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**INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION  
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MULTILATERAL INVESTMENT GUARANTEE AGENCY**

**COMPLETION AND LEARNING REVIEW  
OF THE COUNTRY PARTNERSHIP FRAMEWORK**

**FOR**

**THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF MAURITANIA  
FOR THE PERIOD FY18-FY23**

**13 March 2025**

**Mauritania Country Management Unit  
Western and Central Africa Region**

**The International Finance Corporation  
Africa Region**

**The Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency**

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## MAURITANIA'S FISCAL YEAR

January 1 – December 31

### CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

Exchange Rate Effective February 25, 2025

Currency Unit = Mauritanian Ouguiya (MRU)

38.97 MRU = US\$1

### ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AF	Additional Financing	MIGA	Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency
AFD	French Development Agency ( <i>Agence Française de Développement</i> )	MPA	Multiphase Programmatic Approach
BMI	Mauritanian Investment Bank ( <i>Banque Mauritanienne de l'Investissement</i> )	MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
Cat DDO	Catastrophe Deferred Drawdown Option	PBF	Performance Based Financing
CCDR	Country Climate and Development Report	PDO	Project Development Objective
CEM	Country Economic Memorandum	PforR	Program for Results
CERC	Contingency Emergency Response Component	PIU	Project Implementation Unit
CLR	Completion and Learning Review	PLR	Performance and Learning Review
CPF	Country Partnership Framework	PPP	Public-private Partnership
CPS	Country Partnership Strategy	RRA	Risk and Resilience Assessment
DPO	Development Policy Operation	SCAPP	National Growth and Shared Prosperity Strategy for 2016-2030 ( <i>Stratégie Nationale de Croissance Accélérée et de Prospérité Partagée</i> )
E&S	Environmental and Social	SCD	Systematic Country Diagnostic
GoM	Government of Mauritania	SME	Small and Medium-sized Enterprise
IDA	International Development Association	TA	Technical Assistance
IFC	International Finance Corporation	TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
IMF	International Monetary Fund	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
INAYA	Health System Support Project	WHO	World Health Organization
LTF	Long-Term Financing	WBG	World Bank Group
		WFP	World Food Program

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# MAURITANIA FY18-FY23 COMPLETION AND LEARNING REVIEW

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# MAURITANIA FY18-FY23 COMPLETION AND LEARNING REVIEW

## I. INTRODUCTION

**1. This Completion and Learning Review (CLR) takes stock of implementation of the FY18-23 World Bank Group (WBG) Country Partnership Framework (CPF) for Mauritania.** Aligned with the Government of Mauritania’s (GoM) National Growth and Shared Prosperity Strategy for 2016-2030 (SCAPP), the CPF has three Focus Areas: (1) Promoting economic transition for diversified and resilient growth; (2) Building human capital for inclusive growth; and (3) Strengthening economic governance and private sector-led growth. A 2022 Performance and Learning Review (PLR) adjusted the CPF to (i) incorporate new WBG support to an inclusive, resilient recovery from multiple crises, and (ii) improve alignment of the results framework with project activities. This CLR assesses progress against the amended results framework, while also referencing some results achieved during FY24 (beyond the CPF period).

**2. Given its continued relevance and flexibility, the CPF has been able to bridge the gap between end-FY23 and effectiveness of a new CPF.** Preparation of a new CPF was postponed mainly due to presidential elections scheduled for June 2024. While the new CPF is under preparation, the FY18-23 CPF continues to guide the WBG program in alignment with GoM priorities, and to reflect ongoing activities. New core analytical work, including the 2023 and 2024 Economic Updates, the 2022 G5 Sahel Region Country Climate and Development Report (CCDR), and the 2023 Risk and Resilience Assessment (RRA), is informing a streamlined Systematic Country Diagnostic (SCD) and the preparation of the new CPF.

**3. The Development Outcome of the CPF is rated as *Moderately Satisfactory*, and WBG Performance is rated as *Good*.** Despite a series of crises—the COVID-19 pandemic, impacts of Russia’s invasion of Ukraine, extensive flooding in 2022, and emerging challenges with fragility and refugees in the Sahel region—the WBG delivered a strong program over FY18-24 with US\$1,207.9 million in International Development Association (IDA) financing and US\$325 million in International Finance Corporation (IFC) investments. Results were particularly strong in social protection, healthcare, agriculture and land management, coastal fisheries, fiscal management, and private sector development. The compounded crises, however, combined with weak implementation capacity and a complex political economy, hindered implementation speed and results in a few areas where, despite continued GoM commitment and proactive monitoring by the WBG, some targets were missed (e.g., in livestock management, coastal resilience, energy service provision in urban communities, and general education and employability). While focused on key development challenges, the CPF was also flexible enough to adapt to short-term needs, establishing the WBG as a critical development partner for the GoM. The WBG played an important role as a knowledge provider and effectively leveraged partnerships for impact at scale. Quality was proactively and systematically improved through an integrated operational monitoring platform.

## II. PROGRESS TOWARDS CPF DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES

**4. The CPF Overall Development Outcome is rated as *Moderately Satisfactory*.** By the end of the CPF period, two of nine CPF objectives were fully achieved, four mostly achieved, two partially achieved, and one not achieved. Under these, 20 of 36 results indicator targets were achieved, with 11 of those surpassed. A further five targets were mostly achieved. Implementation delays caused by capacity constraints and compounded crises were, in some sectors, counterbalanced through continued CPF implementation, with five of the remaining 11 partially achieved or not achieved indicator targets, such as those relating to coastal resilience, water and sanitation, and basic education, seeing significant progress between the end of the CPF period and CLR preparation (see “additional results/evidence” under Annex 2).

<b>Focus Area 1: Promote an Economic Recovery and Transition to Diversified and Resilience Growth</b>	
Objective 1.1 Improve the resilience and fisheries production of coastal communities	Mostly achieved
Objective 1.2 Increase agriculture and livestock production in the face of climate change	Mostly achieved
Objective 1.3 Promote the development and resilience of productive cities and adjacent territories in the context of decentralization	Partially achieved
<b>Focus Area 2: Build Human Capital for Inclusive Growth</b>	
Objective 2.1 Increase coverage of social safety net system	Achieved
Objective 2.2 Increase access to and quality of general education	Partially achieved
Objective 2.3 Improve employability, particularly of youth and women	Not achieved
Objective 2.4 Improve access to COVID-19 services and to maternal and child health care	Mostly achieved
<b>Focus Area 3: Strengthen Economic Governance and Private Sector-led Growth</b>	
Objective 3.1 Strengthen fiscal management	Mostly achieved
Objective 3.2 Improve private sector participation in economic activities	Achieved

**5. Focus Area I supported inclusive, resilient recovery from the pandemic while promoting a transition from state- and extractive-driven growth to diversified, private sector-led growth that leverages natural resources.** It prioritized productivity and resilience in coastal communities and fisheries, climate-smart agriculture and land management, and improved urban infrastructure and services. On fisheries, WBG knowledge work and technical assistance (TA) helped establish a clear sector strategy and innovative public-private dialogue mechanism, including for the Nouadhibou free zone. National and regional programs supported a 30-fold increase in fresh fish exports from 2016 to 2021, far exceeding targets; generated US\$216.7 million in responsible fisheries investments<sup>1</sup>, also exceeding targets; and improved transparency in fisheries management. Coastal resilience activities were delayed by COVID-19 and political economy challenges but saw notable progress after FY23. On agriculture and land management, national and regional projects applied sustainable practices to over 4 million ha of land, exceeding targets; boosted annual crop intensity in targeted areas to 120 percent; and provided over 16,000 ha of land with irrigation and drainage services, surpassing targets. Results for livestock vaccination were constrained by complex coordination between the GoM and the project implementation unit (PIU) and resulting delays, and low breeder participation.<sup>2</sup> On urban services, only around 5,000 people gained improved access to local services during the CPF period due to procurement delays and weak environmental and social (E&S) capacity, although subsequent progress has been positive. Improvements in access to electricity and sanitation services were delayed by complex GoM-PIU relationships, although water and sanitation infrastructure construction began in 2024 and progress is discernable. Internet access for rural households increased from 18 to 34.45 percent, almost reaching the 35 percent target.

**6. Focus Area II tackled poverty, food security and human development challenges for vulnerable households, particularly in rural areas.** It prioritized human capital, equitable social protection and basic services. The program established foundational social protection systems, including a social registry and payment mechanisms. It subsequently supported increased registry coverage, exceeding targets, and expanded social protection coverage to all 57 moughataa. Regular safety net beneficiaries grew beyond targets, from 79,000 to over 1.1 million, including 44,000 refugees and increased female beneficiaries. Shock-responsive safety nets were strengthened, with 65 percent of climate shock-affected individuals covered,

<sup>1</sup> The Nouadhibou Eco-Seafood Cluster Project defines “responsible” fisheries actors as those contributing to implementation of a fisheries management plan or only using fish from fisheries that are sustainably managed or Total Allowable Catch compliant.

<sup>2</sup> During and around the CPF period, the IFC explored investment opportunities in the livestock sector, and made three commitments. Ultimately no loans were disbursed, mainly due to cancellation by the clients.

surpassing targets. The program contributed to improving general education outcomes, although teacher capacity building efforts were hindered by low participation in evaluations.<sup>3</sup> Progress on employability/economic inclusion was delayed, but access to quality Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) improved, with 2,839 graduates signing performance contracts. Finally, a programmatic health approach (Box 2) boosted maternal and child health: over 58,000 women attended four formal antenatal visits, and child vaccination targets were exceeded, reaching over 170,000 individuals. COVID-19 health support ensured 100 percent of cases were reported and investigated according to protocol, and 53 percent of the target population was vaccinated, against a 60 percent target.

**7. Focus Area III tackled challenges with the legitimacy and accountability of institutions and sought to create a level playing field for private sector economic participation.** It prioritized building more capable, transparent and accountable institutions, improving revenue mobilization, advancing investment climate reforms, and enhancing energy sector planning. On fiscal management, the program supported improved budget planning in targeted sectors, though results were hindered by pandemic-related delays in adoption of new budgeting approaches, and by adjusted data presentation methods (Annex 2). Fiscal transparency efforts supported the successful transmission of seven budget execution bills, against a target of six. On revenue mobilization, tax auditing of mining companies increased from 61 to 86 percent, just short of the target. Additional progress included the publication of tax expenditure reports, development of a medium-term debt strategy, and preparation of annual fiscal risk assessments. On private sector development, 16 investment climate reforms were implemented<sup>4</sup> against a target of 14 through joint World Bank and IFC activities, together with capacity building for public-private partnerships (PPP). The program also helped reduce average mobile internet costs, enhancing the private sector enabling environment. On energy and extractives, a plan for a large-scale regional energy project was effectively validated as part of a longstanding engagement (Box 3) and more inclusive, local sourcing in the extractives industry was promoted.

### III. WORLD BANK GROUP PERFORMANCE

**8. Overall WBG performance is rated as Good.** CPF design was highly relevant and sufficiently flexible. Program implementation overall was of high quality, with challenges proactively addressed.

#### CPF Design and Relevance

**9. Logical and transparent selectivity criteria ensured continued relevance of the CPF design.** The criteria for prioritizing CPF activities were clear and appropriate: (1) aligning with the GoM's SCAPP priorities<sup>5</sup>; (2) focusing on binding constraints and priorities identified in the SCD that preceded the CPF; and (3) leveraging the WBG's comparative advantage (see paragraph 10). The SCAPP and SCD priorities continue to be highly relevant in today's country context and were further reinforced through analytics such as the 2020 Country Economic Memorandum (CEM) and the 2022, 2023 and 2024 Economic Updates. Moreover, alignment with the SCAPP helped avoid challenges related to GoM ownership faced under the FY14-16 Country Partnership Strategy (CPS), particularly in high-profile or sensitive sectors.

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<sup>3</sup> A new teacher training model is being explored by the GoM to address this priority.

<sup>4</sup> E.g., on treatment of insolvency cases and enforcing contracts and commercial justice.

<sup>5</sup> Such as leveraging mineral resources; enabling private sector investment and jobs; enhancing economic governance and basic service delivery; developing fisheries and livestock resources; capitalizing on rapid urbanization; and growing human capital.

**10. Consideration of the WBG’s comparative advantage as a selectivity criterion helped streamline interventions and promote impactful partnerships.**<sup>6</sup> At CPF design, the WBG was the only development partner providing budget support, with others focusing on large-scale infrastructure (e.g., in energy, transport, water and sanitation). CPF design considered the WBG’s regional role and complementarity with partners under the Sahel Alliance, for instance through support to and participation in the November 2021 Nema donors’ roundtable<sup>7</sup>, and financing five of seven projects under the then G5 Sahel<sup>8</sup> *Programme de Développement d’Urgence*. The CPF planned for continued collaboration with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) on debt, implemented through joint work on tax policy, debt management and public financial management, as well as on the design of the Resilience and Sustainability Facility. On certain sectoral reform agendas, the CPF built on the WBG’s knowledge advantage to optimize leveraging of partner or regional financing. On social protection, for instance, knowledge work created the foundations for a longstanding engagement with the GoM in partnership with other donors (Box 1). See also paragraph 13, on digital.

**11. At the same time, the CPF’s six-year timeframe enabled flexibility and responses to shifting circumstances.** Mauritania’s FY14-16 CPS demonstrated that three years was insufficient for mid-course corrections and generation of significant impact. The six-year CPF period (i) allowed several crisis responses through broadening of scope and deepening of activities in relevant response areas, and (ii) enabled adjustments through a PLR (see Program Implementation).

**Box 1. Leveraging the Knowledge Bank and building partnerships for harmonized social protection**

Strong partnerships with other donors on social protection have built a solid knowledge base, fostered a coordinated technical approach and facilitated the mobilization of financing. In 2016 the WBG and the World Food Program (WFP) co-developed knowledge work on Mauritania’s social protection system, highlighting the importance of a coordinated, adaptive response to crises. The CPF sought to build on these foundations. In 2018, the WBG and WFP signed an MoU to establish a social protection donor platform, harmonizing objectives and resources and helping the GoM move away from ad hoc responses to food and nutritional insecurity towards a coherent and systematic framework for adaptive social protection. Building on this momentum, in April 2021, the French Development Agency (AFD) approved a US\$12.5 million financing for emergency cash transfers, which enabled operationalization of the National Fund for Response to Food and Nutritional Crises. This financing, supervised by the WBG, was partially mobilized to support the 2023 response to the lean season. In 2021, Mauritania also received US\$13 million from the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) (under the regional Sahel Adaptive Social Protection Program), which was used for expansion of cash transfers and productive inclusion measures to mitigate COVID-19 and climate-related shocks on vulnerable households. The WBG also partnered closely with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and WFP on household categorization in the social registry for the Mbera refugee camp. This enabled direct support and economic inclusion activities for refugee households (e.g., through temporary cash transfers, implemented in collaboration with other humanitarian actors, and broader climate change and economic resilience initiatives). In 2021/22, under UNICEF’s leadership and with the participation of all partners, a committee was established to review the country’s first National Social Protection Strategy, with the aim of finalizing a joint strategy for the 2024-2034 period.

**12. The Focus Areas and Objectives reinforced each other, supporting diversified, inclusive, resilient growth with increased private sector engagement.** Focus Area III sought to create macroeconomic conditions for effective economic management and growth. Meanwhile, sectoral initiatives in fisheries, agriculture, and livestock under Focus Area I advanced sectoral development. Focus Area II targeted education and job creation to build a human capital base to contribute to growth. Urban service provision

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<sup>6</sup> The CPF was informed by several development partner strategies, notably the recently approved UN System Partnership Framework for Sustainable Development 2018-2022, and the European Union’s Indicative National Program 2014-2020.

<sup>7</sup> Which leveraged over US\$100 million for Hodh Ech Chargui province, classified by the G5 as a core conflict prevention area.

<sup>8</sup> A cooperation framework for regional development and security between Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, and Niger.

under Focus Area I and social protection measures under Focus Area II enhanced economic inclusion and living conditions for poor and vulnerable households, addressing fragility. Activities across Focus Areas I and II also boosted resilience for women, households, communities, and the key productive sectors.

**13. The program generated critical knowledge and leveraged diverse instruments within sectors to strengthen technical foundations, secure GoM commitment, and optimize resources.** In the digital sector, for instance, regional knowledge work shaped a shared regional vision, guiding initial infrastructure lending, which was then complemented by institutional and regulatory reforms under a Development Policy Operation (DPO) series to enhance competition and reduce digital service costs, ultimately increasing internet access and fostering growth in sub-sectors like digital finance. A subsequent regional Series of Projects is further expanding broadband access and eGovernment services, improving domestic retail payment systems and advancing Western Africa digital market integration. See also Box 1.

**14. CPF risks were well assessed and required minimal adjustment.** Most original risk ratings remained pertinent throughout the CPF, despite the compounded crises. The PLR reduced Sector Strategies and Policies risk from Substantial to Moderate given that CPF implementation up to 2022 demonstrated overarching consensus at the country level—between the GoM, the WBG and other development partners—on priority sectors and related strategies. The “Other” risk category, originally linked to climate and disaster risk in the CPF and repurposed to reflect COVID-19-related risk in the PLR, was reduced from High to Substantial given the high vaccination rate achieved in the country. See paragraph 20 for an assessment of mitigation during program implementation.

**15. CPF indicators were concrete, measurable and reflected project outcomes.** The CPF was prepared under a country engagement model that did not integrate Higher Level Outcomes and, as such, its Results Framework centered on project-level outcomes that were concrete and measurable. However, some selected indicators did not sufficiently capture impact on their respective objectives. For instance, under Objective 1.2, *Increase agriculture and livestock production in the face of climate change*, selected indicators reflected project results, but did not capture impact on actual production levels.<sup>9</sup> In addition, the original results framework only minimally reflected IFC and MIGA activities. See paragraph 22.

## Program Implementation

**16. Total program engagements grew considerably while maintaining consolidation, with a consistently strong disbursement ratio.** From US\$383 million at the outset of the CPF, the portfolio grew 2.1 times over six years to reach US\$818 million, driven by increasing engagements supported by the IDA20 Host Communities and Refugees Sub-Window<sup>10</sup> and the Crisis Response Window.<sup>11</sup> Mauritania has a large regional portfolio with a US\$467 million commitment across nine projects (end-June 2024). From FY18-FY23, average national project size more than doubled (US\$15.4 million to US\$42.8 million), while average regional project size increased (US\$27.3 million to US\$54.1 million), reflecting strategic consolidation of financing into fewer, larger, more impactful engagements. Since FY15, Mauritania has consistently achieved or surpassed the 20 percent disbursement ratio target, except during COVID-19 in FY21, and in FY24 reached a high of 28.8 percent. Programmatic approaches have been applied in several sectors, including health and digital (see Box

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<sup>9</sup> Similarly, for *Objective 1.3, Promote the development and resilience of productive cities and adjacent territories in the context of decentralization*, indicators largely focused on basic service provision did not fully capture resilient urban development. For *Objective 3.2. Improve private sector participation in economic activities*, indicators largely measure the enabling environment rather than actual private sector participation.

<sup>10</sup> Health, US\$30 million; Urban, US\$20 million; Water and sanitation, US\$12.7 million; and Social safety nets, US\$10 million.

<sup>11</sup> US\$40 million. See paragraph 17.

2). IFC has an active investment portfolio of US\$27.6 million as of August 2024, and a strategy in line with Mauritania’s diversification agenda.<sup>12</sup> IFC committed an investment with Addax Energy SA to ensure the supply of petroleum products to Mauritania, and made a significant financing in the Tasiast gold mine, as well as providing advisory services.<sup>13</sup> The Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) active exposure of US\$300 million, as of June 2024, covers investments in the Tasiast gold mine through a guarantee issued in FY18.

### **Box 2. Developing a programmatic approach to health sector support**

Grounded in the GoM’s performance-based financing (PBF) strategy, the US\$17 million Health System Support Project (INAYA, 2017-2023) piloted and scaled up activities in (i) increasing utilization and quality of reproductive, maternal, neonatal and child health services, (ii) boosting demand for healthcare—especially among the poorest—through conditional cash transfers and enhanced community health, and (iii) building capacity for immediate crisis responses. With support from UNICEF and the World Health Organization (WHO), the project was piloted in two regions with the lowest maternal health indicators, directly benefiting 620,000 people. Building on the pilot’s success, a US\$23 million WBG Additional Financing (AF) to scale support to another region near the Mali border, reaching both refugees and host communities, was approved. Strong results from these phases informed national policy: the GoM integrated PBF into its National Health Development Plan 2022-2030, aiming to register 85 percent of health centers in the PBF strategy by 2025. Recognizing the proven impact of the approach, the GoM requested further WBG support to scale the PBF model, leading to a follow-on Multiphase Programmatic Approach (MPA) in March 2024 that extended the strategy to nine of 14 regions—covering 80 percent of health centers and 62.4 percent of the population. With a strong focus on maternal and child health, adolescent health, and pandemic preparedness (including for refugees), the program is expected to reach 2.5 million direct beneficiaries, including over 70,000 refugees. The MPA will eventually be extended nationwide, helping lay the foundations for universal health coverage while also contributing to addressing climate change-related and other public health emergencies.

**17. Flexible program design enabled timely crisis responses.** In response to COVID-19, the GoM prioritized short-term assistance through a dedicated public fund and support for the health sector and livelihoods.<sup>14</sup> The WBG supported the GoM effort in collaboration with other partners (e.g., WHO, UNICEF) with scaled lending (US\$ 110 million across two operations) for COVID-19 health services and vaccinations; measures to allay economic impacts on businesses; and cash transfers for vulnerable households.<sup>15</sup> The program supported an emergency response to severe floods in 2022 through activation of a US\$15 million Contingency Emergency Response Component (CERC), and longer-term resilience building through (i) a US\$25 million AF for the Decentralization and Productive Cities Project for enhanced urban resilience to flooding<sup>16</sup>, and (ii) a new \$48 million DPO with a Catastrophe Deferred Drawdown Option (Cat DDO) and a disaster resilience and management pillar (approved February 2024, first loan disbursed August 2024). As the 2022 PLR noted, MIGA began to explore expansion into trade finance guarantees to boost supply chain resilience and facilitate recovery following COVID-19. While such a guarantee is yet to be issued in Mauritania, MIGA continues to see potential to support the country through similar operations.

**18. Program quality was generally high, supported by proactive targeting of operational challenges.** In the October 2024 Country Portfolio Performance Review, five out of eight national projects were rated moderately satisfactory. Operational and disbursement challenges were proactively addressed through

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<sup>12</sup> E.g., focusing on mining, energy, agribusiness, and access to finance for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs).

<sup>13</sup> The landmark Tasiast project financing includes US\$62 million from IFC, US\$163 million IFC mobilization from commercial banks (ING and Société Générale) and MCPP Trust Loans, plus US\$75 million parallel loan from Export Development Canada.

<sup>14</sup> Through the President’s Priority Program 2020-2022, and the National Multisectoral COVID-19 Response Plan.

<sup>15</sup> Through the COVID-19 Strategic Preparedness and Response Project and the COVID-19 Emergency DPO.

<sup>16</sup> US\$40 million of Crisis Response Window funds financed the replenishment of the CERC and the AF.

creation of an integrated platform between the Operations Officer and procurement and financial management staff to monitor and mitigate issues.<sup>17</sup> In addition, given the use of country systems, the WBG supported updating of the GoM's procurement framework to address certain policy-level challenges. These measures enabled significant operational improvements, increased implementation pace (e.g., by reducing procurement lead times), a rebound in disbursements and cancellation of problem status in all instances.<sup>18</sup> High turnover at line Ministries has hindered implementation across sectors.

**19. Mauritania has benefitted from integration in regional programs in key sectors, although these present specific implementation challenges.** Relatively positive regional dynamics and shared regional approaches in several sectors enabled Mauritania's inclusion in several regional lending programs. However, regional programs have proven more challenging to design and implement, given increased coordination requirements, with impacts on pace of approval and in some instances quality of implementation.<sup>19</sup> While regional relations were largely enabling under this CPF, the next CPF may face challenges stemming from the dissolution of the G5 Sahel, including potential unplanned influxes of financing (see paragraph 28). The 2023 RRA should inform the CPF from a fragility and pro-prevention perspective and help address shifts in regional dynamics that may impact WBG programming.

**20. The WBG program proactively contributed to mitigation of key risks.** The DPO series and lending in agriculture, land, decentralization and the social sectors, including support for refugees, provided critical services to vulnerable areas, partially mitigating political and governance risks.<sup>20</sup> Given significant institutional capacity gaps, and fiduciary risks, the program made a proactive effort to maintain portfolio consolidation, provide hands-on capacity building for PIUs, and reinforce public financial and budgetary management, although remaining gaps continued to delay implementation and disbursement. To address notable E&S risks<sup>21</sup>, a preliminary E&S Country System Assessment and E&S Gap Analysis were carried out in FY23, to be finalized in FY25 and used to build tailored E&S Risk Management competencies. The program also conducted ad-hoc capacity building on responding to climate shocks while investing in climate-friendly infrastructure and agriculture/agribusiness, as well as maintaining dialogue on land issues. Social risks, including those linked to food insecurity, were partially mitigated through crisis responses, as well as an enhanced focus on empowering women and girls (paragraph 26).

**21. The program progressively increased areas of One WBG collaboration.** IFC and MIGA have large, longstanding engagements in mining (Annexes 5 and 6). Their backing to the Tasiast gold mine through guarantees and investments has supported one of the country's largest employers and contributors to GoM revenues, contributing to CPF Objective 3.2 (*Improve private sector participation in economic activities*). The CPF sought to expand areas of One WBG complementarity, beyond those targeted under the FY14-16 CPS, but did not define clear roles or activities, nor extensively integrate IFC or MIGA activities in the results framework. Despite this, the World Bank and IFC explored new areas of collaboration while consolidating existing areas, with a focus on renewable energy, the financial sector and the private sector enabling environment (including through jointly prepared DPOs), as well as digital as a cross-cutting sector. Joint design and implementation of advisory on investment climate reform and the enabling environment for PPPs,

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<sup>17</sup> Including weekly monitoring of withdrawal applications; development of data-driven yearly and quarterly disbursement forecasts; and targeted fiduciary and safeguards capacity building for clients/PIUs, as recommended by the CLR of the CPS.

<sup>18</sup> In FY21, during COVID-19, two projects entered problem status; in FY24 and FY25, there were no projects in problem status.

<sup>19</sup> E.g., the Sahel Women's Empowerment and Demographic Dividend Project faced effectiveness delays and implementation coordination issues. A prioritized, short-term work plan and leveraging of local NGOs was required to kickstart implementation.

<sup>20</sup> Such as sidetracking on reforms, refugee influxes or worsened social unrest, and strained GoM capacity to deliver services.

<sup>21</sup> E.g., limited E&S capacity, delays in implementing safeguards mitigation, poor enforcement/compliance monitoring.

for instance, demonstrated the value of synergies between IFC services and World Bank instruments (i.e., IFC advisory, an Investment Project Financing on fisheries and a DPO). The three entities have also collaboratively driven the green hydrogen agenda (see Box 3). At the time of writing, the World Bank and IFC are jointly scoping a pipeline Senegal River Valley Development Project.

### **Box 3. A One-WBG approach to a common energy agenda**

Mauritania is well positioned to be a major green hydrogen exporter. The WBG has demonstrated its comparative advantage in providing knowledge and integrated, One-WBG support to critical policy and investment needs. Given its rich renewable energy resources, Mauritania could become a leading green hydrogen producer and exporter. Large-scale private sector investment and expertise will be critical, with investment decisions hinging on a more predictable regulatory and investment regime and enhanced shared infrastructure. Building on the WBG's longstanding energy and extractives engagement with the GoM, the CPF envisioned that One WBG interventions could provide policy, technical and financial support to promote private investment in a transparent manner. Indeed, as a convener and knowledge provider, the WBG, under this CPF, helped define and unite bilateral partners around a robust reform agenda, with results including the development of the Hydrogen Code and its adoption in 2024. The WBG has also conducted an infrastructure gap analysis that informs the prioritization of public and private green hydrogen investments, guiding development partners and private sector actors in their strategic positioning and helping ensure continued selectivity in WBG engagements. Overall, WBG engagement has lent the agenda credibility that is helping attract the private sector, with several financing MoUs signed. A pipeline WBG energy and extractives Series of Projects is expected to help finalize additional investment decisions and to generate synergies with pipeline IFC and MIGA energy and mining in-country projects.

**22. The PLR reflected changes in programming and improved accuracy of the results framework.** The PLR did not significantly alter CPF Objectives given continued alignment with the SCAPP but did effectively update many results indicators to better align with project activities. PLR preparation was delayed to allow for analysis of COVID-19 impacts on the portfolio. It therefore captured the COVID-19 response through reframing of Focus Area 1 to include economic *recovery*, rewording of the health objective and addition of two corresponding COVID-related results indicators. The PLR also sought to better reflect the portfolio's strengthened focus on resilience-building (paragraph 17), through rewording of objectives linked to coastal communities and productive cities, although adjustments to corresponding results indicators only minimally captured this focus. Two risk ratings were revised (paragraph 14).

**23. The program faced an evolving refugee context.** After the departure of the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission from Mali in 2023 and the following deterioration of the security situation, the number of refugees and returnees in Mauritania increased, impacting local institutions, services and communities. The Host Communities and Refugees IDA20 Sub-window was mobilized to support (i) a new health project (US\$20 million), (ii) a safety nets project (US\$10 million), and the Decentralized and Productive Cities Project (US\$20 million). Spatial analysis of interventions in the region is ongoing to allow for a more accurate choice of beneficiaries in line with the current circumstances.

## **IV. ALIGNMENT WITH CORPORATE GOALS**

### **Alignment with the WBG twin goals**

**24. Anchored on the SCAPP, which prioritizes accelerated growth and shared prosperity, the CPF aligned with the WBG twin goals of poverty reduction and shared prosperity.** It promoted resilient, diversified, and inclusive recovery through longstanding DPO engagements in private sector development and targeted sectoral support (e.g., fisheries). It also bolstered inclusion and welfare, notably through social safety net programs that far exceeded targets (Annex 2). However, since 2020, recurrent shocks, high inflation, and a weak primary sector reversed progress in poverty reduction. Poverty, which had declined

from 34.3 percentage in 2014 to 31.8 in 2019, rose to 32.6 in 2020 and 34.3 by 2023, driven by COVID-19 and food inflation. Inequality followed a similar trend: the Gini index fell from 34.3 in 2014 to 31.9 in 2019 but climbed from 32.3 in 2020 to 32.9 in 2023, as poorer rural populations lagged further behind. Food insecurity also worsened, with the share of the population facing a food crisis rising from 14.6 percentage in 2020 to 20.2 in 2022.

**25. The CPF also aligns with the WBG mission to end extreme poverty on a livable planet.** Mauritania is one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change impacts and was among the first to benefit from climate-focused core analytics (2022 G5 Sahel Region CCDR). The CCDR highlights rapid, resilient and inclusive growth, emphasized by the CPF, as the most effective adaptation strategy for the region. The WBG program strengthened its resilience efforts during implementation (paragraph 17). At the macroeconomic level, the program prioritized disaster risk planning, including through a Cat DDO under the Fiscal Management and Resilience DPO, based on recommendations of a joint WBG-GoM post-flood assessment in 2022. At the sectoral level, lending and TA have promoted sustainable landscapes and climate adaptation, and new TA is exploring sustainable groundwater resource management. To address flooding and erosion risks, a regional coastal resilience project supported climate-resilient management and infrastructure, with results expected during 2025. In addition, a 2023 AF for Decentralization and Productive Cities addressed the 2022 large-scale floods, with a focus on enhancing urban resilience.

**26. The CPF promoted economic and social empowerment of women and girls.** All active lending projects are gender tagged. The Sahel Women's Empowerment and Demographic Dividend Project I and programmatic health lending enhanced females' access to education, training, safety nets and economic opportunities; provided targeted health services; and tackled gender-based violence.<sup>22</sup> Results of health and social protection interventions were particularly positive, for instance with 95 percent of direct beneficiaries of social transfer programs being women<sup>23</sup>, while education and training activities saw mixed results (Annex 2). Under a 2023 US\$20 million IFC senior loan to the Mauritanian Investment Bank (BMI) for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) financing, at least 25 percent of funds are earmarked for women-led MSMEs to promote female entrepreneurship.<sup>24</sup> A 2022 Poverty and Gender Assessment described gender-specific trends that will inform future operations. A new regional WBG gender platform will expand support under the new CPF, through operational assistance, capacity building and evidence generation.

## V. LESSONS LEARNED

**27. Project consolidation must consider and address efficiency risks.** Integrating diverse sectors under one project, while often required to address multifaceted development challenges and to accommodate a relatively small national portfolio, has in many cases generated implementation and disbursement delays.<sup>25</sup> The new CPF should balance this need with the risks of overcomplicated project design and implementation mechanisms, ensuring alignment of components with the project development objective (PDO) and streamlining coordination structures. Mauritania's systematic operational monitoring platform (paragraph 18) and the hands-on approach to capacity building will continue to be critical for implementation quality

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<sup>22</sup> The PLR helped capture related outcomes, e.g., through indicators on local services, skills training, antenatal care, etc.

<sup>23</sup> Directly targeting women is intended to increase their participation in household decisions, with the assumption that women prioritize expenditures that lead to better overall outcomes for the households and for children (e.g., nutritious foods).

<sup>24</sup> Evidence of the proportion of financing actually allocated to women-led businesses is not yet available.

<sup>25</sup> E.g., the inclusion of an energy sub-component under the Decentralization and Productive Cities Project, despite tangential linkages to the PDO, delayed potential progress on critical energy activities.

and disbursement efficiency. Expanded implementation support for fragile states, for instance through the WBG Academy, should be leveraged where possible.

**28. Integration in regional lending must consider political economy and implementation capacity factors.** While enabling access to critical resources, regional lending generates unique implementation challenges linked to the political economy and capacity (paragraph 19). Regional lending under the new CPF should adopt stricter filters, balancing support to public goods that are critical for Mauritania, expected development impacts, and required WBG/client implementation capacity. The next CPF may have to adapt its regional approach given shifts in the G5 Sahel Alliance. With a growing WBG portfolio, and potentially increased regional funding availability, the WBG can play a key role in supporting improved GoM absorption capacities, for instance by scaling e-procurement support implemented under this CPF.

**29. The use of programmatic approaches is particularly impactful in Mauritania's context.** In a development context where (i) the GoM has a clear, medium-term strategic direction, (ii) project preparation and implementation capacity are constrained, and (iii) turnover of government champions is high, programmatic approaches have been effective (Box 2 and paragraph 13). Continued selectivity and alignment with GoM priorities under the new CPF should enable targeting of longer-term, more ambitious development outcomes in additional sectors, including in alignment with IFC, while limiting additional capacity strain. An energy and extractives Series of Projects, for instance, is being prepared, in alignment with the GoM's long-term energy agenda, in which the World Bank, IFC and MIGA are engaged.

**30. The WBG's comparative advantage as a knowledge provider should be a core selectivity criterion for CPF design.** The CPF has been effective in leveraging the "Knowledge Bank" to harmonize and lend credibility to sectoral agendas (see Boxes 1 and 3), facilitating partner and private sector buy-in and addressing gaps linked to Mauritania's relatively small IDA envelope. This approach can be reinforced under the new CPF, leveraging the new WBG Partnerships and Collaborative Co-financing Platform.

**31. The ability to respond to crises quickly, flexibly and at scale, as well as preparedness for future crises, must be central to the Mauritania program given climate vulnerability and regional dynamics.** As seen through responses to COVID-19, flooding and refugee influxes (paragraphs 17 and 23), the new CPF must be sufficiently long and flexible to absorb additional lending/analytical support to tackle potential emerging needs, while still maintaining focus on the key development agenda. Beyond supporting urgent responses, the program should deepen and scale efforts to build resilience to future crises, building on the recent RRA recommendations and leveraging positive CPF progress in (i) disaster risk planning and management, (ii) social protection and economic inclusion, and (iii) adaptation in vulnerable communities and critical economic sectors. Mauritania could benefit from the new WBG Crisis Preparedness and Response Toolkit, currently being explored. CPF preparation should integrate refugees in the definition of activities and results indicators, and in identification of resources, given current regional dynamics.

**32. While extractives remain central to the Mauritanian economy, a One WBG approach can add value to inclusive, resilient, private sector-led growth through additional sectors.** The CPF prioritized diversification beyond an export-oriented, largely state-led economy dependent on extractives. CPF implementation has indeed highlighted space for the One WBG to support sectors that are beyond IFC's core business line of mining, less crowded, marked by the presence of SMEs, and less dependent on global market conditions, to ensure inclusive, resilient growth (e.g., fisheries).<sup>26</sup> The new CPF is an opportunity to scale

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<sup>26</sup> E.g., the successful support to coastal fisheries through sector-specific, regional cluster approaches to SME development. In addition, opportunities for growth centered on high-potential SMEs, through enhanced access to finance and technology/digital adoption, in line with IFC's Africa strategy, have been identified during implementation of the current CPF.

these efforts, emphasizing business environment reform, SME ecosystem support, investment, and human capital development aligned with private sector needs, with a focus on additional sectors. The new CPF can explore capitalizing on platforms like the WBG Guarantee Platform, housed at MIGA, to enhance One WBG synergies and mobilize additional financing where relevant. The WBG's Global Challenge Programs (e.g., in digitalization) will also be a key vehicle for leveraging diverse resources for a more diversified private sector development agenda. Strong GoM buy-in on private sector diversification will also be critical, to avoid excessive shifts in commitments.

**33. Transparent, effective economic management requires foundational investments in data management.** CPF activities supporting economic management and transparency highlighted critical gaps in systematic data collection, monitoring and management. Future efforts should prioritize human resource capacity and effective digital tools for data management. A planned governance Program-For-Results (PforR) should help address these gaps by supporting Program-Based Budgeting in selected ministries, improving the alignment of budgets with sectoral priorities and enhancing public investment efficiency.

## Annex 1. Status of Mauritania FY18-FY23 CPF Results Matrix (Summary table)<sup>27</sup>

Description	Status at CLR	Overall rating
<b>Focus Area 1: Promote an Economic Recovery and Transition to Diversified and Resilience Growth</b>		
<b>Objective 1.1 Improve the resilience and fisheries production of coastal communities</b>		
Indicator 1: Volume of fresh fish exports (metric tons per year)	Achieved	<b>Mostly achieved</b>
Indicator 2: Investments generated from responsible investors in fisheries sector (Amount, USD)	Achieved	
Indicator 3: Share of fisheries management data published regularly and made publicly available	Achieved	
Indicator 4: Number of households in targeted coastal areas with less exposure to erosion and flooding	Not achieved	
<b>Objective 1.2 Increase agriculture and livestock production in the face of climate change</b>		
Indicator 1: Area provided with irrigation and drainage services (ha)	Achieved	<b>Mostly achieved</b>
Indicator 2: Annual crop intensity in areas equipped by the project (percent)	Achieved	
Indicator 3: Land area under sustainable land management practices	Achieved	
Indicator 4: Number of small ruminants vaccinated and marked against Peste des petits ruminants	Partially achieved	
<b>Objective 1.3 Promote the development and resilience of productive cities and adjacent territories in the context of decentralization</b>		
Indicator 1: Number of people provided with improved access to local services (disaggregated by women and refugees)	Partially achieved	<b>Partially achieved</b>
Indicator 2: Number of electricity connections in project areas (including for refugees)	Not achieved	
Indicator 3: Number of people provided with access to improved sanitation services (disaggregated by refugees and host communities)	Not achieved	
Indicator 4: Number of people provided with access to improved water sources (disaggregated by host communities)	Not achieved	
Indicator 5: Percentage of rural households with access to the internet	Achieved	
<b>Focus Area 2: Build Human Capital for Inclusive Growth</b>		
<b>Objective 2.1 Increase coverage of social safety net system</b>		
Indicator 1: Geographic coverage of social protection program	Achieved	<b>Achieved</b>
Indicator 2: Number of households registered in the social registry	Achieved	
Indicator 3: Number of beneficiaries of regular social safety net program (of whom refugees)	Achieved	

<sup>27</sup> While the CPF period was to FY23, results reported here are to FY24 given continuation of the program until the next CPF.

Indicator 4: Share of women among direct beneficiaries (cash recipients) of the Social Transfer Program (percent)	Achieved	
Indicator 5: Percentage of individuals affected by climate-related shocks supported by an annual response plan	Achieved	
<b>Objective 2.2 Increase access to and quality of general education</b>		
Indicator 1: Average fourth-grade students score in Arabic, French, and mathematics	Achieved	<b>Partially achieved</b>
Indicator 2: Share of in-service teachers who score above the bar on a competency test and are fit to teach	Partially achieved	
Indicator 3: Effective transition rate from 6AF to 1AS for girls in project selected regions	Not achieved	
<b>Objective 2.3 Improve employability, particularly of youth and women</b>		
Indicator 1: Youth benefitting from life skills and technical skills training and internships in employment after 6 months, of whom female (number)	Not achieved	<b>Not achieved</b>
Indicator 2: Percent increase in income for beneficiaries benefiting from the economic inclusion program after 6 months (gender disaggregated)	Not achieved	
Indicator 3: Number of TVET graduates from institutions having signed performed contracts (gender disaggregated)	Partially achieved	
<b>Objective 2.4 Improve access to COVID-19 services and to maternal and child health care</b>		
Indicator 1: Births attended by skilled health staff (of whom from refugee women)	Achieved	<b>Mostly achieved</b>
Indicator 2: Number of pregnant women completing four antenatal visits to a health facility (of whom refugees)	Mostly achieved	
Indicator 3: Children 12-23 months fully immunized	Mostly achieved	
Indicator 4: Suspected cases of COVID-19 reported and investigated per approved protocol	Achieved	
Indicator 4: Target population fully vaccinated against COVID-19	Mostly achieved	
<b>Focus Area 3: Strengthen Economic Governance and Private Sector-led Growth</b>		
<b>Objective 3.1 Strengthen fiscal management</b>		
Indicator 1: Alignment between Medium-Term Expenditure Framework estimates and Annual Budget estimates in health and rural development sectors	Mostly achieved	<b>Mostly achieved</b>
Indicator 2: Improve public access to information, as measured by transmission of the budget execution bill (Projet de loi de reglement) for the preceding year to the Court of Accounts within the mandated timeframe (instances)	Achieved	
Indicator 3: Mine companies subjected to tax audits	Mostly achieved	
<b>Objective 3.2 Improve private sector participation in economic activities</b>		
Indicator 1: Number of investment climate reforms implemented	Achieved	<b>Achieved</b>

Indicator 2: Number of insolvency cases brought to the courts	Achieved	
Indicator 3: Field Development Plan and Development Concept for Grand Tortue Ahmeyim (GTA) validated and determined	Achieved	
Indicator 4: Average monthly retail price of one megabit mobile internet subscription	Achieved	

## Annex 2. Mauritania FY18-FY23 CPF Results Matrix Evaluation

Indicator	Baseline/ target	Status at CLR	Lessons Learned and Suggestions for the New CPF	WBG Program instruments
Focus Area 1: Promote an Economic Recovery and Transition to Diversified and Resilient Growth				
Objective 1.1. Improve the resilience and fisheries production of coastal communities – MOSTLY ACHIEVED				
<b>Indicator 1.</b> Volume of fresh fish exports (metric tons per year)	<b>Baseline:</b> 936 (2016) <b>Target:</b> 15,000 (end-2021)	<b>Achieved</b>  <b>Result:</b> 29,097 metric tons per year  <b>Source:</b> Nouadhibou Eco-Seafood Cluster Project (P151058) ICR, November 1, 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure continued alignment with / leveraging of donors already actively investing in the sector (European Union, Germany and Spain) and other donors expected to invest in the near future (i.e., African Development Bank).</li> <li>• Combined analytics and financing in the fisheries sector have demonstrated the value of an integrated approach to a less-crowded sector. This experience should be leveraged in redefining a One WBG approach to private sector investment promotion and development.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Lending:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nouadhibou Eco-Seafood Cluster Project (P151058)</li> <li>• West Africa Regional Fisheries Program (PRAO, P126773) and AF (P131327)</li> <li>• West Africa Coastal Areas Resilience Investment Project (WACA, P162337)</li> </ul> <p><b>ASA</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• West Africa Coastal Areas High-Level Platform (P166218)</li> </ul>
<b>Indicator 2.</b> Investments generated from responsible investors in fisheries sector (Amount, USD)	<b>Baseline:</b> 0 (2018) <b>Target:</b> US\$100 million (2022)	<b>Achieved</b>  <b>Result:</b> US\$216.7 million  <b>Source:</b> Nouadhibou Eco-Seafood Cluster Project (P151058) ICR, November 1, 2021		
<b>Indicator 3.</b> Share of fisheries management data published regularly and made publicly available	<b>Baseline:</b> 0 percent (2017) <b>Target:</b> 83 percent (2021)	<b>Achieved</b>  <b>Result:</b> 83 percent  <b>Source:</b> West Africa Regional Fisheries Program (PRAO, P126773) ICR, December 31, 2021		
<b>Indicator 4.</b> Number of households in targeted coastal areas with less	<b>Baseline:</b> 0 for both hazards (2017)	<b>Not achieved</b>		

exposure to erosion and flooding	<b>Target:</b> 4,879 (erosion); 41,581 (flooding) (2023)	<b>Result:</b> 0 households (erosion); 0 households (flooding)  <b>Source:</b> West Africa Coastal Areas Resilience Investment Project (WACA, P162337) ISR archived in February 2024 with data as of December 2023		
<p><b>Additional results and evidence:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Indicators 1-3:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Establishment of an innovative public-private dialogue mechanism in the fisheries sector (P151058 IEG ICR Review).</li> <li>○ Establishment of a clear strategy for fisheries development, including for the Nouadhibou free zone (P151058 IEG ICR Review).</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Indicator 4:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ By end-2024, for households with less exposure to erosion, the P162337 project is at 20.5 percent realization of the target, and for households with less exposure to flooding, at 72 percent realization of the target. 90-100 percent realization is expected for both by end-2025 (P162337 ISR November 2024).</li> <li>○ By December 2025, the P162337 project will have completed investments in (i) a protective barrier, rehabilitation and fixing of the dune ridge; (ii) fixing of all nine breaches; and (iii) rehabilitation of the coastal dune (P162337 ISR November 2024).</li> <li>○ By December 2025, the P162337 project will have contributed to: (i) construction of the national coastal observatory and early warning system, (ii) development of the draft bill on coastal law and draft bill for environmental and social impacts assessments (to be adopted during 2025), (iii) revival of the national multi-sectorial committee for coastal management; and (iv) transboundary activities with Senegal on the coastline diagnostic of the Delta of the Senegal River (P162337 ISR November 2024).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>				
<b>Objective 1.2. Increase agriculture and livestock production in the face of climate change – MOSTLY ACHIEVED</b>				
<b>Indicator 1.</b> Area provided with irrigation and drainage services (ha)	<b>Baseline:</b> 0 (2017) <b>Target:</b> 6,774 ha (2023)	<b>Achieved</b>  <b>Result:</b> 16,261 ha  <b>Sources:</b> 2,219 under P154482 ISR archived October 2023 (with data as of September 2023); 14,042 under P131323, ICR (with data as of June 2023)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Leverage the Global Challenge Program on Water Security</li> <li>• Ensure women have significant roles in community development associations, and receive other support from the associations, while often performing necessary</li> </ul>	<p><b>Lending:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mauritania Sustainable Landscape Mngt. Project under the SAWAP (P144183)</li> <li>• Regional Sahel Pastoralism Support Project I (P147674) and II (P173197)</li> <li>• Sahel Irrigation Initiative Support Project (P154482)</li> <li>• Senegal River Basin Climate Change Resilience Development Project (P131323)</li> </ul>
<b>Indicator 2.</b> Annual crop intensity in areas equipped by the project (percent)	<b>Baseline:</b> 0 percent (2017) <b>Target:</b> 120 percent (2023)	<b>Achieved</b>  <b>Result:</b> 120 percent		

		<p><b>Source:</b> Sahel Irrigation Initiative Support Project (P154482) project closing report (via PIU)</p>	activities, but generating less incomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>WACA Resilience Investment Project (P162337)</li> <li>Mauritania Agriculture Development and Innovation Project (P168847)</li> <li>AF Regional Sahel Pastoralism Support Project II (P173197) (food security response)</li> </ul> <p><b>ASAs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support to Mauritania Land Reform Policy (P161010)</li> <li>Mauritania: Dissemination of Land Sector Review (P169298)</li> <li>Sahel Climate Change Development Report (P177343)</li> <li>Resilience and Risk Assessment (P179470)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Indicator 3.</b> Land area under sustainable land management practices (ha)</p>	<p><b>Baseline:</b> 0 (2016) <b>Target:</b> 2,435,000 (2023) ha</p>	<p><b>Achieved</b></p> <p><b>Result:</b> 4,075,600 ha</p> <p><b>Sources:</b> P147674 ISR archived June 2022 &amp; P173197 ISR archived May 2023</p>		
<p><b>Indicator 4.</b> Number of small ruminants vaccinated and marked against Peste des petits ruminants</p>	<p><b>Baseline:</b> 0 (2020) <b>Target:</b> 15,000,000 (2023)</p>	<p><b>Partially achieved</b></p> <p><b>Result:</b> 4,000,000</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Regional Sahel Pastoralism Support Project II (P173197) ISR archived January 2024 (with data as of May 2023)</p>		
<p><b>Additional results and evidence:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Indicator 4:</b> By late 2024, PIU data indicated an increase to 6,420,000.</li> </ul>				
<p><b>Objective 1.3. Promote the development and resilience of productive cities and adjacent territories in the context of decentralization – PARTIALLY ACHIEVED</b></p>				
<p><b>Indicator 1.</b> Number of people provided with improved access to local services (disaggregated by women and refugees)</p>	<p><b>Baseline:</b> 0 (2020) <b>Target:</b> 50,000 (2023), of whom 25,000 women and 12,000 refugees</p>	<p><b>Partially achieved</b></p> <p><b>Result:</b> 4,700, of whom 2,350 women, 0 refugees</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Decentralization and Productive Intermediate Cities Support Project (P169332) (MOUDOUN), ISR archived November 2023 (with data as of 6 October 2023)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The highly participatory approach used in preparing service provision activities for the Mbera camp, under MOUDOUN, was complex and significantly delayed results in reaching refugee populations. Going forward, the time required to conduct these processes should be considered in the setting of any targets.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Lending:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local Government Development Program (PNIDDLE, P127543)</li> <li>Mauritania First Competition and Skills DPO (P167348)</li> <li>Decentralization and Productive Intermediate Cities Support Project (P169332) (MOUDOUN)</li> <li>Mauritania Water and Sanitation Sectoral Project (P167328)</li> <li>West Africa Regional Communications Infrastructure Program (WARCIP, P123093)</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The situation in the refugee zone is highly dynamic and WBG access is limited, resulting in a stronger emphasis on support to host communities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Second Mauritania PS, Digital, and Human Capital Reform DPO (P171238)</li> <li>Regional Electricity Access and BEST Project (P167569)</li> <li>Third Private Sector, Digital, and Human Capital Reform DPO (P171585)</li> </ul> <p><b>ASAs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enabling Government for Better Service Delivery (P172429)</li> <li>Mauritania Strategic Planning &amp; Delivery Unit (P173536)</li> <li>From rural towns to cities: Critical path to capture the economic potential of South Mauritania (P169371)</li> <li>Transport Policy Dialogue (P175136)</li> <li>INFRASAP (P176227)</li> <li>White Paper on Energy (P177345)</li> </ul>
<b>Indicator 2.</b> Number of electricity connections in project areas (including for refugees)	<b>Baseline:</b> 0 (2020) <b>Target:</b> 1,500 (2023), of whom 300 for refugees	<b>Not achieved</b> <b>Result:</b> 0  <b>Source:</b> Decentralization and Productive Intermediate Cities Support Project (P169332) (MOUDOUN) ISR, October 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The ambitious PPP approach to provision of electricity access generates significant implementation delays.</li> <li>Leverage the Global Challenge Program on energy access.</li> </ul>	
<b>Indicator 3.</b> Number of people provided with access to improved sanitation services (disaggregated by refugees and host communities)	<b>Baseline:</b> 0 (2020) <b>Target:</b> 10,000 (2023), of whom 5,000 refugees and 2,000 host communities	<b>Not achieved</b> <b>Result:</b> 0 <sup>28</sup>  <b>Source:</b> Water and Sanitation Sectoral Project (P167328), ISR archived June 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Factor in time taken to conduct preliminary infrastructure studies, prior to initiation of works, in the setting of targets.</li> </ul>	
<b>Indicator 4.</b> Number of people provided with access to improved water sources (disaggregated by host communities)	<b>Baseline:</b> 0 (2020) <b>Target:</b> 36,000 (2023), of whom 9,000 host communities	<b>Not achieved</b> <b>Result:</b> 0 <sup>29</sup>  <b>Source:</b> Water and Sanitation Sectoral Project (P167328), ISR archived June 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure continued alignment with AFD and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development as main partners.</li> </ul>	

<sup>28</sup> As per the Project Appraisal Document, “host communities” are Hodh Chargui and Hodh Gharbi.

<sup>29</sup> The project provides access to sanitation and water services (indicators 3 and 4) for (i) refugees, (ii) host communities, but also (iii) beneficiaries in other (non-host community) areas, hence this disaggregation that differs slightly from the wording of the indicator in the PLR.

<b>Indicator 5.</b> Percentage of rural households with access to the internet	<b>Baseline:</b> 18 percent <b>Target:</b> 35 percent (2023)	<b>Achieved</b>  <b>Result:</b> 34.45 percent  <b>Source:</b> Third Private Sector, Digital, and Human Capital Reform DPO (P171585), ICR, April 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Leverage the Global Challenge Program on Accelerating Digitalization to advance at scale and enable innovation and adoption of technology.</li> </ul>	
<b>Additional results and evidence:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Indicator 1:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By late 2024, the aggregate CPF target had been exceeded, reaching 138,450 people, of whom 69,000 women and 0 refugees (P169332 PIU data). Several contracts providing service to refugee areas were signed during 2024, and the disaggregated targets are expected to be reached during 2025.</li> <li>The MOUDOUN Project has broken new ground on solid waste management through the construction of two new landfills (first large-scale sanitary landfills in Mauritania in respect of international standards) and related policy work (new national strategy for solid waste management under preparation (P169332 December 2024 ISR).</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Indicator 2:</b> Implementation delays stemming from the ambitious PPP approach to electricity access have impacted achievement of this indicator. However, connections are expected to be rolled out during 2025 and 2026 given that the PPP approach will be abandoned and replaced by a traditional procurement approach (P169332 December 2024 ISR).</li> <li><b>Indicator 3:</b> Work on installing latrines for refugee communities was being initiated at the time of writing, with results expected during 2025. By late 2024, 1,000 people, of whom 0 refugees and 1,000 host communities, had been reached (P167328 PIU data).</li> <li><b>Indicator 4:</b> Work on access to water progressed notably in late 2023 and 2024, with results exceeding CPF targets by November 2024, reaching 101,150 people, of whom 2,580 host communities and 0 refugees, by November 2024 (P167328 PIU data).</li> <li><b>Other:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The MOUDOUN Project provided technical support to the Ministry of Urban Development on elaboration of the Urban Development and Construction Law, adopted by Parliament in 2024, and will now support implementation through technical decrees (P169332 May 2024 ISR).</li> <li>The MOUDOUN Project has helped increase municipal revenue by between 50-250 percent in the targeted eight municipalities through the use of various technologies and approaches (P169332 May 2024 ISR).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>				
<b>Focus Area 2: Build Human Capital for Inclusive Growth</b>				
<b>Objective 2.1. Increase coverage of social safety net system - ACHIEVED</b>				
<b>Indicator 1.</b> Geographic coverage of social protection program	<b>Baseline:</b> 6 moughataa (2017)	<b>Achieved</b>  <b>Result:</b> 57 moughataa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Partnerships (knowledge and financing) with other donors were</li> </ul>	<b>Lending:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mauritania COVID-19 Emergency DPO (P174155)</li> </ul>

	<b>Target:</b> 57 moughataa (all territory) (2022)	<b>Source:</b> Social Safety Net System Project II (P171125) June 2023 ISR		
<b>Indicator 2.</b> Number of households registered in the social registry	<b>Baseline:</b> 65,450 households (2018) <b>Target:</b> 200,000 households (2023)	<b>Achieved</b> <b>Result:</b> 225,855 households <b>Source:</b> Social Safety Net System Project II (P171125) June 2023 ISR	<p>instrumental in generating social protection results. Going forward, the new CPF should maintain partnerships with key actors (WFP, AFD) for continued harmonization and co-financing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Leverage the Global Challenge Program on food and nutrition security.</li> <li>• Integrate new PforR on social safety nets and economic inclusion.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mauritania First Competition and Skills DPO (P167348)</li> <li>• Mauritania Social Safety Net System Project I (P150430) and AF (P168232)</li> <li>• Second Mauritania PS, Digital, and Human Capital Reform DPO (P171238)</li> <li>• Mauritania Social Safety Net System Project II (P171125) and AF (P175778)</li> <li>• Third Private Sector, Digital, and Human Capital Reform DPO (P171585)</li> </ul> <p><b>ASAs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mauritania Returning Refugees and Host Communities Sustainable Livelihoods Assessment (P163928)</li> <li>• MR Social Inclusion and Access to the Poor (P161068)</li> <li>• Mauritania Adaptive Social Protection (P153182)</li> <li>• Mauritania Adaptive Social Protection Phase II (P171125)</li> <li>• Mauritania Poverty and Gender Assessment (P177392)</li> <li>• Human Capital Assessment (P180279)</li> </ul>
<b>Indicator 3.</b> Number of beneficiaries of regular social safety net program (of whom refugees)	<b>Baseline:</b> 79,000 individuals, of whom 0 refugees (2018) <b>Target:</b> 660,000 individuals, of whom 25,000 refugees (2023)	<b>Achieved</b> <b>Result:</b> 1,121,361, of whom 44,370 refugees <b>Source:</b> Social Safety Net System Project II (P171125) ISR archived June 2023		
<b>Indicator 4.</b> Share of women among direct beneficiaries (cash recipients) of the Social Transfer Program (percent)	<b>Baseline:</b> 69 percent (2017) <b>Target:</b> 80 percent (2022)	<b>Achieved</b> <b>Result:</b> 95 percent <b>Source:</b> Rapport Semestriel du Projet d'appui au Système de Filets Sociaux 2 (P171125), Semestre 2 - 2023		
<b>Indicator 5.</b> Percentage of individuals affected by climate-related shocks supported by an annual response plan <sup>30</sup>	<b>Baseline:</b> 0 percent (2018) <b>Target:</b> 30 percent (2023)	<b>Achieved</b> <b>Result:</b> 65 percent <b>Source:</b> Third Private Sector, Digital, and Human Capital Reform DPO 2022-2023 (P171585), ICR April		

<sup>30</sup> Of all affected individuals country wide.

		2024 (with data as of end-2022)		
<b>Objective 2.2. Increase access to and quality of general education – PARTIALLY ACHIEVED</b>				
<b>Indicator 1.</b> Average fourth-grade students score in Arabic, French, and mathematics	<b>Baseline:</b> 29.4 percent (2017) <b>Target:</b> 34.0 percent (2023)	<b>Achieved</b>  <b>Result:</b> 33.6 percent  <b>Source:</b> Basic Education Sector Support Project Phase 2 (P163143) ISR archived June 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Teacher competency tests proved to be overly sensitive, resulting in significant reluctance to participate, and discontinuation of the process. The results of the latest assessment, however, demonstrated a clear capacity building need that the GoM is proactively addressing through establishment of a hybrid teacher training mechanism.</li> <li>Integrate new PforR on education.</li> <li>Leverage the Global Partnership for Education.</li> </ul>	<b>Lending:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mauritania Basic Education Sector Support Project (P126902)</li> <li>Mauritania Skills Development Project (P118974)</li> <li>Mauritania First Competition and Skills DPO (P167348)</li> <li>Mauritania Basic Education Sector Support Project - Phase 2 (P163143)</li> <li>Second Mauritania PS, Digital, and Human Capital Reform DPO (P171238)</li> <li>Sahel Women Empowerment and Demographic Dividend Project (P150080) and AF (P171827)</li> <li>Third Private Sector, Digital, and Human Capital Reform DPO (P171585)</li> </ul> <b>ASAs:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Service Delivery Indicators in AFCF1 Countries (P164343)</li> <li>Mauritania Adaptive Social Protection (P153182)</li> <li>Public Expenditure Review (P174787)</li> <li>Mauritania Adaptive Social Protection Phase II (P173770)</li> <li>Mauritania Poverty and Gender Assessment (P177392)</li> </ul>
<b>Indicator 2.</b> Share of in-service teachers who score above the bar on a competency test and are fit to teach <sup>31</sup>	<b>Baseline:</b> 4 percent (2017) <b>Target:</b> 18 percent (2023)	<b>Partially achieved</b>  <b>Result:</b> 11 percent  <b>Source:</b> Service Delivery Indicators in Education Report, 2022		
<b>Indicator 3.</b> Effective transition rate from 6AF to 1AS for girls in project selected regions	<b>Baseline:</b> 57 percent (2017) <b>Target:</b> 62 percent (2023)	<b>Not achieved</b>  <b>Result:</b> 57 percent  <b>Source:</b> Basic Education Sector Support Project Phase 2 (P163143) ISR archived June 2023		
<b>Additional results and evidence:</b>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Indicator 2:</b> The Basic Education Sector Support Project provided policy advice to the GoM on establishing an efficient and sustainable hybrid teacher training model aimed at enhancing the quality of student learning, which has led to the development of a new multisectoral hybrid model</li> </ul>				

<sup>31</sup> It should be noted that, although not specified in the PLR, this indicator and baseline figure for 2017 refer to teacher competency in the subject of mathematics. The reported result therefore reflects progress only in the area of mathematics teaching.

for a more equitable, efficient, and sustainable teacher professional development system, supported by the Ministries in charge of Education, Digital Transformation, Civil Service, Finance, and Decentralization and Local Development (P163143 June 2024 ISR).

- **Indicator 3:** By December 2023, the target had been achieved, reaching 64 percent (P163143 December 2023 ISR).

**Objective 2.3. Improve employability, particularly of youth and women – NOT ACHIEVED**

<p><b>Indicator 1.</b> Youth benefitting from life skills and technical skills training and internships in employment after 6 months, of whom female (number)</p>	<p><b>Baseline:</b> 0 (2021) <b>Target:</b> 5,000, of whom female 2,500 (2023)</p>	<p><b>Not achieved</b><sup>32</sup> <b>Result:</b> 0 <b>Source:</b> Mauritania Youth Employability Project (P162916) ISR archived December 2023 (with data as of October 2023)</p>		<p><b>Lending:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mauritania Skills Development Project (P118974)</li> <li>• Sustainable Livelihoods for Returnees and Host Communities in the Senegal River Valley (P132998)</li> <li>• Mauritania First Competition and Skills DPO (P167348)</li> <li>• Mauritania Youth Employability Project (P162916)</li> <li>• Sahel Women Empowerment and Demographic Dividend Project (P150080)</li> <li>• Regional Sahel Pastoralism Support Project I (P147674) and II (P173197)</li> <li>• Second Mauritania PS, Digital, and Human Capital Reform DPO (P171238)</li> <li>• Third Private Sector, Digital, and Human Capital Reform DPO (P171585)</li> </ul> <p><b>ASAs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Service Delivery Indicators in AFCC1 Countries (P164343)</li> <li>• Support to Youth Entrepreneurship and Climate Change in Mauritania (P162125)</li> <li>• Enhancing Livelihoods for Vulnerable Youth in Mauritania (P166799)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Indicator 2.</b> Percent increase in income for beneficiaries benefiting from the economic inclusion program after 6 months (gender disaggregated)</p>	<p><b>Baseline:</b> 0 percent (2021) <b>Target:</b> 5 percent overall, including for women (2023)</p>	<p><b>Not achieved</b><sup>33</sup> <b>Result:</b> 0 percent <b>Source:</b> Mauritania Youth Employability Project (P162916) ISR archived December 2023 (with data as of October 2023)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Baseline income data is complex to collect. A more practical indicator is the number of beneficiaries having established an income-generating business (see Additional Evidence).</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Indicator 3.</b> Number of TVET graduates from institutions having signed performed contracts (gender disaggregated)</p>	<p><b>Baseline:</b> 0 (2018) <b>Target:</b> 4,500, of whom 45 percent women</p>	<p><b>Partially achieved</b> <b>Result:</b> 2,839, of whom 50.9 percent women <b>Source:</b> Mauritania First Competition and Skills DPO 2019-2020 (P167348) ICR, December 20, 2023</p>		

<sup>32</sup> Result is reported as zero given that extensive implementation delays resulted in an inability to measure outcomes “at six months” in mid-2024. Implementation is now on track. See additional results and evidence.

<sup>33</sup> Baseline income data is not available. As such, it is not possible to measure progress on this indicator.

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mauritania Poverty and Gender Assessment (P177392)</li> <li>• Human Capital Assessment</li> </ul>
<p><b>Additional results and evidence:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Indicators 1-2:</b> Under the Mauritania Youth Employability Project (P162916): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ By end-2023, 1,000 youth had received training in creation of micro-enterprises, and 1,144 youth were in training (PIU data).</li> <li>○ By end-2024, 9,618 youth, of which 5,770 women, had received micro-entrepreneurship training. Of those, 5718 had received a start-up grant and had launched their entrepreneurial activity (PIU Activity Report 2024).</li> <li>○ 13 percent of youth (10 percent for women) benefiting from life skills and technical skills training and internships were in employment after six months (PIU Activity Report 2024).</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Other:</b> Under the Supporting Gas Project Negotiations and Enhancing Institutional Capacities Project (P163563), support for vocational training in the oil and gas sector resulted in: i) the creation of the School of Technical Education and Vocational Training of Mines, Oil and Gas in Nouakchott in 2021. By early 2024, the institute had trained 90 students in diverse fields; and ii) enabled vocational training for more than 8000 students during the Covid pandemic through a dedicated IT platform. In addition, support to technical training resulted in i) the establishment of École Supérieure Polytechnique as an educational institution for engineers specialized in the energy sector; ii) advanced training and degrees from several engineering schools, including in France and Morocco, for over 30 students, 61 percent of whom have successfully completed their studies and are working in Mauritania (P163563 draft ICR).</li> </ul>				
<b>Objective 2.4. Improve access to COVID-19 services and to maternal and child health care – MOSTLY ACHIEVED</b>				
<b>Indicator 1.</b> Births attended by skilled health staff (of whom from refugee women)	<b>Baseline:</b> 0 (2017) <b>Target:</b> 135,360, of whom 6,960 from refugee women	<b>Achieved</b> <b>Result:</b> 131,832, of whom 3,197 refugee women <b>Source:</b> Health System Support Project (P156165) ISR archived June 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A long-term, programmatic approach was key in enabling demonstrative pilots and subsequent geographical scaling of health interventions, in alignment with national-level GoM strategies.</li> <li>• Activities to enhance health care quality, and activities to stimulate demand for such care, have been mutually reinforcing.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Lending:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mauritania COVID-19 Emergency DPO (P174155)</li> <li>• Sahel Women Empowerment and Demographic Dividend Project (P150080)</li> <li>• Mauritania Water and Sanitation Sectoral Project (P167328)</li> <li>• Health System Support Project (P156165) and AF (P170585)</li> <li>• Mauritania COVID-19 Strategic Preparedness and Response Project (P173837), first AF (P176526), and second AF (P178100)</li> <li>• Mauritania REDISSE (P176646)</li> </ul> <p><b>ASAs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Human Capital Assessment</li> </ul>
<b>Indicator 2.</b> Number of pregnant women completing four antenatal visits to a health facility (of whom refugees)	<b>Baseline:</b> 0 (2017) <b>Target:</b> 92,340, of whom 5,890 refugees (2023)	<b>Mostly achieved</b> <b>Result:</b> 58,546, of whom 1,640 refugees <b>Source:</b> Health System Support Project (P156165) ISR archived June 2023		
<b>Indicator 3.</b> Children 12-23 months fully immunized	<b>Baseline:</b> 0 (2017)	<b>Mostly achieved</b> <i>(aggregate target)</i>		

	<b>Target:</b> 117,470, of whom 5,820 refugees (2023)	<i>achieved; disaggregated target mostly achieved</i>  <b>Result:</b> 174,536, of whom 3,556 refugees  <b>Source:</b> Health System Support Project (P156165) ISR archived June 2023		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mauritania Poverty and Gender Assessment (P177392)</li> </ul>
<b>Indicator 4.</b> Suspected cases of COVID-19 reported and investigated per approved protocol	<b>Baseline:</b> 0 percent (2020) <b>Target:</b> 100 percent (2023)	<b>Achieved</b>  <b>Result:</b> 100 percent  <b>Source:</b> Mauritania COVID-19 Strategic Preparedness and Response Project (P173837), ISR archived June 2023		
<b>Indicator 5.</b> Target population fully vaccinated against COVID-19 <sup>34</sup>	<b>Baseline:</b> 0 percent (2021) <b>Target:</b> 60 percent (2023)	<b>Mostly achieved</b>  <b>Result:</b> 53 percent  <b>Source:</b> Mauritania COVID-19 Strategic Preparedness and Response Project (P173837), ISR archived June 2023 (with data as of May 2023)		
<b>Focus Area 3: Strengthen Economic Governance and Private Sector-led Growth</b>				
<b>Objective 3.1. Strengthen fiscal management – MOSTLY ACHIEVED</b>				

<sup>34</sup> Where the “target population” is “all the population age 12 and above”.

<p><b>Indicator 1.</b> Alignment between Medium-Term Expenditure Framework estimates and Annual Budget estimates in health and rural development sectors</p>	<p><b>Baseline:</b> No alignment (2017) <b>Target:</b> 95 percent (2022)</p>	<p><b>Mostly achieved</b><sup>35</sup></p> <p><b>Result:</b> 89.7 percent alignment completed</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Public Sector Governance Project (P146804) ICR, December 2022</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Changes in GoM approaches to recording and presenting data impacted accurate measurement of results.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Lending:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mauritania Fiscal Consolidation and Private Sector Support DPO (P163057)</li> <li>Mauritania First Competition and Skills DPO (P167348)</li> <li>Mauritania COVID-19 Emergency DPO (P174155)</li> <li>Supporting Gas Project Negotiations and Enhancing Institutional Capacities (P163563)</li> <li>Second Mauritania PS, Digital, and Human Capital Reform DPO (P171238)</li> <li>Third Private Sector, Digital, and Human Capital Reform DPO (P171585)</li> <li>Regional Statistics Project</li> <li>Public Sector Governance Project (P146804)</li> </ul> <p><b>ASAs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mauritania Modernization of Payment Systems (P160172)</li> <li>Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing National Risk Assessment (P167024)</li> <li>Mauritania Economic Updates: 2nd edition (P170965), 3rd Edition (P171697), 4<sup>th</sup> Edition (P174788)</li> <li>Mauritania Country Economic Memorandum (P168429)</li> <li>Enabling Government for Better Service Delivery (P172429)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Indicator 2.</b> Improve public access to information, as measured by transmission of the budget execution bill (Projet de loi de reglement) for the preceding year to the Court of Accounts within the mandated timeframe (instances)</p>	<p><b>Baseline:</b> 3 (2017) <b>Target:</b> 6 (2023)</p>	<p><b>Achieved</b></p> <p><b>Result:</b> 7 (timely transmission every year since 2018)</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Public Sector Governance Project (P146804) ICR, December 2022</p>		
<p><b>Indicator 3.</b> Mine companies subjected to tax audits</p>	<p><b>Baseline:</b> 61 percent (2018) <b>Target:</b> 100 percent (2022)</p>	<p><b>Mostly achieved</b></p> <p><b>Result:</b> 86 percent (2022)<sup>36</sup></p> <p><b>Source:</b> Public Sector Governance Project (P146804) ICR, December 2022</p>		

<sup>35</sup> Delays in implementation of the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (first applied in 2023 only) and a change in data presentation in the Open Budget Portal in 2021, prevent accurate measurement of results on this indicator. However, based on budget execution rates for 2022 for the health sector (97 percent) and rural development (66 percent) sectors, positive progress can be said to have been made in aligning expenditures with budgets. Based on BOOST data, accessed July 2024.

<sup>36</sup> Latest data available.

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mauritania Strategic Planning &amp; Delivery Unit (P173536) and Follow-on (P174680)</li> <li>• Analysis on Contingent Liabilities and Fiscal Risks of the Government of Mauritania (P172549)</li> <li>• Mauritania Public Expenditure Review 2021 (P174787)</li> <li>• White Paper on Energy (P177345)</li> </ul>
<b>Additional results and evidence:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fiscal management and transparency were strengthened by the preparation and publication of tax expenditure reports, a medium-term debt strategy, and annual fiscal risks assessments.</li> <li>• Indicator 3: EITI Annual Report 2022 (report on transparency in extractive industries) (<a href="https://eiti.org/sites/default/files/2023-10/Rapport2022_2.pdf">https://eiti.org/sites/default/files/2023-10/Rapport2022_2.pdf</a>)</li> </ul>				
<b>Objective 3.2. Improve private sector participation in economic activities – ACHIEVED</b>				
<b>Indicator 1.</b> Number of investment climate reforms implemented	<b>Baseline:</b> 0 (2017) <b>Target:</b> 14 (2023)	<b>Achieved</b>  <b>Result:</b> 16  <b>Source:</b> Nouadhibou Eco-Seafood Cluster Project (P151058) ICR, June 1, 2022; IFC IC Advisory (601022) PCR, March 2021		<b>Lending:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mauritania Fiscal Consolidation and Private Sector Support DPO (P163057)</li> <li>• Mauritania First Competition and Skills DPO (P167348)</li> <li>• Mauritania COVID-19 Emergency DPO (P174155)</li> <li>• West Africa Regional Communications Infra. Program (P123093)</li> <li>• Supporting Gas Project Negotiations and Enhancing Institutional Capacities (P163563)</li> <li>• Second Mauritania PS, Digital, and Human Capital Reform DPO (P171238)</li> <li>• Third Private Sector, Digital, and Human Capital Reform DPO (P171585)</li> <li>• Harmonizing and Improving Statistics in West and Central Africa - Series of Projects 1 (P178497)</li> </ul>
<b>Indicator 2.</b> Number of insolvency cases brought to the courts	<b>Baseline:</b> 2 (2017) <b>Target:</b> 7 (2023)	<b>Achieved</b>  <b>Result:</b> 9  <b>Source:</b> ICR for the First, Second, and Third Multi-Structural Sectoral reforms Development Policy Financing Operations, April 25, 2024; IFC IC Advisory (601022) PCR, March 2021		
<b>Indicator 3.</b> Field Development Plan and Development Concept for	<b>Baseline:</b> No (2017) <b>Target:</b> Yes (2022)	<b>Achieved</b>  <b>Result:</b> Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Having led critical analytical work, the WBG is well positioned</li> </ul>	

Grand Tortue Ahmeyim (GTA) validated and determined		<p><b>Source:</b> Supporting Gas Project Negotiations and Enhancing Institutional Capacities (P163563) ISR, May 2023</p>	<p>to lead on this agenda under the new CPF.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Leverage the Energy Global Challenge Program to help the GoM establish required capacities and financing.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>West Africa Regional Digital Integration Project (P176932)</li> <li>Nouadhibou Eco-Seafood Cluster Project (P151058)</li> </ul> <p><b>ASAs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing National Risk Assessment (P167024)</li> <li>Mauritania Economic Updates: 2nd edition (P170965), 3rd Edition (P171697), 4th Edition (P174788)</li> <li>Mauritania Country Economic Memorandum (P168429)</li> <li>Enabling Government for Better Service Delivery (P172429)</li> <li>White Paper on Energy (P177345)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Indicator 4.</b> Average monthly retail price of one-megabit mobile internet subscription</p>	<p><b>Baseline:</b> US\$2.3 (2018) <b>Target:</b> US\$1.0 (2023)</p>	<p><b>Achieved</b></p> <p><b>Result:</b> US\$1.1</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Third Private Sector, Digital, and Human Capital Reform DPO 2022-2023 (P171585), ICR, April 2024. Result from 2023.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Leverage the Global Challenge Program on Accelerating Digitalization.</li> </ul>	<p><b>IFC Operations:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TIVISKI SARL (33704) (approved June 2014)</li> <li>GTST Mauritania (41069) (2018 and 2023)</li> </ul> <p><b>IFC Advisory:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Green Nouadhibou (600598) (approved September 2015)</li> <li>Mauritania IC Advisory (601022) (approved October 2017)</li> </ul> <p><b>MIGA Guarantees</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tasiast Gold Mine (13481) (approved FY18)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Additional results and evidence:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>With the launch of the IFC's Global Trade Finance Program, a trade finance guarantee facility of up to US\$10 million was signed with the <i>Banque Populaire de Mauritanie</i> to support scaling of its trade finance operations and to help businesses in Mauritania finance the import and export of essential goods (<a href="https://www.ifc.org/en/pressroom/2023/ifc-partners-with-banque-populaire-de-mauritanie-to-boost-trade-finance-in-mauritania">https://www.ifc.org/en/pressroom/2023/ifc-partners-with-banque-populaire-de-mauritanie-to-boost-trade-finance-in-mauritania</a>).</li> </ul>				

- IFC advisory promoted inclusive entrepreneurship and increased revenues among beneficiary companies (IFC IC Advisory (601022) PCR, March 2021).
- The MIGA guarantee to Kinross Gold Corporation of Canada contributed to attract foreign investments into Mauritania for the expansion and modernization of the Tasiast gold mine, therefore contributing to increasing private sector participation in economic activities, demonstrating the potential of Mauritania as a business environment conducive of foreign investments and long-term projects, boosting government revenues and supporting job creation. In 2023, the Tasiast Gold Mine directly employed more than 1,600 people, purchased more than US\$220 million worth of goods and services from local suppliers, and paid more than US\$150 million to the GoM (Kinross Gold Corporation 2023 ESG Report, [https://s2.q4cdn.com/496390694/files/doc\\_downloads/sustainability/2024/Kinross-Gold-2023-Sustainability-Report-Final.pdf](https://s2.q4cdn.com/496390694/files/doc_downloads/sustainability/2024/Kinross-Gold-2023-Sustainability-Report-Final.pdf))
- An Oil, Gas and Electricity Master Plan was developed (2022), which helps articulate how offshore gas development could benefit domestic power generation and local industries (P163563 June 2023 ISR).
- A web-based Local Content Management Portal (Matching Platform) was developed that connects oil and mining operators in Mauritania with local content players, bringing shared information and increased transparency to the marketplace (P163563 draft ICR).
- A feasibility study was conducted for the establishment of a dedicated hydrocarbon services zone to develop the local oilfield services sector and related activities, leading the GoM to launch a public-private partnership tender for the service zone (P163563 draft ICR).

### Annex 3. IDA/IBRD Lending Program FY18-24 Planned Vs Actual

FY	Planned Lending	IDA Comm. (US\$m)	Actual Lending	IDA Comm (US\$m)
<b>FY18</b>	2 <sup>nd</sup> Fiscal Consolidation and Private Sector Support DPO	26.0	2 <sup>nd</sup> Fiscal Consolidation and Private Sector Support DPO (P163057)	26.0
	Supporting Gas Project Negotiations and Enhancing Institutional Capacities TA	20.0	Supporting Gas Project Negotiations and Enhancing Institutional Capacities (P163563)	20.0
	Public Sector Governance AF	10.0	[Moved to FY19]	0.0
		8.0		25.0
	<i>Sahel Regional Irrigation Initiative Support</i>	10.0	<i>Sahel Irrigation Initiative Support Project (P154482)</i>	20.0
	<i>West Africa Coastal Resilience Investment</i>	10.0	<i>West Africa Coastal Resilience Investment (P162337)</i>	20.0
	<i>REDISSE</i>		<i>REDISSE (P161163)</i>	
<b>FY19</b>	Nouadhibou Eco-Seafood Cluster AF	8.0	Nouadhibou Eco-Seafood Cluster AF (P163645)	8.0
	New DPO Series (first operation)	30.0	[Moved to FY20]	0.0
	Education Sector Support Project	25.0	[Moved to FY20]	0.0
	Agriculture and Livelihood Project	20.0	[Moved to FY 22]	0.0
			<b>Public Sector Governance AF (P165501)</b>	<b>14.5</b>
<b>FY20</b>	DPO Series (second operation)	30.0	[Moved to FY22]	0.0
	Productive and Resilient Cities Project	25.0	Decentralization and Productive Intermediate Cities Support Project (P169332)	66.0
	Employment and Youth Project	TBD	[Moved to FY21]	50.0
			Mauritania First Competition and Skills DPO (P167348)	44.0
			Water and Sanitation Sectoral Project (P167328)	45.0
			Social Safety Net System Project II (P171125)	23.0
			<b>Health System Support AF</b>	<b>60.0</b>
			<b><i>Sahel Women's Empowerment and Demographics Project (P150080)</i></b>	<b>5.2</b>
		<b><i>Mauritania COVID-19 Strategic Preparedness and Response Project (P173837)</i></b>		
<b>FY21</b>	DPO Series (third operation)	30	[Moved to FY22]	0.0
	<i>Rural Energy</i>	TBD	<i>ECOWAS Regional Access Project (P170599)</i>	90.0
	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation	TBD	[Moved to FY20]	0.0
	Social Safety Net System	TBD	[Moved to FY20]	0.0
			Mauritania Basic Education Sector Support Project	40.0
			Mauritania Youth Employability Project	40.0

		(P162916) Mauritania COVID-19 Emergency DPO (P174155) <b>Mauritania COVID-19 Strategic Preparedness and Response Project AF1 (P176526)</b> <b>Regional Sahel Pastoralism Support Project II (P173197)</b>	<b>70.0</b> <b>15.0</b> <b>40.0</b>
<b>FY22</b>		Mauritania Second Competition and Skills DPO (P171238) <b>Mauritania COVID-19 Strategic Preparedness and Response Project AF2 (P178100)</b> <b>AF PRAPS II</b>	30.0 <b>20.0</b> 42.0
<b>FY23</b>		Mauritania Third Private Sector, Digital, and Human Capital Reform DPO Regional Statistics Project Mauritania Agriculture and Innovation Project (P168847)	30.0 45.0 50.0
<b>FY24<sup>37</sup></b>		AF-Mauritania Youth Employability Project (P181070) AF-Decentralization and Productive Intermediate Cities Support Project (P181311) Mauritania First Fiscal Management and Resilience DPF (P179263) Health System Support Project-INAYA-II (P179558) AF- Social Safety Net System Project II (P181523) West Africa Regional Digital Integration Project (P176932) Senegal River Valley Development and Resilience Project (P179449)	15.0 25.0 48.0 52.0 26.0 60.0 45.0
<b>Total Commitment</b>	252		<b>1,209.7</b> <i>(including RI RSW)</i>

<sup>37</sup> Included given continuation of CPF during preparation of subsequent CPF.

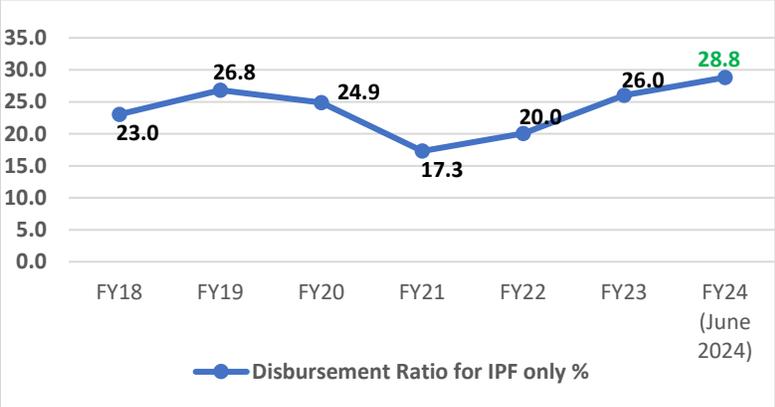
#### Annex 4. WBG Mauritania Portfolio and Disbursement Performance FY18-24<sup>38</sup>

Project name	World Bank Approval Date	Closing Date	Net Comm. Amt. - Total (US\$M)	DO	IP
<b>National</b>					
MR - Skills Dev. Support Project (FY11)	4/26/2011	12/31/2017	27.3	MS	MS
MR-Local Government Development Program	6/18/2013	6/30/2019	25	S	S
MR-Basic Educ Sect Sup Proj (BESSP)	2/6/2014	11/30/2018	12.4	MS	MS
Sustainable Landscape Management Project	8/4/2015	1/31/2021	4.81	S	MS
Mauritania Social Safety Net System	5/14/2015	10/31/2020	15	S	S
Nouadhibou Eco-Seafood Cluster Project	3/24/2016	11/1/2021	15.75	MS	MU
MR Public Sector Governance Project	3/28/2016	12/31/2022	24.8	MS	MS
INAYA	5/19/2017	12/31/2023	40	S	S
MR-Gas Project Negotiations & Inst Cap.	3/16/2018	3/22/2024	20	S	S
Social Safety Net System Project II	3/10/2020	6/30/2026	45	S	S
Decentralization & Productive Cities	3/30/2020	12/31/2027	91	MS	MS
Water and Sanitation Sectoral Project	3/30/2020	11/30/2025	44	MS	S
Mauritania COVID-19 Project	4/2/2020	12/31/2024	40	MS	MS
MR Basic Educ. Sector Support Project 2	10/29/2020	10/31/2025	40	MS	MS
Mauritania Youth Employability Project	6/18/2021	6/30/2026	40	MS	MS
Mauritania Agriculture Development and Innovation Support Project	11/17/2022	6/30/2028	50	MS	MS
Mauritania Health System Support Project	3/21/2024	6/30/2029	52	S	S
<b>Regional</b>					
West Africa Regional Communications Infrastructure Project - APL 2	5/30/2013	11/30/2021	30	MS	MS
Senegal River Basin Climate Change Resilience Development Project	12/5/2013	12/30/2022	71	S	MS
Sahel Women's Empowerment and Demographics Project	12/18/2014	12/31/2024	75	S	MS
West Africa Region Fisheries Program AF Guinea, Sierra Leone & Liberia	3/16/2015	2/28/2022	12	MS	MS
West Africa - Mauritania Fish. APL	3/16/2015	2/28/2022	7	MS	MS
Regional Sahel Pastoralism Support Project	5/26/2015	12/31/2021	45	MS	MS

<sup>38</sup> Projects with implementation or preparation conducted during the CPF period. Ratings indicated here are taken from ICRs (closed projects) or most recent ISRs (active projects).

Sahel Irrigation Initiative Support Project	12/5/2017	3/31/2024	25	MS	MS
West Africa Coastal Areas Resilience Investment Project	4/9/2018	12/31/2026	20	MS	MS
Regional Disease Surveillance Systems Enhancement (REDISSE) Phase III	5/7/2018	3/31/2024	20	MS	MS
Regional Sahel Pastoralism Support Project II	3/30/2021	12/31/2027	87	S	S
Regional Electricity Access and BEST Project	6/10/2021	12/31/2026	90	S	S
Harmonizing and Improving Statistics in West and Central Africa - Series of Projects 1 (HISWACA - SOP 1)	5/11/2023	12/15/2028	45	S	S
Digital Transformation for Africa/ Western Africa Regional Digital Integration Program SOP1	11/30/2023	12/29/2028	60	S	S
Senegal River Valley Development and Resilience Project	2/13/2024	2/28/2029	45	MS	MS

Figure 1. Disbursement ratio, FY18 to June 2024



## Annex 5. IFC Committed and Outstanding portfolio FY18-24

### A. IFC Investments FY18-24 (US\$ Million)

FY	Sum of IFC Long Term Financing (LTF) Own Account	Sum of Core Mobilization	Sum of Total LTF (excl. MIGA)
2018	40	-	40
2020	97	403	500
2021	40	175	215
2022	40	190	230
2023	50	340	390
2024	17	-	17
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>1,253</b>	<b>1,709</b>

### B. IFC Advisory Services Portfolio FY18-24 (US\$)

<b>Financial Institutions Group</b>	<b>1,900,000</b>
BMI Risk Management	330,000
BPM Risk Management	220,000
Improving credit reporting systems in Mauritania	800,000
Mauritania Microfinance CB Program	550,000
<b>Infrastructure</b>	<b>513,319</b>
Tasiast Advisory and TA	513,319
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2,413,319</b>

## Annex 6. MIGA Committed and Outstanding portfolio FY18-24

FY	Project	Effective Date	Expiry Date	Outstanding Gross Exposure (USD)	Description
FY18	Tasiast Gold Mine	Jan-18	Jan-33	300,000,000	The project consisted of the expansion and modernization of the Tasiast gold mine for improved operating efficiencies and reduced operating costs.
<b>Total Portfolio</b>				<b>300,000,000</b>	