

International Organization for Migration Mauritania



Assessment Report of the Community Stabilization Project implemented by IOM in Hodh El Chargui

Prepared by the Engineering:

BESCAD

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

ACF: Action against Hunger (also known as Action Contre la Faim or ACF International)

DWS: Drinking Water Supply (also known as AEP: Adduction d'Eau Potable = Potable Water Supply)

IGA: Income Generating Activities

BESCAD: Bureau of Economic, environmental and social studies, advice and assistance to the development

FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

LWF: Lutheran World Federation

INTERSOS: An Italian non-governmental international organization to international stature, based in Rome and active on various humanitarian crises.

IOM: International Organization for Migration

NGO: Non-Governmental Organization

WFP: World Food Programme

UNHCR: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

UNICEF: United Nations Children's Fund

Executive Summary

The armed conflict that broke out, in 2012 in Mali, had led to a complicated humanitarian situation with the massive influx of tens of thousands of Malian refugees and their livestock to settle in south-eastern Mauritania.

In this area, the majority of the local population and the Malian refugees rely on pastoralism for their livelihood. And scarce natural resources are extremely limited in comparison with the increased needs created by the influx of Malian refugees and their livestock.

To deal with the situation, NGOs and international humanitarian and development agencies, including IOM, had decided to support Mauritania who was then in an inextricable situation threatening the peaceful coexistence of local communities and refugees. This support was meant, in the first instance, to target the search for voice and means to prevent conflicts and defuse possible tensions between the two communities around the joint exploitation of natural resources.

In this context, the IOM, with funding from the Government of Japan, has implemented a community stabilization project called “Conflict Prevention and Food Security Interventions in South-Eastern Mauritania II” from 31 March 2014 to 31 January 2015 (for ten months) which is subject of this evaluation.

This evaluation should primarily provide the assessment on the level of achievement against the targets set in the Result Matrix (as attached as ANNEX I to Terms of Reference) at **output** (direct product by activity), **outcome** (observed changes during the project) and **objective** levels based on the current status, conditions, utilization of the outputs (direct products by the activities) and the satisfaction of beneficiaries through the implementation of the activities in the framework of the project

It is also expected that this evaluation will identify:

- Good practices and lessons in the project management and implementation
 - to achieve the targeted results and
 - to ensure the sustainability of the achieved situations , and
- Remaining issues and needs in the target communities and the region

and provide

- Recommendations that should be considered by IOM in the future project development and implementation.

The methodology pursued in the implementation of the evaluation was as follows:

- Meetings with IOM and relevant authorities;
- Collection and processing project documents (project document, including reports of consultants and service providers, studies and other documents);
- Field visits to Bassiknou Town and six (6) villages as the selected samples out of the 20 target villages in the project;
- Investigation of qualitative achievements;

- Interviews with key informants (service providers, partners, etc.) at Bassiknou Town and the six (6) selected villages;
- Preparation of the evaluation report.

The overall **objective** of this project was to stabilize the local Mauritanian community and the refugee population in the region of Hodh El Chargui, while the **outcomes** set to contribute to the objectives were: (i) Improved sustainability of livelihood options for the local population; (ii) Decreased vulnerability of members of the refugee population and of the local community; and (iii) Increased communication and mutual understanding and acceptance between members of the local community and the refugee population, thus protecting and enhancing intra- and inter-community social cohesion, the regulation of access to pasture.

The major **targeted outputs** were as follows:

- The improvement of the access to clean water for the benefit of 2,000 beneficiaries and 3,500 heads of cattle;
- The installation of three (3) new integrated farms (consisting of poultry, fish-farming and agriculture) in three (3) villages to promote and develop income-generating activities (IGA) and offer beneficiaries a valuable opportunity for a varied diet and a rare opportunity to integrate traditional subsistence systems to new lifestyles;
- The market analysis to identify practical solutions for connecting the local market with products integrated farms installed by IOM;
- The purchase and distribution of 3,500 solar lights to help create a safer environment for nightlife, to help women and children to continue their domestic and educational activities after dusk;
- The provision of 900 native species trees for planting in integrated farms in three villages;
- The promotion of sanitation and education standards to the best basic hygiene practices in three schools and four villages comprising 2,000 beneficiaries;
- The organization and facilitation of meetings of joint committees with representatives of local communities and refugees (including the represented women) at four (4) villages.

During its intervention, the project had completed all proposed project activities including the following actions with **actual outputs** which show that the proposed major targets at output level were met by the implementation of the activities:

- 1) The installation, through a service provider, of an DWS (AEP) to Sissakou and the construction of a water tower in Koussana as originally planned;
- 2) The construction of a water tower in Beretouma as the additional result of a new activity following the approval by the donor;
- 3) The realization, through a group of consultants, of two integrated farms, respectively in Koussana and Sissakou, and follow up of another farm, established in 2013 Beretouma, including the renovation of its fish ponds and the installation of an orchard;
- 4) The conduction of a market analysis entitled "Integrated farms and surrounding markets Beretouma and two other villages" by a consulting firm;
- 5) The acquisition and distribution of 3,548 solar lamps: 1,932 for the benefit of vulnerable households in the M'Bera refugee camp and 1,616 for the benefit of households in the target locale villages;

- 6) The provision of 900 native species trees planted in the integrated farms in three villages;
- 7) The promotion of sanitation standards and education in basic hygiene best practices for the benefit of 1,895 women and 838 students in 14 villages and the provision of trainings to ten (10) training assistants including seven (7) women and three (3) men;
- 8) The distribution (in three (3) times in every two (2) months, four (4) soaps per household/time) to 960 households in 14 target villages and the distribution of 2,500 treated mosquito nets supplied from the stock of the Ministry of Health (which were originally donated by UNICEF to the Ministry);
- 9) The organization and facilitation of eight (8) meetings of joint committees to strengthen mutual understanding between stakeholders.

Based on the observed changes along with **the actual outputs** during the project period, the project's **targets at outcome level** were considered as met.

Outcome 1: Improved sustainability of livelihood options for the local population

Target 1: 100% of the populations around the targeted communities for the integrated farms have easy access to clean water.

Target 2: In target villages, at least 20 % of population recently changed their plan to look for economic opportunities outside the local community.

Target 3: 4 months that cattle graze on fenced pastures

Target 4: 10 ha protected against desertification

For Outcome 1, the quantitative Targets 1, 3 and 4 were met directly by the outputs. The qualitative Target 2, according to the result of the surveys conducted by the BESCAD evaluators with the beneficiaries in the selected target villages, which has given the following achievements: integrated farms (100%), infrastructure of water (100%), market analysis (100%), etc. was also considered as met. Also, the changes and the opinions identified in the target villages, such as below, prove the contribution of the outputs by the project activities to Outcome 1:

- The important contribution to food security with improved cash incomes and the diversification of source of nutrition of the beneficiaries in the target villages with integrated farms. The revitalization of existing local markets. Fassala, Bassiknou, M’Bera and others villages markets were well provided and the people of these cities and towns have enjoyed the product.
- The contribution to the fight against poverty and unemployment through the mobilization and organization of the local population in the target villages. Thanks to these activities, the women felt their usefulness and ability to manage and carry out actions to their autonomy.

Outcome 2: Decreased vulnerability of members of the refugee population and of the local community

Target: 80% of the beneficiaries who received solar lamps report an increase in their perception of the level of security in the community.

According to the result of the surveys conducted by the BESCAD evaluators with the beneficiaries in the selected target villages, which has given more than 100% of achievements, the qualitative Target was also considered as met. Also, the changes observed in the target villages, such as below, prove the contribution of the outputs by the project activities to Outcome 2:

- The contribution to the creation of a safer environment during night-time through the distribution of the solar lamps which helps women and children to continue their domestic and educational activities during the night-time. Solar lights have contributed to the fight against gender-based-violence (GBV) and also to the improvement of conditions for children's education.
- The promotion of sanitation standards through education which enabled the local population in the target villages to maintain better hygiene and basic health practices. Adoption of best practices such as washing hands before eating, washing hands after the use of the toilets and after maintenance of latrines. This was a very important activity that had a positive impact on behaviour change. Nevertheless, the training assistants and the relays should receive a refresher training of trainers.

Outcome 3: Increased communication and mutual understanding and acceptance between members of the local community and the refugee population, thus protecting and enhancing intra- and inter-community social cohesion

Target: Increase of 50% of the respondents who report a positive or very positive opinion of the other group.

According to the result of the surveys conducted by the BESCAD evaluators to the beneficiaries in the selected target villages, Outcome 3 was achieved 100%, that is, the qualitative Target was also considered as met. Also, the changes observed in the target villages prove the enforcement of the resilience of the beneficiaries and the establishment of a peaceful climate, security and social cohesion both within the local communities and between them and the refugee communities.

Finally, for the qualitative **target at objective level:**

Objective: Stabilize the local Mauritanian community and the refugee population in the region of Hodh El Chargui.

Target: In the target villages under this project, majority of the local populations feel the decrease of needs to move for livelihood.

The target was considered as to be achieved because 60% of the local populations feel the decrease of needs to move for livelihood according to the result of the surveys to the beneficiaries and the changes observed in the selected target villages and considering the achievement level of Outcomes and Outputs.

Resources used:

The project is funded by the Government of Japan for one million US dollars. This budget is used to fund staff, office and operational costs of the project, which are staff and office running costs of the satellite office in Bassiknou including the running costs an all-terrain vehicle, international and national staff costs and office running costs for the central office in Nouakchott, and resources allocated for the implementation of the project activities.

Points to consider for the improvement in the future IOM project implementation are:

- The delay in the delivery of seeds compared to the ideal timing based on the cultivation calendar of vegetable crops;

- The lack of appropriate period of technical and organizational management support for the beneficiaries, particularly with regard to the cultivation of vegetable crops;
- The introduction of not grafted fruit trees and inappropriate planting according to the standards.
- The incompleteness of compost making in;
- The quality of the soil of the farms which needs to be further improved.

The evaluation of project performances confirmed:

- **Overall impact of the project among beneficiaries:** the qualitative changes, such as in perceptions, attitudes, and situations (outcomes) and impact (overall contribution to the improvement of global issues, set as objective) by the project among the beneficiaries were assessed based on the significant changes made and the results achieved (= outputs) by the project. The changes were recorded due to a number of factors which include the establishment of integrated farms and water-supply infrastructure, distribution of solar lamps, training and advocacy on basic hygiene standards, organization and facilitation of joint committee meetings with representatives of local communities and Malian refugee communities. The results of assessment (70%) proved that it also contributed to the stabilization of local populations. It allowed the initiation of return of some families who had left the area and established social peace between communities.
- **Relevance of project activities:** the implemented project activities were considered relevant because of their consistency with the problems to be solved;
- **Project effectiveness:** the investigations by the evaluation team have confirmed that the project was proven as effective both in terms of design and in those of its implementation;
- **Efficiency (sound management and cost-effectiveness):** judging by the rigorous criteria, it can be said that the management and effectiveness of these activities of the project were efficient;
- **Sustainability (likelihood of prosecution of results):** due to the importance given to the investments in the establishment of water-supply infrastructure and integrated farms, training of human resources for the improvement of awareness about basic hygiene, the project had taken appropriate steps to ensure the sustainability of its fruits along with the ownership by the beneficiaries.

Lessons learned:

- **Firstly**, at the steering structure, it was shown that by means of financial, human and material resources relatively modest, the resilience of the target populations can be improved substantially through sound management at the time of the development of implementation plan for the project and through the involvement of the beneficiaries which would gain their trust;
- **Secondly**, the evaluators would point to the good coordination that the IOM satellite office members have maintained with other partners, that actually enabled the evaluators to conduct the necessary visits and interviews for the evaluation of the project during their stay in Bassiknou;
- **Thirdly**, the effective use of the participatory approach that IOM had adopted;

- **Fourthly**, the excellent visibility in every community where this project intervened and also on the objects realised, which seems to be beneficial for the project.

At the end of the evaluation and on the basis of the above analysis developed, it can be said that the project “Conflict Prevention and Food Security Interventions in South-Eastern Mauritania II” was very useful in that the targeted beneficiaries came to obtain most appropriate tools and knowledge developed during its implementation period.

Ultimately, the BESCAD evaluator team also recognizes that the results achieved by the project have been well beyond the expectations. Obtaining these results was favoured by the good targeting of the activities that corresponded in general to the needs felt by the beneficiaries. Adding to that the appropriateness of the area targeted (border with the Republic of Mali and points of crossings of migrants) and the type of beneficiary population made up of Malian refugees fleeing violence and insecurity related to the conflict unleashed in their country since 2012 and local communities living in extreme poverty, which is exacerbated by several years of drought and climate change.

Despite the successes obtained by the project, it was recognized that the population of its area of operation still needs support in order to consolidate and expand the successful activities implemented by this project to other villages , as well as to cover other remaining priority needs not yet covered by the project, such as the promotion of alternative energy to firewood for cooking for further environment protection, close technical supervision not only to reinforce the management of the existing integrated farms but also to support the instalment of new farm and the dissemination of the cultivation techniques suitable to rainfall crops, etc.

In the light of the assessment, of the project impacts on targeted populations, it emerges the need to continue and strengthen the activities conducted during this phase to reduce poverty, strengthen the resilience of populations, consolidate and improve social cohesion, peace and security.

Résumé exécutif (en français)

Le conflit armé qui a éclaté, en 2012, au Mali, avait conduit à une situation humanitaire compliquée avec l'afflux massif de dizaines de milliers de réfugiés maliens et de leur bétail pour s'installer dans le sud-est de la Mauritanie.

Dans ce domaine, la majorité de la population locale et des réfugiés maliens s'appuient sur le pastoralisme pour leur subsistance et les rares ressources naturelles s'avèrent extrêmement réduites en comparaison avec l'augmentation des besoins créés par l'afflux de réfugiés maliens et leur bétail.

Pour faire face à la situation, les ONG et les agences internationales humanitaires et de développement, y compris l'OIM, avait décidé de soutenir la Mauritanie qui se trouvait alors dans une situation inextricable menaçant la coexistence pacifique des communautés locales et de réfugiés. Ce soutien devrait cibler, en premier ressort, la recherche des voies et moyens de prévenir les conflits et désamorcer d'éventuelles tensions entre les deux communautés autour de l'exploitation conjointe des ressources naturelles.

Dans ce contexte, l'OIM, avec le financement du gouvernement du Japon, avait mis au point un projet de stabilisation communautaire appelée «Prévention des conflits et interventions en matière de sécurité alimentaire dans le sud-est de la Mauritanie II" pendant une période de 10 mois allant du 31 Mars 2014 au 31 Janvier 2015 qui fait l'objet de la présente évaluation.

Cette évaluation devrait principalement fournir une appréciation du niveau des réalisations par rapport aux objectifs fixés dans la matrice de résultats (jointe en annexe I des termes de référence) produits directement par l'activité, les changements de comportement observés durant le cycle du projet et la satisfaction des bénéficiaires à travers la mise en œuvre des activités du projet. Il est également prévu que cette évaluation permette d'identifier: les bonnes pratiques et les leçons tirées de la gestion et l'exécution du projet pour atteindre les résultats attendus et assurer la durabilité des acquis, ainsi que l'identification des besoins non encore satisfaits des communautés ciblées. Enfin, elle devrait fournir des recommandations que l'OIM devrait prendre en compte dans le cadre des futurs projets.

La méthodologie poursuivie dans la mise en œuvre de l'évaluation a été la suivante :

- Réunion du BESCAD avec les services compétents de l'OIM ;
- Collecte et traitement des documents du projet (document du projet, rapports des consultants et prestataires de service, études et autres documents);
- Visites de terrain à Bassiknou et dans un échantillon de 6 villages ;
- Enquêtes sur les réalisations qualitatives ;
- Entretiens avec des informateurs clés (prestataires, partenaires, etc.) et de terrain au niveau de la ville de Bassiknou et des villages ciblés ;
- Elaboration du rapport de l'évaluation.

L'objectif global de ce projet était de stabiliser la communauté mauritanienne locale et la population de réfugiés dans la région du Hodh El Chargui, tandis que les objectifs spécifiques étaient : (i) l'amélioration de la durabilité des moyens de subsistance de la population locale ; (ii) la réduction de la vulnérabilité des réfugiés maliens et de la communauté locale ; et (iii) l'amélioration des communications, de la compréhension et l'acceptation mutuelles entre la communauté locale et les

réfugiés d'où la protection et le renforcement de la cohésion intra- et inter-communautaire et la régulation de l'accès aux pâturages.

Quant aux résultats attendus, ils sont notamment :

- L'amélioration de l'accès à l'eau propre au profit de 2 000 bénéficiaires et 3 500 têtes de bétail ;
- L'installation de trois fermes agricoles intégrées dans 3 villages (aviculture, pisciculture et horticulture) pour promouvoir et développer les activités génératrices de revenus (AGR).
- L'analyse de marché pour identifier des solutions pratiques en vue de connecter le marché local avec les produits des fermes intégrées installées par l'OIM.
- L'achat et la distribution de 3 500 lampes solaires pour aider à créer un environnement plus sûr aux activités nocturnes, d'aider les femmes et les enfants à continuer leurs activités domestiques et éducatives après la tombée de la nuit.
- La fourniture de 900 arbres d'espèces locales en vue de leur plantation dans les fermes intégrées de trois villages;
- La promotion des normes d'assainissement et d'éducation aux meilleures pratiques d'hygiène de base dans trois écoles et quatre villages regroupant 2000 bénéficiaires ;
- L'organisation et l'animation des réunions des comités mixtes regroupant des représentants des communautés locales et des réfugiés (y compris des représentantes des femmes) au niveau de 4 villages.

Pendant son intervention, le projet a réalisé la totalité des activités suivantes pour produire les résultats attendus :

- 1) La réalisation, à travers un prestataire de service, d'une AEP à SISSAKOU et la construction d'un château d'eau à KOUSSANA.
- 2) La construction d'un château d'eau à Beretouma comme nouvelle activité suite à l'approbation par le donateur;
- 3) La réalisation, à travers un groupe de consultants, de deux fermes agricoles intégrées, respectivement, à Koussana et Sissakou, et assurer le suivi d'une autre ferme établie en 2013 à Beretouma, la rénovation de ses bassins piscicoles et l'installation d'un verger. Grâce à ces activités, les femmes ont renforcé leurs capacités de gérer et de mener des actions qui contribuent à leur autonomie.
- 4) La réalisation d'une analyse de marché intitulée « Les fermes agricoles intégrées et les marchés environnants de Beretouma et deux autres villages » par un bureau d'études. Les marchés de Fassala, Bassiknou, M'Bera et d'autres villages ont été bien approvisionnés en produits et les habitants de ces localités ont apprécié ces produits.
- 5) L'acquisition et la distribution de 3 548 lampes solaires dont 1 932 au profit des ménages vulnérables du camp des réfugiés de M'Bera et 1 616 aux villages autochtones. Ces lampes ont permis aux enseignants de préparer les cours et aux enfants de réviser les leçons. Elles ont aussi contribué à lutter contre les violences basées sur le genre. Les lampes solaires ont contribué à la lutte contre la violence fondée sur le genre (VBG) et aussi à l'amélioration des conditions de l'éducation des enfants.
- 6) La fourniture de 900 arbres d'espèces locales qui ont été plantés dans les fermes intégrées de trois villages;

- 7) La promotion des normes d'assainissement et l'éducation aux meilleures pratiques d'hygiène de base au profit de 1 895 femmes et 838 élèves dans les 14 villages et formé 10 auxiliaires dont 7 femmes et 3 hommes. L'adoption des meilleures pratiques telles que se laver les mains avant de manger, se laver les mains en sortant des toilettes et l'entretien des latrines.
- 8) La distribution (en trois (3) fois tous les deux (2) mois, quatre (4) savons par ménage / heure) à 960 ménages dans 14 villages cibles et la distribution de 2 500 moustiquaires imprégnées fournies à partir du stock de la Ministère de la Santé (qui ont été initialement fournies par l'UNICEF au ministère). C'étaient des activités très importantes qui ont eu un impact positif sur le changement de comportement des populations. Néanmoins, les auxiliaires et relais doivent bénéficier de recyclage.
- 9) L'organisation et la facilitation de huit (8) réunions des comités conjoints pour renforcer la compréhension mutuelle entre les parties prenantes.

Sur la base des changements observés et **les résultats obtenus** au cours du projet, **le niveau de réalisation des activités** a été considéré satisfaisant.

Objectif spécifique 1: Amélioration de la durabilité des moyens de subsistance de la population locale

Résultat 1: 100% des populations des communautés bénéficiaires des fermes agricoles intégrées ont accès à l'eau potable.

Résultat 2: Dans les villages ciblés, au moins 20% de la population ont récemment revus leur plan de recherche des opportunités économiques hors de la zone du projet.

Résultat 3: Le cheptel dispose de 4 mois de pâture dans des réserves pastorales clôturées

Résultat 4: 10 ha protégées contre la désertification

Pour l'objectif spécifique 1, les résultats quantitatifs 1, 3 et 4 ont été atteints directement par la réalisation des activités. Le résultat qualitatif deux, selon les enquêtes conduites par les évaluateurs du BESCAD au niveau des villages cibles les résultats suivants ont été obtenus: fermes agricoles intégrées (100%), les infrastructures hydrauliques (100%), analyse de marché (100%), etc. En outre, les changements de comportement et les opinions exprimés dans les villages cibles prouvent l'amélioration de la durabilité des moyens de subsistance de la population locale :

- Le projet a apporté une importante contribution à la sécurité alimentaire en améliorant les revenus et la diversification des sources nutritionnelles des bénéficiaires dans les villages ciblés à travers les fermes agricoles intégrées. Il a redynamisé les marchés locaux existants. Les marchés de Fassala, Bassiknou, M'Bera et d'autres étaient bien approvisionnés et les populations des villes et villages ont bien appréciés les produits des fermes agricoles intégrées.
- Le projet a aussi contribué à la lutte contre la pauvreté et le sous-emploi en mobilisant et organisant la population locale dans les villages cibles grâce à ses activités, les femmes se sont senties de grande utilité et ont prouvé leurs capacités de gérer et mettre en œuvre des activités favorisant leur autonomie.
- Le projet est financé par le Gouvernement du Japon à hauteur d'un million de dollars US. Ce budget sert à financer les ressources humaines et matériels du projet composées d'une équipe de terrain disposant d'un véhicule tout terrain, un personnel central et international à temps partiel, les moyens de fonctionnement du sous-bureau de l'OIM basé à Bassiknou et les ressources consenties pour la réalisation des activités du projet.

Objectif spécifique 2: Diminution de la vulnérabilité des membres de la population des réfugiés et de la communauté locale

Résultat: 80% des bénéficiaires ayant reçu des lampes solaires rapportent une augmentation de leur perception du niveau de sécurité dans la communauté.

Selon l'enquête conduite par les évaluateurs du BESCAD auprès des bénéficiaires des villages cibles, qui a donné plus de 100% des réalisations, le résultat qualitatif a été atteint. En outre, les changements de comportement observés dans les villages cibles prouvent la diminution de la vulnérabilité des membres de la population des réfugiés et de la communauté locale à travers :

- La contribution à la création d'un environnement plus sûr suite à la distribution des lampes solaires qui ont aidé les femmes et les enfants à poursuivre leurs activités domestiques et éducatives au cours de la nuit. Les lampes solaires ont contribué à la lutte contre les violences fondées sur le genre (VBG) et aussi ont contribué à l'amélioration des conditions d'éducation des enfants.
- La promotion de normes d'assainissement à travers l'éducation de la population des villages cibles de maintenir une meilleure hygiène et des pratiques de santé de base. L'adoption de bonnes pratiques telles que le lavage des mains avant de manger, à la sortie des toilettes et l'entretien des latrines. Il s'agit d'une activité très importante qui a eu un impact positif sur le changement de comportement. Néanmoins, les relais communautaires et les auxiliaires devront bénéficier de recyclages.

Objectif spécifique 3: Une meilleure communication, la compréhension et l'acceptation mutuelles entre les membres de la communauté locale et la population réfugiée, protégeant ainsi et renforçant la cohésion sociale intra et intercommunautaire

Résultat: Augmentation de 50% des répondants qui déclarent un avis positif ou très positif de l'autre groupe.

Selon l'enquête conduite par les évaluateurs du BESCAD auprès des bénéficiaires des villages cibles, l'objectif 3 a été atteint à 100%, en conséquence, le résultat qualitatif a été également atteint. En outre, les changements de comportement observés dans les villages cibles prouvent une augmentation de plus de 50% des répondants qui déclarent un avis positif ou très positif de l'autre groupe. Cela s'explique par le renforcement de la résilience des bénéficiaires et l'instauration d'un climat de paix, de sécurité et de cohésion sociale à la fois au sein des communautés locales et entre celles-ci et les communautés de réfugiés.

Enfin, s'agissant de l'**objectif global** :

Objectif : Stabiliser la communauté mauritanienne locale et la population de réfugiés dans la région du Hodh El Chargui.

Résultat: Dans les villages cibles de ce projet, la majorité des populations locales sentent se réduire les besoins de se déplacer pour la recherche des moyens de subsistance.

Dans le cadre de ce projet, la majorité des populations locales (60%) sentent se réduire les besoins de se déplacer pour la recherche des moyens de subsistance, ce qui représente selon les enquêtes conduites auprès des bénéficiaires des changements substantiels observés dans le comportement des populations des villages cibles du projet.

Moyens mis en œuvre :

Le projet est financé par le gouvernement du Japon à hauteur d'un million de dollars américains. Ce budget sert à couvrir les dépenses liées aux ressources humaines et matérielles du projet notamment les salaires du personnel local en plus d'un véhicule tout-terrain, du personnel central et international, le fonctionnement du sous bureau de l'OIM à Bassikounou et les ressources allouées pour la mise en œuvre des activités du projet.

Les points à améliorer sont :

- Le retard observé dans la livraison des semences par rapport aux exigences du calendrier cultural des cultures maraîchères ;
- L'absence d'un encadrement technique et organisationnel approprié, notamment en ce qui concerne les cultures maraîchères. ;
- L'introduction d'arbres fruitiers non améliorés et leur plantation n'a pas été réalisée selon les règles de l'art.
- Les composts ne sont pas été achevés et la qualité de leur terreau nécessite encore d'être améliorée.

L'évaluation des performances du projet a confirmé :

- **Impact global du projet chez les bénéficiaires :** l'impact du projet parmi les bénéficiaires (les réalisations mises en œuvre et le niveau d'atteinte des objectifs): les changements qualitatifs, tels que la perception, les attitudes et les situations (résultats) et l'impact (contribution à l'amélioration des conditions d'existence en comparaison avec les objectifs fixés) par le projet parmi les bénéficiaires ont été évalués sur la base des changements significatifs de comportement et les résultats obtenus (sorties) par le projet. Les changements de comportement ont été enregistrées grâce à un certain nombre de facteurs incluant l'établissement de fermes agricole intégrées et les infrastructures d'approvisionnement en eau potable, la distribution des lampes solaires, la formation et le plaidoyer portant sur les normes d'hygiène de base, l'organisation et la facilitation des réunions des comités mixtes incluant des représentants des communautés locales et des représentants de communautés de réfugiés. Les résultats de l'évaluation (70%) ont prouvé que projet a également contribué à la stabilisation des populations locales. Il a permis l'ouverture de retour de certaines familles qui avaient quitté la région et instauré la paix sociale entre les communautés ;
- **Pertinence des activités du projet:** les activités du projet ont été jugées pertinentes en raison de leur adéquation avec les problèmes à résoudre ;
- **Efficacité du projet :** les investigations menées par l'équipe de consultants du BESCAD ont permis de confirmer que le projet a démontré son efficace tant au plan de sa conception que dans celui de sa mise en œuvre ;
- **Efficienc (gestion saine et bon rapport coût-efficacité) :** si l'on en juge par les critères de rigueur dans la gestion et l'efficacité de ces activités, on peut affirmer que les activités menées par le projet sont efficaces ;
- **Viabilité (probabilité de poursuite des résultats obtenus) :** en raison de la place accordée aux investissements en matière d'infrastructures hydrauliques et des fermes agricoles intégrées, de l'éducation des ressources humaines ainsi que la sensibilisation autour des

normes d'hygiène de base, le projet a pris les dispositions propres à assurer la viabilité de ses activités et leur appropriation par les bénéficiaires.

Leçons apprises :

- **Premièrement** : au niveau des structures de pilotage, il a été démontré que moyennant des ressources financières, humaines et matérielles relativement faibles, la résilience de populations peut être améliorée de façon substantielle à travers une gestion rationnelle au moment de la planification et de la mise en œuvre du projet et l'implication des bénéficiaires qui permet de gagner leur confiance.
- **Deuxièmement** : les évaluateurs du BESCAD ont énuméré parmi les enseignements tirés la bonne coordination que les membres du sous bureau l'OIM ont maintenu avec d'autres partenaires qui ont été visités dans le cadre du projet par les évaluateurs du projet lors de leur séjour à Bassiknou.
- **Troisièmement**: l'utilisation efficace de l'approche participative que l'OIM avait adopté;
- **Quatrièmement**: l'excellente couverture médiatique du projet dans chaque communauté cible.

Au terme de cette étude et sur la base des analyses ci-dessus développées, on peut affirmer que le Projet de prévention des conflits et d'intervention en matière de sécurité alimentaire dans le Sud-est de la Mauritanie II a été d'une très grande utilité pour les populations qui se sont bien appropriées la plupart des outils et connaissances développés au cours de sa période d'intervention. En dépit des succès enregistrés, force est de reconnaître que la population de sa zone d'intervention a encore besoin d'appuis à l'effet de consolider et élargir à d'autres localités les activités mises en œuvre ainsi que de couvrir d'autres besoins prioritaires non encore couverts par le projet.

En définitive, il ressort de l'évaluation menée par l'équipe d'évaluateur BESCAD que les résultats obtenus par le projet ont dépassé les prévisions initialement établis pour le projet. Ces performances ont été favorisées par le bon ciblage des activités qui correspondent en général aux besoins ressentis par les bénéficiaires. S'ajoute à cela la pertinence du choix de la zone ciblée (frontalière avec la République du Mali et points de passage de migrants) et le type de population bénéficiaire qui est composée de réfugiés maliens fuyant la violence et l'insécurité liée au conflit déclenché dans leur pays depuis 2012 et les communautés locales vivant dans la pauvreté extrême et qui est exacerbée par plusieurs années de sécheresse et de changements climatiques.

À la lumière de l'évaluation des impacts du projet sur les populations ciblées, il ressort la nécessité de poursuivre et de renforcer les activités menées au cours de cette phase pour réduire la pauvreté, renforcer la résilience des populations, consolider et améliorer la cohésion sociale, la paix et la sécurité.

I. Introduction, Objectives and Evaluation Methodology

1.1. Introduction

The armed conflict that broke out in Mali in 2012, had led to a complicated humanitarian situation with the influx and unplanned tens of thousands of Malian refugees and their livestock in the Southeast part of Mauritania, including Bassiknou, a department (Moughataa) of Hodh El Chargui Region (Wilaya).

In this area, the majority of the Mauritanian population and Malian refugees rely on pastoralism for their livelihood and scarce natural resources in the region, such as water, pasture and wood, are extremely limited in comparison with the increased needs created by the presence of this density of population and hundreds of thousands of their cattle.

Given the complexity of the situation that lasted for a long time, several NGOs and international humanitarian and development agencies, including IOM, decided to support Mauritania which was then in an uncomfortable situation, threatening the peaceful coexistence of local communities and Malian refugees in its territory. This support had to target, in the first instance, the search for available means not only to ensure the reception of refugees but also especially to prevent conflicts and defuse tension over sensitive issues, such as the joint exploitation of limited natural resources.

In this context, the Community Stabilization Project called “Conflict Prevention and Food Security Interventions in South-Eastern Mauritania II” funded with a million US dollars by the Government of Japan, which is covered by this evaluation, was proposed after its Phase I project.

The overall objective of this project was to stabilize the local Mauritanian community and the refugee population in the region of Hodh El Chargui., while the outcomes were: (i) Improved sustainability of livelihood options for the local population (Outcome 1); (ii) Decreased vulnerability of members of the refugee population and of the local community (Outcome 2); and (iii) Increased communication and mutual understanding and acceptance between members of the local community and the refugee population (Outcome 3), thus protecting and enhancing intra- and inter-community social cohesion, the regulation of access to pasture. In other words, IOM aimed to increase the resilience of the local population while increasing the possibility of a peaceful cohesion with the Malian refugees.

The project achieved the intended results, which were even exceeded. The activities in the project are relevant and perfectly meet the needs of beneficiaries who have expressed their satisfaction about the project results through the improved access to drinking water, the agricultural activities, the sensitization and the training on hygiene standards. The beneficiaries also appreciate the climate of social cohesion, peace and security that reigns between the local communities and Malian refugees. The continuation of the project activities for some time again is likely to consolidate its achievements including the fight against poverty and strengthening the resilience of local populations and Malian refugees and peace and security in the area.

This evaluation, which aims to assess the effectiveness of the project through the level of achievement of the activities implemented, is structured in five main chapters include:

I. Introduction, objectives and evaluation methodology

- II. Project evaluation
- III. Lessons learned from the implementation of the project
- IV. Prioritized remaining needs
- V. Conclusions and recommendations

1.2. Purpose of the Evaluation

The objective set for this evaluation is to assess the efficiency of the project through the assessment on the level of achievement of the activities implemented. More specifically:

1) This evaluation should primarily provide an objective assessment of the level of achievement and changes against the targets set in the Result Matrix (which is shown in Annex 1 of this report: Terms of Reference) produced by the activity on the basis of current status of the use of the products of the activities and the satisfaction of targeted beneficiaries.

2) This evaluation also identifies:

- Good practices and lessons learned from the management and implementation of the project for the achievement of targeted results and the sustainability of the achieved situations;
- The remaining issues and needs in the target communities in the region which were not yet covered by the project;

And provides recommendations that should be considered by IOM in the future project development and implementation.

1.3. Evaluation Methodology

1.3.1. Description of the Approach

The approach pursued in the evaluation of the project for the community stabilization implemented by IOM in Hodh El Chargui, Mauritania, focused on a participatory approach combining both, the use of data and information from documentary research with those collected in the field during the site observation utilizing the data collection tools developed for this purpose by BESCAD. This is a participatory approach at all levels (central and in the area where the project was implemented), involving all stakeholders and beneficiaries of the project.

This approach allowed us to know first the project's impact on the beneficiaries, then the difficulties encountered in its implementation, and also practices and evidence-lessons that might be learned to guide future actions. The evaluation mission took place at all levels and in close cooperation with IOM which had been fully and regularly informed of its progress to take into account its concerns on the progress of evaluation activities in Nouakchott and in the field.

Evaluation of the project had been done by the production of a detailed final report to IOM and a lighter version for the presentation to the donor.

I.3.2 Stages of Evaluation

To carry out the evaluation mission, a methodology formed by a series of activities grouped in the following steps were implemented:

Step 1: Start the evaluation mission

Before the launch of the activities of the evaluation itself, BESCAD held a briefing meeting the relevant staff of IOM. The meeting aimed to discuss the contents of the mission, its timetable and practical arrangements for its development, and the expectations and concerns of the sponsor of the evaluation in order to better reflect to them. It was also used to inventory the available documents on the project and their relevance to the evaluation mission.

Step 2: Retrieval

At this level, the following activities were carried out:

- Collection and thorough review of the available documents on the project: IOM reports to the donor, the field monitoring reports, reports by the service providers and consultants for IOM, etc. All the collected documents were carefully studied by the BESCAD evaluation team to draw all the relevant information for the success of the evaluation. Following this exercise, the BESCAD evaluation team established a set of useful data on the objectives of the project, the context of its implementation, the beneficiaries, stakeholders in its setting, etc.
- Organization of talks in Nouakchott with key informants out of IOM staff and the service providers and consultants contracted by IOM for the project.

Before starting the interviews, the evaluators developed an interview guideline to collect the relevant qualitative information on the project. First, the evaluators identified in collaboration with IOM, the people with whom the interviews should be organized. BESCAD chose the interviewees from the recommended persons by IOM from the contact persons of the service providers and consultants contracted with IOM for the project. These interviews, whose schedule was preset in cooperation with IOM, had provided good opportunities for the evaluation team to obtain ample qualitative information to supplement information from the documentary exploitation.

Step 3: Site visit

During this phase, the evaluation team had prepared, in consultation with the IOM satellite office in Bassiknou, a site visit plan of target villages. These site visits had focused on six (6) villages selected from the 20 target villages where most of the project activities were developed and Bassiknou Town in Hodh El Chargui Region. The site visit was a crucial step in the evaluation and was carried out to assess on the ground the project's achievements and their impact on beneficiaries.

Step 4: Investigation of qualitative achievements

Based on correspondences between IOM and the BESCAD evaluators before the site visit, the evaluators finalized and proposed the methodology. This methodology was prepared for the investigation on qualitative achievements along with several questionnaires to be used in the field surveys in the target villages of the project and Bassiknou. These were short and easily executable

questionnaires that enabled the evaluators to collect comprehensive information on the project all activities.

The surveys by the questionnaires developed by the BESCAD evaluation team allowed us to obtain complete information to assess the qualitative achievements regarding “targets” of the project “objective” and “outcomes” set in the Result Matrix.



Figure 1: *interview with women in the integrated farm of Koussana*

Step 5: Interviews with key informants in the field at the town of Bassiknou and targeted villages

During the site visit to the target villages of the project and Bassiknou, interviews were conducted by the BESCAD evaluators with key informants: IOM staff, service providers and consultants contracted by IOM for the project, local authorities, other stakeholders such as UNHCR, LWF, INTERSOS, ACF and UNICEF and most importantly project beneficiaries.

These various talks were focused on the achievements of the project. In addition to these interviews, this step also was focused on the observation of the situation of infrastructure and services in the field which were realized as part of the implementation of the project.

The information from these interviews and the site visit were utilized to assess the quantitative and qualitative achievements, identify problems and needs and make recommendations. Therefore, this step was highly decisive for the results and quality of the evaluation.



Figure 2: *the BESCAD evaluation team interviewing the base manager of ACF Bassiknou*

Step 6: Development of the evaluation report

The exploitation of all data and information collected through desk research, interviews and field visits served to the development of the Draft Assessment Report. This report was submitted to the IOM for assessment and observations.

The BESCAD evaluators developed the detailed final report in English (with its bilingual Executive Summary in English and French) incorporating the comments and suggestions by IOM. In addition, BESCAD proceeded to produce a lighter version of the final report for the presentation to the donor including a concise Power Point presentation. Both reports were presented in one hard copy and one electronic copy.

II. Project Evaluation

This section presents all the proposed targets which should be compared with the actual results (and predicted impacts in fact for the objective) through the evaluation.

II.1. Proposed Objective, Outcomes and Outputs with Targets

The overall objective and the targets set by IOM in the Result Matrix are in the table below:

Overall objective	Targets
Stabilize the local Mauritanian community and the refugee population in the region of Hodh El Chargui.	In the target villages under this project, majority of the local populations feel the decrease of needs to move for livelihood.

The expected outcomes and related outputs to each outcome proposed by IOM versus the targets set in the Result Matrix are recapitulated in the below table:

Expected	Targets
<p>Outcome 1: Improved sustainability of livelihood options for the local population.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% of the populations around the targeted communities for the integrated farms have easy access to clean water. • In target villages, at least 20 % of population recently changed their plan to look for economic opportunities outside the local community. • 4 months that cattle graze on fenced pastures • 10 ha protected against desertification.
<p>Output 1.1: Borehole and water conveyance system have been constructed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 borehole and water distribution network. 1,000 beneficiaries from Sissakou and surrounding villages.
<p>Output 1.2: Integrated agricultural farms have been installed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3integrated agricultural farms. • One farm has one hectare of agricultural land, two fish basins of 10x10 m2, and one chicken coop. • 2,000 direct and indirect beneficiaries.
<p>Output 1.3: Tools and supplies for producing counter-seasonal crops have been procured and distributed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 250 tool-kits are procured and distributed.
<p>Output 1.4: Pastures have been fenced off to reduce the possibility of interference by other herds and, therefore, possible conflict between refugees and local populations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 pasture areas of one hectare are fenced off.
<p>Output 1.5: Trees have been planted and local communities' committees have been taught how to protect the trees and ensure their growth.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 villages provided with trees. • 900 trees planted • 4 committees trained on protection and maintenance of the trees
<p>Output 1.6: Market analysis has been completed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 copies of the report • 3 market linkages created between producers and vendors.
<p>Outcome 2: Decreased vulnerability of members of the refugee population and of the local community.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 80% of the beneficiaries who received solar lamps report an increase in their perception of the level of security in the community
<p>Output 2.1: Members of the local population, especially school children, have been taught proper hygiene practices.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2,000 beneficiaries that have been taught on hygiene practices3 schools where hygiene practices have been taught
<p>Output 2.2:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3,500 solar lamps

Solar lamps available to the most vulnerable categories among refugees and local communities	
Outcome 3: Increased communication and mutual understanding and acceptance between members of the local community and the refugee population, thus protecting and enhancing intra- and inter-community social cohesion.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase of 50% of the respondents who report a positive or very positive opinion of the other group.
Output 3.1: Establishment of mixed committees and organization of joint meetings between representatives of the local community and refugee population.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 new committees • 80/80 of participants from both communities (20/20 in each new committee) • 8 meetings of the mixed committees • 4 agreements (about the use of natural resources, such as pasturelands and water points)

IOM proposes to address the key risk factors by improving the resilience of communities and households by providing sustainable livelihood strategies and diversified through: (i) the improvement of the availability of drinking water; (ii) the promotion of integrated farms agriculture; and (iii) the regulation of access to pasture.

II.2. Evaluation of the Level of Achievements in Actuals against Targets

In accordance with the project proposal and the modification of the project activities through the no-cost extension request with budget-reallocation (approved by the donor in December 2014), the following activities were carried out in order to achieve the targets of the expected outputs:

Outcome 1: Improved sustainability of livelihood options for the local population.

Outcome 1 target: In target villages, at least 20 % of population recently changed their plan to look for economic opportunities outside the local community.

Output 1.1: Borehole and water conveyance system have been constructed.

Target: the improvement of the access to clean and safe water for the benefit of to 2,000 beneficiaries and 3,500 heads of cattle

Proposed Activities for Output 1.1: Following the two boreholes drilled in Beretouma and Koussana in 2013, IOM originally proposed;

- (i) the establishment of a new water supply system (consisting of a borehole with a pump, a water tower and the networking by pipes among the borehole, the water tower and the water points in the village) in Sissakou,
- (ii) the completion of the water supply system in Koussana by the construction of a water tower and additionally proposed, through the no-cost extension request with budget reallocation to the donor which was officially approved in December 2014, and

- (iii) the reinforcement of the water supply system in Beretouma by the construction of a water tower to ensure coverage of human consumption needs, livestock and irrigation.

Activities carried out for Output 1.1: the improvement of the access to clean and safe water: in this context, the project had completed at the end of December 2014, through a service provider, the installation of a DWS (AEP) in Sissakou and the construction of a water tower in Koussana. It also completed the construction of a water tower in Beretouma village.

The installation of the DWS (AEP) in Sissakou covered:

- The supply, installation and start up of a submersible pump;
- The supply, installation and start up of the d equipment for boring ;
- The construction of a temporary protective shelter for the equipment for boring
- The boring of a borehole;
- The supply, installation and start up of a generator of 30 KVA;
- The construction of a protective shelter of 16 m² for the pump station;
- The construction of a water tower in reinforced concrete with the capacity of 50 m³ elevated to the height of 10 m, with output glance and its accessories, galvanized steel pipes, scale and accessories.
- The establishment of five individual connections;
- The supply and laying of pipes in trenches High density polyethylene (i) 350 m of pipes High density polyethylene 110 for delivery; (ii) 300 ml of pipes High density polyethylene 90; and (iii) 536 ml of pipes High density polyethylene 63 for distribution. The construction of two (2) water-points for cattle;
- The construction of two (2) drinking water points for human (fountains);
- The availability of a lot of spare parts for the pump station;
- The provision of two (2) drums containing 200 liters of gas oils each.

The construction of the water-tower in Koussana covered:

- The construction of a water tower in reinforced concrete with the capacity of 70 m³ elevated to the height of 10 m;
- The supply and laying of pipe lines of arrivals, departures, overflow and drain pipe vent with ground anchor, elbows, distribution valves and drain, counters, looks, and the connection to repression and distribution lines;
- The sealing and fixing scales galvanized steel angle (GS) of 40 mm and removable scale.

The construction of the water-tower in Beretouma covered:

- The construction of a water tower in reinforced concrete with the capacity of 50 m³ elevated to the height of 10 m;
- The supply and laying of pipe lines of arrivals, departures, overflow and drain pipe vent with ground anchor, elbows, distribution valves and drain, counters, looks, and the connection to repression and distribution lines; The sealing and fixing scales galvanized steel angle (GS) of 40 mm and removable scale.



Figure 3: *Water tower in the village of Sissakou*

Output 1.2: Integrated agricultural farms have been installed.

Target: the installation of three (3) new integrated farms built in three (3) villages (poultry, fish farming and horticulture) to promote and develop income-generating activities (IGA) and offer beneficiaries a valuable opportunity for a varied diet and a rare opportunity to integrate traditional subsistence systems to new lifestyles;

Proposed Activities for Output 1.2: IOM additionally proposed, through the no-cost extension request with budget reallocation to the donor which was officially approved in December 2014, the renewal of two fish ponds of the integrated farm in Beretouma established in 2013 while the new integrated farms were being installed in two (2) villages, Koussana and Sissakou. As the scale of the Koussana's farm is double of the original unit size of an integrated farm, the total scale of the two new farms installed by this project can be regarded equivalent to the three farms in original proposal.

Activities carried out for Output 1.2: the installation of integrated farms in villages (poultry, fish farming and agriculture): IOM kept the task to select the service providers for the construction of fish ponds and irrigation ponds and the procurement of all materials for the installation. IOM commissioned the team of consultants to provide only professional technical advice to IOM and to the people in the villages. In this context, it commissioned a team of five (5) consultants to provide professional technical support in the field to complete the instalment of two integrated farms, respectively at Koussana and Sissakou and the follow up of another farm established in Beretouma in 2013 where two new ponds with brick & concrete walls were built next to the old ponds - with only plastic sheet – for security and sustainability (see letter to the Embassy of Japan) and an orchard was installed.

- Integrated farm in Koussana covers an area of two (2) ha and includes a vegetable garden of 0.9 ha, an orchard of 1 ha, 2 chicken coops with the capacity of 500 units each (1,000 units in total) and 4 fish ponds with the capacity of 250 fry (1,000 fry in total);

- The integrated farms in Sissakou covers an area of 1.5 ha including a vegetable garden of 0.5 ha, an orchard of 0.5 ha, 1 chicken coop with the capacity of 500 units and a fish pond with the capacity of 250 fry. In 2014, the project builds in Beretouma a fish pond in its integrated farm and a water tower for the village. We have to keep en mind that the Beretouma integrated farm was installed in 2013.

In order to cover the water needs of the aforementioned integrated farms, the project was done by a service provider, achieving the eight works (8) fish ponds and six (6) agricultural irrigation ponds.

The windbreaks in Euphorbia were installed in parts of the integrated farms of Koussana and Sissakou to break the force of the wind. This activity was carried out by the beneficiaries through cash for work which allowed them to meet part of their needs.

We have to remember that the scale of two farms in total is equivalent to three farms (original proposal) as the farm in Koussana is double in scale to the original unit size of farm (= scale of the farm in Sissakou or Beretoume) thus IOM somehow achieved the originally proposed plan + Beretoume.



Figure 4: *Chicken coop in the Village of Sissakou*

Output 1.3 and Output 1.4:

The BESCAD evaluation team had thought the activities for these outputs were carried out only during the community stabilization project Phase I (in 2013) not in this Phase II (2014) until it appeared to be a misunderstanding during the development of this final report. So, the evaluation team did not observe the realization of these outputs during the site visits.

Output 1.5: trees have been planted and local communities' committees have been taught how to protect the trees and ensure their growth

Target: 3 villages, 900 trees planted, 4 communities

Proposed Activities for Output 1.5: plantation of 900 trees in villages and training of 4 communities

Activities carried out for Output 1.5: the provision of local species trees for planting in integrated farms in three villages - 900 species of local trees were distributed to villages of Koussana, Sissakou and Beretouma to protect farms built against the winds and erosion; these trees are Zizuphis and Acacia and have benefited to twenty villages.

Output 1.6: Market analysis has been completed

Target: 20 Copies of the report, 3 number of market linkages created between producers and vendors.

Proposed Activities for Output 1.6: a market analysis study and 3 market linkages created between producers and vendors.

Activities carried out for Output 1.6: in this regard the study entitled "Integrated farms and surrounding markets Beretouma and two other villages" was conducted in June-July by a consulting firm to ensure the proper management, sustainability and profitability integrated farms.

Impacts of the Outcomes 1:

- The contribution of allowing beneficiaries to have varied horticultural products and fresh fish that they had never consumed before in their villages at affordable prices. The impact recorded in this context was the strengthening the resilience of the beneficiaries by allowing them to eat a diet rich in vitamins and animal proteins, which can have a positive impact on their health conditions;
- Another impact resulting from the introduction of integrated farms is the ownership and distribution of income generating activities (IGA) adapted to the soil and ensuring a stable income that can, in the future, help fight against poverty among the beneficiaries of the project;
- The development of water infrastructures by the project has notable impacts including strengthening resilience of the beneficiaries and, creating a climate conducive to peace, security and social cohesion inside local communities, but also between them and the Malian refugees. In the opinion of those interviewed, the water infrastructures combined with the meetings organized within joint committees made up of representatives of local communities and those refugees have had a very positive impact on conflict prevention and diffusing tensions. These meetings, as we know, are intended to identify and discuss potential problems and grievances view to finding appropriate solutions.

Outcome 2: decreased vulnerability of members of the refugee population and of the local community

Outcome 2 target: 80 % of the beneficiaries who received solar lamps

Output 2.1: Members of the local population, especially school children, have been taught proper

hygiene practices.

Target: 2,000 beneficiaries have been taught on hygiene practices, including 700 children in 3 schools.

Proposed Activities for Output 2.1: the promotion of better basic hygiene practices in the target villages

Activities carried out for Output 2.1:

- 10 training assistants (7 women and 3 men) on health, the fight against malaria and community communication techniques to educate children and female heads of households in 14 villages. They sensitized 1,895 women and 838 students in 14 villages.
- The distribution of four bars of soap, three times over the course of the project to 960 households in 14 target villages
- The distribution of 2,500 treated mosquito nets supplied from the stock of the Ministry of Health (which were originally donated by UNICEF to the Ministry); Malaria have decreased significantly after the distribution of mosquito nets.
- During the distribution of hygiene kits (soap), the project has sensitized people about the Ebola epidemic because some villages have a border with the Republic of Mali and some them are waypoints foreigners.

Output 2.2: solar lamps available to the most vulnerable categories among refugees and local communities;

Target: 3,500 solar lamps

Proposed Activities for Output 2.2: procurement and delivery of 3,500 solar lamps to beneficiaries

Activities carried out for Output 2.2: 3,548 solar lights with the logos of the donor and IOM had purchased directly from its Australian maker. Out of 3,548, 1,932 were distributed to the vulnerable households in the M’Bera refugee camp and 1,616 were distributed to the household in the 19 target local villages to create a safer environment during night-time, to enable the beneficiaries to continue their domestic and educational activities after nightfall and consequently to offer an alternative to reduce wood consumption. These lamps have allowed teachers to prepare lessons and children to review the lessons, which had a positive impact. They also helped to fight against violence based on gender.

The impact of Outcome 2:

- The provision of hygiene kits (soap and chlorine for water purification) along with education and awareness of basic hygiene standards favoured the introduction of good behaviour practices hygiene, body treatments, and villagers clothes. These actions combined with the distribution of treated mosquito nets had a largely positive impact on the health of beneficiaries and their lives in general;
- The impact of the distribution of solar lamps is considered significant on several levels, including: (i) improving the family comfort after dark; (ii) contributing to the safety of individuals at risk during the night (women, children and the disabled); (iii) allowing women to continue achieving the housework at night; (iv) allowing teachers to prepare lessons and correct homework for their students during the night and the students to learn their lessons and do their exercises; (v) enabling households to achieve significant savings by saving the money

they traditionally spent to purchase batteries for flashlights and / or wood to light the concession;

Outcome 3: Increased communication and mutual understanding and acceptance between members of the local community and the refugee population, thus protecting and enhancing intra- and inter-community social cohesion.

Outcome 3 target: Increase of 50% of the respondents who report a positive or very positive opinion of the other group.

Output 3.1: establishment of mixed committees and organization of joint meetings between representatives of the local community and refugee population.

Target:

- 4 new committees established in this project
- 80/80 participants (20/20 in each committee)
- 8 by new committees under this project

Proposed Activities for Output 3.1: Increase of 50% of the respondents who report a positive or very positive opinion of the other group.

Activities carried out for Output 3.1: The organization and facilitation of meetings of joint committees: In this project one new joint committee with 20 members of local communities and 20 members of refugees was established in addition to the other three (3) set up under the Phase I project in 2013, bringing the total to four (4) committees. During the project, eight (8) joint meetings were held with the facilitation by IOM to strengthen mutual understanding between the two parties. In this context, the two sides had signed agreements on joint use of natural resources (water and pasture) especially this year, there is a rainfall deficit leading to a high demand for water. These joint meetings are always sanctioned by an agreement between the different parties to respect the agreements, namely: Rotation of the herd at the water, environmental conservation (do not cut wood).

The impact of Outcome 3:

The impact of this outcome is the improvement of communication between Mauritanian communities and Malians refugees, the reinforcement of the capacities of beneficiaries' organisation, the social cohesion, the environment protection and community stabilization in the area.

II.3. Resources Used

Financially, the project, which followed another community stabilization project implemented in 2013, was funded with one million American dollars (\$ 1,000,000) by the Government of Japan. Of this, it was planned to financially cover the project staff and office costs that include:

1) International staff, including:

- The Chief Mission (0.27 / month for 9 months followed by one-month extension);
- The project manager for 9 months followed by one-month extension);

2) National staff, including:

- An assistant for 9 months followed by one-month extension);
- An accountant (0.8 / month for 9 months followed by one-month extension);
- A driver / Office support for 9 months followed by one-month extension);
- A field staff for 9 months followed by one-month extension).

3) Other costs for operational needs, including office equipment, office supplies, office rent and maintenance, communication costs, and vehicle fuel and maintenance.

II.4. Procurement

The IOM main office in Nouakchott and its satellite office in Bassiknou jointly provide the administrative and technical management of the project. The IOM satellite office in Bassiknou (IOM Bassiknou) maintains regular coordination with the local stakeholders, such as the local authorities and other actors in the region (UNHCR, FAO, UNICEF, etc.). IOM Bassiknou paid particular attention to the coordination for the careful selection of eligible beneficiaries of the project. The regular and detailed coordination with the other actors was maintained also on the ground to avoid duplication and to maximize the collective impact to the region.

Items available in the field were purchased in the towns close by (Bassiknou, Aioun or Nema) after the approval by the main office to save the transportation costs and time and to partially contribute to the local economy.

Contracts with consultants and/or services provider are signed at the IOM main office in consultation with the IOM satellite office.

II.5. Main Remarkable Achievements

- The completion of all proposed project activities, including the establishment of clean water-supply infrastructure, the training of facilitators and community volunteers for the promotion of sanitation standards along with good practices, the installation and maintenance of integrated farms, the distribution of solar lamps, soaps and mosquito nets, the organization and facilitation of joint committee meetings involving representatives of local communities and those of refugees, etc.
- The strengthened resilience of the beneficiaries and the establishment of a peaceful climate for peace, security and social cohesion both within local communities and between the local communities and the Malian refugee communities through the establishment of community infrastructure (clean water-supply infrastructure, etc.) ,which can support a higher number of human and animal and reduce the pressure of conflict over natural resources, the organization of joint committee meetings with representatives of local communities and the Malian refugees, which enabled the both parties to identify and discuss existing issues and potential grievances and find appropriate solutions for peaceful coexistence.
- The contribution, through the distribution of solar lamps, to the creation of a safer environment during night-time, which helps women and children to continue their domestic and educational activities after the sun set and offers vulnerable households an alternative resource of lightning to reduce the consumption of firewood. Solar lights have contributed to

the fight against gender-based-violence (GBV) and also to the improvement of conditions for children's education. These positive impacts were amply elucidated to the BESCAD evaluation team by many heads of households and educational leaders (in the camp) in the interviews and the surveys conducted during the site visit.

- The contribution to the fight against poverty and unemployment through the mobilization and organization of the local population in the target villages, especially hundreds of women, on income-generating activities including a number of responsible tasks (such as participation to the development of basic infrastructures and the compost making for integrated farms through “cash for work”, the management of integrated farms including the marketing of chicken, etc. Thanks to these activities, the women felt their usefulness and ability to manage and carry out actions to their autonomy.
- The promotion of sanitation standards which enabled the local population in the target villages to maintain better hygiene and basic health practices through the training given by the 10 assistant relays, who were trained by the consultant (an expert in hygiene and sanitation) for IOM, to 1,895 women and 838 children as well as the distribution of soap, chlorine and mosquito nets to all households in the targeted villages. Adoption of best practices such as washing hands before eating, washing hands out the toilets and maintenance of latrines. At Koussana, a woman named Mariamou Mint Sangarou said:

“Since the project in 2014 began distributing soaps, mosquito nets and the product that purifies the water to us, no one in our village has been struck by malaria and the cases of dysentery have decreased among our children.”

- The contribution to the improvement in food security through the increase of cash income and the diversification of source of nutrition (vegetables, fish, chicken) of the beneficiaries in the villages with integrated farms.
- The revitalization of local markets as the project's long term future impact through the increased cash income of beneficiaries and the injection of new products to the local market, including broilers and fish. Fassala, Bassiknou, M’Bera and others villages markets were well provided and the people of these cities and towns have enjoyed the product.
- By the regular information to administrative authorities, including the prefect of the department of Bassiknou and his staff, on all project activities and progress in the various stages of implementation. Regular information sharing reinforce the understanding of the local authorities on the importance of the Community Stabilization project to the local communities;
- The positive impact on the increased sense of the ownership of project activities by the beneficiaries, which empower the sustainability of the results of the project, through the participatory approach that IOM had adopted in the implementation of the project.
- The excellent visibility in every community where this project intervened and also on the objects realised, which seems to be beneficial for the project.

II.6. Points to Consider for Improvement in the Future Project Implementation

- The delay in the delivery of seeds compared to the ideal timing based on the cultivation calendar of vegetable crops. The favourable period of the beginning of cultivation is generally from the early October to the mid-November of each year, especially in hot areas like Bassiknou. The state of crop development at the time of the site visit by the BESCAD evaluators confirmed that the first seeds delivered were as late as about the late December 2014 or early January 2015.
- The low technical and organizational management, especially when it comes to gardening. Indeed, in such a situation where the project was, strengthening producer capacities takes place as long as the crop develops. It is a principle well known among specialists in agricultural extension and advisory support that "the peasant believes only on what he sees." That is, the proof is the most effective tool for him to adopt new farming techniques. In fact, the farmers need technical guidance that accompanies them throughout the crop cycle. We have to show him how to prepare the soil at the time of preparing the soil, we have to show him how to plant at the planting time and how he should distinguish between seeding in a nursery and a direct seeding (in pockets or in lines), we have to show him how to thin seedlings and how staking tomatoes at the time of staking, etc. and the process continues until the harvest and even beyond it (post-harvest).
- The introduction of not grafted fruit trees and inappropriate planting according to the way of cultivation standards. The evaluator team found that the fruit trees in orchards introduced to the integrated farms are not grafted species and planting system did not respect cultivation standards.
- The composts making process is not appropriate and not finished. The decomposition of the organic matters did not start in order to improve soil quality.

II.7. Project Performance Evaluation

II.7.1. Relevance of Project Activities

We generally define the relevance of a project with its adequacy to solve the problems concerned. Now, we know the arrival of tens of thousands of Malian refugees and the prolongation of their stay in Bassiknou Department, Hodh El Chargui Region have caused many issues associated with the overuse of limited natural and economic resources. These natural resources in the project area, including water, pasture and firewood that are jointly consumed by the Mauritanian local population, the Malian refugees and their cattle were overused. The traditional transhumance into Mali is still obstructed by the security situation, which means that the local ecosystem around the refugee camp is not just under pressure from the Malian herds, but also from the Mauritanian herds that normally would graze in Mali. Consequently, a large-scale degradation of the ecosystem through an important part of the Bassiknou Department, including the area around the M'Bera camp of Malian refugees was caused by the pressure of the overgrazing by these herds of livestock.

In parallel with the immediate effects on the traditional means of livelihood, the transhumance of the

local population, the overgrazing and the over-exploitation of other natural resources have also accelerated environmental degradation and desertification in the area. As long as the overwhelming majority of the local population relies on these natural resources for survival, it becomes more imperative to protect them and to avoid disturbing the climate of peace, security and social cohesion of yesterday and especially to strengthen the resilience of populations affected by the situation.

The intervention by the IOM in 2013 had provided support to 10 villages and areas around them. But in order to ensure a more sustainable impact, IOM had thought that a similar procedure should be extended to a larger area. This project, funded by the Government of Japan under the year 2014, aimed to increase the resilience of the local population while improving the possibility of a peaceful cohesion with the Malian refugees through support to traditional pastoral activities, but also by encouraging the diversification of income-generating activities.

This is what explains the relevance of this project whose activities are perfectly suited to the needs of local populations and Malian refugees. More specifically, it is justified by the establishment of clean water-supply infrastructure to provide a large amount of water to cover the needs of consumption by human, livestock and crops. This relevance was also justified by the installation of integrated farms to offer the beneficiaries substantial revenues and a significant amounts of diversified source of nutrition, the distribution of solar lights to light up at night for the education of children and the comfort of families and the promotion of basic standards of hygiene and health practices to allow the beneficiaries to avoid many diseases, etc.

Investigations conducted by the BESCAD evaluator team comparing the outputs to targets have confirmed that the Project of Prevention conflicts and interventions food security in the South-east of Mauritania II has proven effectiveness, both in terms of the design of its program than in the implementation of the activities that result (see table I and II below for comparison of outcomes and outputs of the projects). Nevertheless, for the reasons related to the immensity of the project target area to the relatively small financial resources available as budget, the project was forced to focus primarily on villages deemed most vulnerable and / or conducting activities not covered by other partners in the area. Thus, in the M'Bera refugee camp, where several humanitarian NGOs and international agencies are working for the specific needs of the refugees, the project had conducted only the distribution of 1,932 solar lamps to the vulnerable households, which were jointly selected by the major actors in the camp namely (Intersos and UNHCR) to benefit to women in risk and to teachers in order to assist them in preparing their courses, etc.

In the village of Koussana, where few humanitarian agencies are working and there was, among others, a strong pressure on natural resources and an almost permanent unemployment especially of women who represent the majority of the village's residents, the project established an integrated farm of two (2) ha. It also organized three distributions of hygiene kits (4 soaps distribution and chlorine) to all households and 300 mosquito nets (two per household) for the fight against malaria and 150 solar lamps. The village has also benefited from awareness raising campaigns on hygiene standards and the fight against malaria.

The village of Sissakou, with a smaller number of households than Koussana has a strong pressure on natural resources and an almost permanent unemployment of women but had not have interventions by any humanitarian actors before this project. In this village, the project has set up an integrated agricultural farm of 1.5 ha, a water tower with a box for the generator, a DWS (AEP) with 4 water

points for cattle and 4 fountains. It also organized three distributions of hygiene kits. The village had also benefited from awareness raising campaigns on hygiene standards and the fight against malaria.

In the village of Beretouma where the integrated agricultural farm was set up during the Phase I project in 2013, the Phase II project undertook the renovation of its fish ponds and the installation of an orchard. It is important, however, to mention that the project beneficiaries at the village are marked by an unprecedented split between a group of beneficiaries and the traditional village chief and his group. The IOM satellite office in Bassiknou, in collaboration with local authorities, is working to find a compromise between the two sides and allow the project to achieve the targeted goals. Today, fortunately, this disagreement has not affected the progress of project activities on the ground despite that, as regards vegetable crops and orchard, each group has its plots and implements its activities separately.

In the ancient village of M'Bera, the presence of the NGO ACF which conducted a drill to local populations allowed the project to limit its intervention to the distribution of hygiene kits and mosquito net to different households. The village had also benefited from awareness campaigns on hygiene standards and the fight against malaria.

In the village of Adalla where the project has made significant achievements in its first phase including the construction of a health post rendering invaluable services to the local population and a pastoral reserve of 75 ha, the organized three distributions of hygiene kits solar lamps. The village had also benefited from awareness campaigns on hygiene standards and the fight against malaria.

In addition, the project has achieved the training of 10 training assistants in villages that provide direct extension of basic hygiene standards (classrooms and households) and 3 community volunteers from the largest communities in the project area. He also trained 1,895 women and 838 students in 14 villages. This was a very important activity that had a positive impact on behaviour change. Nevertheless, the training assistants and assistant relays should receive a refresher training of trainers.

As part of its outcomes and outputs to prevent and diffuse tensions between local communities and Malian refugees, the project has established a joint comity with representatives of local communities and refugees. The committee added to the three existing committees since 2013, had held eight meetings during the project period to strengthen mutual understanding between stakeholders. In this context, the two sides had signed agreements on joint use of natural resources (water and pasture).

In general, the project confirmed its effectiveness by demonstrating that with financial and material resources and human resources relatively limited but sustained by a rational management, we can substantially strengthen the resilience of populations, prevent conflicts and defuse tensions. It showed, among others, through the registered income, including as a result of the marketing of chickens that reported large sums of money to beneficiaries. It confirmed, too, among others, it is possible to put an end to the almost permanent unemployment of women throughout the volume of work available to them at the integrated agricultural farms and the financial support they derive (cash for work and income from the sale of farm products).

The project confirmed, too, the effectiveness of its action driving a conflict prevention process and diffusing tensions between local communities and Malian refugees through the establishment joint committees and water infrastructures enabling provide enough water to meet the needs of both local people and refugees and their livestock.

II.7.2. Viability / Sustainability (likelihood of the maintenance of the results)

A number of efforts were made within the project implementation to contribute to the sustainability of the results of the project activities. Some of these activities will probably be maintained after cessation of project funding:

- The efforts for the capacity building and the improvement of the sense of ownership for the members of management committees of the integrated farms and ownership of cultivating techniques, poultry and fish ponds acquired during the operating process of these farms;
- Good practices of hygiene, body care, care of clothing and housing well acquired by the beneficiaries through the sensitization activities to basic hygiene standards through education;
- The level of education acquired following the support of solar lamps distributed by the project.

III. Lessons Learned from the Implementation of the Project

At the project steering structure, it has been demonstrated that with financial, human and material resources relatively low, the resilience of populations can be substantially improved. This assumes, however, to be very rational when planning and implementing the project. It assumes, also, to involve the beneficiaries in a very transparent manner. The involvement of beneficiaries allows gaining their trust. The testimony of Mr. Nébouya Ould Mounaye from the village of Adalla, illustrates perfectly the importance of involving transparently the beneficiaries.

“All activities conducted within the project perfectly met the basic needs of the local population. They have a real impact on the living conditions of the population. Through their impact, extreme poverty was declining and living conditions of the beneficiaries were improved considerably.”

It is then a lesson learned from the transparent participatory approach that the project was implemented and must be sustained for the effective involvement of beneficiaries.

The second lesson that the evaluation of the project allowed the BESCAD evaluators to make during their stay in Bassiknou is the good coordination that the members of the IOM in Bassiknou have maintained with partners.

The following testimony by two interviewees of ACF and UNHCR working in the area perfectly illustrates the importance of this coordination.

Messrs Oumar Sango, head of ACF office in Bassiknou said:

“The actions taken in the field by ACF, which mainly concern the refugee camp, are always based on information provided by the local representative of IOM Bassiknou. ACF staffs gave positive feedback about IOM’s activities in the camp. The distribution of solar lamps in the camp had a very positive effect and is highly appreciated by the beneficiaries. These lamps had a real success and the people want more lamps.”

While Messrs MIJ, Nutrition Manager for UNHCR Bassiknou Office said:

“Our institution works primarily in the camp of Malian refugees. However, we believe that the role of the IOM project was very important to the extent that its activities for the development and well-being of host populations contribute to avoid possible frustrations and jealousies that can degenerate into conflict between the two communities (the local community and the Malian refugees). We appreciate the relevance and effectiveness of the interventions by IOM project including the establishment of drinking water-supply, the realization of pastoral reserves and the installation of integrated farms. The selection and prioritization of project activities were quite relevant. Thus the impact of its activities contributed to the establishment of cohesion within the local communities, and peace between the two communities (the local community and the Malian refugees).”

All these statements illustrate perfectly good coordination by the project team with other actors in the same area. Especially, the coordination with actors working for the Malian refugees is crucial to secure the relevance of the activities implemented by the project and their effectiveness in terms of conflict prevention, diffusion of tension, support for peace, security and social cohesion between the local community and the Malian refugees.

IV. Prioritized Remaining Needs

Through interviews conducted with the beneficiaries of the project, a number of important needs remaining uncovered by the project were identified. These needs could be ranked as follows:

- 1) The creation of a weekly market in Koussana village which has a relatively large population and is ideally situated about the central location among several Mauritanian villages and in the vicinity of the border with the Mali (15 to 18 km);
- 2) The promotion of alternative energy to firewood for cooking in order to further protect the environment from abuse by human and degradation;
- 3) The agricultural expert(s) stationed in the field for a close technical supervision not only to reinforce the management of the existing integrated farms and also to support the instalment of new farms, including the dissemination of the cultivation techniques suitable to rain fed crops largely conducted within the area in Bassiknou Department;
- 4) The provision of a technical supervision by a specialist to introduce fishing techniques (how to catch fish from the ponds with minimum damage) and fish processing (how to process the caught fish for conservation and preparation to ensure the safety for domestic consumption and sales on the market);
- 5) The establishment of a health post in Beretouma to improve the access to health and medical services of the population in Beretouma and other surrounding villages;
- 6) The construction of a solid shade in the empty on the land of the health post in Adalla, built by IOM under the project in 2013 to provide a place to wait and rest to patients under the hot weather;
- 7) The opening of pharmacies in villages (for example Adalla) that offer essential medicines at affordable prices;
- 8) The establishment of a system, to offer training on functional literacy and numeracy and also offer other practical training on the production of traditional crafts for sale in the market,

which is very important especially for firm management committees and those of the DWS (AEP);

- 9) The continuation/repetition of activities for the sensitization of basic hygiene standards including training to the existing/new assistant relays who educate the other members of their community;
- 10) The construction of schools in Beretouma and Adalla with sustainable surrounding fences for the reinforcement of security;
- 11) The more support for income generating activities (IGA) in favour of women, such as the acquisition of grain mills and the establishment of community stores;
- 12) Facilitate access to Nema-Bassiknou road for Adalla Town by building a ramp from 30 to 40 km.

V. Conclusions and Recommendations

V.1. Conclusions

The objective of this evaluation was to provide the assessment on the achievement level against the targets set in the Result Matrix (as attached as a part of Annex 1 to this report) at output (direct product by activity), outcome (observed changes during the project) and objective levels based on the current status, conditions, utilization of the outputs (direct products by the activities) and the satisfaction of beneficiaries.

It was also expected that it would identify:

- Good practices and lessons in the project management and implementation
 - to achieve the targeted results and
 - to ensure the sustainability of the achieved situations , and
- Remaining issues and needs in the target communities and the region

and provide

- Recommendations that should be considered by IOM in the future project development and implementation.

In this context and based on the analysis developed above, the evaluation concludes that this project, of Conflict Prevention and Food Security Interventions in Southeast Mauritania II was very efficient for the target population in that they could obtain most appropriate tools and knowledge for the improvement of the resilience of the beneficiaries during the intervention period. This efficiency was amply demonstrated, through the installation of integrated farms (achieved at 100%), the sensitization of women and children to basic hygiene standards through the training sessions conducted by the trained assistant relays (also achieved at 100%), etc. In other words, the project demonstrated that the reinforcement of the resilience of the affected populations is not a matter of a big deal of money but essentially rational management of goods and services, ability to gain the trust of beneficiaries and other partners, the willingness to engage each other to be convinced of the effectiveness or otherwise of joint action to be undertaken. The establishment of clean water-supply infrastructures (achieved at 100%) and the efforts to facilitate meetings of joint committees participated by representatives from both the local Mauritanian communities and the Malian refugee communities (achieved at 100%)

helped to create a climate of peace, security and social cohesion in the project area inhabited by local population and the Malian refugees driven from their country by deadly violence.

The project proved that a relatively small project, with only one million US dollars as total budget, managed according to rational standards can implement sustainable development activities that fully contribute to the prevention of conflicts and the reduction of tensions between these two parties over the limited natural resources and the decline of extreme poverty. Thousands of men and women came to be prepared to maintain stable income from the management of their integrated farms for themselves and their offspring in the future and offered appreciation to the distributed solar lamps (achieved at more than 100%) which made a significant positive change in their life after sunset in that the light enabled their children to study at home and allowed the families to have comfort and enjoy themselves at home at night-time which they had never experienced before in their lives. The project also showed that the improvement of agricultural production is not very difficult providing that we are armed with rigorous management, we have the rationality in the design and implementation of our activities and, of course, a consequent amount of material and financial resources in relation with objectives are available.

Ultimately, the BESCAD evaluator team also recognizes that the results achieved by the project have been well beyond the expectations. Obtaining these results was favoured by the good targeting of the activities that corresponded in general to the needs felt by the beneficiaries. Adding to that the appropriateness of the area targeted (border with the Republic of Mali and points of crossings of migrants) and the type of beneficiary population made up of Malian refugees fleeing violence and insecurity related to the conflict unleashed in their country since 2012 and local communities living in extreme poverty, which is exacerbated by several years of drought.

In the light of the assessment, of the project impacts on targeted populations, it emerges the need to continue and strengthen the activities conducted during this phase to reduce poverty, strengthen the resilience of populations, consolidate and improve social cohesion, peace and security.

Some needs have to be satisfied, notably:

- 1) The consolidation and expansion to other villages, following the prioritization based on their vulnerability, of the good practices of the project, such as the installation of integrated farms, the establishment of clean water-supply infrastructures, the distribution of solar lights and all the successful activities implemented during the project.
- 2) The development of small earth bunds to ensure better crop productivity and sustainability of soil fertility through the retention of surface water benefiting to crops subjected to water stress;
- 3) Further reinforcement of the technical and organizational capacities of local population responsible for the management of integrated farms;
- 4) The introduction of grafted mango and citrus trees in particular;
- 5) The implementation of an advisory support to ensure good agricultural practices.

The project provided more than the activities in its action plan. The objectives have been achieved thanks to the pragmatism of the IOM's field team and the willingness of the central leaders of IOM and the Government of Japan to achieve the standards in the program. However, despite the good

beneficiary involvement and ownership of the tools at their disposal, it remains important that their support still continues in order to consolidate the actions implemented.

V.2. Recommendations

Despite all that has been achieved by the project and its positive impact on the beneficiaries, the sustainability of the acquired achievements remains heavily dependent on its consolidation and strengthening. To ensure the passage from conditions of a "demonstration" to a larger scale dissemination stage in Bassiknou Department which still subject to degradation progress of its natural resources, including its pastures and farmland another phase of the project has to be implemented. In this respect, the evaluator team recommends that IOM:

- Conduct a study to seek, as urgently as possible, the possibility of the spread of the successful achievements of the project in other villages in need in Bassiknou Department;
- Prepare an audio-visual material (films) on these successful initiatives, including integrated farms and the distribution of solar lamps to record and promote the effectiveness of the project activities , to contribute to the sustainability of the region;
- Financially support the consolidation of achievements of the project and implement the successful activities of the project in other villages in order to contribute to the sustainability of the region, especially the installation of integrated farms and the distribution of solar lamps;
- Perform hydraulic infrastructures like those carried out under the project (boreholes, water tower, DWS/AEP, etc.) relatively large pastoral potential areas and a large number of livestock;
- Maintain the established positive relationship with the local authorities and other actors in the region to strengthen collaboration and possibly extend the survival of certain acquired good outputs of the project, particularly the climate of peace, security and social cohesion;
- Hire technical experts who can work with the beneficiaries in the field during the whole cultivation/production cycle in the future project with the installation of integrated farms, which does not preclude the use of consultants who visits the fields time to time as supervisors.

ANNEXES

ANNEXE I: TERMS OF REFERENCE

REVISED TERMS OF REFERENCE

(Version 23 April 2015, revised for the Amendment to the Contract)

External Evaluation of a Community Stabilization Project Implemented by IOM in Hodh El Chargui Region, Mauritania

I. INTRODUCTION

A. About IOM

Established in 1951, IOM is the leading inter-governmental organization in the field of migration and works closely with governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental partners.

With 157 member states, a further 10 states holding observer status and offices in over 100 countries, IOM is dedicated to promoting humane and orderly migration for the benefit of all. It does so by providing services and advice to governments and migrants. The IOM Mission in Mauritania has been active since 2007. For further information, please visit <http://www.iom.int/cms/mauritania>.

B. Target Project for the External Evaluation

The target project for this evaluation, *“Conflict Prevention and Food Security Intervention in Southeast Mauritania II”*, is being implemented by IOM Mauritania with the project Period from 31 March 2014 to 31 January 2015 (10 months). Thanks to continuous funding by the Government of Japan, this project is a second phase with the overall objective to prevent and defuse tensions between local communities and Malian refugees, addressing remaining urgent and critical needs that had not been covered during Phase I implemented by the IOM Mission from March 2013 to December 2013.

II. SCOPE OF WORK

A. Objective of the External Evaluation

The objective is to evaluate the efficiency of the target project through the assessment on the achievements by the activities implemented under the project.

B. Suggested Analytic Framework

- 1) This evaluation should primarily provide the assessment on the achievement level against the targets set in the Result Matrix (as attached as Annex 1 to this TOR) at output (direct product by activity), outcome (observed changes during the project) and objective levels based on the current status, conditions, utilization of the outputs (direct products by the activities) and the satisfaction of beneficiaries.
- 2) It is also expected that this evaluation will identify:
 - Good practices and lessons in the project management and implementation
 - to achieve the targeted results and
 - to ensure the sustainability of the achieved situations , and
 - Remaining issues and needs in the target communities and the regionand provide recommendations that should be considered by IOM in the future project development and implementation.

C. Methodology of the External Evaluation

The evaluation will be based on a combination of desk research and site observation including surveys and interviews.

1) Desk Research

This shall include extensive document review (IOM project documents, IOM donor reports, IOM staff field monitoring reports and reports to IOM from service providers and consultants, as well as interviews in Nouakchott with key Informants within IOM and service providers and consultants contracted for this target project.

2) Planning of Site Observation

In cooperation with IOM Bassiknou Sattelite-office, the service provider of the evaluation should select the sites to visit out of Bassiknou town and 20 target villages in Hodh El Chargui region and make a plan of field observation of the selected sites. The site observation shall take place **for about one week from about the first week of February 2015.**

3) Preparation for the Surveys on Qualitative Achievements

Before the site observation, in cooperation with IOM Staff in Nouakchott and Bassiknou, the service provider of the evaluation should complete the preparation for the methodology (that should be proposed by the service provider of the evaluation such as the use of short questionnaires) to conduct surveys to assess the qualitative achievements against the target for the project objective and three outcomes listed below (*which are also highlighted in Blue in the Annex 1*).

<p>Objective: Stabilize the local Mauritanian community and the refugee population in the region of Hodh El Chargui.</p> <p>Indicator: Level of tension for displacement/population movement for livelihood from rural villages in Hodh El Chargui region towards the other areas within the region, particularly urban areas in Nema, Bassiknou and Vassale, or other parts of Mauritania.</p> <p>Target: In the target villages under this project, majority of the local populations feel the decrease of needs to move for livelihood.</p>
<p>Outcome 1: Improved sustainability of livelihood options for the local population.</p> <p>Indicator: Percentage of survey respondents who wish to look for economic opportunities outside of the local community</p> <p>Target: In target villages, at least 20 % of population recently changed their plan to look for economic opportunities outside the local community.</p>
<p>Outcome 2: Decreased vulnerability of members of the refugee population and of the local community.</p> <p>Indicator: Percentage of respondents who report an increase in their perception of the level of security in the community</p> <p>Target: 80% of the beneficiaries who received solar lamps</p>
<p>Outcome 3: Increased communication and mutual understanding and acceptance between members of the local community and the refugee population, thus protecting and enhancing intra- and inter-community social cohesion.</p> <p>Indicator: Results of perception assessment among members of the local community and the refugee population.</p> <p>Target: Increase of 50% of the respondents who report a positive or very positive opinion of the</p>

other group.

4) Key Informants' Interviews and Site Observations in Bassiknou Town and Selected Villages out of 20 Target Villages

The service provider of the evaluation shall interview IOM staff, service providers and consultants contracted for this project, local authorities, other stake holders (such as UNHCR) and beneficiaries (include the conduction of the surveys prepared in the previous step) will be interviewed and observe the status of the provided items and services in the field. This is the core step to assess quantitative and qualitative achievements and identify issues and needs for future recommendation.

D. Deliverables

The following item should be delivered at the end of this assessment and evaluation.

- A full report highlighting the findings of the evaluation - best practices, challenges and specific recommendations for the sustainability of the archived results and the project development, management and implementation of the future projects

The report should be submitted in one bound hard copy and an electronic copy.

The report should have the following contents which are subject to minor changes during the evaluation and the development of report in consultation with IOM.

- Executive summary
- Methodology
- (Main Section) Results of assessment on each output and outcome and the overall objective
- Recommendations;
 - Identified good practices for the continuation in the future projects
 - Identified issues for the improvement in the future projects
 - Identified needs during the evaluation for the new project development

The reporting language is English (as the reporting language to the donor). The executive summary should be in English and French.

The first draft of the report should be submitted to IOM Nouakchott no later **than 9 March 2015** so that IOM is given time to provide comments before finalization. The final package of the full report should be submitted to IOM Nouakchott before **30 April 2015**.

E. Information for Budgeting (Development of the Financial Proposal)

IOM provides;

- Transportation by IOM vehicle during the site observation from the arrival at Bassiknou Airport until the departure from the airport,
- Documents for desk research, and
- Facilitation for meetings and bookings.

The other costs to complete the tasks under the TOR should be considered in the financial proposal (budget) developed by the service provider of the evaluation.

III. ACTION PLAN

Steps	2015															
	January				February				March				April			
Desk Research																
Planning and Preparation for Site Observation																
Site Observation																
Development of the draft evaluation report																
Finalization of the evaluation report																

Annex 1 to TOR: Result Matrix

<i>Objective/Outcome/Output</i>	<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Target</i>
Objective: Stabilize the local Mauritanian community and the refugee population in the region of Hodh El Chargui.	Level of tension for displacement/population movement for livelihood from rural villages in Hodh El Chargui region towards the other areas within the region, particularly urban areas in Nema, Bassiknou and Vassale, or other parts of Mauritania.	In the target villages under this project, majority of the local populations feel the decrease of needs to move for livelihood.
Outcome 1: Improved sustainability of livelihood options for the local population.	Access to clean water by local communities. Percentage of survey respondents who wish to look for economic opportunities outside of the local community. Number of months that cattle graze on fenced pastures. Number of hectares protected against desertification.	100% of the populations around the targeted communities for the integrated farms have easy access to clean water. In target villages, at least 20 % of population recently changed their plan to look for economic opportunities outside the local community. 4 10 ha
Output 1.1: Borehole and water conveyance system have been constructed.	Borehole and water distribution network constructed and handed over to the beneficiaries.	1 borehole and water distribution network. 1000 beneficiaries from Sissakou and surrounding villages.
Output 1.2: Integrated agricultural farms have been installed.	Integrated agricultural farms have been installed and handed over to the beneficiaries.	3 integrated agricultural farms. One farm has one hectare of agricultural land, two fish basins of 10x10 m ² , and one chicken coop. 2000 direct and indirect beneficiaries.
Output 1.3: Tools and supplies for producing counter-seasonal crops have been procured and distributed.	Number of tool-kits procured and distributed.	250 tool-kits are procured and distributed.
Output 1.4: Pastures have been fenced off to reduce the possibility of interference by other herds and, therefore, possible conflict between refugees and local populations.	Number of pastures fenced off.	3 pasture areas of one hectare are fenced off.

Objective/Outcome/Output	Indicators	Target
<p>Output 1.5: Trees have been planted and local communities' committees have been taught how to protect the trees and ensure their growth.</p>	<p>Number of villages provided with trees.</p> <p>Number of trees planted</p> <p>Number of committees trained on protection and maintenance of the trees</p>	<p>3 villages</p> <p>900 trees planted</p> <p>4 communities</p>
<p>Output 1.6: Market analysis has been completed</p>	<p>Copies of the report</p> <p>Number of market linkages created between producers and vendors.</p>	<p>20</p> <p>3</p>
<p>Activities for Output 1.1</p> <p>1.1.1 Drafting Terms of Reference, including capacity and location</p> <p>1.1.2 Contract construction services</p> <p>1.1.3 Implement construction work and monitor progress</p> <p>1.1.4 Reception of construction work</p> <p>1.1.5 Handover to local community</p> <p>Activities for Output 1.2</p> <p>1.2.1 Drafting Terms of Reference, including capacity and location</p> <p>1.2.2 Contract implementing company</p> <p>1.2.3 Implement installation works</p> <p>1.2.4 Reception of integrated farms</p> <p>1.2.5 Handover to beneficiaries</p> <p>1.2.6 Monitoring and follow-up</p> <p>Activities for Output 1.3</p> <p>1.3.1 Identification and registration of beneficiaries</p> <p>1.3.2 Procurement of tools</p> <p>1.3.3 Transport of tools</p> <p>1.3.4 Distribution to beneficiaries</p> <p>Activities for Output 1.4</p> <p>1.4.1 Identification of sites</p> <p>1.4.2 Procurement of materials</p> <p>1.4.3 Transport of materials</p>		

Objective/Outcome/Output	Indicators	Target
1.4.4 Installation of fences 1.4.5 Handover to local community members Activities for Output 1.5 1.5.1 Identification of sites 1.5.2 Procurement of trees 1.5.3 Transport of trees 1.5.4 Plantation of trees 1.5.4 Handover to local community members Activities for Output 1.6 1.6.1 Drafting Terms of Reference, including capacity and location 1.6.2 Contract consultant 1.6.3 Carry out research 1.6.4 Share results with local community committees 1.6.5 Train beneficiaries on record keeping and basic financial planning 1.6.6 Establish market linkages		
Outcome 2: Decreased vulnerability of members of the refugee population and of the local community.	Percentage of respondents who report an increase in their perception of the level of security in the community.	80% of the beneficiaries who received solar lamps
Output 2.1: Members of the local population, especially school children, have been taught proper hygiene practices.	Number of beneficiaries that have been taught on hygiene practices Number of schools where hygiene practices have been taught	2,000 3
Output 2.2: Solar lamps available to the most vulnerable categories among refugees and local communities	Number of solar lamps procured and delivered to beneficiaries	3,500
Activities for Output 2.1 2.1.1 Identification of sites 2.1.2 Identification of trainer 2.1.3 Development of training program and training materials 2.1.4 Delivery of training		

Objective/Outcome/Output	Indicators	Target
2.1.5 Evaluation of effectiveness Activities for Output 2.2 2.2.1 Identification and registration of beneficiaries 2.2.2 Procurement of solar lamps 2.2.3 Transport of solar lamps 2.2.4 Distribution to beneficiaries		
Outcome 3: Increased communication and mutual understanding and acceptance between members of the local community and the refugee population, thus protecting and enhancing intra- and inter-community social cohesion.	Results of perception assessment among members of the local community and the refugee population.	Increase of 50% of the respondents who report a positive or very positive opinion of the other group.
Output 3.1: Establishment of mixed committees and organization of joint meetings between representatives of the local community and refugee population.	Number of mixed committees established. Number of participants from both communities Number of meetings of the mixed committees Number of agreements (about the use of natural resources, such as pasturelands and water points)	4 new committees 80/80 8 by new committees under this project 4 by the new committees established in this project
Activities for Output 3.1: 3.1.1 Identification of sites for the establishment of mixed committees 3.1.2 Identification of participants 3.1.3 Agreement on scope 3.1.4 Organization and facilitation of joint meetings 3.1.5 Evaluation of progress and results		

ANNEX II: Achievements Observed by BESCAD Compared with the Targets Set on “RESULT MATRIX”

	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Information from IOM	Achievements Observations by the BESCAD Evaluators
<p>Objective: Stabilize the local Mauritanian community and the refugee population in the region of Hodh El Chargui.</p>	<p>Level of tension for displacement/population movement for livelihood from rural villages in Hodh El Chargui region towards the other areas within the region, particularly urban areas in Nema, Bassiknou and Vassale, or other parts of Mauritania.</p>	<p>Not available before the project implementation due to lack of reliable data (studies or statistics on this subject).</p>	<p>In the target villages under this project, majority of the local populations feel the decrease of needs to move for livelihood.</p>	<p>Waiting for the evaluation results based on the site visits and the surveys by BESCAD</p>	<p>60% of the local populations feel the decrease of needs to move for livelihood according to the result of the surveys to the beneficiaries and the changes observed in the selected target villages and considering the achievement level of Outcomes and Outputs.</p>
<p>Outcome 1: Improved sustainability of livelihood options for the local population.</p>	<p>Access to clean water by local communities.</p> <p>Percentage of survey respondents who wish to look for economic opportunities outside of the local community.</p> <p>Number of months that</p>	<p>Beretoume – 100 % Koussana – 80 % (without water tower) Sissakou – 0 %</p> <p>Not available before the project implementation due to lack of reliable data (studies or statistics on this subject).</p> <p>0</p>	<p>100% of the populations around the targeted communities for the integrated farms have easy access to clean water.</p> <p>In target villages, at least 20 % of populations points recently changed their plan to look for economic opportunities outside the local community.</p> <p>4</p>	<p>100%</p> <p>Waiting for the evaluation results based on the site visits and the surveys by BESCAD</p> <p>Needs long-term</p>	<p>achieved at 100%</p> <p>Achieved at 70% through the contribution to the stabilization of local populations. It allowed the initiation of return of some families who had left the area and established social peace between communities.</p> <p>The BESCAD evaluation team</p>

	cattle graze on fenced pastures. Number of hectares protected against desertification.	0	10 ha	observation 75ha	thought this fencing activity was not implemented in this Phase II (which was misunderstanding) and did not observe the realisation in the field.
Output 1.1: Borehole and water conveyance system have been constructed.	Borehole and water distribution network constructed and handed over to the beneficiaries.	0	1 borehole and water distribution network. 1000 beneficiaries from Sissakou and surrounding villages.	1 borehole was completed in Sissakou A new water distribution network was completed in Sissakou A water distribution network was completed with a new water tower in Koussana. The existing new water distribution network was improved by the construction of a new water tower in Beretoume.	Execution EMOS 2014 Supervised by Mauri Hydro Execution by SOMIBATP 2014 Supervised by CIC SOTEC
Output 1.2: Integrated agricultural farms have been installed.	Integrated agricultural farms have been installed and handed over to the beneficiaries.	1 integrated farm was established in Beretoume in Phase I.	3 integrated agricultural farms. One farm has one hectare of agricultural land, two fish basins of 10x10 m ² , and one chicken coop. 2000 direct and indirect	1 in Sissakou 1 in Koussana in double-size of one standard size (So 2 farms are equivalent to 3 farms in scale.) 218 households in the two villages (about 1635	Design and execution through a team of five (5) consultants to provide professional technical support in the field to complete the instalment of two integrated farms, respectively at Koussana and Sissakou and the follow up of another farm established in Beretouma in 2013 and beneficiary participation (cash for work).

			beneficiaries.	direct beneficiaries)	
Output 1.3: Tools and supplies for producing counter-seasonal crops have been procured and distributed.	Number of tool-kits procured and distributed.	0	250 tool-kits are procured and distributed.	300 tool-kits were procured and distributed in 3 villages 55 Wheel barrows were distributed to Sissakou as missing tool in the sets distributed in 2013	The BESCAD evaluation team thought this distribution activity was not implemented in this Phase II (which was misunderstanding) and did not observe the realisation in the field.
Output 1.4: Pastures have been fenced off to reduce the possibility of interference by other herds and, therefore, possible conflict between refugees and local populations.	Number of pastures fenced off.	0	3 pasture areas of one hectare are fenced off.	3 pasture areas (75 ha in total) were fenced off.	The BESCAD evaluation team thought this fencing activity was not implemented in this Phase II (which was misunderstanding) and did not observe the realisation in the field.
Output 1.5: Trees have been planted and local communities' committees have been taught how to protect the trees and ensure their growth.	Number of villages provided with trees. Number of trees planted Number of committees trained on protection and maintenance of the trees	0 0 0	3 villages 900 trees planted 4 communities	3 villages (Sissakou, Koussana and Beretoume) 1000 local trees (+850 fruit trees in fruit gardens in the integrated farms) 3 villages	Tree species adapted to the local environment were chosen

Output 1.6: Market analysis has been completed	Copies of the report	0	20	The report was submitted to IOM in July 2014 and printed when necessary.	Study performed by the office " Bashir & Co SA", in June 2014 and the final report was submitted in July 2014
	Number of market linkages created between producers and vendors.	0	3	0 – As the result of the study and the reality, no need to make new market linkages	
Outcome 2: Decreased vulnerability of members of the refugee population and of the local community.	Percentage of respondents who report an increase in their perception of the level of security in the community.	0	80% of the beneficiaries who received solar lamps	Waiting for the evaluation results based on the site visits and the surveys by BESCAD Most of the beneficiaries have shown great appreciation to the both activities for the improvement of security against diseases and crimes after sunset.	Achieved at 100%
Output 2.1: Members of the local population, especially school children, have been taught proper hygiene practices.	Number of beneficiaries that have been taught on hygiene practices	0	2,000	2,733 (1,895 women and 838 school children) in 14 villages	Mission on hygiene and fight against malaria in 14 villages in the Moughataa Bassiknou' made in June 2014 by the consultant Amadou Mamadou Sall to 2,733 (1,895 women and 838 school children) persons
	Number of schools where hygiene practices have been taught	0	3	0 schools (as schools are closed due to the presidential election) The households in the target villages received soap sets every two months up to 3 rounds. Unforeseen achievement: The distribution of 2,500	

				mosquito nets supplied by the MoH and UNICEF were distributed following the request from the households.	
Output 2.2: Solar lamps available to the most vulnerable categories among refugees and local communities	Number of solar lamps procured and delivered to beneficiaries	0	3,500	3,548 solar lamps were distributed (1,932 to the teachers and vulnerable individuals and families in M'Bera refugee camp and 1,616 to the families in 22 local villages)	The lamps were available and distributed
Outcome 3: Increased communication and mutual understanding and acceptance between members of the local community and the refugee population, thus protecting and enhancing intra- and inter-community social cohesion.	Results of perception assessment among members of the local community and the refugee population.	To be established	Increase of 50% of the respondents who report a positive or very positive opinion of the other group.	Waiting for the evaluation results based on the site visits and the surveys by BESCAD Through the joint meetings, the mutual understanding is gradually developing.	Achieved at 100% (8 joint meetings to strengthen mutual understanding between the two parties. The two sides had signed agreements on joint use of natural resources (water and pasture) These joint meetings are always sanctioned by an agreement between the different parties to respect the agreements, namely: Rotation of the herd at the water, environmental conservation (do not cut wood).
Output 3.1: Establishment of mixed committees and organization of	Number of mixed committees established. Number of participants	8 was established in Phase I 160/160 in the 8	4 new committees 80/80	3 new committees 60/60	The committees organize access to water, protection of the environment. These committees ensure the

joint meetings between representatives of the local community and refugee population.	from both communities Number of agreements (about the use of natural resources, such as pasturelands and water points)	committees established in Phase I 7 out of the 8 committees established in Phase I	4 by the new committees established in this project	3 out of the 3 new committees 3 meetings of the committees established in Phase I were monitored	implementation of commitments and they pass the information to the authorities.
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ANNEX III: List of the Literature

- 1) Technical and financial proposal revised to create farms and integrated Koussana Sissakou;
- 2) Revised Terms of Reference for the installation and monitoring of integrated farms in south-eastern Mauritania;
- 3) Report of drilling: construction of a water-drilling Sissakou Bassiknou in July 2014;
- 4) Draft realization of DWS (AEP) Sissakou and construction of a water tower in Koussana (Bassiknou Department - Hodh El Chargui Rigion) end of work report, January 2015;
- 5) Construction of fish ponds and agricultural Koussana, Sissakou and Beretouma (Bassiknou Department – Hodh El Charghi Rigion): report of the work, in December 2014;
- 6) Mission report on health and the fight against malaria in 13 villages¹ in Bassiknou Department, June 2014;
- 7) Report by Bashir & Co in June 2014 on integrated farms and surrounding markets Beretouma and two other villages;
- 8) Letter in November 2014 at the Embassy of Japan in the effect of a reallocation of funds;
- 9) Amended project budget;
- 10) Document Project: "Conflict prevention and interventions in food security in the South-east Mauritania II";
- 11) Paper on the progress of the project in September 2014;
- 12) Progress Report on the activities carried out in targeted villages;
- 13) Progress Report to the Government of Japan on the project "Conflict prevention and interventions in food security in South-eastern Mauritania II";

¹ It was incorrectly titled as "13 villages" though it reports the activities in 14 villages.

ANNEX IV: List of Interviewees

Names and Surname	Function
Sato/Tomoko	IOM Project Support Officer
Amadou Thaim	Consultant for IOM (installation of integrated farm)
Bouya Ahmed	Consultant for IOM (installation of integrated farm)
Chems Dine Deina Sow	CEO CIC Sote
Mohamed O/ Ahmed O/ Cheikh	Head of IOM Satellite Office in Bassiknou
Sow Aboubekrine	IOM Programme Assistant, IOM Satellite Office in Bassiknou
Fadel Ould Moctar	Nearby office supervisor LWF
Mohamoud Ag Mouhamedoun	Beneficiary refugee camp M'Bera
El Houcein Ag Mouhamedoun	Beneficiary refugee camp M'Bera
El Houcein Ould Mohamed	School 5 Director M'Bera
Ahmed Ag Hamama	Director and President educational school 3
Kader NDaw	Head Intersos education project
Sidi Mohamed O/ Moulaye Chrive	Agro-pastor Koussana
Mohamed O: Mohamed Vall (Zanké)	Village chief of Koussana
Haine M/ Baval	Treasurer cooperative Koussana
Zahra M/ Khelel	Responsible for the co-op marketing. Koussana
Mariamou M/ Sangarou	Coop member office. Koussana
Meriem M/ Mohamed	Coop member office. Koussana
Vatma M/ Mohamed	Coop member office. Koussana
Khdeyjitna M/ Karbe	Henhouse 2 followed charged Koussana
Moulkhaïr M/ Sidi	Henhouse 2 followed charged Koussana
Vatme Vall M/ Sadbouh	Henhouse 2 followed charged Koussana
Lalla M/ Ahmed	In charge of gardening Koussana
Vatme M/ Karbe	In charge of gardening Koussana
Lalla M/ Belkhaïr	Adherent coop. Sissakou
Cheikha M/ El Mahfoud	Member of the coop office. Sissakou
Mariem M/ El Mahfoud	Adherent coop. Sissakou
Sbeïga M/ Cheikh	Adherent coop. Sissakou
Vatme M/ Jewary	Adherent coop. Sissakou
Yeye M/ Cheikh	Adherent coop. Sissakou
Vatme Tahra M/ Baba	Adherent coop. Sissakou
Aïche M/ Mohamed Saleh	Adherent coop. Sissakou
Haine M/ Zeïn Dine	Member of the coop office. Sissakou
Isselkha M/ Mantella	Member of the coop office. Sissakou
Bayda M/ El Mahfoudh	Coop Treasurer. Sissakou
Zeïnabou M/ Cheikh Sid Ahmed	President of coop. Sissakou
Goudou M/ Abdel Baghi	Adherent of coop. Sissakou
Vatme M/ Mantalla	Vice President Sissakou
El Haje M/ Hamady	Member of the coop office. Sissakou
Boye M/ Hamady	Adherent of coop. Sissakou
Zahra M/ Tfeïl	Adherent of coop. Sissakou
Serve M/ Sidi Ethmane	Adherent of coop. Sissakou
Vatme M/ Sangoura	Adherent of coop. Sissakou
Oumar Sango	Base Manager ACF
Cheikha O/ Ahmed	Village chief challenged Beretouma
Sidi Md O/ Md El Maouloud	Village elder of Beretouma group 1
Mahfoudh O/ Mohamed	Village elder of Beretouma group 1
Aba O/ Mohamed	Village elder of Beretouma group 1

Mohamed O/ Cheikha	Village elder of Beretouma group 1
El Ghaiya M/ Ndigue	Member of the Board coop. of Beretouma Group 1
Tahya O/ Dye	Member of the Board coop. of Beretouma Group 1
Messoud O/ Hamod	Member of the Board coop. of Beretouma Group 1
Yame M/ Md	Member of the Board coop. of Beretouma Group 1
El Ghadva M/ El Jemil	Member of the Board coop. of Beretouma Group 1
Zahar M/ Cheikha	Member of the Board coop. of Beretouma Group 1
Md O/ Bouna	Member of the Board coop. of Beretouma Group 1
Itawal Oumrou O/ Ely	Chairman new village committee Beretouma
Md O / Vatha	Village elder of Beretouma Group 2
Cheikh Taher O/ Blal	Village elder of Beretouma Group 2
Moulaye abderrahmane O/ Blal	Village elder of Beretouma Group 2
Aicha M/ Varah	Member of the Board coop. of Beretouma Group 2
Kdeyja M/ Varajou	Member of the Board coop. of Beretouma Group 2
Naha M/ Mohamed	Treasurer of the cooperative Beretouma
Moctar O/ Vateh	Village elder of Beretouma Group 2
Mohamed O/ Ely	Village elder of Beretouma Group 2
Cheikha O/ Bettar	Notable M'Bera town
Vatma Tahra M/ Dimou Zein	Housewife M' Bera town
Vatma M/ Dah	Housewife M' Bera town
Néma M/ Hadou	Housewife M' Bera town
Vatma M/ Eida	Housewife M' Bera town
Habsa M/ Md	Housewife M' Bera town
Abdel Aziz O/ Nebouya	Village chief Adalla
Mounaya O/ Nebouya	Village elder Adalla
Izidne bih O/ Amar	Village elder Adalla
Yeslem O/ Bah	Village elder Adalla
Cheikh Mahfoudh O/ Maloum	Village elder Adalla
Sidi Bouya O/ Itawel oumrou	Village elder Adalla
Loueina M/ Natne	Housewife village Adalla
Loueyna M/ Abeidy	Shopping village Adalla
Leylaha M/ Nene	Housewife village Adalla
Melaha M/ Yengé	Housewife village Adalla
Doudou M/ Chbih	Peasant village Adalla
Maylity M/ Chbih	Seamstress in the village Adalla
M'reyem M/ yahya	Peasant village Adalla
Nana M/ El Hadrami	Housewife village Adalla
Mariem M/ Daty	Housewife village Adalla
Haina M/ Ahmed Taleb	Housewife village Adalla
Lalla M/ Md Lemine	Peasant village Adalla
Vatma M/ Alou	Peasant village Adalla
Maily M/ Ayly	Artisanne village Adalla
Lalla M/ Dedda	Housewife village Adalla
Mayry M/ Lekhal	Seamstress in the village Adalla
Metou M/ Yahya	Housewife village Adalla
Lalla M/ Mohamed	Seamstress in the village Adalla
Mariam M/ M'Barek El Khair	Peasant village Adalla
Messoud O/ M'Barek Vall	Peasant village Adalla
Selme M/ Demba	Training assistant IOM
Ahmed Ould Mahmoud	Adalla health post leader built by IOM
MIG	Responsible for nutrition UNHCR Bassiknou
Olivier CHIZA MIRENDY	Specialist in UNICEF emergency Bassiknou
Abdel Aziz Sall	UNICEF Bassiknou

Sall Amadou Mamadou	Public Health Consultant
Hacen Ould AHMED BENANE	Consultant, fish specialist
Abdel Wedoud Mohamed Saleck,	CEO SOMIBA TB