

Mauritania

Multi-year Strategy 2024 – 2026



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1.1 Executive Summary

Given the rising political instability in Mali, impacts of climate change and persisting humanitarian challenges in the Sahel region, the refugee population in Mauritania reached 200,000 in January 2024. UNHCR has therefore revised its estimation of the refugee and asylum-seeker population in Mauritania in 2026 from 170,000 to 257,000. The revised 2024-2026 Multi-Year Planning retains UNHCR's ability to effectively respond to higher refugee influxes, should political upheavals continue.

Budget allocation was prioritized according to the most critical issues faced by displaced and host communities, namely acute food insecurity and poverty, limited access to WASH, protection, employment services and inclusion in national systems. Despite challenges, the government has maintained an open-door policy and a favorable protection environment to forcibly displaced populations.

UNHCR's vision for 2024-2026 recognizes all forcibly displaced and stateless people in Mauritania, regardless of their location and vulnerability, as having the potential to thrive and contribute positively to their environment and local communities. As such, components of UNHCR's strategy directly contribute to the government's overall development strategy (Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Shared Prosperity - SCAPP), UNSDCF's objectives and the joint UN vision for Hodh Chargui.

Ensuring the protection of forcibly displaced people remains a priority, particularly through enhanced documentation, ratification of the 1961 Convention on Prevention of Statelessness and the enactment of a national asylum bill. The assumption is that ratification and the establishment of a national asylum system will build a solid foundation for the realization of displaced and stateless persons' rights; while documentation will facilitate their access to national services.

Along these lines, UNHCR will focus its assistance on easing the pressure on national healthcare, WASH and social protection services, in alignment with Global Compact Refugees (GCR) objective 1 (ease the pressure on host countries). UNHCR will strengthen partnerships with development actors and the private sector, as well as the capacity of governmental and community-based structures. With this approach, UNHCR aims to equip central and local authorities to gradually take over service delivery across the country and prevent tensions between host and displaced communities, resulting from the sharp increase of refugees in the country and consequent strain in natural resources.

By empowering displaced and stateless people through education and livelihood opportunities, UNHCR seeks to promote their autonomy and resilience, realize its collaborative nexus approach and contribute to GCR objective 2 (enhance refugee self-reliance). UNHCR will, therefore, invest in growing human capital (both displaced and host communities), community leadership, cash-based interventions and development-focused, peace-reinforcing and climate-adapted solutions co-designed with refugee and host communities.

Green jobs and initiatives in Hodh Chargui will also be prioritized as means to promote resilience to environmental shocks and prevent future displacement and onward movements. These efforts will indirectly contribute to GCR objective 4 (support conditions in countries of origin for return in safety and dignity) by addressing root causes of displacement and ensuring refugees are equipped with skills to rebuild their country once conditions to safe and dignified return are reached.

Given the limited prospects for return and resettlement, UNHCR continues to advocate for more resettlement places, and support inclusion of displaced populations in national systems and transformation of Mbera camp in a human settlement, in accordance with Mauritania's pledges at the Global Refugee Forum.

1.2 Situation Analysis

For several years, the Sahel region has experienced protracted and severe humanitarian crises compounded by the socio-economic effects of COVID-19, climate change and the war in Ukraine. While surrounding countries have faced political upheaval, a rise in radicalization and internal conflicts, Mauritania has remained politically stable, and continues hosting a growing refugee population (from 74,000 in 2016 to over 200,000 in February 2024), mainly from Mali. Women and children make up 55% and 58% respectively of the refugee population in Hodh Chargui (Mauritania's southeastern border region with Mali).

In 2023, around 55,000 individuals crossed the border from Mali into Mauritania, with some 14,000 refugees settling in Mbera Camp and 41,000 spontaneously settling outside of the camp, in Hodh Chargui. The influx continued in the beginning of 2024 with almost 20,000 new arrivals being reported in January and February, bringing the total estimated refugee population in Hodh Chargui alone to 187,000 people, and leading to the declaration of a L1 emergency by UNHCR.

With the sharp influx of refugees spontaneously settling in several villages widespread in Hodh Chargui, UNHCR and its partners have adapted the refugee response in the region to ensure both in and out of camp refugees and host communities benefit from sustainable humanitarian and development interventions implemented in close collaboration with local authorities. UNHCR estimates that Mauritania will host 253,000 displaced and stateless persons by the end of 2025.

Through the Refugee Coordination Model (RCM), a Refugee Response Plan (RRP) has been developed in close collaboration with authorities and partners to ensure a coordinated and harmonized response to the sharp increase of Malian refugees in Hodh Chargui. The out-of-camp response takes into account the density and vulnerability of refugee and host populations in Hodh Chargui through area- and community-based approaches, while preserving natural resources and promoting peaceful coexistence between both communities. Enhanced support from the international community is, therefore, urgently needed not only to resource an effective emergency humanitarian response but also to ensure that resilience gains through development and national investments in basic services are not lost.

UNHCR works closely with the Mauritanian government to protect, assist, empower and include displaced persons. In alignment with the RRP, UNHCR's strategy is articulated around two levels of interventions: core humanitarian interventions aiming to respond to emergency needs of displaced and stateless persons and safeguard their rights; and development activities aiming at promoting peaceful coexistence, refugee inclusion in local systems and their empowerment to find long-term solutions.

UNHCR's strategy is directly aligned with the significant pledges made by the Government of Mauritania at the 2023 Global Refugee Forum (GRF), which indicate Mauritania's commitment to refugee inclusion, in alignment with its national Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Shared Prosperity (SCAPP) for 2016-2030. Mauritania's pledges include the adoption of a national asylum law, the documentation of refugees, their inclusion in healthcare, education, employment and social protection national systems on par with nationals, and the transformation of Mbera Camp into a climate-resilient human settlement. At the High-Level Segment on Statelessness (HLS), Mauritania also pledged to document all children born in Mauritania and to ratify the 1961 Convention on the Prevention of Statelessness.

While GRF inclusion pledges have built a solid foundation for UNHCR's collaboration and advocacy with relevant line ministries, steps to implement Mauritania's pledges on Statelessness (birth certificates and ratification of the 1961 Convention on the Prevention of Statelessness) and to adopt a comprehensive national asylum law have not been taken so far.

Pending a functioning asylum system, UNHCR conducts Refugee Status Determination (RSD), supports the government in the issuance of refugee status certificates, and

collaborates with local actors to maximize displaced persons' access to legal aid. UNHCR has unhindered access to asylum-seekers and refugees, including in detention facilities.

UNHCR continues engaging with the government to ensure the protection of displaced individuals through an inclusive age gender diversity sensitive approach in its emergency and resilience responses in and out of Mbera camp, with a view to strengthening the protection of women, children and people with specific needs. Gender mainstreaming and gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention and response also remain a priority.

Limited awareness of children's rights and the continued economic hardship faced by refugee populations in the country expose young girls and boys in the camp to heightened protection risks. Through collaboration with other UN agencies, central and regional authorities, UNHCR will continue to enhance effectiveness of identification and referral of child protection cases by 2026. An emphasis on birth registration for refugee children will be made in accordance with the upcoming joint UNHCR-UNICEF action plan to address childhood statelessness in Mauritania.

Community empowerment and accountability to affected populations also remain a priority for UNHCR, as translated into UNHCR's efforts to strengthen communication with communities through the capacity strengthening of community-based structures, the establishment of a protection desk in Nouakchott and the future implementation of the Refugee Assistance Integrated System (RAIS) in Mauritania. Mental health and psychosocial support opportunities will be strengthened in both urban and rural settings. In Hodh Chargui, the needs for enhanced support have become evident, as new arrivals have consistently reported exposure to violence and trauma prior to their departure from Mali.

Mauritania is a Sahelian country that has historically been affected by desertification and drought. The sharp increase of presence of refugees in the south-eastern of the Hodh Chargui has also increased pressure on local sources of water, fuelwood and grazing land. As a result of the influx of 2023, site planning and decongestion of the camp have become a priority for UNHCR in Mauritania. In 2024, the camp population reached over 110,000 individuals, while the camp has been originally planned for 70,000 inhabitants. The development of more sustainable housing and urbanization of the camp within the larger territorial planning for Bassiknou are, therefore, a crucial need.

In terms of refugee inclusion in national systems, main achievements have been made in the sectors of health and social protection, while concrete steps have also been taken in sectors such as WASH and education. Regarding healthcare services, UNHCR enhanced partnerships with institutions in urban areas and supported the government to integrate healthcare services in the camp into the national health system since 2020

(WB IDA 18 funding). To achieve sustainability, UNHCR plans to gradually introduce user pay services and decrease financing from humanitarian organizations in the sector.

Access to quality education also remains a challenge as many schools face teacher absenteeism, lack of WASH facilities and overcrowded classrooms. With the support of UNESCO-IIEP, and through work with the Ministry of Education, UNHCR ensured the inclusion of refugees in the national development plan for the education sector (PNDSE III) and is currently working with partners on the transition from education in emergencies to effective inclusion of refugees in the national education system (transition from the Malian to the Mauritanian curriculum in the camp).

The variety of economic activities in Mbera camp will continued to be favored by the implementation of cash-based intervention activities. As access to formal jobs is yet to become a reality (14% of employment rate in Mbera camp), UNHCR also plans to increase investment in livelihood programmes in parallel to its emergency response, by building the capacity of key partners and fostering engagement of specialized actors, such as the private sector. Green jobs and the development of value chains that protect and restore lands and maximize the use of green energy will be prioritized, as per the 2027 UN Vision for Hodh Chargui.

In addition to the emergency situation in Hodh Chargui, Mauritania is increasingly facing mixed movements along its coastal cities. As of October 2024, over 5,000 individuals have been disembarked or intercepted in Nouadhibou. Collaboration with other UN agencies and National human rights actors remains critical to ensure UNHCR's access to persons in need of international protection and will be further strengthened to prevent detention and refoulement of forcibly displaced persons.

Moving forward, more investment in sustainable humanitarian and development interventions through multi-year financing are needed to strengthen protection and solutions for refugees in Mauritania, as conditions for large-scale returns are not conducive and resettlement places remain scarce.

For instance, UNHCR facilitated the voluntarily return of only 3 refugees and the resettlement of 108 individuals in 2023. If equitable burden- and responsibility-sharing is to become a reality, as envisioned in the GCR, the international community must scale up its development and humanitarian interventions in the country and increase the number of resettlement and complementary pathways.

1.3 Fair Access and Representation

Given the political instability, impacts of climate change and persisting humanitarian challenges in the Sahel region, UNHCR estimates an increase in the refugee population in Mauritania from 170,000 in 2023 to 246,000 in 2026. The 2024-2026 Multi-Year Planning therefore outlines UNHCR's plans to effectively respond to refugee influxes from Mali due to the volatile situation in the country, and in the Sahel generally. Budget allocation was prioritized according to the most critical issues faced by refugees, asylum-seekers and host communities focusing on protection, acute food insecurity and poverty, limited access to WASH, self-reliance and solutions. Despite challenges, the government has maintained an open-door policy and a favorable protection environment for forcibly displaced populations, making significant efforts towards refugee inclusion.

UNHCR's vision for this period recognizes all forcibly displaced and stateless people in Mauritania, regardless of their location and vulnerability, as having the potential to thrive and contribute positively to their environment and local communities. As such, components of UNHCR's strategy directly contribute to the government's overall development strategy (Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Shared Prosperity/SCAPP), the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) objectives in Mauritania, and the joint UN vision for the Hodh Chargui region where most refugees reside.

Ensuring the protection of forcibly displaced people remains a priority, particularly through enhanced access to documentation, ratification of the 1961 Convention on Prevention of Statelessness and the enactment of a national asylum law. The assumption is that ratification and the establishment of a national asylum system will build a solid foundation for the realization of displaced and stateless persons' rights, while timely access to documentation will enable displaced persons to effectively access national services.

Along these lines, UNHCR will focus its assistance on easing the pressure on national healthcare, education, employment, WASH and social protection services, in alignment with the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) objective 1 to ease the pressure on host communities. UNHCR will strengthen partnerships with development actors and the private sector and reinforce the capacity of governmental and community-based structures. With this approach, UNHCR aims to grow human capital to increase self-reliance of both displaced and host communities and equip central and local authorities to take over service delivery across the country through a gradual transfer and decrease in financial support.

By empowering forcibly displaced and stateless people through education and livelihood opportunities, UNHCR seeks to promote their autonomy and resilience, realize its collaborative nexus approach, and contribute to GCR objective 2 to enhance refugee self-reliance. UNHCR will, therefore, invest in community leadership, cash-

based interventions and development-focused, peace-reinforcing and climate-adapted solutions designed by refugee and host communities themselves.

UNHCR will also prioritize targeted investment in green jobs and initiatives with a view to promoting resilience to environmental shocks and preventing future displacement and onward movements in the Hodh Chargui region. These efforts will indirectly contribute to GCR objective 4 (to support conditions in countries of origin for return in safety and dignity) by addressing root causes of forced displacement and ensuring refugees are equipped with skills to rebuild their country once favorable conditions to safe and dignified return are in place.

In terms of solutions, given the limited prospects for return and resettlement, UNHCR continues to advocate for more resettlement places, and support local integration through inclusion of displaced populations in national systems and transformation of the Mbera camp in the Hodh Chargui region into an urban settlement.

1.4 Age, gender, and diversity

Age, Gender and Diversity (AGD) and Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) remain a priority for UNHCR across all its interventions. In the camp and urban areas, an AGD approach is used to identify individuals with special needs and to design and implement interventions such as cash-based assistance. Priority is given to preventing and mitigating gender-based violence, including by collaborating with community management structures in Mbera camp.

In the camp, refugee-led initiatives and active associations will be further supported to take the lead in community mobilization and awareness raising on a wide variety of issues such as education, hygiene, child protection and prevention of and response to gender-based violence. Psychosocial recreational activities aimed at reinforcing the participation of less privileged members of the community will be further promoted, particularly those targeting adolescents with emotional difficulties and mental health patients.

In urban areas, UNHCR will promote participation and leadership of displaced and stateless persons through regular consultations and community empowerment activities. Safe and effective feedback and response mechanisms, including a protection desk, confidential email address and hotlines, have been established to enhance communication with communities. Additional platforms such as WhatsApp broadcast and unhcr.help.org will be operational nationwide by 2025. UNHCR's identification of groups, networks and platforms led by women, youth, displaced and stateless persons will be prioritized as a means to strengthen community engagement, give life to a vibrant network and promote their inclusion in resilience and rights-based initiatives.

An Outreach Community Volunteers' network currently being established by UNHCR and partners in urban settings will support participation of the entire community including children, youth and women. UNHCR is also implementing a digital participatory tool in both urban areas and Mbera camp for data collection, which will enable communities' participatory analysis across the country.

UNHCR will continue to enhance youth programming opportunities in camp as well as urban settings by connecting youth to livelihood opportunities and by collaborating with different stakeholders on the inclusion of youth refugees to enhance self-reliance and access to economic opportunities including professional and vocational trainings courses.

UNHCR will promote displaced and stateless persons' participation in decision-making processes affecting their lives with a view to empower, promote self-reliance, increase social mobility, and achieve social cohesion.

An emphasis will be made to ensure the active participation of forced displaced persons with specific needs including persons with disability, persons with legal and physical protection, and LGBTQI+ persons.

2. Impact Statements

Impact statement

By 2026, all refugees and asylum seekers are documented in a way that gives them access to protection and national services according to their rights.

Impact area: Attaining favourable protection environments

Outcome statements

By 2026, all refugees have timely access to individual protection documentation

Outcome area: Access to territory, registration and documentation

By 2026 PoCs continue to have access to efficient and effective RSD processes provided by UNHCR in the absence of a national asylum system where this processing results in protection dividends

Outcome area: Refugee status determination

By 2026, the national legal framework is consistent with international standards relating to refugees and prevention of statelessness.

Outcome area: Protection policy and law

By 2026, women, girls and other groups at heightened risk of GBV have access to GBV and survivor centered protection services.

Outcome area: Gender-based violence

By 2026, all refugee children have access to national child protection and social services.

Outcome area: Child protection

By 2026, all refugees and asylum seekers have access to more efficient justice mechanisms.

Outcome area: Safety and access to justice

Impact statement

By 2026, fewer vulnerable refugees and asylum seekers need targeted assistance to cover their basic needs

Impact area: Realizing rights in safe environments

Outcome statements

By 2026, fewer refugees and host community members require multipurpose, sectoral cash grants to meet their immediate needs.

Outcome area: Well-being and basic needs

By 2026, refugee households access and use environmentally friendly energy, sanitation and waste management services and benefit from improved shelters in Mbera camp.

Outcome area: Sustainable housing and settlements

By 2026, governmental authorities provide quality healthcare services to refugees and facilitate their access to existing health insurance schemes on par with nationals.

Outcome area: Healthy lives

By 2026, public authorities manage (partially or completely) water and sanitation facilities in Mbera camp.

Outcome area: Clean water, sanitation and hygiene

By 2026, efficient program management and monitoring data are operationalized based on reliable and secure information management systems and Business Transformation Process tools.

Outcome area: Systems and processes

Logistics and supply systems are optimized to serve operational needs.

Outcome area: Operational support and supply chain

Impact statement

By 2026, more refugees are self-reliant, participate in decision-making processes affecting their lives and contribute to environmentally sustainable initiatives

Impact area: Empowering communities and achieving gender equality

Outcome statements

By 2026, refugees and host communities have greater access to green livelihood opportunities and sustainable development programmes.

Outcome area: Self-reliance, economic inclusion and livelihoods

By 2026, refugee children access the national system of education (including in Mbera camp)

Outcome area: Education

By 2026, refugees and host community networks develop governance structures and are able to lead on protection and solutions initiatives

Outcome area: Community engagement and women's empowerment

Impact statement

By 2026, more refugees and asylum seekers have access to durable solutions including through social inclusion.

Impact area: Securing solutions

Outcome statements

By 2026 all refugees are systematically included into national social protection programmes (including safety nets, health insurance schemes and employment/job creation services).

Outcome area: Local integration and other local solutions

By 2026, more resettlement and complementary pathways are identified, disseminated and supported.

Outcome area: Resettlement and complementary pathways

By 2026, potential for voluntary return supported.

Outcome area: Voluntary repatriation and sustainable reintegration

3. Mauritania 2025 Indicators and Targets

Country	Results Level	Result Area	Indicator	Population Type	Baseline	Target 2025
Mauritania	Impact	IA1: Protect	1.1 Proportion of people seeking international protection who are able to	Refugees and Asylum-	56%	Not applicable

			access asylum procedures	seekers		
Mauritania	Impact	IA1: Protect	1.2 Proportion of people who are able to move freely within the country of habitual residence	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100%	Not applicable
Mauritania	Impact	IA2: Respond	2.2 Proportion of people residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	89%	Not applicable
Mauritania	Impact	IA2: Respond	2.3 Proportion of people with access to health services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	97%	Not applicable
Mauritania	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.1 Proportion of people who have the right to decent work	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100%	Not applicable
Mauritania	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.2a Proportion of children and young people enrolled in primary education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	34%	Not applicable
Mauritania	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.2b Proportion of children and young people enrolled in secondary education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	7%	Not applicable
Mauritania	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.3 Proportion of people feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	74%	Not applicable
Mauritania	Impact	IA4: Solve	4.1 Number of refugees who voluntarily return in safety and dignity to their country of origin	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	3	Not applicable
Mauritania	Impact	IA4: Solve	4.2a Number of people who departed on resettlement	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	108	Not applicable
Mauritania	Impact	IA4: Solve	4.2b Number of people who departed through complementary pathways	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2	Not applicable
Mauritania	Outcome	OA1:	1.1 Proportion of refugees	Refugees	100%	100%

		Access/Doc	and asylum seekers registered on an individual basis	and Asylum-seekers		
Mauritania	Outcome	OA1: Access/Doc	1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	15%	30%
Mauritania	Outcome	OA1: Access/Doc	1.3 Proportion of people with legally recognized identity documents or credentials	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	93%	100%
Mauritania	Outcome	OA2: Status	2.1 Average processing time (in days) from registration to first instance asylum decision	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	206	150
Mauritania	Outcome	OA2: Status	2.3 Proportion of people undergoing asylum procedures who have access to an effective appeal mechanism after first instance rejection of their claim	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	80%	100%
Mauritania	Outcome	OA3: Policy/Law	3.1 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1951 Convention and/or its 1967 Protocol	None	Progressing towards alignment: 70-89 points	To be confirmed
Mauritania	Outcome	OA3: Policy/Law	3.2 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness	None	Broadly aligned: ≥90 points	To be confirmed
Mauritania	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.1 Proportion of people who know where to access available GBV services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	77%	80%
Mauritania	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.2 Proportion of people who do not accept violence against women	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	75%	79%
Mauritania	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with GBV case management services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	60%	64%

Mauritania	Outcome	OA5: Children	5.1 Proportion of children at heightened risk who are supported by a Best Interests Procedure	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	84%	83%
Mauritania	Outcome	OA5: Children	5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	87%	89%
Mauritania	Outcome	OA5: Children	5.3 Proportion of unaccompanied and separated children who are in an alternative care arrangement	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	84%	88%
Mauritania	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.1 Extent participation of displaced and stateless people across programme phases is supported.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Extensive: ≥70 points	To be confirmed
Mauritania	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.2 Proportion of people who have access to safe feedback and response mechanisms	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	53%	75%
Mauritania	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.3 Proportion of women participating in leadership/management structures	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	40%	51%
Mauritania	Outcome	OA8: Well-being	8.1 Proportion of people that receive cash transfers and/or non-food items	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	73%	85%
Mauritania	Outcome	OA8: Well-being	8.2 Proportion of people with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	12%	24%
Mauritania	Outcome	OA9: Housing	9.1 Proportion of people living in habitable and affordable housing	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	78%	95%
Mauritania	Outcome	OA9: Housing	9.2 Proportion of people that have energy to ensure lighting	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	7%	60%
Mauritania	Outcome	OA10:	10.1 Proportion of children	Refugees	62%	93%

		Health	aged 9 months to five years who have received measles vaccination	and Asylum-seekers		
Mauritania	Outcome	OA10: Health	10.2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	42%	65%
Mauritania	Outcome	OA11: Education	11.1 Proportion of young people enrolled in tertiary and higher education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1%	1%
Mauritania	Outcome	OA11: Education	11.2 Proportion of children and young people enrolled in the national education system	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	4%	20%
Mauritania	Outcome	OA12: WASH	12.1 Proportion of people using at least basic drinking water services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	87%	100%
Mauritania	Outcome	OA12: WASH	12.2 Proportion of people with access to a safe household toilet	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100%	100%
Mauritania	Outcome	OA13: Livelihood	13.1. Proportion of people with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	11%	13%
Mauritania	Outcome	OA13: Livelihood	13.2. Proportion of people who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	19%	25%
Mauritania	Outcome	OA13: Livelihood	13.3 Proportion of people (working age) who are unemployed	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	88%	76%
Mauritania	Outcome	OA15: Resettle	15.1 Number of refugees submitted by UNHCR for resettlement	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	102	To be confirmed
Mauritania	Outcome	OA16: Integrate	16.2 Proportion of people covered by national social	Refugees and	32%	60%

			protection systems	Asylum-seekers		
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