

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
LIVES



Senegal Annual Country Report 2019

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2023



World Food
Programme

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Summary

With strong programmatic performance, enhanced partnerships and further innovations, 2019 was a productive year for the World Food Programme (WFP) in Senegal. The country office reaffirmed its central position within the food security and nutrition sector by successfully launching and implementing the country strategic plan (CSP, 2019 -2023), its new programmatic framework budgeted at USD 75 million.

Despite fundraising challenges, WFP was able to mobilize 40 percent of its annual funding requirements. With these resources WFP strengthened synergies between the CSP's 6 activities and reached about 50 percent of targeted people: 250,000 beneficiaries received WFP assistance, including 51 percent of women and 3 percent of persons with disabilities.

WFP Senegal continued to transition from emergency response to social protection, resilience-building and capacity strengthening activities. While in 2019 WFP did respond to humanitarian needs during the lean season, activities mostly focused on enhancing access to education through school feeding, fighting against malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies, building smallholders' resilience and strengthening partners' capacity to tackle the root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition.

During the lean season, targeted food assistance (TFA) was provided to shock-affected communities in the north, to support the Government's emergency response plan. One of the first organizations to start implementing emergency operations, WFP assisted nearly 35,000 people through an assistance package combining cash-based transfers and nutrition interventions. About 52 percent of the TFA beneficiaries were included in the national unified registry (RNU) of vulnerable households. Post lean season, the same communities received resilience-building assistance through "food-for-assets" (FFA) activities meant to create productive community assets.

In line with the Government's social protection strategy, WFP used home-grown school feeding as an entry point in communities for a series of integrated and gender-transformative activities: 106,765 pupils (53 percent of targets) received school feeding assistance in 515 primary schools. In addition, WFP supported the Government for the launch of a national school feeding programme in 2020, by developing an operational plan and budget. To ensure this initiative's operationalisation in 2020, WFP established a high-level advocacy network, the Group of Friends of School Feeding, and worked with the Ministry of National Education for the adoption of a school feeding legislation and the creation of a Multi-Sectoral Coordination Group.

To further protect livelihoods and build community resilience, WFP conducted a Community Based Participatory Planning (CBPP) exercise in the Matam region, with the Government's participation. Based on the CBPP findings, WFP started to work with the Executive Secretariat of the National Food Security Council (SECNSA) to develop a four-year national resilience plan. As part of the scale-up of climate services, WFP and the National Agency of Civil Aviation and Meteorology (ANACIM) prepared the upcoming launch of a resilience programme funded by the Green Climate Fund (GCF 2020-2023).

On the nutrition front, WFP ensured the treatment and prevention of malnutrition in vulnerable communities, with children below 5 years and pregnant and lactating women as main beneficiaries. WFP also elaborated a road map for rice fortification in Senegal in 2020, in partnership with various stakeholders such as Nutrition International (NI) and the National Food Fortification Committee (COSFAM).

In addition, WFP supported Government services, cooperating partners and communities with several capacity building trainings, including on agricultural techniques and stocks management. WFP also delivered trainings on operational preparedness, through the Function and Support Training for Emergency Response (FASTER) aiming to develop an integrative approach to emergency response.

Building on the recommendations of a 2018 decentralized evaluation which demonstrated cash-based transfers (CBT) effectiveness in school feeding, WFP launched the digitalization of its operations by introducing electronic voucher transfers. The digitalization of the cash-based transfers modality is expected to increase beneficiaries' access to markets, boost local economies and ensure greater financial inclusion. Overall, WFP transferred USD 1.9 million to beneficiaries through electronic or paper vouchers in 2019.

The results achieved in 2019 have successfully repositioned WFP as the Government's partner of choice in the food security and nutrition sector[1], which will facilitate the implementation of the Country Strategic Plan during the 2020-2023 period. Moving forward, WFP will continue to focus on activities along the humanitarian-development-peace nexus and contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), notably SDG2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG17 (partnerships for development).

248,969

Total Beneficiaries in 2019

of which 6,840 is the estimated number of people with disabilities (3,488 Female, 3,352 Male)

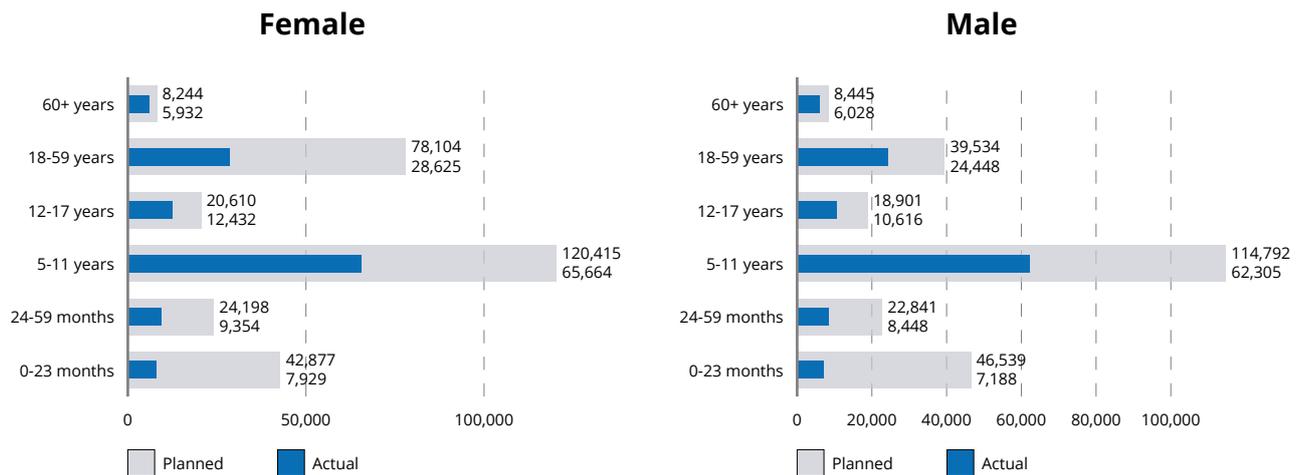


52% female

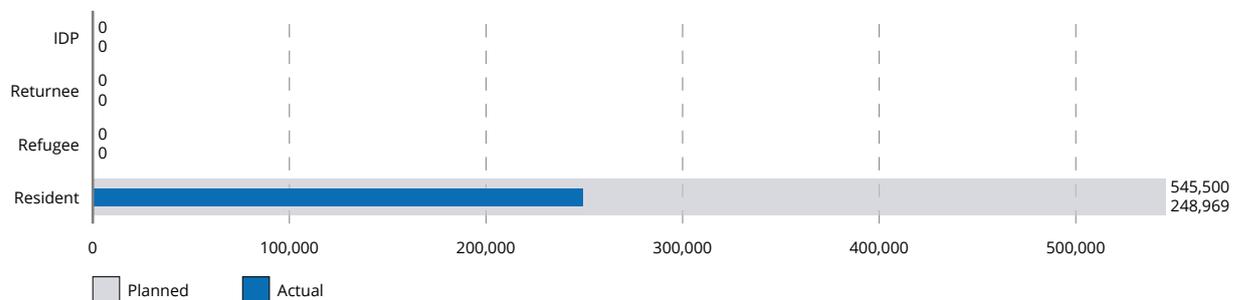


48% male

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status

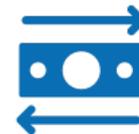


Total Food and CBT



239 mt

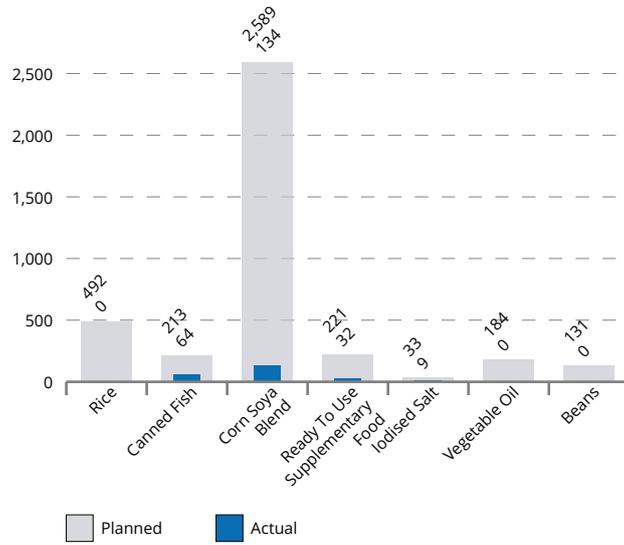
total actual food transferred in 2019
of 3,863 mt total planned



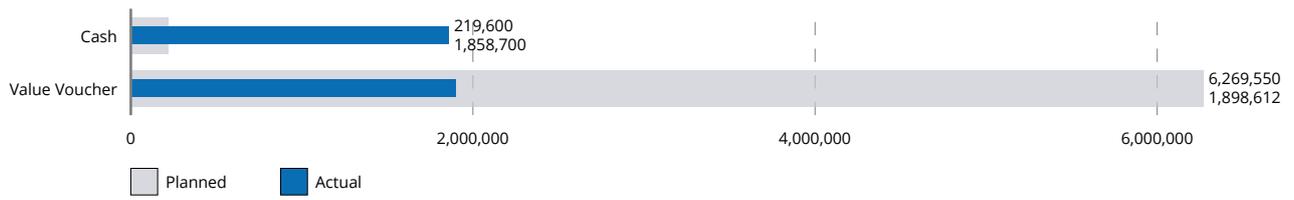
US\$ 3,757,313

total actual cash transferred in 2019
of \$US 6,489,150 total planned

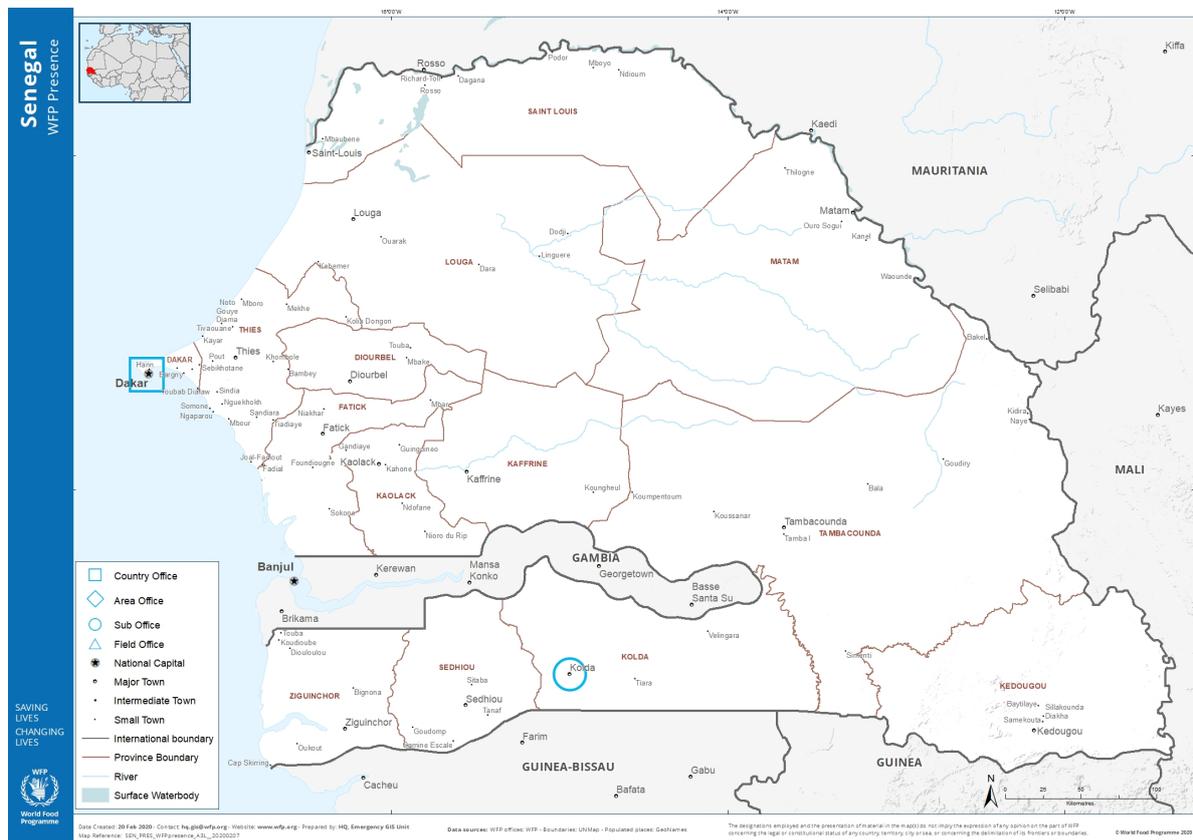
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and Operations



A Sahelian country with 15 million people and a poverty rate of 47 percent[1], Senegal is characterized by a high vulnerability to climate shocks, food insecurity and malnutrition. The economy relies on cash crops and fishing, both vulnerable to climate change. Despite efforts to boost agricultural production, Senegal remains dependent on food imports, including rice which is the staple food.

The 2019 Global Hunger Index ranks Senegal 67th out of 117 countries. The global acute malnutrition rate stands at 9 percent while the average stunting rate is at 17.1 percent, with major regional disparities. Micronutrient deficiency is also a major public health concern and children’s diet is not diversified.

Over the past decades, poor harvests, recurrent droughts, high food prices and low resilience have undermined communities’ food security. Food crises are recurrent. However, the situation slightly improved in 2019, thanks to a production boost during the 2018/19 agricultural campaign and the implementation of resilience programmes by the Government and partners like WFP. According to the March 2019 Cadre Harmonisé, some 341,000 people fell into food insecurity during the 2019 lean season, a 55 percent reduction compared to 2018.

The literacy rate stands at 57.7 percent[2]. While the number of children enrolled in school has increased, national dropout rates are high, particularly in rural areas. With a completion rate of 61.2 percent, more than one-third of school-aged children do not complete primary school, which is a major concern for the Government and United Nations partners. Poverty causes many families to take their children out of school for work or early marriages.

Gender disparities are significant. According to UNDP’s Gender Inequality Index (GII), Senegal ranks 125 out of 162 countries.[3] The patriarchal society dictates that women manage household duties while men focus on earning money. In rural areas, women represent the majority of the agricultural labor force (about 70 percent)[4]. However, only 15.3 percent of household heads are women[5]: they are marginalized in local economies and often lack decision-making power at household, farm, and community levels.

Furthermore, polygamy, forced marriage, and genital mutilation are still widespread. Discriminatory norms adversely affect women’s and girls’ health, education, income and access to adequate food and nutrition.

Active in all 14 regions, WFP focuses on Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)[6] 2 and 17, while also contributing to SDGs 1, 3, 4, 5, 13 and 15. WFP’s integrated interventions are aligned with the priorities outlined in the ‘Plan for an Emerging Senegal’ (PSE, 2014–2035), the Government’s socio-economic framework; the African Union’s Agenda 2063; the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF, 2019-2023); and the United Nations Integrated Strategy for the Sahel (UNISS).

WFP’s country strategic plan (CSP, 2019-2023) for Senegal was rolled out in January 2019. The USD 75 million CSP aims at supporting the Government to operationalize sustainable safety nets and shock responsive programmes. WFP’s CSP is in line with several sectoral policies[7] and intends to support the Government in addressing key challenges. Through

gender-transformative activities, the CSP targets the most vulnerable rural populations, with school meals serving as an entry point in communities for a series of nutrition, social protection, and resilience-building activities.

In 2019, in contribution towards SDG 2 and strategic outcome 1 of the CSP, WFP focused on meeting the basic food and nutrition needs of food-insecure populations through resource transfers and school feeding. As outlined in the strategic outcome 2, WFP focused on the treatment and prevention of malnutrition, while supporting the government's efforts to fight micronutrient deficiencies. Through strategic outcome 3, food-insecure smallholders experienced enhanced resilience. Working towards SDG 17, under strategic outcome 4 WFP continued to build government and partners capacities.

In terms of partnerships, WFP collaborated with the Government, UN agencies and NGOs. National counterparts included the Ministries of Agriculture and Rural Equipment; National Education; Livestock and Animal Productions; Health and Social Action; and Trade. WFP also worked with other government bodies, including the Executive Secretariat of the National Council for Food Security (SECNSA); National Agency against Malnutrition (CLM) and the General Delegation for Social Protection and National Solidarity (DGPSN).

Partnerships with other United Nations and NGOs were strengthened for improved coordination and joint programming. WFP played a leading role within the the UN Country Team (UNCT), served as President of the Operational Management Team and lead on the development of the joint resource mobilization strategy. WFP also co-led the Food Security Working Group with FAO. As a member of the African Risk Capacity (ARC) committee, WFP contributed to emergency preparedness. For greater South-South cooperation, WFP cooperated with WFP's Centres of Excellence against Hunger (in Brazil, China and Ivory Coast) to build on their successful home-grown school feeding models.

CSP financial overview

With the Government of Senegal's strong economic performance and the encouraging results achieved in gradually reducing food insecurity and malnutrition, WFP increasingly advocates for more resources to implement development-oriented interventions.

Since 2018 WFP Senegal has successfully repositioned itself within the food security and nutrition landscape in Senegal, which has generated increased (but insufficient) funding compared to identified needs. In 2019, WFP mobilized 40 percent of its annual funding requirements. Although this represents a slight drop compared to 2018 results (when WFP met 50.6 percent), it remains a positive result compared to 2017 figures (13 percent).

However, WFP faced various fundraising challenges in 2019. Following the results of the Cadre Harmonisé assessment in March 2019, it appeared that national food security indicators had globally improved compared to 2018: the 2018/2029 agricultural campaign had been favorable to farmers and for the first time in six years, not one single department in Senegal was projected to fall into a severe crisis.

Therefore, food security and malnutrition challenges in Senegal were less prioritized by many donors. All activities were underfunded, despite significant resource disparities between the country strategic plan's (CSP) different components. The limited funding available negatively affected implemented activities' coverage and the attainment of expected results.

Despite the fundraising challenges, WFP was able to maintain its leadership in the sector, strengthen its partnerships and create solid programmatic foundations for future CSP activities (2020-2023). WFP was able to implement some of its key activities (including targeted food and nutrition assistance during the lean season), as complementary funds were received from WFP's internal funding mechanisms: these multilateral contributions accounted for about 70 percent of overall funding and were crucial in reducing the funding gap.

With available funding, WFP assisted about 50 percent of targeted beneficiaries, in close collaboration with the Government, other UN agencies and the international community. WFP also managed to generate greater visibility and stronger partnerships than in previous years. For example, thanks to WFP's continued advocacy efforts, the Government committed to launching a national school meals programme in rural areas in 2020, in partnership with WFP. Moreover, WFP maintained a leadership role within the resource mobilization group of the UN Country Team (UNCT) initiated in 2018: this strategic positioning is expected to enhance joint fundraising efforts in 2020 and beyond.

Moving forward, WFP Senegal will increase its efforts to diversify its partnership portfolio and explore funding opportunities through South-South cooperation, the private sector as well as other multi- and bilateral donors. WFP will also continue to build on its deep-field presence and comparative advantages to mobilizing more resources and effectively contribute to Senegal's socio-economic priorities and to the Sustainable Development Goals.

WFP will specifically focus its fundraising efforts on social protection and resilience-building (eg. school feeding and rural development activities), instead of on seasonal interventions such as lean season support. However, WFP will continue to implement emergency responses when required. The Cadre Harmonisé exercise conducted in November 2019 informed that the 2020 harvest prospects remain a concern due to the delayed and irregular rainfalls, hence the risk of deterioration of the food security and nutritional situation. Subsequently, WFP will likely be requested to support the Government's relief operations also during the 2020 lean season.

Programme Performance

Strategic outcome 01

Food insecure populations, including school aged-children in targeted areas, have access to adequate and nutritious food all year-round

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$8,964,527	\$972,447	\$3,476,067	\$2,245,259

The first strategic outcome 1 of the country strategic plan (CSP) has two activities the first activity is focused on targeted food distributions during the lean season, while the second activity is dedicated to school feeding. The first activity's objective is to "provide seasonal food assistance through cash-based transfers (CBT) to complement the Government's social transfers to food-insecure households". This activity is mostly implemented during the lean season when households' food stocks are depleted.

In 2019, the activities planned under strategic outcome 1 were undermined by insufficient funding. Against the annual budget requirements of USD 8.9 million, WFP mobilized USD 3.4 million which represents 38.7 percent of the needs-based budget. Allocations under strategic outcome 1 included funding from Canada, Luxembourg and multilateral funding. However, funds were received gradually throughout the year, which is why expenditures represent more than twice the implementation plan. Pending activities will be implemented in 2020.

According to the March 2019 Cadre Harmonisé, 342,000 people were projected to fall into crisis during the lean season. With the UN Humanitarian Country Team and the Food Security Working Group (facilitated by WFP and FAO), the Government prepared a Food Security Response Plan. To address immediate food needs, WFP supported the Government plan in the two most vulnerable departments (Matam and Podor), where respectively 14.5 and 8.2 percent of the population were affected by food insecurity.

WFP established an implementation plan to provide relief assistance to 75,000 people, through targeted food assistance (TFA) and reduced the duration of the assistance to 2 months (instead of 3), due to underfunding. Ultimately, from September to November 2019, WFP assisted 34,279 beneficiaries through cash transfers. A delay in the transfer to beneficiaries was experienced due to technical challenges related to the digitalization of assistance.

Following TFA distributions, WFP carried out several assessments to evaluate the response's impact. Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) showed that only 38.6 percent (compared to 75 percent at the baseline) of beneficiaries used emergency strategies that may directly affect future productivity (i.e. selling land or livestock). Following WFP's intervention, assisted households rather resorted to neutral strategies such as borrowing assets or seeking additional employment. Furthermore, WFP's response boosted community economies: the amounts transferred to beneficiaries via e-vouchers was redeemed for food in local markets.

WFP worked with partners such as Secrétariat Exécutif du Conseil National de Sécurité Alimentaire (SECNSA), the Délégation Générale pour la Protection Sociale et Solidarité Nationale (DGPSN), among others. WFP also collaborated with the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) and launched the digitalization of its operations. This digitization builds on the recommendations of the 2018 decentralized evaluation of the cash-based transfer modality, which demonstrated how redeemable vouchers can boost local markets. However, in areas where mobile operators do not operate, WFP continued to use paper vouchers.

Partnerships were signed with two telecommunications (mobile) service providers. Electronic vouchers were increasingly implemented across programmes: with e-vouchers funds, there are no restrictions on purchases (unlike paper vouchers for which WFP imposes a limited list of redeemable food commodities). With the digitalization of WFP assistance, about 72 percent of assisted households benefited from the opening of an Orange Money account, while 10 percent were given access to a telephone number. The partnership with UNCDF enhanced the financial inclusion process supported by WFP.

Although households have the possibility to diversify redeemable commodities, a survey showed that households spent 88 percent of the funds received on food. The food consumption score (FCS), which measures dietary diversity, revealed that post-intervention, food insecure households decreased from 26 percent to 13 percent. Regarding the Food Expenditure Share (FES), the PDM indicated that with WFP assistance, the percentage of households spending over 65 percent of their monthly budget of food decreased (from 74 to 63 percent).

A few challenges were noted during the lean season's activities, mainly operational delays due to technical issues tied to the digitization (i.e. administrative requirements to open a mobile money account). Distributions started in September instead of July 2019. WFP and its partners had to dedicate additional time to capacity building, information sessions and activation of mobile money accounts in remote rural localities. Notwithstanding the delays, 97 percent of beneficiaries were satisfied with WFP assistance and with the new e-voucher modality.

The second activity under this strategic outcome 1 centred on providing nutritious school meals, in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home-grown school feeding). WFP implemented school feeding activities in 5 regions (Matam, Kolda, Kafrine, Tambacounda and Sedhiou) out of the 9 planned in the CSP. Some 106,765 pupils enrolled in 515 schools received school meal assistance in 2019. Gender parity was achieved: 52 percent of beneficiaries were girls. Due to funding challenges, WFP adjusted its programming by reducing the number of assisted pupils (53 percent) and the daily ration.

In addition to meals provision, WFP's school feeding programme fostered several innovations, including e-vouchers. Following the Nutrifami application's launch in 2018 (an e-learning tool on health and nutrition, for cooks and canteens managers), WFP expanded its use across 236 schools. Nutrifami is user-friendly and was enthusiastically received by cooks. A PDM survey showed that out of 412 trainees (mostly women), 99 percent acquired good hygiene practices, using images and audio in local languages.

WFP also complemented school canteens with poultry, in collaboration with the non-governmental organization (NGO) Heifer International. The project was implemented in Matam and provided 1,511 pupils with regular access to animal proteins. WFP also extended the biodigesters pilot project to contribute to environmental protection: communities and school management were trained for an effective appropriation. Furthermore, WFP received corporate funding to develop 15 model canteens to demonstrate a scalable approach to home-grown school feeding. Under this pilot, WFP provided an integrated assistance package in targeted schools (poultry, gardens, Nutrifami and biodigesters). A joint review conducted in Matam showed that involving students and community members in training, facilitated their commitment towards the project.

Furthermore, WFP continued to support the Government with preparing a roadmap for the launch of a national school feeding programme. Since 2017, WFP has advocated for the launch of a national school feeding programme. These efforts were further advanced when WFP's Executive Director's met with the President of Senegal in Dakar in 2018. In 2019, after President Sall's re-election, school feeding was included among national priorities. WFP met with stakeholders to discuss the programme and related activities, such as the adoption of legislation and the establishment of a Multi-Sectoral Coordination Group.

WFP also facilitated the establishment of the Group of Friends of School Feeding (GAASS). This innovative advocacy initiative gathers Senegalese and international supporters of school feeding, with members hailing from diplomacy, development, government, sports and entertainment. Following its engagement with the Government in 2019 as the strategic and operational partner of choice, WFP expects the national school feeding programme to be launched in 2020.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Activity 1: Provide seasonal food/CBT assistance and complement Government's social transfers to food insecure Senegalese populations	3

Strategic outcome 02

Vulnerable populations, including children, pregnant/lactating women, girls and other nutritionally vulnerable individuals, in targeted departments, have improved nutritional status all year-round

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$3,081,855	\$412,782	\$566,092	\$515,217

The second strategic outcome of the country strategic plan (CSP) (2019 - 2023) includes two activities, the first providing beneficiaries with specialized nutritious foods (SNFs) and programmes such as social behaviour change communication (SBCC) to prevent and treat acute and chronic malnutrition, while the second activity aims to support the Government in addressing micronutrient deficiencies and enhance the availability of diverse, safe and healthy foods.

Activities planned under strategic outcome 2 were affected by funding constraints. Against the annual budget requirements of USD 3,081,855, WFP received USD 566,092 which represents 18.4 percent of the needs-based budget and 137 percent of the implementation plan. Allocated resources included funding from France and private donor grants as well as funds from WFP corporate funding. Expenditures were 125% higher than the implementation plan because of the late timing of funding (i.e. USD 200,000 were received in October). Due to limited funding, activities for

the prevention of stunting were not implemented in 2019.

According to the main results from the National Food Security, Nutrition and Resilience Survey (ENSANR 2019), the national prevalence of global acute malnutrition (weight /height index) is 8.2 percent in children aged 6 to 59 months. Following the new World Health Organisation (WHO) classification, this prevalence corresponds to a moderate situation. The prevalence is high in the regions of Louga, Matam and in the department of Podor (between 10 percent and 15 percent). The national prevalence of stunting according to the height/age index is 19.0 percent, which is considered a moderate situation on the scale of the new WHO classification. Regional prevalence ranges from 9.7 percent in Dakar to 28.7 percent in the Sedhiou region.

In this context, about 14,062 children aged 6 to 59 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) received nutritional assistance in 2019. The first activity was implemented in the North and Center East of Senegal, particularly in the regions of Saint Louis (Podor), Matam (Matam, Kanel and Ranérou), Louga (Linguère), and Diourbel (Diourbel and Mbacké).

Through the provision of SNFs, communication and capacity building, WFP contributed to the Government's 2019 National Response Plan (PNR). WFP implemented prevention of malnutrition activities, providing 2,992 children aged 6 to 23 months in the Linguere department with a ration of 100g of Super Cereal Plus for 60 days, while 5,087 PLW received 250g of Super Cereal and 25g of oil enriched with vitamins A and D for 60 days.

Furthermore, WFP implemented its integrated approach in the departments of Podor and Matam: all children aged 6-23 months from vulnerable households receiving targeted food assistance (TFA) were provided with a ration of 100g of Super Cereal Plus for 60 days. In the departments of Linguère, Kanel, Ranérou, Matam, Diourbel, Mbacké and Podor, WFP implemented treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) activities, providing 5,980 children aged 6 to 59 months and suffering from MAM with daily rations of 100g of ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF) for 60 days.

Agreements were signed with the Government through the Cellule de Lutte contre la Malnutrition (CLM) to implement treatment and prevention of malnutrition activities at the operational level. Training sessions were organized to strengthen the capacities of operational partners on subjects such as: criteria for enrolling and discharging beneficiaries, daily SNF rations, distributions, storage, length of the intervention and reporting tools.

Under the second activity, WFP worked to complement the Government's fight against micronutrient deficiencies efforts through local food fortification. WFP continued to work with the French project Local Purchase, Food Processing and Quality Improvement (ALTAAQ), to support farmers and the Senegalese Industry and Commerce (SENICO), a local food processor, in order to produce local Lipid-based Nutrient Supplement (LNS), which should be ready in 2020. Laboratories were also supported by the project in order to be able to guarantee the quality of the products.

Furthermore, in partnership with Nutrition International (NI) and the Senegalese Committee for Food Fortification in Micronutrients (COSFAM), WFP held a two-day workshop with key stakeholders to elaborate and validate a national roadmap to fortify rice in micronutrients in Senegal. The workshop gathered 50 participants from national institutions, civil society, development partners, UN agencies as well as private sector, academia and research institutions.

WFP also launched, in collaboration with the Sociology Department of Cheikh Anta Diop University, a formative research on school feeding programmes, with the aim of better understanding attitudes, perceptions and practices of key stakeholders. Findings will inform a strategy on Social and Behavior Change Communication (SBCC): it, will accompany the pilot project to integrate fortified rice into school canteen programmes in Matam in 2020. The results of this study will be available in 2020.

With regard to HIV-related activities, WFP supported the Regional Center for Research and Training in Care (CRCF), in collaboration with the National Division against HIV (DLSI) and the National Center against HIV (CNLS). As part of this partnership, a two-day capacity-building workshop for providers involved in the nutritional care of children and adolescents infected with HIV and in their psychosocial support. The workshop brought together 31 health professionals from the regions of Fatick, Kaolack, Kaffrine and Diourbel. This training contributed to improving the nutritional care of people living with HIV in all pediatric treatment centers in Senegal.

There are many challenges tied to Community Management for Acute Malnutrition (CMAM), such as weak screening, cumbersome anthropometric measurement devices or insufficient maintenance. In order to address these obstacles, WFP and the NGO Action Contre la Faim (ACF) developed Chatbot, a smartphone application capable of diagnosing acute and chronic malnutrition. It uses images of young children and generates personalized prevention, referral or treatment messages depending on the diagnosis. The information is provided via messaging (facebook, messenger, whatsapp, etc.). The chatbot advantages are obvious: it is always available, gives quick and qualitative responses, and is inexpensive.

In addition, WFP participated in the joint United Nations Network (UNN) planning, and in the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement in Senegal: funds were raised to further deepen WFP's commitment and work on the platform in 2020.



WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Activity 3: Support beneficiaries through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes (including SBCC) to prevent and treat acute and chronic malnutrition.	4
Activity 4: Support Government's efforts to fight micronutrient deficiencies and enhance the availability of diversified, safe and healthy food	1

Strategic outcome 03

Food-insecure populations and communities exposed to climatic shocks and other risks, in targeted areas have resilient livelihoods, and sustainable food systems all year-round

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$2,912,975	\$2,136,857	\$2,000,574	\$1,759,511

Under strategic outcome 3 of the country strategic plan (CSP), WFP aimed to ensure that "Food-insecure populations and communities exposed to climatic shocks and other risks in targeted areas have resilient livelihoods and sustainable food systems all year." To this end, WFP implemented the Rural Resilience Initiative (R4), providing a package of integrated services to vulnerable farmers including disaster risk reduction through the creation of community assets, agricultural insurance, savings and credits, training in agricultural techniques, climate services.

However, the activities planned under strategic outcome 3 were somehow affected by funding constraints. Against the annual budget requirements of USD 2,912,975, WFP validated an implementation plan of USD 2,136,857. Eventually, WFP received USD 2,000,574 which represents 68.7 percent of the needs-based budget and 93.6 percent of the implementation plan. Allocated resources included French and German grants as well as multilateral funds. WFP spent 88 percent of the funding in a timely manner. In 2020, this strategic outcome will be better resourced, thanks to the first allocation of the Green Climate Fund (GCF), scheduled during the first quarter.

Building on the recommendations of the latest Integrated Context Analysis (ICA)[1], in 2019 WFP continued to implement rural development and resilience activities in the regions of Tambacounda, Kolda, Matam and Podor. These geographic areas were selected due to their high levels of food insecurity and high exposure to climatic shocks. In fact, the departments of Tambacounda (est) and Kolda (south) were recommended by the 2014 Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP). Due to financial constraints, no seasonal livelihood planning has been conducted for Northern regions to date. However, a community based participatory planning (CBPP) exercise which integrated a conflict-sensitivity analysis, was conducted in Matam in 2019. This led WFP to implement resilience-building activities in the northern departments of Matam and Podor, building on the achievements of similar activities in 2018.

Under the food assistance for assets (FFA, disaster risk reduction) component, which incentivizes the creation of productive community assets, WFP supported communities with the following activities: reforestation, stone bunds to prevent soil erosion, watershed management to avoid runoffs, composting pits, nutrition-sensitive gardening. A total of 443 ha of land were cultivated out of the 570-ha planned: this slight underperformance is due to delayed rains in certain areas such as Tambacounda, which caused some seedlings to fail. WFP also continued to focus on rice production, providing seeds and bio-fertilizers through implementing partners: rice farming generated 382 ha, leading to a 69 percent increase compared to 2018.

Overall, FFA activities benefited 9,000 households (81,000 farmers [2]): this represents a slight decrease of 10 percent compared to 2018 but a significant increase of 48 percent compared to 2017. About 47 percent of the beneficiaries were women. For the first time, electronic transfers were used for this activity. In Tambacounda and Kolda, a total of USD 475,000 was distributed through e-vouchers. In the North, WFP implemented food for assets (FFA) activities (including innovations such as floating cages for aquaculture, which produced 4 tons of fish in Matam) as part of its integrated assistance package for the lean season.

However, due to operational constraints, only half of the planned value was eventually distributed in Matam and Podor: 5,600 participants received USD 221,455. The required administrative conditions to open mobile bank accounts for beneficiaries, the verification process of the beneficiaries' list received from the National Unique Register (RNU) and limited coverage of mobile network delayed the distribution process.

Created assets reduced communities' exposure to climate change effects, strengthened their resilience to drought and flooding, contributed to livelihoods betterment and generated environmental benefits. In the North, FFA activities even contributed to social cohesion: planted cultures also served as livestock feed, which minimized tensions between farmers and pastoralists. Furthermore, FFA activities sensitized mayors to participate in activities that aim at preventing or mediating local conflicts. FFA also encouraged the creation of local natural resource management committees.

Through the agricultural index insurance (risk transfer component of the R4), WFP covered 8,206 producers in Tambacounda and Kolda, including 49 percent of women. Compared to 2018 results (9,245 beneficiaries), this represents a slight drop of 11 percent mainly due to the following factors: low subscription rate by maize producers in Kolda, expensive fees hard to honor during the lean period; and, reduction in the number of villages covered by WFP in 2019.

Nonetheless, farmers groups continued to ensure the distribution of the insurance product within their networks. Among subscribed farmers, 251 producers in Tambacounda and 713 in Kolda eventually received pay-outs (on average, USD 23.40 per affected SHF): they received about USD 22,559. These compensations allowed producers to meet their essential needs. In addition, WFP and the National Agricultural Insurance Company (CNAAS) held two coordination meetings with other stakeholders involved in the index insurance process (government, NGOs, research institutions, and banks).

Through the "Saving for Change" component, WFP used a community-based approach and provided technical support for the creation of micro-savings (risk reserves) and credit (investment opportunities). A total of 176 villages participated in these activities in Kolda and Tambacounda: 731 groups (including 433 women's groups) totaling 9,467 members, were involved. Cumulative savings reached USD 92,071 while the value of outstanding credits was USD 132,996.

With regard to capacity-building activities, groups were trained in nutrition, gender equality, insurance, and financial inclusion. They also learned about income-generating activities, which helped develop their skills in setting up and managing businesses. Post-training, participants developed various small businesses: restaurants, bakeries, tailoring shops, market gardening, processing of local cereal products (enriched flour, peanut paw, baobab juice and other products).

To support the rural value chain, WFP distributed 1,000 copies of a cereal banks guide developed with the Ministry of Agriculture. The guide's purpose is to provide an effective management and monitoring tool for Village Cereal Bank (VGB). Moving forward, this guide will be very useful for decentralized technical services, national and local NGOs.

In response to climate change, training was offered to WFP partners and staff to strengthen their capacities on these issues. Collaboration with the National Meteorological Agency (ANACIM, Agence Nationale de l'Aviation Civile et de la Météorologie) resulted in a constructive dialogue between both parties: they jointly developed a National Climate Services Framework, including a budget and action plan. Sensitization and mitigation activities were also implemented to minimize environmental degradation.

Due to financial constraints, WFP did not carry out an end-line assessment of the R4. However, WFP compared the baseline indicators (from January 2019), with the latest survey's results (September 2019). This revealed an improvement of communities' food security and resilience indicators, in 2019. The percentage of households with acceptable food consumption score increased from 37.6 to 48.5. Moreover, the percentage of households with a borderline adequate food consumption score decreased from 44.8 to 24.1. However, the households with poor food consumption score (the most vulnerable category) slightly increased from 17.6 to 27. WFP will continue to investigate this specific situation through the qualitative data analysis exercise initiated in 2019.

Strategic outcome 04

National and local institutions have strengthened capacities to manage food and nutrition security, social protection and resilience building programmes by 2023.

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$2,094,526	\$167,562	\$391,775	\$391,573

The fourth Strategic Outcome 4 of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) ensures that "national and local institutions have strengthened capacities to manage food and nutrition security, social protection and resilience-building programmes by 2023". Under the implemented activity (activity n°6 of the CSP), WFP's objective is to build and enhance the capacity of central and local government in food and nutrition security analysis, emergency preparedness and response, supply chain management, gender-transformative programming and management".

Unfortunately, in 2019 funding limitations affected planned activities under strategic outcome 4. Against an annual budget requirement of USD 2 million, WFP validated an implementation plan of USD 167,562. Eventually, WFP received USD 391,775 which represents 18 percent of the needs-based budget and a 133 percent increase compared to the implementation plan. Allocated resources included funds from WFP Headquarters, as a support to the Country Office. Notwithstanding, capacity strengthening was implemented across all WFP operations, at national and decentralized levels. Expenditures were 234 percent higher than the implementation plan, thanks to the corporate funding received. In 2020, the Country Office will intensify its fundraising efforts for this transversal activity.

WFP's Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) unit increased the Government's institutional capacity in implementing food and nutrition security assessments, collecting and analysing early warning information, and monitoring and evaluating relief operations. WFP supported the National Council of Food Security (SECNSA) and key partners with carrying out the 2019 Cadre Harmonisé (projections and surveys results were respectively published in March and November). WFP also supported the Food Security Council (CSA) to improve the quality of the monthly price monitoring bulletins. Moreover, the 2019 National Food Security and Nutrition Assessment was carried out, in partnership with the Government and the World Bank (who co-financed the activity). The assessment covered 14 vulnerable departments identified by the national Early Warning Committee. WFP decentralised its capacity strengthening efforts towards local early warning and information systems. In addition, an emergency preparedness training was delivered in November 2019, for partners and staff: the Function and Support Training for Emergency Response (FASTER) is WFP's emergency flagship training, aiming to develop a comprehensive approach to emergency response among WFP's functional areas. The goal is to improve WFP and partners emergency response during sudden onset emergencies. The FASTER, which builds on simulation exercises, was facilitated by WFP's VAM and Security units, in collaboration with the Senegalese army. All WFP Senegal's units (from Dakar and Kolda offices) were represented (either by the Head of Unit or alternates). WFP registered 31 participants among which 16 came from government counterparts, mainly from the national Early Warning Committee.

Prior to the lean season, the Country Office received an internal grant Immediate Response – Preparedness (IR-PREP) to improve its ability to assess needs in a timely manner. Lessons learned from past operations indicate that the preparation of humanitarian responses are regularly delayed by a lack of preparedness pertaining to targeting and operational planning. WFP notably used the IR-prep funds for: National Food Security and Nutrition Assessment; harmonisation of beneficiary targeting methodology; capacity-building activities for Government and WFP cooperating partners.

As part of its strategy to strengthen the Government's capacity in establishing a national school feeding programme based on local agriculture, WFP provided two high-level experts to the School Feeding Division (DCAS) of the Ministry of Education: both specialists were fully dedicated to the preparation the national school feeding initiative. Furthermore, in order to reinforce stakeholders' ability to manage school canteens, WFP delivered several capacity strengthening activities: about 150 government or national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training. In addition, 873 direct beneficiaries (mostly school canteens managers or cooks), including 71 percent of women, were trained on health, nutrition, supply chain management, gender... The Nutrifami application is one of the tools used to train canteens staffs.

Under nutrition response activities, several training and information sessions on the prevention and treatment of malnutrition were organized at the national, regional and community levels. Covered topics included information on the use of the Specialized Nutritious Foods (SNFs) distributed by WFP during the lean season, hygiene education, food fortification and culinary demonstrations for diets diversification. Moreover, in partnership with Nutrition International (NI) and the National Food Fortification Committee (COSFAM), WFP organized a workshop in October to elaborate a roadmap for mandatory rice fortification in Senegal. The workshop gathered 65 key stakeholders, including government institutions, civil society, development partners, UN agencies, donors, as well as private sector, rice millers, academia and research institutions. The roadmap was published in December.

In terms of resilience building, WFP partnered with the Ministry of Agriculture to develop and disseminate a guide to improve the management of village cereal banks. Indeed, the "village cereals banks" model is expected to improve the national grain reserve; increase market access for smallholders; and enhanced focus on the reduction of post-harvest losses. In order to help authorities tackle climate change effects, WFP also trained national technical services and NGOs on climate services and seasonal forecasting.

In line with WFP's growing interest in South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC), the Senegal Country Office further engaged in SSTC, as a broker for SDG 2. WFP Senegal sponsored Government partners to attend the Global Child Nutrition Forum (GCNF) held in Cambodia in December 2019. The event was hosted by the GCNF, the Royal Government of Cambodia, and several WFP divisions. This joint trip provided the Senegalese authorities with the opportunity to witness how Cambodia uses school feeding as a safety net to make a difference in the lives of millions of vulnerable children.

Through SSTC, Senegal received a delegation from Mauritania in order to share its experience with establishing a national preparedness and response scheme for food security and nutrition. This contributed to strengthening the partnership between the two countries. The Country Office also enhanced its collaboration with WFP's Centers of Excellence in China, Brazil and Ivory Coast, which contributed to advance food security and nutrition efforts in Senegal.

For example, to ensure experiences sharing on rural development and resilience building, WFP sponsored Senegalese officials for a seminar on "Sharing China's Food Security Policy and Experience" (Beijing, April 2019). WFP Senegal also collaborated with the Center of Excellence in Brazil, to incorporate lessons learned on homegrown school feeding. WFP's team in Brazil notably supported the preparations for a school feeding legislation in Senegal. In addition, WFP Senegal engaged with the new Regional Center of Excellence Against Hunger and Malnutrition (CERFAM) based in Ivory Coast: a staff member was posted at the CERFAM for a temporary duty assignment. Moving forward WFP will continue to enhance South-South and Triangular Cooperation in Senegal.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Activity 6: Build and enhance capacity of central and local government in food and nutrition security analysis, emergency preparedness and response, supply chain management, and gender transformative safety-net programme design and management	4

Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

Through its integrated and gender-transformative interventions, in 2019 WFP Senegal continued its efforts to strengthen gender equality across its operations and workplace. In line with the corporate "Gender Transformation Programme (GTP), an improvement plan was developed and thoroughly operationalized. WFP communicated on gender issues during community activities (i.e. training, meetings, radio broadcasts, etc) and ensured that local authorities improved women's rights to acquire or use land. WFP also supported women in investing in income-generating activities: out of 11,646 farmers enrolled in 713 savings groups, 9,467 were women (81,3 percent).

To ensure that women are recognized as agents of change, WFP focused on increasing women's participation in decision-making entities. During resilience-building activities, women were actively included in community-based planning exercises in Northern Senegal (Matam) as well as in food assistance committees. Subsequently, in Matam and Podor, 45.8 percent of cash-based transfer (CBT) beneficiaries stated that spouses jointly decided on how the assistance received from WFP would be used.

Furthermore, WFP made efforts to ensure that women smallholder farmers have equal access to technical support and information on agricultural techniques, nutrition, and entrepreneurship. The end-line results of the R4 project show that women (70.7 percent) and men (71 percent) were equally trained on acacia melfera[1] growth techniques. Similarly, school feeding monitoring shows that 391 women volunteering as school canteen cooks received training via the Nutrifami application: as a result, 90 percent of them increased their knowledge of nutrition, food storage, hygiene, and food preparation.

In terms of gender-sensitive analysis, the M&E team was trained on qualitative analysis: from 2020 onwards, the country office will be able to better disaggregate results. WFP also participated in the national Gender Working Group which includes United Nations agencies and nongovernmental organizations. Moving forward, the needs assessment conducted by this group will help refine WFP's gender assistance. Finally, by the end of 2019, 37 percent of WFP's staff members were women and the Country Office stayed on track to meet the corporate gender benchmarks.

WFP partnered with a broad range of partners, such as UNWOMEN, to meet its gender objectives.

Protection

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

Senegal remains a safe country, including in WFP's areas of intervention. In 2019, WFP continued to provide food and nutrition assistance in a manner that contributed to the safety, dignity, and integrity of all beneficiaries. Protection aspects such as road conditions, selection of distribution points, distance and waiting time were taken into consideration when designing operations.

Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) surveys showed that in communities where WFP intervened, almost 100 percent of beneficiaries were able to access assistance without protection and safety challenges. Beneficiaries felt that WFP and partner staff treated them respectfully and over 95 percent found that distribution site conditions were decent. Those who experienced issues mainly complained about the waiting time, sometimes too long. The indicators above are collected through corporate platforms, which demonstrates how protection is deeply integrated within WFP operations.

Through radio messaging, WFP informed beneficiaries on their entitlements, distributions dates and established complaints mechanisms. During the activities' preparation phase, the topic of protection was included in partners' capacity-strengthening sessions. Cooperating partners signed WFP's Protection Policy and made efforts to reduce protection risks through a range of measures such as starting distributions early enough to allow beneficiaries to return home before dark; increasing the number of distribution points to reduce travel times and establishing crowd controls during distributions so that people would spend less time at distribution sites. Other stakeholders were also briefed on the necessity to treat beneficiaries with respect and dignity.

Apart from nutrition activities, all projects used cash or vouchers as the preferred modalities as they enable beneficiaries to select commodities accordingly with their needs. The introduction of digital cash and vouchers through mobile wallets also empowered communities (notably women): beneficiaries receiving electronic cash-transfers had more flexibility to manage their assistance, which made them less exposed to protection issues.

While selecting retailers to participate in WFP's activities, WFP took into account their capacity to offer a wide variety of products in the food basket and their proximity to assisted households.

In addition, WFP continued to promote Access to Firewood and Alternative Energy (SAFE) activities in order to reduce protection risks while preserving the environment. In Matam and Podor, the clean stoves provided by WFP were rehabilitated to enable households to avoid using fuelwood and prevent safety issues.

To reduce risks as well as the risk of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), WFP continued to operate a complaint and feedback mechanism (CFM) available on working days. Out of the 129 calls received in 2019, no complaints of a serious nature were reported and there were no allegations of sexual harassment, abuse or exploitation. The number of complaints or inquiries decreased compared to 2018, which shows that WFP effectively integrated the lessons learned in previous years.

In line with the new UN Disability Inclusion Strategy, WFP started to take into account and report on beneficiaries living with disabilities. In 2020, a pilot project will be conducted to better understand and address protection issues pertaining to disabilities.

Accountability to affected populations

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

In 2019, WFP continued to ensure Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) by prioritizing three areas: information provision; consultation; complaints and feedback mechanisms (CFMs).

Regarding information provision, WFP ensured that populations received adequate information on its targeting processes, assistance, and feedback mechanisms. Information was disseminated through several channels: 1) Local Development Committees (LDC), which gather village leaders and other actors; 2) awareness-raising sessions organized by WFP and cooperating partners before distributions; 3) radio spots (in local languages); 4) field missions or meetings with authorities; 5) briefing notes shared with the government.

Despite these efforts, Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) surveys showed that many beneficiaries felt inadequately informed about WFP's assistance (i.e. duration). Under the targeted food assistance (TFA) activity, which experienced a modality change in 2019 (e-vouchers instead of paper vouchers), operations were delayed due to technical issues: this forced WFP to reduce its assistance (2 months instead of 3). Unfortunately, many TFA beneficiaries were not well informed of these changes. To address such misunderstandings in the future, WFP will develop a communications strategy in 2020 to ensure beneficiaries are provided with clear and timely information related to their entitlements and the new modality.

In terms of grassroots consultations, WFP raised the bar in 2019. A community-based participatory planning (CBPP) was conducted in Matam with the support of the Emergencies and Transition Division of WFP headquarters. In addition to consultative meetings with local authorities, a community planning committee (including women and youth) was set up to integrate conflict-sensitivity aspects and ensure a better understanding of Matam's socio-economic categories.

WFP also partnered with the Ministry of Agriculture to develop a guide for the management of Village Cereal Banks (VCB). This reference manual will be used to train stakeholders on planning, implementation, and storage. Four regional workshops were organized to disseminate the guide and ensure cereal banks' utilization as key tools for resilience and local development.

To strengthen the feedback mechanisms established in 2017 and managed by local committees, WFP contracted a telecommunications service provider for the provision of a toll-free phone number, accessible on working days. The number was included on beneficiary cards and vouchers and was widely communicated to populations. The hotline was managed by a focal point, with the responsibility to address inquiries within 30 days. Complaints were recorded and managed confidentially, accordingly with standard operational procedures (SOP).

WFP received 129 calls, mostly from beneficiaries (87 percent), from which 57 percent were inquiries, 32 percent complaints, 9 percent required technical assistance, and two percent were dedicated to acknowledgements. Non-beneficiaries also called to question targeting choices. Callers felt free to speak anonymously, which allowed WFP to adjust its programmatic and operational responses in real-time.

Complaints from a parents' association about non-functional school canteens, allowed WFP investigation and action about the claim. Communities' feedback has also encouraged WFP to take into consideration disabled pupils' needs, and assessments are ongoing to launch a pilot programme in 2020. Moving forward, WFP intends to dedicate a staff member to manage the hotline full-time.

Environment

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment



Nestled on the West African coastline and the Sahelian belt, Senegal is a country highly vulnerable to climate change shocks. The nation's coastal regions are facing unrelenting erosion, while the semi-arid parts (about 46 % of the territory) are afflicted with recurring droughts and land deterioration. Most livelihood activities are climate-based: rainfed subsistence agriculture, cash crops, horticulture, market gardening, livestock rearing, among others.

Climate variability, particularly irregular rainfalls, heavily impacts agricultural productivity, hence the importance of the climate adaptation actions undertaken by WFP: the creation of sustainable community assets, irrigation mechanisms, utilization of biofertilizers to support agriculture and vegetable production.

In 2019, WFP supported the Government in operationalizing sustainable resilience programmes and social protection safety nets which are aimed at supporting disaster risk reduction (through community assets creation), climate change adaptation (through climate services) and investments in human capital development (through school feeding programmes).

During the lean season, WFP worked closely with the national meteorology agency (ANACIM) to monitor the impact of the delayed raining season and the potential consequences on the upcoming agricultural campaign, especially in the most affected localities in northern and western Senegal.

Building on the environmental screening exercise conducted in 2018, WFP continued to implement sustainable community assets such as stone bunds and artificial water ponds. Community work was carried out by villagers, mainly women involved in rice cultivation. Under the food for assets (FFA) component, participants received e-transfers (instead of paper vouchers) distributed by WFP, as part of the digitalization strategy of resource transfers to beneficiaries.

Furthermore, in Matam and Podor WFP ensured the rehabilitation of the fuel-efficient stoves constructed in 2018 to contribute to the environmental protection of 5,600 households. The stoves improved cooks' working conditions by preventing toxic smoke, reducing the time and fuelwood devoted to meals' preparation, and contributing to limiting deforestation.

WFP also installed biodigesters in school canteens, notably in Matam and Kolda. A biodigester generates enough clean energy to meet the daily cooking needs of a rural family or a canteen. Furthermore, the residue out of the biodigester is an organic fertilizer that is used by the communities for agriculture activities, including soil fertilization, market gardening perimeters, and rice cultivation. Biogas fertilizers do not induce health risks and help preserve the environment. Populations favorably welcomed the environment-friendly stoves and biodigesters introduced by WFP. Therefore, these successful pilots will be scaled up in 2020.

In addition, WFP collaborated with the NGO Elephant Vert to cope with deforestation. In Kolda, the plots where WFP provided organic fertilizers generated an average rice yield of 4.12 mt/ha (versus 3,079mt/ha in control plots). In Tambacounda, WFP provided 50,000 plants (moringa, leucena, melifera) and 200 trees (mango and lemon).

WFP's climate expert (provided as a stand-by partner by NORCAP, the Norwegian Refugee Council's provider of expertise) carried out several capacity building sessions on the impact of climate change in the Sahel, with participants from WFP partner organisations, beneficiaries, and WFP staff.

Aquaculture for Resilience

The departments of Podor (Saint-Louis region) and Matam (Matam region), in the semi-arid North of Senegal are frequently exposed to the effect of climate change and highly vulnerable to food insecurity and malnutrition. These departments were chosen by WFP to pilot community aquaculture. The Ngouye village is one of the five sites selected for this innovative project, which aims at strengthening the resilience of communities assisted by WFP during the previous lean season. Indeed, in addition to the seasonal relief activities (i.e. unconditional resources transfers) carried out under the Emergency Response Plan (PUSA 2018)[1], WFP decided to create sustainable and productive community assets, meant to enhance community livelihoods.

Aquaculture production in floating cages was identified as a promising technology accessible to all rural households. It contributes to the food and nutrition security of vulnerable populations by increasing food availability, providing highly nutritious animal protein, balancing household diet and providing job opportunities thereby reducing migration of community members. Furthermore, fish plays an important role in the Senegalese culinary tradition ("thieboudienne", Senegal's most popular dish is prepared with fish and vegetables), which would ensure Ngouye populations' engagement in the project.

The aquaculture pilot was launched in February 2019, in partnership with various development actors. WFP applied its community-based participatory planning approach under the leadership of local authorities and grassroots groups, ensuring local ownership. After six months of training in aquaculture techniques conducted by the National Aquaculture Agency (ANA), and under the monitoring of the National Programme to Strengthen Resilience to Food and Nutrition Insecurity in the Sahel (P2RS), Ngouye's participants, harvested their first fish in July 2019: two tons of fresh fish ready for household consumption, as well as for selling.

Like many of her peers, Ms. Marième Lamine Kébé, a member of Bamtaare, Ngouye's grassroots "Group of Economic Interest" (GIE)[2], was highly satisfied with the aquaculture experience: "Production in floating cages has significantly increased fish supply in our village, making fish affordable and therefore more accessible to households. Thanks to this project, our diet and especially that of our children is richer in proteins and more balanced."

Aboubacry Kome, a young man who supervised Bamtaare members expressed his gratitude for the capacity strengthening received under the pilot: "training received from the programme helped to restructure our association, which was not very functional. In addition, the labour contribution by the community created strong enthusiasm and solidarity among villagers".

In line with the humanitarian-development-peace nexus, the aquaculture pilot achieved expected results of strengthened natural resources management, improved production means, enhanced resilience to the effects of natural disasters, employment generation (especially for youth and women) and supplementary household income. The pilot closed with a fish harvesting and marketing ceremony chaired by the Deputy Prefect of Cas-Cas, who expressed his wish to see the initiative repeated and expanded so that surrounding villages may also benefit. Given the pilot's success and by popular demand, WFP will gradually expand the aquaculture project across Senegal, subsequently contributing to food security, local economies and social cohesion in the Sahel region.

Summary

Proportion of people with disabilities : 2,73% - Data collected through surveys from 2,000 households surveyed (Baseline from activity 5)

Context and operations

[1] CIA Factbook (2017)

[2] CIA Factbook (2015, estimate)

[3] This index measures the lack of progress resulting from gender inequalities. See:

<http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/SEN>.

[4] RGPHAE report (ANSD, 2013)

[5] FAO and ECOWAS (Senegal, 2018) : Profil national genre des secteurs de l'agriculture et du développement rural.

[6] The United Nations SDGs are the blueprint to achieve a sustainable future for all by 2030: No Poverty (SDG1), Zero Hunger (SDG2), Good Health and Well-Being (SDG3), Quality Education (SDG4), Gender Equality (SDG5), Climate Action (SDG13), Life On Land (SDG15), Partnerships for the Goals (SDG17). <https://bit.ly/2jHjQmD>

[7] Notably : Acceleration Programme for Senegalese Agriculture Cadence (PRACAS, 2014-2024); Programme to Improve the Quality, Equity and Transparency of the Education and Training Sector (PAQUET, 2013 - 2025); Multisectoral Strategic Plan for Nutrition in Senegal (PSMNS, 2017-2021); National Social Protection Strategy (SNPS, 2016-2025).

Strategic outcome 01

No SABER organized in 2019

Graduation rate and enrolment rates were not collected last year so baseline values are 2019 values

Economic capacity to meet essential needs was collected in 2019 for the first year

Strategic outcome 03

[1] WFP GeoNode (2017): <https://geonode.wfp.org/maps/8524>

[2] WFP studies: An average household has 9 family members.

Economic capacity to meet essential needs was collected in 2019 for the first year

For 4R and FFA activities, some indicators were not collected during the baseline in January 2019 so data collected in September were reported as baseline and no follow up values in 2019.

Strategic outcome 04

SABER was not organized in 2019.

Progress towards gender equality

[1] This thorn tree is an important feed resource for cattle in arid areas.

Aquaculture for resilience

[1] Plan d'Urgence de Sécurité Alimentaire (PUSA)

[2] Groupement d'Intérêt Economique (GIE)

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture										
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator		Direct			Indirect	
		Female	Male			Overall		Female		Male
Prevalence of undernourishment	%			11.3	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	66,148	63,558	129,706	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting			7.8	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number	9,850	4,212	14,062	
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%			34.6	Number of hectares of land rehabilitated (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support)	Ha			1,185	
					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that aim to ensure productive and sustainable food systems	Number	59,139	72,270	131,409	

 SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development										
WFP Strategic Goal 2: Partner to support implementation of the SDGs					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator		Direct			Indirect	
			Overall				Overall			
Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget	%		2.6	Dollar value of resources mobilized (by WFP) to increase government or national stakeholder access to financial resources to achieve the SDGs	US\$		7,600,000			

Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	251,052	119,033	47%
	female	294,448	129,936	44%
	total	545,500	248,969	46%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	46,539	7,188	15%
	female	42,877	7,929	18%
	total	89,416	15,117	17%
24-59 months	male	22,841	8,448	37%
	female	24,198	9,354	39%
	total	47,039	17,802	38%
5-11 years	male	114,792	62,305	54%
	female	120,415	65,664	55%
	total	235,207	127,969	54%
12-17 years	male	18,901	10,616	56%
	female	20,610	12,432	60%
	total	39,511	23,048	58%
18-59 years	male	39,534	24,448	62%
	female	78,104	28,625	37%
	total	117,638	53,073	45%
60+ years	male	8,445	6,028	71%
	female	8,244	5,932	72%
	total	16,689	11,960	72%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	545,500	248,969	46%
Refugee	0	0	-
Returnee	0	0	-
IDP	0	0	-

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Rice	492	0	0%
Canned Fish	213	64	30%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Corn Soya Blend	384	40	10%
Iodised Salt	33	9	27%
Vegetable Oil	49	0	0%
Beans	131	0	0%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Corn Soya Blend	2,205	94	4%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	221	32	15%
Vegetable Oil	135	0	0%
Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Value Voucher	5,212,500	1,898,612	36%
Cash	0	1,143,084	-
Food systems are sustainable			
Value Voucher	1,057,050	0	0%
Cash	219,600	715,617	326%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01		Food insecure populations, including school aged-children in targeted areas, have access to adequate and nutritious food all year-round							- Nutrition Sensitive - Resilience Building	
Activity 01	Provide seasonal food/CBT assistance and complement Government's social transfers to food insecure Senegalese populations	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual				
Output A	Targeted beneficiaries receive timely and adequate food/CBT in order to meet their food and nutrition requirements									
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	38,251 36,749 75,000	17,480 16,799 34,279				
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	2,362,500	1,143,084				
A.7	Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes									
	Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes		General Distribution	retailer	80	0				
A.8	Number of rations provided									
	Number of rations provided		General Distribution	ration	6,750,000	2,056,740				
Activity 02	Provide nutritious school meals to vulnerable Senegalese children in targeted departments during the school year in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home grown school feeding)	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual				
Output A	Children attending pre- and primary schools receive timely and adequate school meals in order to meet their food and nutrition requirements and support school enrollment and attendance									
Output B, N*	Children attending pre- and primary schools receive timely and adequate school meals in order to meet their food and nutrition requirements and promote school enrollment and attendance									
Output C	Food-insecure people benefit from enhanced national, local government and community capacity to implement home- grown school feeding and nutrition programmes									
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	102,000 98,000 200,000	29,349 27,878 57,227				
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	102,000 98,000 200,000	54,754 52,011 106,765				
A.2	Food transfers			MT	1,302	113				
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	2,850,000	1,898,612				
A.5	Quantity of non-food items distributed									
	Quantity of tablets/phones distributed		School feeding (on-site)	non-food item	100	100				
A.6	Number of institutional sites assisted									

	Number of WFP-assisted schools that have school gardens for learning or complementary food input		School feeding (on-site)	school	273	171	
	Number of WFP-assisted schools with improved fuel or energy-efficient stoves		School feeding (on-site)	school	273	328	
	Number of primary schools assisted by WFP		School feeding (on-site)	school	820	517	
A.7	Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes						
	Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes		School feeding (on-site)	retailer	656	412	
A.8	Number of rations provided						
	Number of rations provided		School feeding (on-site)	ration	32,000,000	20,097,561	
B.2	Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided						
	Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided		School feeding (on-site)	Mt	384	40	
C.1	Number of people trained						
	Number of direct beneficiaries receiving Capacity Strengthening transfers (Male)		School feeding (on-site)	Number	547	89	
	Number of direct beneficiaries receiving Capacity Strengthening transfers (Female)		School feeding (on-site)	Number	273	39	
C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)						
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		School feeding (on-site)	individual	46	30	
C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)						
	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		School feeding (on-site)	training session	1	1	
C.6*	Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)						
	Number of tools or products developed		School feeding (on-site)	unit	1	1	
C.7*	Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)						
	Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		School feeding (on-site)	Number	1	2	

C.8*	USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)							
	USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		School feeding (on-site)	US\$	100,000	82,712		
N*.1	Feeding days as percentage of total school days							
	Feeding days as percentage of total school days		School feeding (on-site)	%	76	76		
N*.2	Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)							
	Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)		School feeding (on-site)	Days	7	7		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
All; Senegal								
SABER School Feeding National Capacity (new)								
	Act 02: Provide nutritious school meals to vulnerable Senegalese children in targeted departments during the school year in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home grown school feeding)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	1.80	=2	>1.80		
Primary school children; Senegal; Cash, Food, Value Voucher								
Gender ratio								
	Act 02: Provide nutritious school meals to vulnerable Senegalese children in targeted departments during the school year in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home grown school feeding)	School feeding (on-site)	Overall	1.01	=1	<1.01	1.10	
Graduation rate (new)								
	Act 02: Provide nutritious school meals to vulnerable Senegalese children in targeted departments during the school year in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home grown school feeding)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	43	>60	>43		
			Male	46	>60	>46		
			Overall	45	>60	>45		
Primary school student; Senegal; Cash, Food, Value Voucher								
Attendance rate (new)								

	Act 02: Provide nutritious school meals to vulnerable Senegalese children in targeted departments during the school year in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home grown school feeding)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Overall	97.47 98.23 97.85	>90 >90 >90	>97.47 >98.23 >97.85	94.50 94 94.20	
Primary school students; Senegal; Cash, Food, Value Voucher								
Enrolment rate								
	Act 02: Provide nutritious school meals to vulnerable Senegalese children in targeted departments during the school year in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home grown school feeding)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Overall	2.80 2.83 2.81	>3 >3 >3	≥2.80 ≥2.83 ≥2.81		
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new)								
Drop-out rate	Act 02: Provide nutritious school meals to vulnerable Senegalese children in targeted departments during the school year in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home grown school feeding)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Overall	0.37 0.69 0.53	<0.50 <0.50 <0.50	<0.37 <0.69 <0.53	3.80 4.70 4.20	
Retention rate	Act 02: Provide nutritious school meals to vulnerable Senegalese children in targeted departments during the school year in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home grown school feeding)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Overall	99.63 99.31 99.47	>99.50 >99.50 >99.50	>99.63 >99.31 >99.47	96.20 95.30 95.80	
Vulnerable households; Senegal								
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)								
	Act 01: Provide seasonal food/CBT assistance and complement Government's social transfers to food insecure Senegalese populations	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	98.70		>98.70		
Vulnerable households; Senegal; Cash								
Food Consumption Score								
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide seasonal food/CBT assistance and complement Government's social transfers to food insecure Senegalese populations	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	86.30 88.60 87.50	>86.30 >88.60 >87.50	>86.30 >88.60 >87.50	68.80 75.60 73.10	

Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide seasonal food/CBT assistance and complement Government's social transfers to food insecure Senegalese populations	General Distribution	Female	13.20	<13.20	<13.20	19.80
			Male	9.20	<9.20	<9.20	16.70
			Overall	11.10	<11.10	<11.10	17.80
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide seasonal food/CBT assistance and complement Government's social transfers to food insecure Senegalese populations	General Distribution	Female	0.50	<0.50	<0.50	11.50
			Male	2.10	<2.10	<2.10	7.70
			Overall	1.40	<1.40	<1.40	9.10
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)							
	Act 01: Provide seasonal food/CBT assistance and complement Government's social transfers to food insecure Senegalese populations	General Distribution	Female	0	>0	>0	53.10
			Male	0	>0	>0	45.20
			Overall	0	>0	>0	47.90
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)							
	Act 01: Provide seasonal food/CBT assistance and complement Government's social transfers to food insecure Senegalese populations	General Distribution	Female	10	<5	≤10	10
			Male	8	<5	≤8	11
			Overall	9	<5	≤9	10
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies)							
Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Act 01: Provide seasonal food/CBT assistance and complement Government's social transfers to food insecure Senegalese populations	General Distribution	Female	2.80	>2.80	>2.80	25
			Male	2.60	>2.60	>2.60	23.20
			Overall	2.70	>2.70	>2.70	23.90
Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Act 01: Provide seasonal food/CBT assistance and complement Government's social transfers to food insecure Senegalese populations	General Distribution	Female	45.30	<45.30	<45.30	9.40
			Male	38.90	<38.90	<38.90	11.30
			Overall	42	<42	<42	10.60
Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Act 01: Provide seasonal food/CBT assistance and complement Government's social transfers to food insecure Senegalese populations	General Distribution	Female	30.30	<30.30	<30.30	30.20
			Male	34.40	<34.40	<34.40	26.80
			Overall	32.40	<32.40	<32.40	28
Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Act 01: Provide seasonal food/CBT assistance and complement Government's social transfers to food insecure Senegalese populations	General Distribution	Female	21.50	<21.50	<21.50	35.40
			Male	24.20	<24.20	<24.20	38.70
			Overall	22.90	<22.90	<22.90	37.50
Food Expenditure Share							

Act 01: Provide seasonal food/CBT assistance and complement Government's social transfers to food insecure Senegalese populations	General Distribution	Female	74.46	>50	<74	62.50
		Male	72.84	>50	<72	63.70
		Overall	73.62	>50	<73	63.25

Strategic Outcome 02	Vulnerable populations, including children, pregnant/lactating women, girls and other nutritionally vulnerable individuals, in targeted departments, have improved nutritional status all year-round	- Resilience Building							
		Activity 03	Support beneficiaries through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes (including SBCC) to prevent and treat acute and chronic malnutrition	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual	
Output A	Targeted children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G receive adequate and timely specialized nutritious food to treat moderate acute malnutrition (MAM)								
Output A, B	Targeted children aged 6-23 months and PLW/G receive adequate and timely specialized nutritious food in order to prevent moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and stunting								
Output B	Targeted children aged 6-59 months and PLW/Gs receive adequate and timely specialized nutritious food to treat moderate acute malnutrition (MAM)								
Output E, E*	Targeted beneficiaries including mothers of children 6-59 months, adolescent girls, PLW/Gs and other nutritionally-vulnerable individuals such as PLW living with HIV receive nutrition education and social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) in order to improve nutrition related-practices and prevent malnutrition								
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	20,400 19,600 40,000	3,180 2,803 5,983			
			Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	13,800 16,200 30,000	1,583 1,409 2,992			
			Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	13,800 16,200 30,000				
		Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	25,000 0 25,000	5,087 0 5,087			
			Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	15,000 0 15,000				
A.2	Food transfers			MT	2,562	126			
A.6	Number of institutional sites assisted								

	Number of health centres/sites assisted		Prevention of acute malnutrition	health center	784	191		
			Prevention of stunting	health center	74			
			Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	health center	784	1,008		
A.8	Number of rations provided							
	Number of rations provided		Prevention of stunting	ration	5,400,000			
			Prevention of acute malnutrition	ration	9,900,000	484,740		
			Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	ration	3,300,000	358,980		
B.1	Quantity of fortified food provided							
	Quantity of fortified food provided		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Mt	112	94		
			Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Mt	22	0		
B.2	Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided							
	Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided		Prevention of stunting	Mt	540			
			Prevention of acute malnutrition	Mt	1,440	0		
			Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Mt	446	30		
E*.4	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches							
	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Number	8,000	1,600		
	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Number	40,000	5,983		
Activity 04	Support Government's efforts to fight micronutrient deficiencies and enhance the availability of diversified, safe and healthy food	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output C	Vulnerable groups benefit from enhanced local capacity for the production of safe, quality and nutritious local and fortified food products to prevent micronutrient deficiencies							

C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		HIV/TB Care&t reatment;	individual	40	31		
			Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	100	115		
C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		HIV/TB Care&t reatment;	training session	1	1		
			Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	5	2		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Children 6-23 months; Senegal; Food								
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)								
	Act 03: Support beneficiaries through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes (including SBCC) to prevent and treat acute and chronic malnutrition	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall		0	>70	>70	7
Proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet								
	Act 03: Support beneficiaries through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes (including SBCC) to prevent and treat acute and chronic malnutrition	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall		20.10	>70	>20.10	19.39
Children 6-59 months; Senegal; Food								
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)								
	Act 03: Support beneficiaries through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes (including SBCC) to prevent and treat acute and chronic malnutrition	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall		0	>50	>50	97
MAM Treatment Recovery rate								

	Act 03: Support beneficiaries through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes (including SBCC) to prevent and treat acute and chronic malnutrition	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	0 0 0	>75 >75 >75	>75 >75 >75	0 0 94.85
MAM Treatment Mortality rate							
	Act 03: Support beneficiaries through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes (including SBCC) to prevent and treat acute and chronic malnutrition	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	0 0 0	0 0 <0	0 0 <0	0 0 0.03
MAM Treatment Non-response rate							
	Act 03: Support beneficiaries through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes (including SBCC) to prevent and treat acute and chronic malnutrition	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	0	<15	<15	0.35
MAM Treatment Default rate							
	Act 03: Support beneficiaries through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes (including SBCC) to prevent and treat acute and chronic malnutrition	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	0	<15	<15	4.78
Nutrition trainers; Senegal; Capacity Strengthening							
Proportion of trainers who retain key nutrition skills							
	Act 03: Support beneficiaries through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes (including SBCC) to prevent and treat acute and chronic malnutrition	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Overall	0	>90	>80	70
Pregnant and Lactating Women; Senegal; Food							
Minimum Dietary Diversity - Women							
	Act 03: Support beneficiaries through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes (including SBCC) to prevent and treat acute and chronic malnutrition	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Overall	37.40	>70	>37.40	37.71

Strategic Outcome 03	Food-insecure populations and communities exposed to climatic shocks and other risks, in targeted areas have resilient livelihoods, and sustainable food systems all year-round	- Nutrition Sensitive - Resilience Building						
Activity 05	Provide livelihood and climate adaptation support to targeted groups through an integrated risk management approach, and linkages to market opportunities	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		

Output A	Targeted beneficiaries receive timely food assistance for asset creation in order to meet their short-term food and nutrition needs while improving their resilience							
Output D	Targeted populations benefit from assets built or improved and other livelihood support interventions in order to enhance their productivity and resilience to recurrent climate shocks							
Output G	Targeted smallholders and their households benefit from climate adaptation measures, including agricultural insurance, climate services and village cereal banks (VCB) in order to increase their adaptation to climate change							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	66,555 63,945 130,500	48,668 46,759 95,427		
			Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female Male Total	6,120 5,880 12,000			
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	1,276,650	715,616		
A.5	Quantity of non-food items distributed							
	Quantity of agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizer) distributed		Food assistance for asset	non-food item	42,660	33,030		
A.8	Number of rations provided							
	Number of rations provided		Food assistance for asset	ration	3,915,000	1,908,540		
D.1	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure							
	Linear meters (m) of soil/stones bunds or small dikes created		Food assistance for asset	meter	8,000	6,005		
	Number of tree seedlings produced/provided		Food assistance for asset	Number	51,700	1,500		
	Hectares (ha) of gardens created		Food assistance for asset	Ha	55	42		
	Number of fish fingerlings distributed		Food assistance for asset	Number	20,000	20,000		
	Number of community gardens established		Food assistance for asset	garden	28	18		
	Hectares (ha) of land under crops		Food assistance for asset	Ha	1,130	820		
	Hectares (ha) of community woodlots/forest planted, maintained or protected		Food assistance for asset	Ha	5			
	Linear meters (m) of flood protection dikes rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	meter	10,000			

	Linear meters (m) of soil/stones bunds or small dikes rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	meter	50,000	13,062		
	Number of school gardens established		Food assistance for asset	Number	2	2		
G.1	Number of people insured through risk management interventions							
	Number of people insured through micro-insurance schemes (male)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	individual	6,525	4,218		
	Number of people insured through micro-insurance schemes (female)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	individual	7,975	3,988		
G.3	Total sum insured through risk management interventions							
	Total sum insured through micro-insurance schemes		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	US\$	3,588,590	2,030,043		
G.8*	Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks							
	Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks (female)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Number	7,975			
	Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks (male)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Number	6,525			
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
4R/FFA vulnerable households; Senegal								
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)								
	Act 05: Provide livelihood and climate adaptation support to targeted groups through an integrated risk management approach, and linkages to market opportunities	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall		98.70	>98.70		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition								

Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 05: Provide livelihood and climate adaptation support to targeted groups through an integrated risk management approach, and linkages to market opportunities	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	27.30 30.70 30.10	<25.30 <28.70 <28.10	<27.30 <30.70 <30.10		
Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 05: Provide livelihood and climate adaptation support to targeted groups through an integrated risk management approach, and linkages to market opportunities	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	9.30 9.20 9.30	<7.30 <7.20 <7.20	<9.30 <9.20 <9.20		
Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 05: Provide livelihood and climate adaptation support to targeted groups through an integrated risk management approach, and linkages to market opportunities	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	10 12.90 12.40	<8 <10.90 <10.40	<10 <12.90 <12.40		
4R/FFA vulnerable households; Senegal; Cash, Value Voucher								
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits								
	Act 05: Provide livelihood and climate adaptation support to targeted groups through an integrated risk management approach, and linkages to market opportunities	Food assistance for asset	Overall	60	>75	>60	76	
4R vulnerable households; Senegal								
USD value of funds raised with a climate risk reduction objective (new)								
	Act 05: Provide livelihood and climate adaptation support to targeted groups through an integrated risk management approach, and linkages to market opportunities	Food assistance for asset	Overall	0	≥100000 00	≥250000 0		
4R vulnerable households; Senegal; Cash, Value Voucher								
Food Consumption Score								
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 05: Provide livelihood and climate adaptation support to targeted groups through an integrated risk management approach, and linkages to market opportunities	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	29.80 39 37.60	>50 >50 >50	>29.80 >39 >37.60	46 49.50 48.90	
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 05: Provide livelihood and climate adaptation support to targeted groups through an integrated risk management approach, and linkages to market opportunities	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	45.20 44.80 44.80	>35 >35 >35	<45.20 <44.80 <44.80	29.30 23 24.10	

Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 05: Provide livelihood and climate adaptation support to targeted groups through an integrated risk management approach, and linkages to market opportunities	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	25 16.20 17.60	<15 <15 <15	<25 <16.20 <17.60	24.70 27.50 27
Dietary Diversity Score							
	Act 05: Provide livelihood and climate adaptation support to targeted groups through an integrated risk management approach, and linkages to market opportunities	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	4.79 4.79 4.79	≥7 ≥7 ≥7	>4.79 >4.79 >4.79	5.10 5.20 5.20
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)							
	Act 05: Provide livelihood and climate adaptation support to targeted groups through an integrated risk management approach, and linkages to market opportunities	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	9 7 7	<5 <5 <5	<9 <7 <7	17 12 13
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies)							
Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Act 05: Provide livelihood and climate adaptation support to targeted groups through an integrated risk management approach, and linkages to market opportunities	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	46.80 49.30 48.90	>50 >50 >50	>46.80 >49.30 >48.90	27.30 34.90 33.60
Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Act 05: Provide livelihood and climate adaptation support to targeted groups through an integrated risk management approach, and linkages to market opportunities	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	9.70 6.50 7	<3 <3 <3	<9.70 <6.50 <7	16 12.50 13.10
Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Act 05: Provide livelihood and climate adaptation support to targeted groups through an integrated risk management approach, and linkages to market opportunities	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	7.30 6.70 6.80	<2 <2 <2	<7.30 <6.70 <6.80	19.30 13.20 14.20
Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Act 05: Provide livelihood and climate adaptation support to targeted groups through an integrated risk management approach, and linkages to market opportunities	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	36.30 37.50 37.30	<35 <35 <35	<36.30 <37.50 <37.30	37.30 39.50 39.10
Food expenditure share							

	Act 05: Provide livelihood and climate adaptation support to targeted groups through an integrated risk management approach, and linkages to market opportunities	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	73.39 63.54 65.08	<50 <50 <50	<73.39 <63.54 <65.08	85.53 83.29 83.85
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihoods asset base							
	Act 05: Provide livelihood and climate adaptation support to targeted groups through an integrated risk management approach, and linkages to market opportunities	Food assistance for asset	Overall	79.13	>85	>79.13	75
FFA vulnerable households; Senegal; Cash, Value Voucher							
Food Consumption Score							
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 05: Provide livelihood and climate adaptation support to targeted groups through an integrated risk management approach, and linkages to market opportunities	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	59.70 51.90 55	>60 >60 >60	>59.70 >51.90 >55	64.40 73.80 70.50
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 05: Provide livelihood and climate adaptation support to targeted groups through an integrated risk management approach, and linkages to market opportunities	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	31.30 37.70 35.20	<31 <31 <31	≤31.30 ≤37.70 ≤35.20	24.10 16.80 19.30
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 05: Provide livelihood and climate adaptation support to targeted groups through an integrated risk management approach, and linkages to market opportunities	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	9 10.40 9.80	<9 <9 <9	<9 <10.40 <9.80	11.50 9.40 10.10
Dietary Diversity Score							
	Act 05: Provide livelihood and climate adaptation support to targeted groups through an integrated risk management approach, and linkages to market opportunities	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	5.42 5.11 5.23	>7 >7 >7	>5.42 >5.11 >5.23	6.45 6.88 6.73
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)							
	Act 05: Provide livelihood and climate adaptation support to targeted groups through an integrated risk management approach, and linkages to market opportunities	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	13 9.50 11	<10 <10 <10	<13 <9.50 <11	11 9.50 10
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies)							

Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Act 05: Provide livelihood and climate adaptation support to targeted groups through an integrated risk management approach, and linkages to market opportunities	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	16.40 24.70 21.40	>45 >45 >45	>16.40 >24.70 >21.40	22.70 26.40 26.10
Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Act 05: Provide livelihood and climate adaptation support to targeted groups through an integrated risk management approach, and linkages to market opportunities	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	20.90 23.70 22.60	<20 <20 <20	<20.90 <23.70 <22.60	8.30 7.70 7.90
Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Act 05: Provide livelihood and climate adaptation support to targeted groups through an integrated risk management approach, and linkages to market opportunities	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	32.30 16.90 23	<5 <5 <5	<23.70 <16.90 <23	30.90 22.30 25.20
Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Act 05: Provide livelihood and climate adaptation support to targeted groups through an integrated risk management approach, and linkages to market opportunities	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	30.30 34.70 33	<30 <30 <30	<30.30 <34.70 <33	38.10 43.60 41.70
Food expenditure share							
	Act 05: Provide livelihood and climate adaptation support to targeted groups through an integrated risk management approach, and linkages to market opportunities	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	68.66 68.18 68.37	<50 <50 <50	<68.66 <68.18 <68.37	66.18 68.86 67.94
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihoods asset base							
	Act 05: Provide livelihood and climate adaptation support to targeted groups through an integrated risk management approach, and linkages to market opportunities	Food assistance for asset	Overall	67.13	>75	>67.13	

Strategic Outcome 04	National and local institutions have strengthened capacities to manage food and nutrition security, social protection and resilience building programmes by 2023.	- Resilience Building						
Activity 06	Build and enhance capacity of central and local government in food and nutrition security analysis, emergency preparedness and response, supply chain management, and gender transformative safety-net programme design and management	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		

Output C	Food-insecure vulnerable individuals and communities benefit from effective emergency preparedness and response, climate adaptation and shock-responsive national programmes and social protection delivery systems in order to receive timely assistance from the government, WFP and partners.							
Output C	Food-insecure populations benefit from enhanced Government supply chain management capacity in order to receive adequate and timely assistance from the government, WFP and partners							
Output I	Food insecure-populations benefit from effective policies and civil society engagement for food security and resilience, nutrition and social protection in order to ensure consistent assistance from the government, WFP and partners							
C.1	Number of people trained							
	Number of direct beneficiaries receiving Capacity Strengthening transfers (Female)		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Number	606	626		
	Number of direct beneficiaries receiving Capacity Strengthening transfers (Male)		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Number	231	247		
C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	142	146		
C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session		6		
			Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	6			
C.6*	Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)							
	Number of tools or products developed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	12	12		
C.7*	Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)							
	Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Number	1	2		

I.1*	Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support							
	Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Number	2	2		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
All; Senegal								
SABER School Feeding National Capacity								
	Act 06: Build and enhance capacity of central and local government in food and nutrition security analysis, emergency preparedness and response, supply chain management, and gender transformative safety-net programme design and management	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	1.80	=2	>1.80		

Cross-cutting Indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Children 6-23 months; Senegal	Act 03: Support beneficiaries through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes (including SBCC) to prevent and treat acute and chronic malnutrition	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	100	>90	=100	98	
			Male	99	>90	=100	98.80	
			Overall	99	>90	=100	98.30	
Vulnerable households; Senegal	Act 01: Provide seasonal food/CBT assistance and complement Government's social transfers to food insecure Senegalese populations	General Distribution	Female	100	>90	=100	95.90	
			Male	100	>90	=100	97.30	
			Overall	100	>90	=100	96.80	
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Children 6-23 months; Senegal	Act 03: Support beneficiaries through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes (including SBCC) to prevent and treat acute and chronic malnutrition	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	100	=100	=100	100	
			Male	100	=100	=100	100	
			Overall	100	=100	=100	100	
Vulnerable households; Senegal	Act 01: Provide seasonal food/CBT assistance and complement Government's social transfers to food insecure Senegalese populations	General Distribution	Female	100	=100	=100	100	
			Male	100	=100	=100	100	
			Overall	100	=100	=100	100	
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Children 6-23 months; Senegal	Act 03: Support beneficiaries through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes (including SBCC) to prevent and treat acute and chronic malnutrition	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	100	>90	=100	98	
			Male	99	>90	=100	98.80	
			Overall	99	>90	=100	98.30	
Vulnerable households; Senegal; Cash	Act 01: Provide seasonal food/CBT assistance and complement Government's social transfers to food insecure Senegalese populations	General Distribution	Female	100	>90	=100	95.90	
			Male	100	>90	=100	97.20	
			Overall	100	>90	=100	96.80	

Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value	
Children 6-23 months; Senegal	Act 03: Support beneficiaries through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes (including SBCC) to prevent and treat acute and chronic malnutrition	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	100	=100	=100	100		
			Male	100	=100	=100	95.20		
			Overall	100	=100	=100	96		
Vulnerable households; Senegal	Act 01: Provide seasonal food/CBT assistance and complement Government's social transfers to food insecure Senegalese populations	General Distribution	Female	100	=100	=100	99.20		
			Male	100	=100	=100	99.30		
			Overall	100	=100	=100	99.20		

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment									
Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value	
4R and FFA vulnerable households; Senegal	Act 05: Provide livelihood and climate adaptation support to targeted groups through an integrated risk management approach, and linkages to market opportunities	Food assistance for asset	Overall	100	>100	>100	100		

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population									
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Primary school students; Senegal	Act 02: Provide nutritious school meals to vulnerable Senegalese children in targeted departments during the school year in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home grown school feeding)	School feeding (on-site)		Overall	46	>60	>46	40	

Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Children 6-23 months; Senegal	Act 03: Support beneficiaries through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes (including SBCC) to prevent and treat acute and chronic malnutrition	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Decisions made by women	Overall	77	<25	<77	78	

			Decisions made by men	Overall	7	<25	>7	4.50
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	16	>50	>16	17.50
Vulnerable households; Senegal	Act 01: Provide seasonal food/CBT assistance and complement Government's social transfers to food insecure Senegalese populations	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	31.50	<25	>31.50	23.90
			Decisions made by men	Overall	50	<25	<50	30.30
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	18.50	>50	>18.50	45.80

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Children 6-23 months; Senegal	Act 03: Support beneficiaries through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes (including SBCC) to prevent and treat acute and chronic malnutrition	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	9.50	>90	>50	10.20	
			Male	5.70	>90	>50	8.80	
			Overall	6.50	>90	>50	9.60	
Vulnerable households; Senegal; Cash	Act 01: Provide seasonal food/CBT assistance and complement Government's social transfers to food insecure Senegalese populations	General Distribution	Female	23.40	>90	>50	11.46	
			Male	12.40	>90	>50	13.70	
			Overall	15	>90	>50	12.87	

Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
All beneficiaries; Senegal			Overall	100	=100	=100	100	

World Food Programme

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School feeding (Matam, 2019)

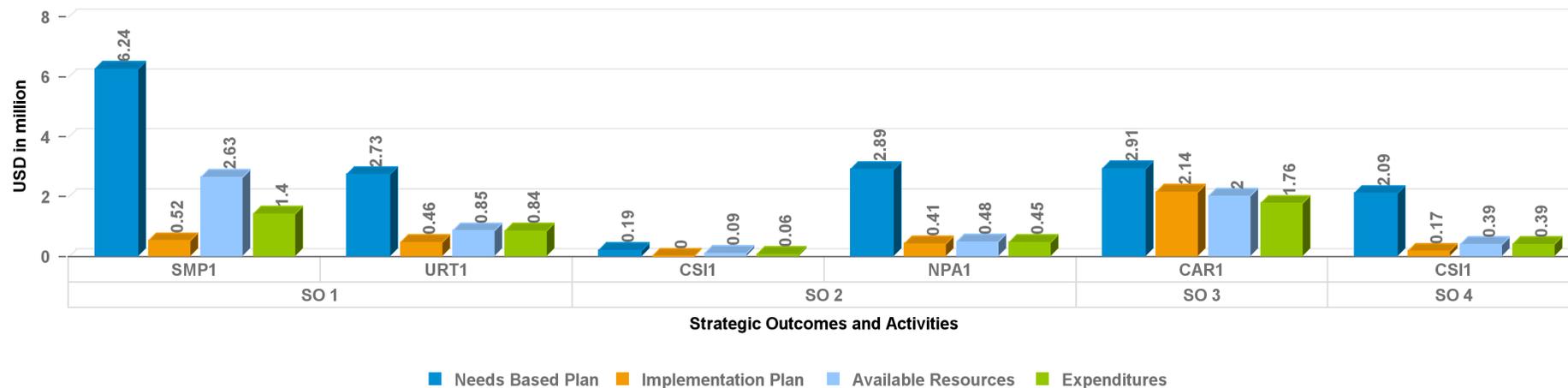
<https://www.wfp.org/countries/senegal>

Annual Country Report

Senegal Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Food insecure populations, including school aged-children in targeted areas, have access to adequate and nutritious food all year-round
SO 2	Vulnerable populations, including children, pregnant/lactating women, girls and other nutritionally vulnerable individuals, in targeted departments, have improved nutritional status all year-round
SO 3	Food-insecure populations and communities exposed to climatic shocks and other risks, in targeted areas have resilient livelihoods, and sustainable food systems all year-round
SO 4	National and local institutions have strengthened capacities to manage food and nutrition security, social protection and resilience building programmes by 2023.
Code	Country Activity Long Description
CAR1	Provide livelihood and climate adaptation support to targeted groups through an integrated risk management approach, and linkages to market opportunities
CSI1	Build and enhance capacity of central and local government in food and nutrition security analysis, emergency preparedness and response, supply chain management, and gender transformative safety-net programme design and management
CSI1	Support Government's efforts to fight micronutrient deficiencies and enhance the availability of diversified, safe and healthy food
NPA1	Support beneficiaries through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes (including SBCC) to prevent and treat acute and chronic malnutrition
SMP1	Provide nutritious school meals to vulnerable Senegalese children in targeted departments during the school year in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home grown school feeding)
URT1	Provide seasonal food/CBT assistance and complement Government's social transfers to food insecure Senegalese populations

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Food insecure populations, including school aged-children in targeted areas, have access to adequate and nutritious food all year-round	Provide nutritious school meals to vulnerable Senegalese children in targeted departments during the school year in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home grown school feeding)	6,239,135	516,362	2,629,794	1,401,165
		Provide seasonal food/CBT assistance and complement Government's social transfers to food insecure Senegalese populations	2,725,392	456,085	846,273	844,094
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			8,964,528	972,447	3,476,067	2,245,260
2	Vulnerable populations, including children, pregnant/lactating women, girls and other nutritionally vulnerable individuals, in targeted departments, have improved nutritional status all year-round	Support Government's efforts to fight micronutrient deficiencies and enhance the availability of diversified, safe and healthy food	190,000	0	90,201	61,642
		Support beneficiaries through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes (including SBCC) to prevent and treat acute and chronic malnutrition	2,891,855	412,782	475,891	453,575
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			3,081,855	412,782	566,092	515,217

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Senegal Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
4	Food-insecure populations and communities exposed to climatic shocks and other risks, in targeted areas have resilient livelihoods, and sustainable food systems all year-round	Provide livelihood and climate adaptation support to targeted groups through an integrated risk management approach, and linkages to market opportunities	2,912,975	2,136,857	2,000,574	1,759,511
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			2,912,975	2,136,857	2,000,574	1,759,511
5	National and local institutions have strengthened capacities to manage food and nutrition security, social protection and resilience building programmes by 2023.	Build and enhance capacity of central and local government in food and nutrition security analysis, emergency preparedness and response, supply chain management, and gender transformative safety-net programme design and management	2,094,526	167,562	391,775	391,573
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			2,094,526	167,562	391,775	391,573
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	159,613	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	159,613	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			17,053,884	3,689,647	6,594,120	4,911,561
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,152,431	300,000	690,000	646,257
Total Direct Costs			18,206,315	3,989,647	7,284,120	5,557,818
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,183,410	259,327	380,651	380,651
Grand Total			19,389,725	4,248,974	7,664,772	5,938,469



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

Expenditures

Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Senegal Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Food insecure populations, including school aged-children in targeted areas, have access to adequate and nutritious food all year-round
SO 2	Vulnerable populations, including children, pregnant/lactating women, girls and other nutritionally vulnerable individuals, in targeted departments, have improved nutritional status all year-round
SO 3	Food-insecure populations and communities exposed to climatic shocks and other risks, in targeted areas have resilient livelihoods, and sustainable food systems all year-round
SO 4	National and local institutions have strengthened capacities to manage food and nutrition security, social protection and resilience building programmes by 2023.
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
CAR1	Provide livelihood and climate adaptation support to targeted groups through an integrated risk management approach, and linkages to market opportunities
CSI1	Build and enhance capacity of central and local government in food and nutrition security analysis, emergency preparedness and response, supply chain management, and gender transformative safety-net programme design and management
CSI1	Support Government's efforts to fight micronutrient deficiencies and enhance the availability of diversified, safe and healthy food
NPA1	Support beneficiaries through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes (including SBCC) to prevent and treat acute and chronic malnutrition
SMP1	Provide nutritious school meals to vulnerable Senegalese children in targeted departments during the school year in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home grown school feeding)
URT1	Provide seasonal food/CBT assistance and complement Government's social transfers to food insecure Senegalese populations

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Senegal Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Food insecure populations, including school aged-children in targeted areas, have access to adequate and nutritious food all year-round	Provide nutritious school meals to vulnerable Senegalese children in targeted departments during the school year in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home grown school feeding)	6,239,135	2,629,794	0	2,629,794	1,401,165	1,228,629
		Provide seasonal food/CBT assistance and complement Government's social transfers to food insecure Senegalese populations	2,725,392	846,273	0	846,273	844,094	2,178
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			8,964,528	3,476,067	0	3,476,067	2,245,260	1,230,807

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Senegal Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2	Vulnerable populations, including children, pregnant/lactating women, girls and other nutritionnally vulnerable individuals, in targeted departments, have improved nutritional status all year-round	Support Government's efforts to fight micronutrient deficiencies and enhance the availability of diversified, safe and healthy food	190,000	90,201	0	90,201	61,642	28,559
		Support beneficiaries through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes (including SBCC) to prevent and treat acute and chronic malnutrition	2,891,855	475,891	0	475,891	453,575	22,316
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			3,081,855	566,092	0	566,092	515,217	50,875
4	Food-insecure populations and communities exposed to climatic shocks and other risks, in targeted areas have resilient livelihoods, and sustainable food systems all year-round	Provide livelihood and climate adaptation support to targeted groups through an integrated risk management approach, and linkages to market opportunities	2,912,975	2,000,574	0	2,000,574	1,759,511	241,063
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			2,912,975	2,000,574	0	2,000,574	1,759,511	241,063

Annual Country Report

Senegal Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
5	National and local institutions have strengthened capacities to manage food and nutrition security, social protection and resilience building programmes by 2023.	Build and enhance capacity of central and local government in food and nutrition security analysis, emergency preparedness and response, supply chain management, and gender transformative safety-net programme design and management	2,094,526	131,264	260,510	391,775	391,573	202
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			2,094,526	131,264	260,510	391,775	391,573	202
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	159,613	0	159,613	0	159,613
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	159,613	0	159,613	0	159,613
Total Direct Operational Cost			17,053,884	6,333,610	260,510	6,594,120	4,911,561	1,682,560
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,152,431	668,821	21,180	690,000	646,257	43,743
Total Direct Costs			18,206,315	7,002,430	281,690	7,284,120	5,557,818	1,726,302
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,183,410	383,990		383,990	383,990	0
Grand Total			19,389,725	7,386,420	281,690	7,668,110	5,941,808	1,726,302

This donor financial report is interim



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

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Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures