

DEVELOPMENT EMERGENCY MODALITY

Joint Programme 2022 Annual Progress Report

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UNCT/MCO: Mauritania

Reporting Period: 1 January - 31 December 2022

JP title: Contribute to the assessment of the impacts of the current crisis and the identification of funding sources for the national

response plan

Thematic SDG Areas: Food systems transformation; Decent jobs & universal

social protection;

PUNOS:WFP, UNICEF

Stakeholder partner: National Government; Civil Society Organizations; Bilateral aid organizations;

Gender Marker: Gender-sensitive (for example, the JP acknowledged and aimed to address gender to enhance the

policy/programme, such as undertaking gender analysis to ensure policies/programmes do no harm)

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Annual Progress

Overall JP self-assessment of 2022 progress:

On-track (expected annual results-achieved)

Overall Progress

- The different analyses of food prices have been used in the process of developing the national response plan, which is an important tool for identifying needs, mobilizing resources, and positioning various actors.
- The micro-simulation of the impact of the price increase, as well as the analysis of the budgetary space, will feed into the ongoing process of reviewing the national social protection strategy, as well as the national nutrition strategy.

SDG Acceleration progress towards the SDGs, focusing on the main SDG targets

The results of various analyses conducted within the framework of this joint project show how the influence of prices, caused by the security situation in Ukraine, has a negative impact not only on the living conditions of households but also on the national economy in general. The availability of these analyses thus allows for the development of mitigation measures and ensures that national efforts to achieve the SDGs are not undermined.

Constraints that were encountered and any adjustments that were made to strengthen the relevance and effectiveness of the JP and the coherence and coordination of UN system support.

The major challenge has been the short time frame for project development and implementation.

It was sometimes challenging to mobilize the national side in a concise time frame.

To overcome this challenge, the project was put under the leadership of the steering committee of the joint SDG fund project on social protection, since the objectives of the two projects were almost complimentary.

Also, in the design of the budget, the increase in prices for the services to be solicited during the implementation was not sufficiently anticipated, so some planned activities have been adjusted accordingly

Next steps, scaling and sustainability [up to half a page]

The piloting of the whole implementation process by national institutions is intended to ensure capacity building to enable the government to use the tools developed in other similar situations.

Strategic Partnerships and Communications

Explain how diverse stakeholders were engaged with the JP

MAEPSP, ANSADE, OSA, MASEF, Direction Générale du Budget: For data collection and analysis

Key meetings and events organized

Strategic partners/ donors	Kick-off meeting					
programme board meeting event						
8	• •					

Priority Cross-cutting Issues

Cross-cutting results/issues

During the process of data collection and analysis, gender equity was addressed through the diversity of respondents, the disaggregation of data, and the analysis of the specific needs of different social categories

How did the JP apply the Gender Marker

The JP is Gender-sensitive (for example, the JP acknowledged and aimed to address gender to enhance the policy/programme, such as undertaking gender analysis to ensure policies/programmes do no harm). Evidence, data collection and analysis (e.g. gender assessments of programmes; policy briefs, costing for scale-up of social services); Capacity development (e.g. training of social workers, local governments, local communities);

JP address the below cross-cutting issues and principles of leaving no one behind

Human Rights	Persons with disabilities	Youth	Environmental and social standards
No	No	No	No

Contribution to enhancing SDG Financing

roduced financing,	Improved efficiency (cost	Improved	Drafted	Structured new
osting, diagnostic and	savings) in the	effectiveness	policies/regulatory	financial
easibility analyses as a	management of	(value for	frameworks or	instruments
asis to invest or	programmes/schemes	money; i.e.	developed tools to	(public, private or
ncrease spending on		social impact of	incentivize private	blended) to
he SDGs		\$1 spent) of	sector investment	leverage
		spending	on the SDGs	additional funding
c e na	esting, diagnostic and asibility analyses as a asis to invest or crease spending on	assisting, diagnostic and savings) in the assibility analyses as a management of asis to invest or programmes/schemes crease spending on	esting, diagnostic and savings) in the effectiveness assibility analyses as a management of (value for esis to invest or programmes/schemes money; i.e. social impact of e SDGs \$1 spent) of	osting, diagnostic and savings) in the effectiveness policies/regulatory assibility analyses as a management of (value for frameworks or asis to invest or programmes/schemes money; i.e. developed tools to crease spending on social impact of incentivize private e SDGs \$1 spent) of sector investment

Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

How and in which area your JP contributed to enhancing SDG financing

Microsimulation and fiscal space analyses