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|-------------------------------------|--|---|-----------------|
| Total Budget: | USD 5,000,000 | | |
| Budget by Agency: | UNESCO: 525,199 UNICEF: 695,382 UNDP: 1,430,963 WHO: 289,923 | UNEP: 356,844 WFP: 693,280 FAO: 1,008,409 | |
| Participating Gov. Entities: | Ministry of the Environment. | | |
| Start Date: | 15 August 2008 | Approval Date: | 14 January 2008 |
| Est. End Date: | 15 August 2011 | Signature Date: | 4 May 2008 |
| Disbursements: | First Disbursement: | 15 August 2008 | USD 1,868,444 |
| | Second Disbursement: | 10 February 2010 | USD 1,950,248 |
| | Third Disbursement: | | |
| In Brief: | <p>The aim of this programme is to ensure environmental issues are taken into account in the planning processes of poverty reduction activities. Taking a bottom up approach, the Programme focuses on tackling challenges linked to achieving the MDGs, based on two strategic outcomes. Firstly, the implementation of a portfolio of participative environmental and poverty reduction projects designed to achieve sustainable management of natural resources, the promotion of hygiene and sanitation, while giving priority to national ownership and sustainable development. Secondly, the Programme aims to strengthen the country's capacity to mainstream environmental issues into the national planning process. The project will be implemented by the Ministry Delegate for the Environment, in collaboration with relevant departments, local communities, NGOs and grass roots organisations (CBOs).</p> | | |

Outcomes:

- Implementation of a portfolio of participative environmental and poverty reduction projects designed to achieve sustainable management of natural resources, the promotion of hygiene and sanitation, while giving priority to national ownership and sustainable development.
- Enhanced national capacity for a better mainstreaming of environmental challenges into the planning process



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|---------------------------------|--|-----------------|
| Regions of Intervention: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assaba, Trarza, Brakna zones | |
| MDGs | MDGMDG1 T1.A ; MDG7 T7.B, T7.D | |
| Beneficiaries | Direct | Indirect |

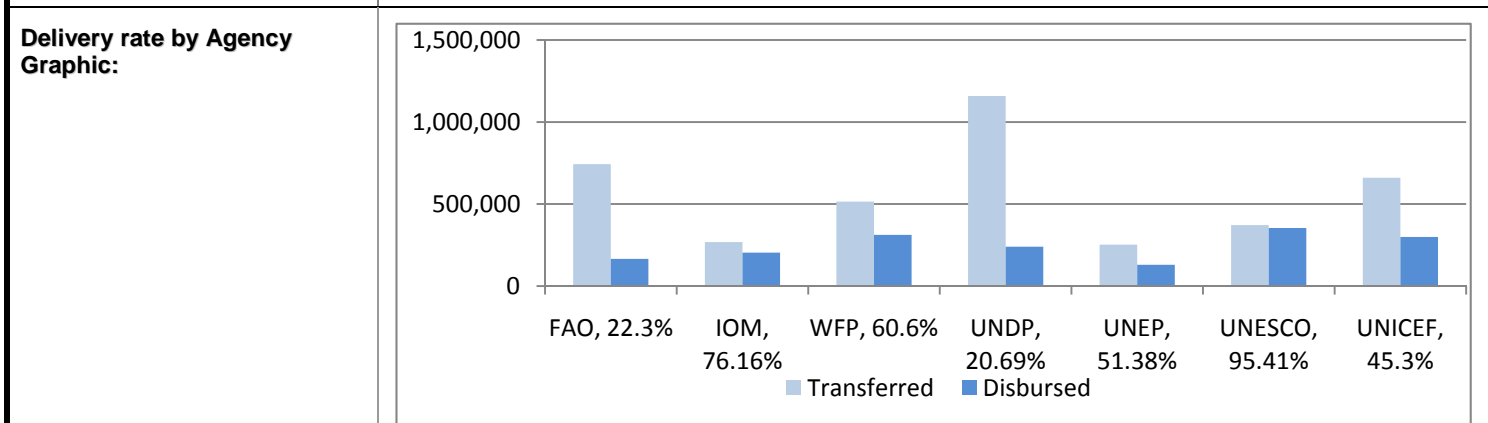
| | | |
|----------------------------|--------|---------|
| • No. Institutions | 48 | 12 |
| • No. Women | 48,000 | 144,000 |
| • No. Men | 17,000 | 134,500 |
| • No. ethnic groups | 54,000 | 143,500 |

Project coordinator: Alain Sichet
RCO Focal Point: Blandine Bihler
Web page:

Status
The Joint Programme has gained a momentum in the implementation of planned activities. The recently held mid-term evaluation confirms the quality of the proposed methodologies and achievements to date. The JP has accrued delays and has improved coordination challenges over time. The improvement plan is being prepared to address some of the issues raised by the evaluation.

Estimated financial execution status as of the June 30,2010 biannual report:

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|---|---|
| Disbursed Budget: | Committed Budget: |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 34.10 % over the Total approved budget • 44.41 % over transferred budget | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 46.17 % over the Total approved budget • 60.14 % over transferred budget |



Main Achievements:

Outcome 1: Marked progress has been made in the improvement of sustainable management of natural resources, access to potable water, and sanitation. It is worth noting that vegetation coverage has increased significantly, moving from a reference status of zero in certain locales to one of hundreds of regenerated and preserved hectares. This reality has had a definite impact on the living conditions of these populations. In addition, the beneficiary population's access to sanitation in the Trarza region has noticeably improved, moving from 61% to 68%. The sanitation project has been 100% implemented in a participatory manner.

Outcome 2: The studies undertaken have allowed for an adaptation to the Mauritanian context of the methodological guide proposed by the specialized international institutions (OECD and MA). It consists of two environmental evaluation instruments that have never been utilized in Mauritania: strategic environmental evaluation and the comprehensive evaluation of ecosystems. With regard to capacity building, approximately thirty Mauritanian managers have been trained to use these tools. Guidelines for integrating the environment within public policies have been proposed to the Mauritanian government.

Does the JP incorporate gender considerations in the **activities/outputs/outcomes**? (example)

Does the JP include gender specific **indicators** in the monitoring plan? (example)

Does the JP mention gender relationships as part of the **challenges** analyzed? (specify)