Total	Children (< 18)	Adults (≥ 18)	Total
Planned	5,040	2,741	7,781	5,460	2,709	8,169	10,500	5,450	15,950
Reached	5,046	5,390	10,436	5,466	5,410	10,876	10,512	10,800	21,312

4b. Number of people directly assisted with cerf funding by category

Category	Number of people (Planned)	Number of people (Reached)
Refugees	-	-
IDPs	-	-
Host population	-	-
Affected people (none of the above)	15,950	21,312
Total (same as in 4a)	15,950	21,312

In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:

Sensitization on optimal IYCF practices was stepped-up at health facilities and community level, which allowed to reach more adult beneficiaries than planned.

5. CERF Result Framework

Project objective	Provide life-saving and emergency support through an integrated package of interventions that target vulnerable agro-pastoral households, including women, men, girls and boys over a six months implementation period.
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Output 1	Quality access of screening and care to children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) are scaled up and the rapid response capacities of the Ministry of health strengthened			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 1.1	Quantity of RUTF to support the country supply plan to treat severe acute malnutrition	8,391 RUTF cartons	8,334 RUTF cartons	UNICEF Request Order and RUTF delivery form
Indicator 1.2	Number of children treated for severe acute malnutrition	10,500	10,512	IMAM data base
Indicator 1.3	Number of children screened at countrywide with an integrated package of acute malnutrition screening	At least 382,500 children aged 6 – 59 months	483,450	National screening report
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to shipment cost, the number of RUTF cartons purchased was a bit less than planned (8,334 versus 8,394). As part of the management of the SAM caseload estimated at 32,244 cases, UNICEF secured 29,437 		

	<p>RUTF cartons and other products and medicines with support from CERF, ECHO and USAID. CERF contributed to secure 28% of the national RUTF needs, making it possible to meet the number of children treated for severe acute malnutrition planned during the action.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The approach of screening at countrywide using a mass campaign to integrate vitamin A supplementation and deworming services facilitated reaching high coverage (483,450 versus 382,500 planned). The component of social mobilization before and during the campaign helped make the difference. Indeed, the launching event of the national mass campaign was led by the Ministry of Health, demonstrating the level of political commitment.
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Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 1.1	Purchase, transport and delivery of RUTF in the targeted areas	UNICEF
Activity 1.2	Ensure RUTF supply for children with SAM	UNICEF
Activity 1.3	Train at least 150 health care providers on SAM treatment	UNICEF
Activity 1.4	Train at least 130 health care providers on the integrated package of IYCF services	UNICEF
Activity 1.5	Conduct screening of acute malnutrition through an integrated package of IYCF services (screening of acute malnutrition, vitamin A supplementation, deworming)	UNICEF
Activity 1.6	Provide support to the MOH to conduct joint mission of supervision of the IMAM programme	UNICEF
Activity 1.7	Support health facilities to conduct mobile strategy in remote areas	UNICEF
Activity 1.8	Provide support to the coordination mechanism of the response.	UNICEF

Output 2	A comprehensive package of care and promotional activities is delivered in the convergence area of the action.			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 2.1	Number of community health workers skilled on screening of malnutrition, the management of RTUF supply and on the integrated package of IYCF services.	210	210	Partners report
Indicator 2.2	Number of pregnant and lactating women reached with quality IYCF services and other essential family practices	4,900	5,154	Partners report
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		130 health service providers were skilled to deliver quality IYCF services and other essential family practices using the existing contacts at the facility level. The partnership was developed with community platforms and 210 skilled community health workers using the mother to mother support groups, which allowed to maximize the number of pregnant and lactating women reached (5,154 versus 4,900 initially planned).		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 2.1	Train 210 community health workers using the community health platform	UNICEF		
Activity 2.2	Support promotional activities using IYCF services as entry point	UNICEF		

6. Accountability to Affected People

A) Project design and planning phase:

During the design and planning phase data have been collected and analysed at community level through community-based focus group discussions, community leaders and village-based health volunteers' interviews. Targeting and prioritisation of interventions were carried out in collaboration with local administrative and health authorities referring to the CODEP (Commission départementale) mechanism and using a household economic approach at village level. Gender-response monitoring plans were carried out to ensure adequate tracking of results for accountability and decision-making purposes.

B) Project implementation phase:

Through the existing community health programme, 210 village-based health volunteers have been trained and involved to roll out activities which were fully supported by community leaders and local administrative and health authorities. This strengthened accountability to affected populations through timely information to beneficiaries on organizational procedures, service delivery and progress that impact them, as well as timely complaints and feedback from all beneficiaries including women, men, girls and boys. Rapid corrective actions were undertaken for any complaint from these beneficiaries.

C) Project monitoring and evaluation

Communities, community leaders, local administrative and health authorities were involved in the entire monitoring and evaluation process. Affected communities actively participated in needs assessment, progress monitoring. Complaints and feedback from all beneficiaries (gender-inclusive) were used for decision-making (data analysis for humanitarian planning, response monitoring and programme adjustments/corrective actions) at local and strategic levels. Monitoring and evaluation data were collected on a gender-disaggregated basis. The Core Humanitarian Standard was used as a reference point to drive for key programme results including strengthening the capacity of local first responders on IMAM/IYC, quality data collection on nutrition, healthy WASH practices at household level using SMART method.

7. Cash-Based Interventions

7.a Did the project include one or more Cash Based Intervention(s) (CBI)?

Planned	Actual
No	No

7.b Please specify below the parameters of the CBI modality/ies used. If more than one modality was used in the project, please complete separate rows for each modality. Please indicate the estimated **value of cash** that was transferred to people assisted through each modality (best estimate of the value of cash and/or vouchers, not including associated delivery costs). Please refer to the guidance and examples above.

CBI modality	Value of cash (US\$)	a. Objective	b. Conditionality	c. Restriction
		Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
		Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
		Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
		Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
		Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.

Supplementary information (optional)

8. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?

No evaluation was planned during these four months of rapid response.	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>

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NO EVALUATION PLANNED

8.3. Project Report 18-RR-WFP-021 - WFP

1. Project information			
1. Agency:	WFP	2. Country:	Mauritania
3. Cluster/Sector:	Food Security - Food Aid	4. Project code (CERF):	18-RR-WFP-021
5. Project title:	Provide life-saving and emergency food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable Mauritians affected by the 2017 drought.		
6.a Original Start date:	03/04/2018	6.b Original End date	02/10/2018
6.c No-cost Extension	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	if yes, specify revised end date:	
6.d Were all activities concluded by the end date (including NCE date)	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes (if not, please explain in section 12)		
7. Funding	a. Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 33,100,000
	b. Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 18,400,000
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 975,875
	d. Total CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners of which to:		US\$ 197,013
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Government Partners US\$ 0 ▪ International NGOs US\$ 92,010 ▪ National NGOs US\$ 97,443 ▪ Red Cross/Crescent US\$ 7,560 		

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance
<p>Through this RR CERF grant, WFP and its implementing partners provided life-saving emergency food and nutrition assistance to 32,948 people within four months (June-September). The planned geographical areas of implementation were Guidimakha region (department of Selibaby); Gorgol region (department of Kaedi); Assaba region (department of Kiffa). Throughout the emergency response, WFP made adjustments to the implementation of activities based on operational needs as described in section 3.</p> <p>At outcome level, data from Post Distribution Monitoring points towards a stabilization in the food security situation of households receiving assistance – a positive outcome considering the extra pressure caused on livelihoods by the 2017 drought. Food insecurity remained high, but stable in comparison to 2017 and early 2018 (post-harvest) with only 17 percent of reached beneficiaries reporting to be food insecure. The household diet diversity indicator shows that the majority of households consumed more than four food groups (cereals, vegetables, meat and milk), facilitating their diet diversification. Tellingly, households engaged more frequently in, and used more, negative coping strategies (i.e. selling assets at lower prices, consumption of immature crops, reducing the number of meals per day, and withdrawing children from school.) due to the general impoverishment of livelihoods that beneficiaries experience during food crises.</p> <p>With regards to nutrition outcomes, WFP programme monitoring data shows an important underperformance of the MAM treatment recovery rate amongst beneficiaries compared to the previous year. This testifies to the fact that the overall</p>

national malnutrition prevalence levels are still high (SMART 2018), with similar peaks to 2017. It is also a result of sometimes-untimely assistance provided, due to various operational delays and constraints related to the overall emergency response. However, drop-out rates as well as non-response rates are close to zero and show slight improvements compared to the baseline. The mortality rate is zero.

3. Changes and Amendments

All changes and adjustments have been reported in the interim report.

Unconditional assistance: WFP implemented CBT activities in Selibaby only, as opposed to the planned two departments. While CERF funds were confirmed end of March, WFP could not start implementation of activities in Kaedi in June, due to late confirmation of another necessary donor funding. Moreover, following the results of the March CH and February FSMS' survey in 2018 (so post-RR request and approval), the department of Kiffa, targeted with CERF funding, was not anymore classified as a high priority department. To maintain consistency with the integrated response of all partners, WFP decided to position itself in the prioritized department of Selibaby, and in coordination with food security sector partners. Selibaby was in fact registering the highest level of crisis-affected people in the country. In Selibaby, thanks to the reprogramming of CERF balances, WFP assisted all people targeted by CERF funds and in need of assistance. The total USD value transferred to beneficiaries amounts to 461,782 dollars (99 % of the target).

Nutrition: As reported in the interim report, WFP initially intervened in other locations, not foreseen by CERF funds (namely Nema, Aioun, Aleg and Rosso). Adverse weather and sea conditions caused delays in the arrival of food commodities at the port of Nouakchott and, therefore, in delivering food to beneficiaries. Hence, WFP undertook corrective measures to ensure the implementation of the response as well as to address the priority humanitarian and operational needs. The departments of Kaedi, Kiffa and Selibaby were therefore targeted with commodities from other multilateral donors received and procured beforehand. CERF-procured commodities that arrived late July/beginning of August served other highly vulnerable areas of interventions, namely Aioun, Aleg, Rosso and Nema, presenting a high burden of malnutrition. The total amount of nutrition items distributed to the beneficiaries amounted to 44.46 MT (96% of the target). Despite the changes in intervention areas, all beneficiaries initially planned to be assisted in these areas, well received life-saving assistance in 2018.

WFP identified USD 8,664.27 unspent balances under associated costs to the cash transfers that will be reimbursed to CERF

4. People Reached

4a. Number of people directly assisted with cerf funding by age group and sex

	Female			Male			Total		
	Girls (< 18)	Women (≥ 18)	Total	Boys (< 18)	Men (≥ 18)	Total	Children (< 18)	Adults (≥ 18)	Total
Planned	7,355	6,824	14,179	7,544	6,276	13,820	14,899	13,100	27,999
Reached	11,211	7,095	18,300	10,799	3,843	14,642	22,010	10,938	32,948

4b. Number of people directly assisted with cerf funding by category

Category	Number of people (Planned)	Number of people (Reached)
Refugees	-	-
IDPs	-	-

Host population	-	-
Affected people (none of the above)	28,000	32,948
Total (same as in 4a)	27,999	32,948
In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:	There has been no significant variance between estimated planned and achieved beneficiaries.	

5. CERF Result Framework

Project objective	Provide life-saving and emergency support through an integrated package of food security and nutrition interventions that target vulnerable households, including women, men, girls and boys
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Output 1	Targeted beneficiaries are ensured access to food through cash-transfers.			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 1.1	Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving cash-based transfers	28,000	27,060	COMET and distributions reports
Indicator 1.2	Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries	100% (USD 628,320)	99% (USD 621.263)	COMET and distributions reports
Explanation of output and indicators variance:				
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 1.1	Provide emergency unconditional food assistance to vulnerable Mauritanian households through cash transfer	Implementing partners and financial service provider		
Activity 1.2	Analysis and estimation of needs, targeting, and registration of beneficiaries	WFP and implementing partners		
Activity 1.3	Monitoring evaluation, reporting	WFP		
Activity 1.4	Market price data collection, analysis and reporting	WFP		

Output 2	Targeted children and pregnant and lactating women and girls receive specialized nutritious food in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner in order to improve their nutrition status.			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 2.1	Number children and pregnant and lactating women and girls receiving specialized nutritious food	4,757	5,887	COMET
Indicator 2.2	Quantity of fortified or special nutritious foods provided	46.42 metric tons	44,46 metric tons	COMET
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		The achieved number of beneficiaries is higher than the target since starting from August, WFP scaled-up its response operations. WFP reached a higher number of beneficiaries comparing to the target because, since food commodities arrived late, the period to distribute them was reduced. Therefore, in order to be able to consume all the commodities in a smaller timeframe, WFP increased the number of beneficiaries. By doing this, WFP addressed at the same time humanitarian needs (since the wider programming was based on SMART's results survey, prioritizing the high acute malnutrition burden departments) and operational ones (since all		

		activities had to be concluded by the end date – October 2018 – and the food commodities consumed).
Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 2.1	Provide emergency nutrition treatment to vulnerable Mauritanian children (6 to 59 months) and PLW/Gs	WFP and implementing partners
Activity 2.2	Provide preventive nutritious rations for children (aged 6-23 months) and PLW/Gs	WFP and implementing partners
Activity 2.3	Sensitization about the utilization of the nutritional products, messaging on nutrition practices	Implementing partners
Activity 2.4	Screening for malnutrition in children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women	WFP and implementing partners

6. Accountability to Affected People

A) Project design and planning phase:

WFP Mauritania remained committed to conducting food assistance activities in an accountable manner to the communities receiving support by taking every opportunity to improve beneficiaries' awareness of, and participation in programme identification, design and delivery. WFP actively sought information from beneficiaries, collected through various beneficiary contact surveys, including Beneficiary Contact Monitoring (BCM), Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM), Food Basket Monitoring (FBM) and Distribution Monitoring (DM). Activity oversight was ensured by WFP field monitors. Collecting, verifying and analyzing process, output and outcome data were done jointly by WFP and its cooperating partners – including on gender equality, protection and accountability to affected populations cross-cutting results. Mobile technology was systematically used to streamline data collection.

B) Project implementation phase:

WFP's complaints and feedback mechanism system was implemented to address beneficiary concerns and to inform programme adjustments. In 2018, WFP continued using communication technology to complement physical monitoring by WFP monitors and third-party monitors. The mechanism consisted of one toll-free phone number that any beneficiaries could call to report any problem or log complaints. The phone number was managed by one of WFP's partners, which provides weekly accounts of calls received. These were reviewed by a Complaint Management Committee at country-office level, on a monthly basis, involving M&E and Programme heads of unit, with recommendations issued to Sub-Offices and implementing partners for action and verification. The analysis of complaints also allowed to guide M&E monitoring conducted by sub offices or CO teams.

Door to door verifications of household targeting were also carried out as part of WFP monitoring visits and offered an opportunity to collect beneficiaries' opinions. At community level, focus group discussions and interviews took place when requested to better identify and address key issues related to WFP activities' implementation. The targeting and prioritization of the intervention was also carried out in consultation with the local authorities. The CODEP mechanism, and the household economic approach at village level ensured there was a constant and transparent consultation with the communities and their representatives. Gender-responsive monitoring and evaluation plans have been established for each activity, laying out clearly the systems and processes that has been consequently setup to ensure adequate tracking of results for accountability and decision-making purposes.

As the beneficiary contact monitoring surveys showed, the majority of WFP beneficiaries were overall well informed of the ration amount and any changes throughout the year. Feedback of this type was available throughout the emergency response through regular monitoring and gave WFP the opportunity to further orient and train implementing partners on the importance of efficient communication to beneficiaries on their rights and entitlements.

C) Project monitoring and evaluation:

WFP has a monitoring and evaluation system in place to collect and share critical information, allowing for ongoing monitoring and review of activities. WFP conducted two Post Distribution Monitoring surveys (July and October 2018) to monitor general food distributions and capture beneficiaries' food consumption, coping strategies and other outcome indicators. The monitoring and evaluation activities were carried out jointly by WFP, cooperation partners and local authorities.

A system for monitoring markets and basic food prices enabled WFP to monitor whether cash transfers disrupt local markets. This price monitoring was carried out in the main markets of the country but also in the areas of intervention of WFP.

During the year, WFP also participated in FSMS, GTS (Groupe Technique Specialiste), Cadre Harmonise and SMART surveys in order

to get key indicators related to the food security and nutritional situation in the country

7. Cash-Based Interventions

7.a Did the project include one or more Cash Based Intervention(s) (CBI)?

Planned	Actual
Yes, CBI is a component of the CERF project	Yes, CBI is a component of the CERF project

7.b Please specify below the parameters of the CBI modality/ies used. If more than one modality was used in the project, please complete separate rows for each modality. Please indicate the estimated **value of cash** that was transferred to people assisted through each modality (best estimate of the value of cash and/or vouchers, not including associated delivery costs). Please refer to the guidance and examples above.

CBI modality	Value of cash (US\$)	a. Objective	b. Conditionality	c. Restriction
Multipurpose cash Transfer	US\$ 461,782	Sector-specific	Unconditional	Unrestricted
		Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
		Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
		Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
		Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.

Supplementary information (optional)

Assistance via cash transfers was provided for a period of three months. The transfer value amounted to US\$ 67. This amount was agreed and harmonized within the Cash Alliance working group, including all humanitarian and development partners that implement cash transfers as a transfer method. The total transfer transferred to people was of US\$ 461 782.20, out of US\$ 462 277.57 allocated. WFP provided cash transfers (in cash) to beneficiaries through a financial service provider. WFP ensured cash transfer to the partner bank. Beneficiaries received a bank card (debit card) with a PIN code. On the day of distributions, beneficiary identity was verified through the bank card and identity card. Beneficiaries inserted the bank card in a POS, verified their PIN, and received the cash transfers directly. Beneficiaries were registered on SCOPE, and an end of distribution report was produced by the financial service provider and transferred to WFP.

8. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?

No evaluation planned	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

8.4. Project Report 18-RR-WFP-022 - WFP

1. Project information			
1. Agency:	WFP	2. Country:	Mauritania
3. Cluster/Sector:	Coordination and Support Services - Common Humanitarian Air Services	4. Project code (CERF):	18-RR-WFP-022
5. Project title:	Provision of Humanitarian Air Services in Mauritania in 2018		
6.a Original Start date:	03/04/2018	6.b Original End date	02/10/2018
6.c. No-cost Extension	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	if yes, specify revised end date:	31.12.2018
6.d Were all activities concluded by the end date (including NCE date)		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes (if not, please explain in section 12)	
7. Funding	a. Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 3,300,000
	b. Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 2,600,000
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 999,998
	d. Total CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners of which to:		US\$ 34,491
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Government Partners ▪ International NGOs ▪ National NGOs ▪ Red Cross/Crescent 		US\$ 34,491

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

In 2018, WFP's air operations in Mauritania contributed significantly to the delivery of food and relief items on behalf of more than 30 organizations, implementing programmes aimed at achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) operations have been crucial in supporting humanitarian activities, particularly in the context marked by the surge in humanitarian food security and nutrition needs following the 2017 drought. UNHAS provided non-government organizations (NGOs), United Nations agencies, donor organizations and Diplomatic missions in Mauritania with safe, effective and efficient air access to beneficiaries and project implementation sites. From April to December 2018, UNHAS transported 1,505 passengers and 7,774 kg of light cargo such as medical supplies, nutritious foods and IT equipment. UNHAS also effectively performed a medical evacuation. UNHAS served two destinations (Bassikounou and Nema) out of five, from the main hub in the capital, Nouakchott. The passengers' satisfaction rate was on average 84% and the occupancy rate 65%.

3. Changes and Amendments

CERF granted the reprogramming and de-facto extension of the timeframe for use of RR funding for UNHAS until December 2018. With a fleet of one 19-seater B1900D aircraft, UNHAS was meant to serve five regular destinations, Aioun, Bassikounou, Kaedi, Nema and Kiffa, from the main hub in Nouakchott. However, since March 2018, UNHAS has not been able to operate in three (Kiffa, Kaedi and Aioun) out of the planned five destinations, due to lack of government authorization. Despite the efforts of the UN resident coordinator and WFP to advocate for this essential service, no further authorization has been granted. In September 2018, a temporary authorization was provided to fly to Kiffa, to compensate closure for renovation works of the Nema airstrip. The re-opening of Kiffa as a passengers' destination contributed to substantially increase UNHAS payload, during the last quarter, as a stop in Kiffa allowed refuel and boarding of more passengers to and from Nouakchott. WFP informed CERF on the lack of governmental authorization by mean of an interim report and official no-cost extension request approved.

4. People Reached

4a. Number of people directly assisted with cerf funding by age group and sex

	Female			Male			Total		
	Girls (< 18)	Women (≥ 18)	Total	Boys (< 18)	Men (≥ 18)	Total	Children (< 18)	Adults (≥ 18)	Total
Planned									
Reached									

4b. Number of people directly assisted with cerf funding by category

Category	Number of people (Planned)	Number of people (Reached)
Refugees		
IDPs		
Host population		
Affected people (none of the above)		
Total (same as in 4a)		
<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>	Non applicable	

5. CERF Result Framework

Project objective	Humanitarian actors continue to benefit from a safe, effective, and efficient air service including passenger travels, light cargo transport and medical evacuation and security relocation in Mauritania.
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Output 1	Vulnerable people in targeted areas benefit from UN humanitarian air services to humanitarian and development partners in order to promptly receive life-saving assistance			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 1.1	Total number of passengers transported (average 175 per month)	700 people	1,505	TAKEFLITE, flight management system

Indicator 1.2	Total volume of cargo transported (average 2 MT per month)	8 metric tons	7.774	TAKEFLITE, flight management system
Indicator 1.3	Number of locations served	3	3 (Néma, Bassikounou, Nouakchott)	UNHAS schedule as per authorized locations
Indicator 1.4	Percentage response to medical and security evacuation	100% (on demand)	100%	UNHAS dataset
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		<p>Since the duration of the project was extended from October to December, passengers and MT transported are higher than the initially target, that it refers to 4 months only. Therefore, since 175 passengers had been calculated on average per month, the new target amounts to 1,575 passengers in total. Similarly, since 2 MT has been calculated on average per month, the target from April to December amounts to 18 MT.</p> <p>The total passengers transported by UNHAS (indicator 1.1) amount to 1,505 passengers (instead of 1,575) and the total MTs (indicator 1.2) amount to 7.7 MT (instead of 8).</p> <p>The slight underachievement of indicators 1.1 and 1.2 against targeted figures can be attributed to two different factors. Firstly, weather conditions (e.g. bad visibility due to sand storms). Secondly, the temporary closure of some regular UNHAS destinations resulting in less passengers served. The fact that some destinations were not authorized and could not be used by UNHAS neither as alternates in case of bad weather forecasts nor as refuelling points, obliged UNHAS to reduce available space for passengers and cargo, in order to take more fuel from Nouakchott for the round trip.</p>		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 1.1	Provide flights services to humanitarian partners, towards areas of humanitarian interventions	UNHAS		
Activity 1.2	Conduct regular needs assessments and Users group meeting	<p>UNHAS / WFP Quality Assurance experts / Aviation Security (AVSEC)</p> <p>Please find below, all the assessments and Users Group meetings that took place between April and December 2018:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 01 Passengers' Assessment related to the provision of access for passengers (June 2018) conducted by UNHAS Mauritania • 02 User Group meetings (June and September 2018) - participants mainly discussed the financial situation of UNHAS, the closure of the airport of Néma and the security measures of UNHAS operations. Necessary improvements and maintenance to the Bassikounou airstrip were also discussed. • 01 Quality Assurance assessment (October 2018) conducted by Quality Assurance Unit of OSCA, WFP Aviation service based in our headquarters. • 01 Operations' risk and quality levels assessment (November 2018) by WFP Quality Assurance experts • 02 Training Assessments (December 2018) conducted by AVSEC to train UNHAS staff and partners, to evaluate AVSEC system of Kiffa and Bassikounou and to test UNHAS (A-ERP) Aviation Emergency Response Plan (Table top) <p>In addition, WFP together with HQ engineering unit, conducted one airfield assessment's evaluation of the airstrip in Bassikounou (September 2018). Following the recommendations of these evaluations,</p>		

		UNHAS continued ensuring the security of the airstrips with the support of locally-contracted staff and security personnel by ensuring that there were no animal incursions or bystanders prior to landing and take-off.
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6. Accountability to Affected People

A) Project design and planning phase:
N/A

B) Project implementation phase:
N/A

C) Project monitoring and evaluation:
N/A

7. Cash-Based Interventions

7.a Did the project include one or more Cash Based Intervention(s) (CBI)?

Planned	Actual
No	No

7.b Please specify below the parameters of the CBI modality/ies used. If more than one modality was used in the project please complete separate rows for each modality. Please indicate the estimated **value of cash** that was transferred to people assisted through each modality (best estimate of the value of cash and/or vouchers, not including associated delivery costs). Please refer to the guidance and examples above.

CBI modality	Value of cash (US\$)	a. Objective	b. Conditionality	c. Restriction
		Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
		Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
		Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
		Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.
		Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.

Supplementary information (optional)

8. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?

No evaluation planned	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

ANNEX 1: CERF FUNDS DISBURSED TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

CERF Project Code	Cluster/Sector	Agency	Partner Type	Total CERF Funds Transferred to Partner US\$
18-RR-FAO-011	Livelihoods	FAO	GOV	\$7,251
18-RR-FAO-011	Livelihoods	FAO	GOV	\$9,789
18-RR-FAO-011	Livelihoods	FAO	GOV	\$6,524
18-RR-FAO-011	Livelihoods	FAO	NNGO	\$14,464
18-RR-CEF-036	Nutrition	UNICEF	INGO	\$49,265
18-RR-CEF-036	Nutrition	UNICEF	NNGO	\$49,726
18-RR-CEF-036	Nutrition	UNICEF	NNGO	\$17,842
18-RR-CEF-036	Nutrition	UNICEF	INGO	\$65,922
18-RR-CEF-036	Nutrition	UNICEF	GOV	\$248,995
18-RR-WFP-021	Food Assistance	WFP	NNGO	\$16
18-RR-WFP-021	Food Assistance	WFP	NNGO	\$250
18-RR-WFP-021	Food Assistance	WFP	NNGO	\$6,385
18-RR-WFP-021	Food Assistance	WFP	NNGO	\$4,199
18-RR-WFP-021	Food Assistance	WFP	RedC	\$7,560
18-RR-WFP-021	Food Assistance	WFP	INGO	\$92,010
18-RR-WFP-021	Food Assistance	WFP	NNGO	\$86,593
18-RR-WFP-022	Common Humanitarian Air Service	WFP	GOV	\$34,491

ANNEX 2: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (Alphabetical)

AAR	After Action Review
AVSEC	Aviation Security Service
BCM	Beneficiary Contact Monitoring
CSA	Commissariat à la sécurité alimentaire (Food Security Commission)
CBI	Cash Based Intervention
CO	Country Office
CODEP	Commission départementale
DM	Distribution Monitoring
ECHO	Humanitarian Aid department of the European Commission
FBM	Food Basket Monitoring
FEWS NET	Famine early Warning Systems Network
FSMS	Food Safety Management System
HC	Humanitarian Coordinator
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
GTS	Groupe technique spécialiste
IMAM	Integrated Management of Severe Acute Malnutrition
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
JHRP	Joint Humanitarian Response Plan
MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition
MT	Metric Tons
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
PDM	Post Distribution Monitoring
RC	Resident Coordinator
RUTF	Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SMART	Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNHAS	United Nations Humanitarian Air Service
USAID	United States Agency for International Development