

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
LIVES



Senegal Annual Country Report 2020

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2023



World Food
Programme

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2020 Overview

WFP Senegal continued the second year of implementation of its Country Strategic Plan (CSP, 2019 - 2023), drastically scaling up its operations over the year. Close to 430,000 beneficiaries were reached in 2020, compared to 249,000 people in 2019 (73 percent more), USD 3.8 million was injected into communities (through e-cash or paper vouchers) and 94 mt of in-kind foods were distributed. More than half of the total beneficiaries were women and girls, in line with WFP's growing investments into gender.

Despite critical funding constraints and operational disruptions due to the COVID-19 pandemic, WFP maintained its leadership within the food security and nutrition sector and played a key role in supporting partners for the delivery of emergency assistance. Through its global passenger air services, WFP coordinated flights for humanitarian personnel to and out of Senegal. Moreover, WFP demonstrated its supply chain expertise by supporting the Government-led food distributions to 1 million vulnerable households. WFP also facilitated the logistics commissions set up by the United Nations Country Team and the Government. With WFP's support, humanitarian partners were able to rapidly and cost-effectively acquire lifesaving materials to deliver assistance in a timely manner.

To address the increasing needs generated by the pandemic, the CSP underwent two budget revisions in 2020. Initially focused on resilience building interventions, a crisis response component was added, as well as a service provision component, respectively meant to provide life-saving assistance to COVID-19 affected people and to expand WFP's role in supply chain to support the delivery of emergency assistance of partners.

In addition to the COVID-19 response, WFP continued to implement the other components of the CSP, contributing to Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 17. This included the lean season assistance, school feeding interventions to enhance access to education, nutrition activities to fight malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies, and strengthening of smallholder farmers' resilience and partners' capacities to tackle the root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition.

During the lean season, targeted food assistance was provided to shock-affected communities in the most vulnerable departments (North and South) identified through the Cadre Harmonisé analysis [1]. WFP provided a package of services combining cash-based transfers (CBTs) and nutrition interventions. Post lean season, the same communities received resilience strengthening assistance through asset creation activities meant to create productive community infrastructures (i.e rehabilitated lands). These livelihood interventions reached 151,965 people overall in 2020. To further build community resilience, WFP launched a four-year programme (2020-2023) funded by the Green Climate Fund [2].

WFP was able to significantly scale up the school feeding programme, reaching 220,445 schoolchildren in 1,260 rural primary schools. During schools' temporary closure due to the pandemic (March – July), WFP substituted on-site school meals by cash allowances directly sent to pupils' households. With food stocks procured before schools' closure, take-home rations were provided to children enrolled in exam classes (i.e. fifth graders who resumed school in July). These alternative solutions, partially funded by the Global Partnership for Education, aimed at limiting school drop-out rates. Moreover, WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Education and the high level advocacy group, "Friends of School Feeding", to prepare the launch of a national home-grown school feeding programme in 2021.

On the nutrition front, WFP implemented malnutrition prevention and treatment activities, reaching respectively 4,738 and 2,592 children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women from vulnerable communities. A roadmap for the development of a rice fortification strategy was also implemented, in partnership with stakeholders such as Nutrition International, the National Food Fortification Committee [3] and the SUN Business Network, which aims at further involving the private sector into the nutrition field.

WFP continued its support to partners and communities by providing capacity strengthening trainings, including on agricultural techniques and stocks management. Despite operational constraints caused by the COVID-19 lockdown and telecommunications partners' inability to deploy staff in the field temporarily, WFP continued to scale up the digitalization of its operations by introducing electronic CBTs. The latter are expected to increase beneficiaries' access to markets, boost local economies and ensure greater financial inclusion.

The main lessons learned during this unusual year are to urgently tackle digitization bottlenecks, establish standby agreements with key partners and enhance experience sharing with partners. Nonetheless, the results achieved in 2020, including a successful fundraising campaign for 2021 activities, have repositioned WFP as the Government's partner of choice in the food security and nutrition sector.



429,745



53% female

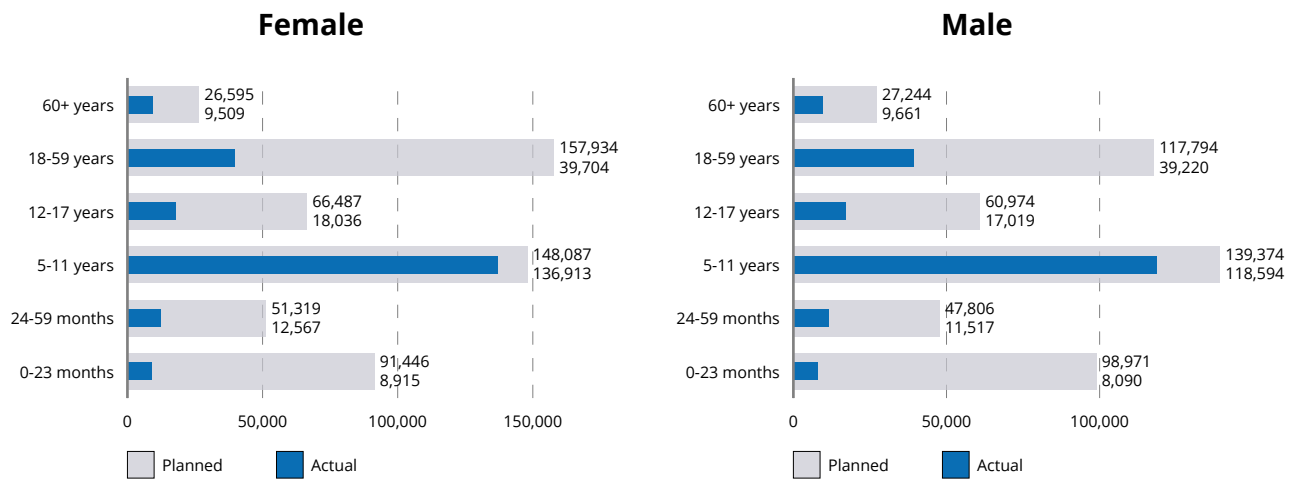


47% male

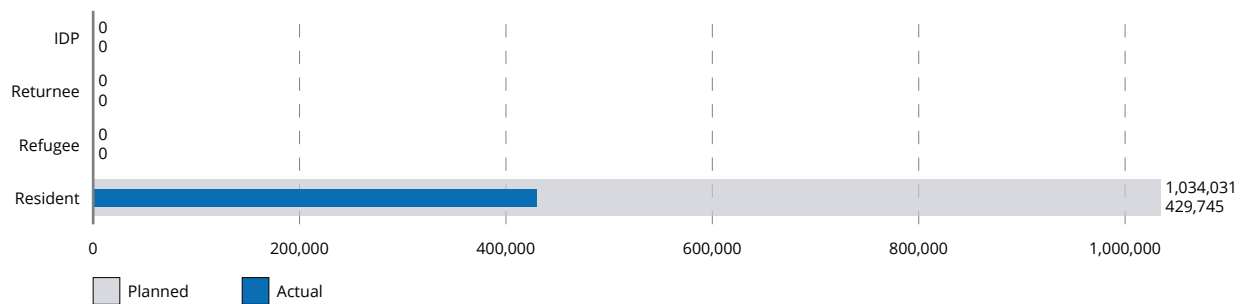
Total Beneficiaries in 2020

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 19,410 (51% Female, 49% Male)

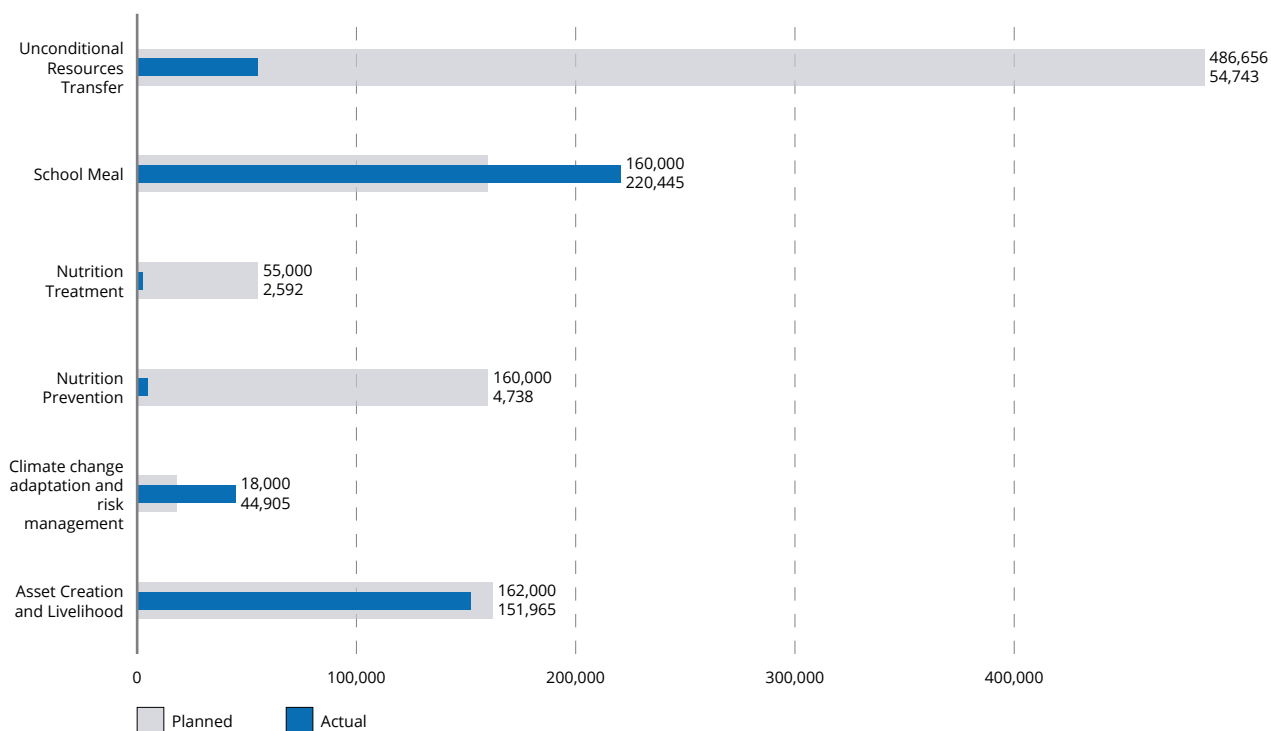
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Beneficiaries by Programme Area



Total Food and CBT

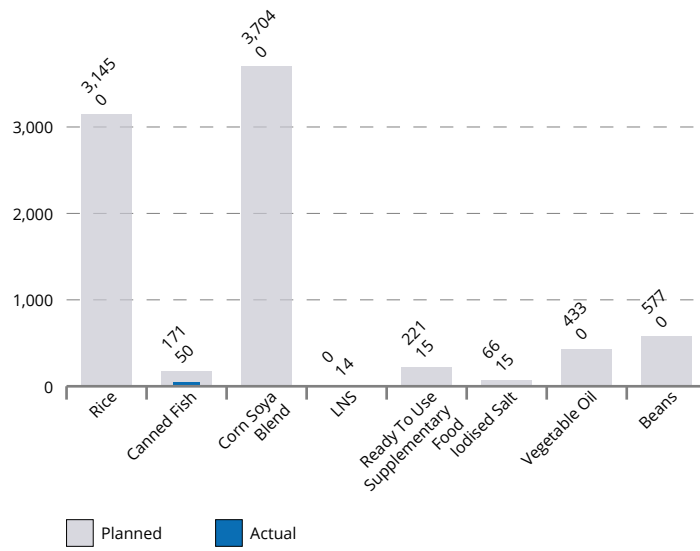


94 mt
total actual food transferred in 2020
 of 8,315 mt total planned

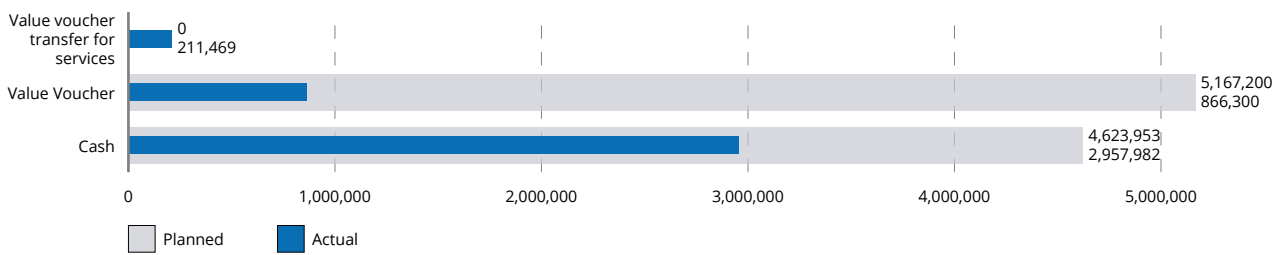


US\$ 4,035,751
total actual cash transferred in 2020
 of \$US 9,791,153 total planned

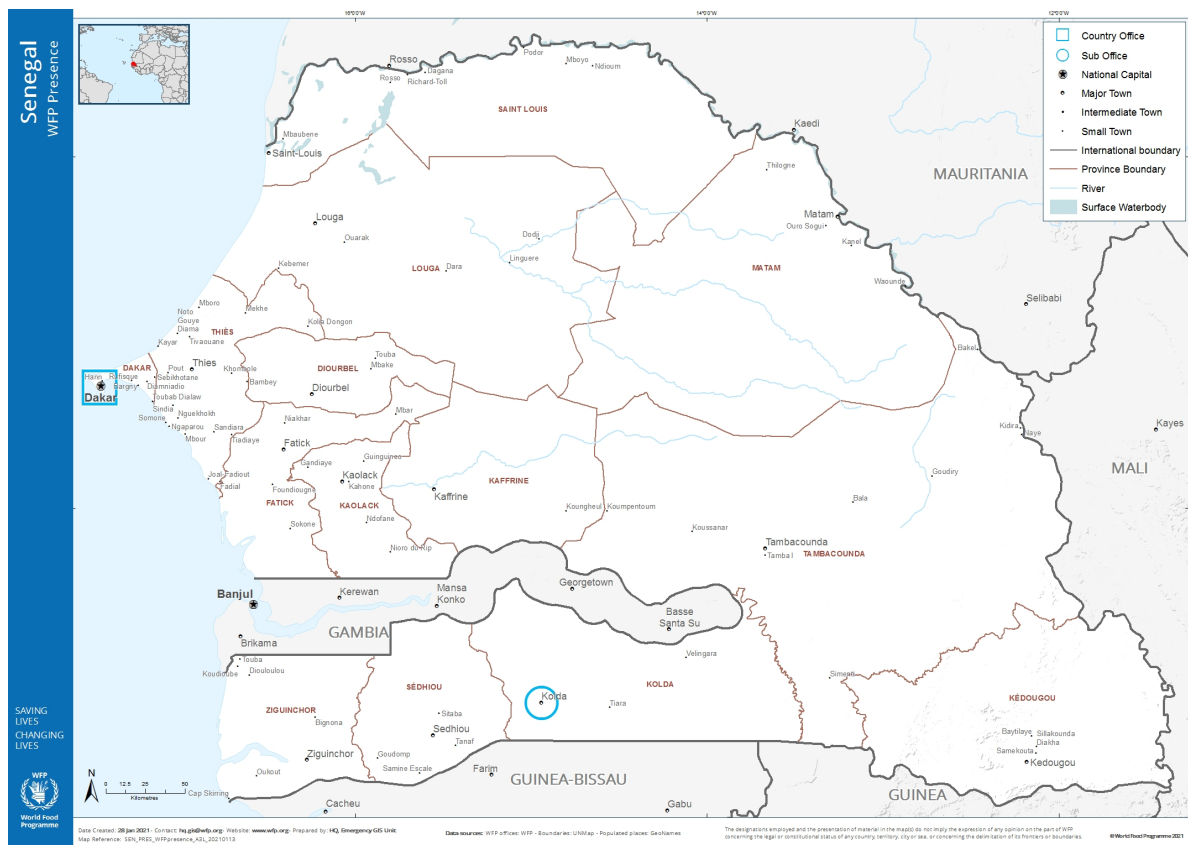
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and operations & COVID-19 response



A Sahelian country with 16 million people and a poverty rate of 38 percent [1], Senegal is characterized by 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.

The 2020 Global Hunger Index ranks Senegal 65th out of 107 countries [2]. Over the past decades, poor harvests, recurrent droughts, high food prices and low resilience have undermined communities' food security, which has further deteriorated in 2020. About 770,000 people were estimated to be food insecure during the 2020 lean season, a 124 percent increase compared to the same period in 2019 [3].

Moreover, malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies are public health concerns. According to the National Food Security, Nutrition and Resilience Survey (ENSANR, 2019 [4]), global acute malnutrition (GAM) affected 8.2 percent of children aged 6 to 59 months, which represents a moderate rate in the World Health Organisation (WHO) classification. However, in Louga, Matam and Podor, GAM prevalence was higher, between 10 percent and 15 percent. Meanwhile, the national stunting prevalence stands at 19 percent, with major regional disparities (from 9.7 percent in Dakar to 28.7 percent in Sédhiou).

Despite national investments in human capital, especially in the education sector, the national literacy rate stands low (at 58 percent) [5] and more than one-third of school-age children do not complete primary school. Poverty causes many families to take their children out of school for domestic work or marriages, making school feeding a critical lever to maintain pupils in classrooms, especially girls.

Gender disparities are significant. According to the United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) Gender Inequality Index, Senegal ranks 125 out of 162 countries [6]. In rural areas, women represent the majority of the agricultural labor force but are marginalized in local economies and lack decision-making power at household and community levels. Furthermore, patriarchal and discriminatory norms (i.e. polygamy) adversely affect women's and girls' health, education, income and access to adequate food and nutrition.

Contributing towards Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 and 17 [7], WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP, 2019-2023) intends to support the Government of Senegal in addressing key national food and nutrition security challenges. All CSP interventions are aligned with the national 'Plan for an Emerging Senegal' (PSE, 2014-2035), sectoral policies [8] and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework in Senegal (UNDAF, 2019-2023). The CSP is budgeted at USD 105 million and through gender-transformative activities, the CSP targets vulnerable rural populations, with school feeding serving as an entry point in communities for a series of integrated nutrition, social

protection, and resilience-building activities.

In 2020, contributing to strategic outcome 1 of the CSP, WFP continued to focus 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, WFP continued to build Government and partners' capacities under strategic outcome 4.

Moreover, WFP undertook two budget revisions to its CSP in 2020 to address additional needs resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic. Two crisis response-related strategic outcomes (5 and 6) were introduced to provide emergency food and nutrition assistance to the most COVID-19 affected populations and supply chain services to humanitarian and development partners respectively.

COVID-19 response

Following the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, the first confirmed case was registered in Senegal on 2 March 2020 and a state of emergency was declared on 23 March. To contain the virus, the Government implemented various measures, including transport restrictions and temporary closure of businesses and schools. While essential for health purposes, these decisions had detrimental effects on the economy and exacerbated poverty, hunger and gender inequality.

The incomes of vulnerable households continued to decrease due to the closure of markets and the unaffordability of food in the markets. Although the Government set up a comprehensive economic stimulus plan, the Economic and Social Resilience Programme (PRES) and a solidarity fund, it did not prevent the economic decline. After achieving an average gross domestic product growth of 4.8 percent over the past 10 years, Senegal recorded in 2020 its first negative growth rate since 1994.

Surveys conducted by the Government and stakeholders (see strategic outcome 4 section) found that households relying on the informal sector were hit the hardest. Women's livelihoods were disproportionately affected as they earn less than men. Furthermore, studies revealed that children and women were more afflicted by the pandemic's secondary effects: negative coping strategies (i.e. fewer daily meals), physical violence, health issues. Additionally, Senegalese families generally live in overcrowded settings, which made it difficult to practice physical distancing. This, alongside limited access to health services or sanitation in rural areas, placed the most marginalized at a serious disadvantage. Analysis indicated that the risk of acute food insecurity was high, with the risk of a protracted crisis.

In response to this worrisome situation, the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) activated phase 3 (emergency response) of the UN contingency plan from April to November 2020, and all agencies, including WFP, activated their business continuity plans. WFP also participated in the logistics committees set up by the Government and the UN to facilitate the COVID-19 response and supported food and nutrition assistance activities. Technical support and guidance were provided to the Government-led food distribution targeting 1 million households, while emergency cash assistance was provided to over 100,000 vulnerable households to encourage school retention during school closures.

Given the increasing number of COVID-19 cases, and in line with WFP's Medium-Term Programme Framework, WFP will continue, beyond 2020, to support the Government's fight against the pandemic's consequences.

Risk Management

WFP Senegal continuously adapts its business model to changing needs and regularly improves its internal control mechanisms within cost and efficiency constraints. To manage key challenges and have a comprehensive understanding of the context, WFP conducts risk assessments at the start of every year. Mitigation actions are incorporated in the annual planning of activities and implementation is monitored regularly.

As part of its business continuity plan during the COVID-19 pandemic, WFP also established a Crisis Management Team (CMT) chaired by the Country Director, with representatives from various units including Programme, Supply Chain, Security and others. The CMT is responsible for periodic review of the risk register to ensure a proactive approach to risk management. Recognizing its responsibilities towards beneficiaries, stakeholders and staff, WFP is committed to take prompt corrective actions to highlighted risks. The external audit report received in January 2020 found that governance arrangements, risk management and controls are established and functioning well within WFP Senegal.

As such, when the COVID-19 pandemic hit Senegal in March, WFP was ready to respond appropriately, even though the pandemic exacerbated existing risks and generated new challenges. Indeed, as a consequence of the pandemic, WFP's operations in-country faced a wider range of risks in 2020, from markets disruptions to access restrictions, food price volatilities, heightened health and safety risks. Mitigation actions undertaken included redesigning protocols for beneficiary interactions, scaling up remote monitoring, preparedness for a changing operational environment and



advocacy for sufficient financing for the COVID-19 response.



Partnerships

In line with the United Nations' new approach aiming at “breaking silos”, partnerships constitute one of the cornerstones of WFP Senegal's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) formulation and one of the defining pillars for its success. In line with Sustainable Development Goal 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), WFP strengthened its partnerships with the Government, United Nations (UN) agencies, donors, international financial institutions, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and private sector stakeholders for effective coordination and implementation of operations, including its ongoing strategic and operational transition from 'Saving Lives' to 'Changing Lives'. WFP worked in close collaboration with these actors to capitalize on complementary resources or skills and foster a unified programming approach based on the 'humanitarian-peace-development' triple nexus approach.

In 2020, WFP continued to strengthen its collaboration with the Government of Senegal. Key national counterparts include the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Equipment (on improving farmers' livelihoods); Ministry of Education (on school feeding activities); Ministry of Community Development and Social Equity (on COVID-19 response); and Ministry of Health and Social Action (on rice fortification initiatives).

WFP also worked with other Government bodies on food security analysis, rice fortification initiatives and for the implementation, updating and expanding of the national beneficiary registry used for targeting and social protection systems. This included forging partnerships with the Executive Secretariat of the National Council for Food Security; Commissariat for Food Security; National Agency against Malnutrition and the General Delegation for Social Protection and National Solidarity.

Synergies with UN agencies were enhanced for improved coordination and joint programming. As a result of WFP's collaborative approach within the UN Country Team (UNCT), WFP's Country Director was appointed as acting Resident Coordinator from January to August 2020. WFP also continued to co-lead the food security working group with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and contributed to platforms such as the Security Management Team and the Inter-Cluster Coordination. Moreover, WFP participated in the taskforce which oversees the ongoing construction of the future UN house built in Diamniadio, a town near the Dakar capital.

Throughout the year, WFP remained fully engaged in the joint UN working plan set under the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), and also collaborated with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organization (WHO) for nutrition and health programmes, and with FAO and the International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) for resilience programmes.

In terms of donor engagement, WFP carried out intensive advocacy efforts to secure increased, un-earmarked [1] and multi-year funding, including from non-traditional partners. A joint action plan was established with the World Bank and discussions were held with the Islamic Development Bank and the African Development Bank to strengthen nutrition sensitive and resilience interventions. Consultations were carried out with the private sector, notably through the Scaling Up Nutrition Business Network. Following this outreach, and building on the Nobel Peace prize's momentum, promising funding outcomes are expected in 2021.

WFP also received non-financial support from strategic partners such as the high level group “Friends of School feeding” (GAASS [2]). At the peak of the COVID-19 outbreak in June, the FIFA Secretary General Fatma Samoura, the international artist Youssou Ndour and other GAASS supporters, participated in WFP's advocacy campaign for school feeding activities' resumption.

Partnerships outreach included South-South cooperation, which is built on a close collaboration with various ministries, UN agencies and technical and financial expertise provided by regional institutions, including the African Union. Under the South-South cooperation framework, WFP cooperated with WFP's Centers of Excellence based in Brazil and Côte d'Ivoire to share Senegal's experience on home-grown school feeding with several countries (including Chad), and learn about other successful models.

CSP Financial Overview

Due to the COVID-19 outbreak and ensuing mitigation measures, several fundraising activities planned for 2020, including field trips with partners [1] and donor round table meetings were all postponed, *sine die*. Fundraising efforts subsequently focused on amplified advocacy (through online meetings with donors), proposals and negotiations. Furthermore, WFP Senegal maintained a key role within the UN resource mobilization group and strategically built on the momentum generated by WFP's Nobel Peace Prize.

To address rising emergency needs due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Country Strategic Plan (CSP, 2019-2023) was revised twice in 2020 [2], increasing its five-year budget from USD 75 million to USD 106 million. WFP's proposed emergency assistance consisted in addressing immediate food and nutritional needs, while paving the way for sustainable safety net interventions.

Two new crisis-response related strategic outcomes were introduced to the CSP through the budget revisions, including strategic outcomes 5 and 6 to frame WFP's life-saving interventions in response to the impact of COVID-19 and sudden emergencies, while strengthening WFP's positioning and expanding its role in the supply chain and procurement areas.

Gradually, WFP reconnected with several partners eager to fund WFP's interventions in Senegal, including donors who prioritize crisis response interventions. Main donors in 2020 included the Green Climate Fund, Global Partnership for Education, France, Luxemburg and Monaco. However, due to partners' internal calendars and financing mechanisms, several promising forecasts did not materialize in 2020 as expected.




Funding levels in 2020 were thus low, despite the fact that resources available in 2020 were slightly higher than in 2019 [3]. Compared to the identified needs (needs-based plan), WFP Senegal was only resourced at 35 percent, compared to 40 percent in 2019.

Due to limited resources available, WFP had to prioritize the most vulnerable beneficiary groups (i.e. women and children) in communities and had to reduce the number of targeted people. Nonetheless, recognized as being one of the main leaders in the food security and nutrition sector, WFP participated in the COVID-19 national response, including the social protection working group and created solid funding foundations for future CSP activities (2021-2023).

Despite the resource challenges faced, 2020 represents a turning point in terms of fundraising trends. For the first time since 2015, WFP Senegal is assured of receiving substantial funding in the following year, notably CAD 20 million from the Government of Canada.

Moving forward, WFP Senegal will be able to focus its efforts on diversifying its partnership portfolio and exploring funding opportunities through South-South cooperation, private sector, and multi- and bilateral donors. WFP will continue to build on its deep-field presence, logistics expertise and other comparative advantages to mobilize multi-year resources and effectively contribute to Senegal's socio-economic priorities and national plans designed to tackle the long-term impacts of COVID-19.

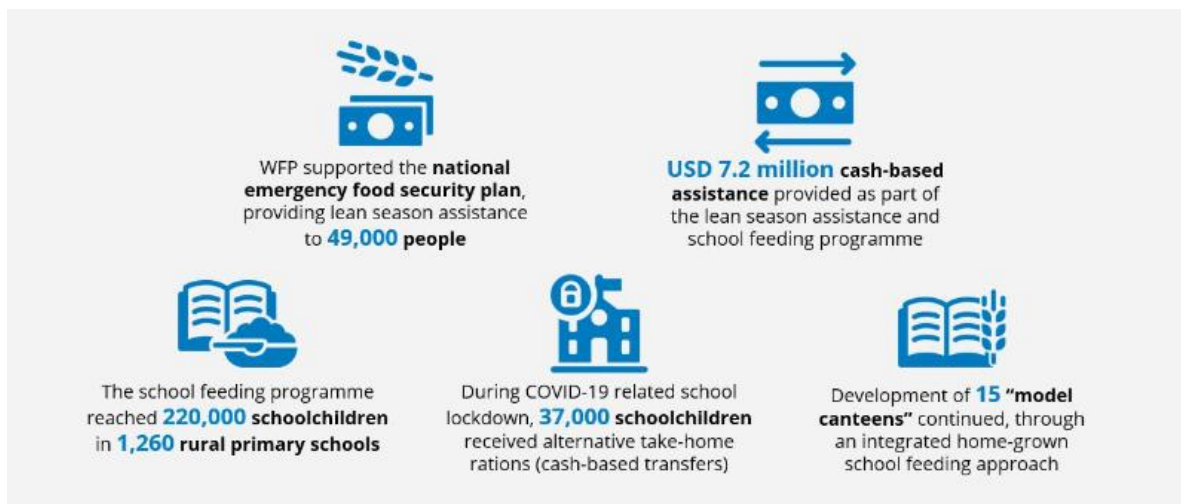
Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
01: Food insecure populations, in targeted areas, have access to adequate food during lean season	 4,847,935	 5,688,580	 1,766,453	 1,570,620
02: Vulnerable populations, including children, pregnant/lactating women, girls, other nutritionally vulnerable individuals and school-aged children, in targeted departments, have improved nutritional status all year-round	 5,128,051	 835,289	 2,778,852	 1,638,177
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	 3,466,500	 2,822,818	 3,092,876	 2,414,430
04: National and local institutions have strengthened capacities to manage food and nutrition security, social protection and resilience building programmes by 2023.	 1,370,222	 274,044	 573,439	 472,170
05: Crisis-affected households and communities in targeted areas can meet their basic food and nutrition needs both during and in the aftermath of crises	 11,188,976	 0	 871,835	 871,833
06: Humanitarian and development partners have access to common services throughout the year	 199,520	 0	 0	 0
Total:	 26,201,204	 9,620,731	 9,083,455	 6,967,230

The annual financial figures presented in this table are aggregated at Strategic Outcome level. The full presentation of the annual financial overview for the CSP, including breakdown of financial figures by activity, resources not yet allocated to a specific Strategic Outcome, Direct Support Costs and Indirect Support Costs are available in the Annual Financial Overview for the period 01 January to 31 December 2020.

Programme Performance

Strategic outcome 01: Food insecure populations, in targeted areas, have access to adequate food during lean season



WFP operationalized this strategic outcome through two separate activities. The first one focused on targeted food assistance during the lean season, while the second one was dedicated to school feeding. Through the budget revision undertaken and approved during the second half of 2020 [1], some interventions initially falling under activity 1 were partially moved under strategic outcome 5, while some school feeding activities initially falling under activity 2 were moved under the nutrition-focused strategic outcome 2, in order to enhance synergies with nutrition-sensitive agriculture [2].

Available resources in 2020 only covered 36 percent of the requirements of this strategic outcome, with disparities between the two activities [3]. Despite these funding gaps, planned output level targets were well achieved overall, and good progress was made on advancing gender equality, as highlighted by Gender and Age monitoring codes of 4 and 3 associated to activities 1 and 2 respectively.

Activity 1 aimed to provide seasonal food/cash assistance and complement the Government's social transfers to food insecure populations. This activity was implemented during the lean season while most households' food stocks were depleted. According to the March 2020 Cadre Harmonisé, close to 770,000 people were estimated to be food insecure during the 2020 lean season (June-August) due to the poor outcomes of the 2019 agricultural campaign, representing an increase of 125 percent compared to the same period in 2019.

Given these concerning projections, the Government partnered with the United Nations (UN) Humanitarian Country Team and the food security working group, facilitated by WFP and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), to prepare the lean season's national Emergency Plan for Food Security (PUSA [4]). The PUSA's objective was to enable the recovery of the most food insecure populations. The beneficiary targeting methodology was based on the national beneficiary registry, whose lists were later triangulated with surveys at community level to ensure that pre-selected beneficiaries were indeed the most food insecure people within their communities. Building on this thorough process, the 2020 PUSA ultimately targeted some 530,000 vulnerable households (representing 4.2 million individuals).

WFP supported implementation of the PUSA by providing food assistance to 49,000 beneficiaries (98 percent of targeted people) in Matam, Podor and Salemata, the country's most food insecure departments. WFP's assistance was delivered through cash-based transfers, mainly e-cash. About 72 percent of assisted households benefited from the activation of a mobile money account [5]. With these transfers, there are no purchase restrictions for beneficiaries unlike paper vouchers, for which the list of redeemable food commodities is limited. However, in areas where mobile operators do not operate, WFP maintained paper vouchers or direct payment through a micro-credit institution.

WFP worked closely with partners, including the Executive Secretariat of the National Food Security Council, the Ministry of Community Development, Social and Territorial Equity, the General Delegation for Social Protection and

National Solidarity [6], the food security working group, the non-governmental organization (NGO) Africare and World Vision, and the mobile money operator, Orange Finance Mobile Senegal. Interventions were coordinated with other actors from the food security working group, including NGOs and UN agencies.

Despite stakeholders' collective efforts, the PUSA faced some operational challenges. Due to COVID-19 related restrictions (closed markets, movements limitation and social distancing), coordination meetings were mostly held online and preparations ahead of the launch of the project lasted longer than planned. Moreover, some implementing partners' (such as the mobile money operator's) ability to go to the field, in the middle of the COVID-19 lockdown, was restricted for a while.

The digitization process was mainly impacted, especially in remote areas such as Salemata where the connectivity is low. To mitigate these different constraints, additional time had to be dedicated to capacity strengthening, information sessions and activation of mobile money accounts, and this slightly shifted the start of the project from July to early August. WFP also had to reduce the assistance period from three to two months due to insufficient funding.

Following unconditional resource transfers, WFP carried out several assessments to evaluate its intervention's impact. Post-distribution monitoring's findings showed that 86 percent of beneficiaries were satisfied with WFP's assistance. Following WFP's intervention, only 15.5 percent of beneficiaries were still using emergency coping strategies, such as selling land or livestock, that may directly affect future productivity. Furthermore, WFP's response boosted community economies, as the amounts transferred to the beneficiaries was redeemed to purchase food in local markets. Although households had the flexibility to diversify their purchases, they spent 77 percent of the cash on food. The food consumption score (FCS) revealed that post-intervention, 58.5 percent of assisted households had an acceptable FCS (although it is below the target).

Meanwhile, the objective of **activity 2** was to provide nutritious school meals to vulnerable Senegalese children through home-grown school feeding, an approach that relies on and stimulates local production. Instead of in-kind foods or paper vouchers, WFP-assisted schools increasingly received digital money transfers to supply canteens with locally produced foods. This shift was part of the growing digitization process of WFP's operations. Thanks to WFP and partners, schoolchildren were able to enjoy a balanced food basket consisting of cereals, pulses, legumes and animal proteins.

During the first part of the school year (from November 2019 to March 2020, before the COVID-19 outbreak), WFP implemented school feeding activities in five regions (Matam, Kolda, Kafrine, Tambacounda and Sedhiou). A total of 106,765 pupils (52 percent girls) enrolled in 515 schools received school meals assistance, often their only nutritious meal of the day. Later on, when the new academic year resumed in November 2020, WFP used resources from the Global Partnership for Education to scale up the school feeding programme to 220,445 children enrolled in 1,260 rural primary schools [7].

Throughout the year, the activity faced operational constraints due to COVID-19 related containment measures, as schools were temporarily closed from March to July. To avoid the programme's discontinuity, WFP distributed alternative take-home rations (cash-based transfers) to 37,019 pupils' households to minimize school dropouts during this period and incentivize children to attend the remote learning programme organized by the Government and the national television channel [8]. In August, the Government allowed schools' resumption to "save the academic year", but only for children enrolled in exam classes. To support children's return to school, WFP distributed take-home rations to 55,175 fifth-grade pupils.

WFP continued 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, vegetable gardens, Nutrifami and biodigesters). The Nutrifami application launched in 2018 (an e-learning tool on health and nutrition, for cooks and canteens managers) was further expanded in 2020. Nutrifami is user-friendly and enables trainees, mostly women, to acquire good hygiene practices, using images and audio in local languages.

Furthermore, WFP continued to advocate for the launch of a national school feeding programme (PNCS [9]), with WFP as the main implementer. In 2019, after the incumbent President's re-election, school feeding was included among national priorities and the launch of the PNCS was initially scheduled for 2020. Due to the pandemic, the launch was postponed to 2021. Nonetheless, WFP continued to work with stakeholders on the PNCS roadmap, including the adoption of a school feeding legislation and the establishment of a multi-sectoral coordination group.

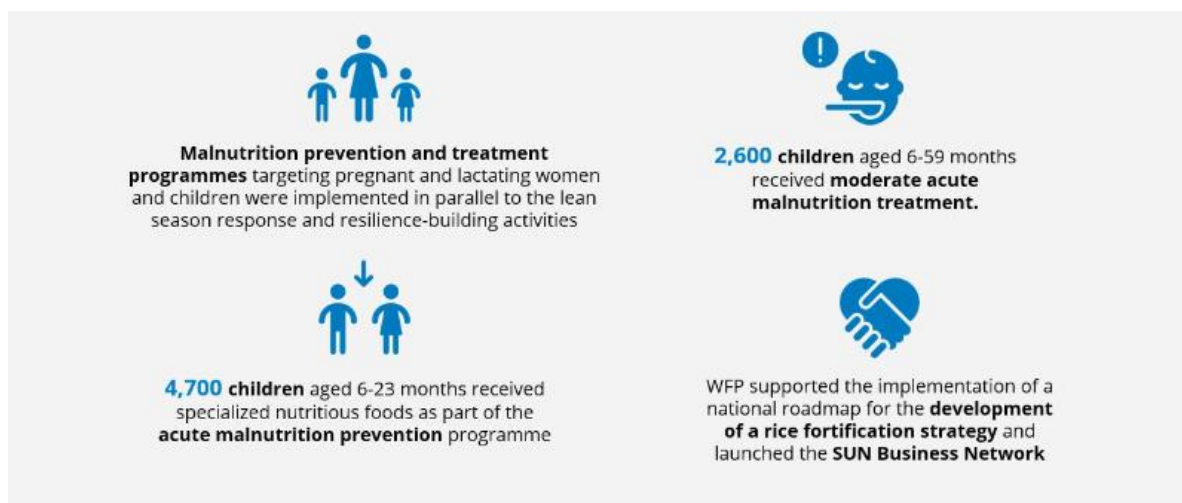
To support its advocacy efforts, WFP carried out several communications actions with the high level group "Friends of School Feeding" (GAASS [10]) which gathers Senegalese and international supporters of school feeding, with members hailing from diplomacy, development, Government, sports and entertainment. To popularize the PNCS concept among the Senegalese population, the GAASS members (including Fatma Samoura, Secretary-General of the FIFA, artists Youssou Ndour and Ismael Lo and many other personalities) communicated on the expected benefits of the PNCS for Senegal's human capital. The popular singer Carlou D even composed a school feeding anthem ("L'enfance en rose", meaning "Childhood in pink"), whose release was also postponed to 2021. Moreover, during the celebration of his 40



years of career, famed painter Kalidou Kassé organized a panel on "Childhood and the future" as well as an art competition dedicated to the school feeding cause.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Activity 2: 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)	4
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, other nutritionally vulnerable individuals and school-aged children, in targeted departments, have improved nutritional status all year-round



WFP operationalised this strategic outcome through three separate activities with significant disparities in funding levels. Activity 3 focused on the provision of nutritional foods, while activity 4 aimed at fighting micronutrient deficiencies. In addition, following a budget revision in 2020 [1], school feeding activities initially falling under strategic outcome 1 were moved under activity 9 of this strategic outcome to better emphasize the school, health and nutrition approach promoted through the corporate 2020-2030 school feeding strategy for human capital development. This change implies that from 2021 onwards, school feeding will be provided through activity 9, while the previous one (activity 2 under strategic outcome 1), will be discontinued. Available resources in 2020 under strategic outcome 2 only covered half of the requirements, with activity 3 the most critically underfunded [2].

The objective of **activity 3** was to support beneficiaries through the provision of specialized nutritious foods and integrated programmes to prevent and treat acute and chronic malnutrition. As part of WFP's integrated approach, this activity was implemented during the lean season, concomitantly to the national Emergency Plan for Food Security (PUSA [3]) and resilience-building activities. Following movement restrictions as part of COVID-19 containment measures, nutrition-specific interventions were momentarily suspended, while WFP defined the most appropriate intervention strategy. WFP resumed its operations in July, but in strict compliance with the precautionary guidelines produced by the Ministry of Health and Social Action [4] and the nutrition working group.

WFP implemented malnutrition prevention in Podor and Matam and Salemata districts, through the provision of specialized nutritious foods, social and behavior change communication and capacity strengthening. Children aged 6-23 months from households supported by the national Emergency Plan for Food Security received ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF) [5] over two months (August – September).

WFP assisted some 4,738 children aged 6-23 months. The proportion of children who receive a minimum acceptable diet increased to 23.75 percent in 2020, compared to 19.39 percent in 2019. However, due to limited funding, WFP was unable to purchase nutritious products (i.e. Super Cereal) for the planned 15,000 pregnant and lactating women. Activity 3 was also affected by the suspension (from March to August) of the field activities of its national partner, the National Agency against Malnutrition [6], due to movement restrictions imposed by the Government.

This activity was impeded by the limited stocks of nutritional products in international markets as well. With the limited stocks of RUSF available in the country, WFP signed an agreement with the Government, through the National Agency against Malnutrition, to assist children aged 6-59 months with acute malnutrition treatment. Training sessions were held to strengthen partners' operational capacities on topics such as enrolling and discharging beneficiaries, distribution of specialized nutritious foods, storage, reporting tools, etc.

Ultimately, WFP treated some 2,600 children between September and October. Furthermore, in December, WFP endowed the Ministry of Health with 62 mt of RUSF, so 10,200 children could be assisted in early 2021 in seven regions (Matam, Louga, Diourbel, Thiès, Tambacounda, Saint Louis and Sédhiou) and minimize the deterioration of the nutritional situation among vulnerable children. Moving forward, and depending on availability of resources, WFP will

take required measures to purchase nutritious foods earlier and constitute sufficient stocks: this will prevent pipeline breaks.

Activity 4 focused on supporting the Government's efforts to fight micronutrient deficiencies and enhance the availability and accessibility of diversified, safe and nutritious food. As part of its partnership with the Government, WFP supported the implementation of a national roadmap for the development of a rice fortification strategy in Senegal. Several activities were carried out, including: a study on the acceptability of fortified rice among the Senegalese population and a study on the most common methods of rice preparation in Senegal. A communication strategy for social and behavioral change was also developed as part of a pilot phase where fortified rice is being introduced in school canteens, supported by WFP. These activities' results were shared with key stakeholders and fed into the preparation of a large-scale rice fortification strategy in Senegal, led by the Government.

Evidence shows that proper nutrition during the 1,000 days between a woman's pregnancy and her child's second birthday gives children a healthy start at life. Poor nutrition during this period leads to irreversible consequences such as stunted growth and impaired cognitive development. Improving nutrition is a precondition to achieving goals of eradicating poverty and hunger, reducing child mortality, improving maternal health and combating disease, which all contribute to a stronger future for communities and nations.

Contributing to national efforts to improve nutritional status of targeted populations, WFP further consolidated its positioning within the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement [7]. With the SUN pooled funds, and in partnership with the National Agency against Malnutrition, several achievements were made. WFP launched the SUN Business Network in Senegal and developed a clear roadmap and governance tools. The creation of this network marks a major step in boosting the private sector's engagement in the nutrition field in Senegal, while contributing to the Government's multisectoral approach to fight all forms of malnutrition.

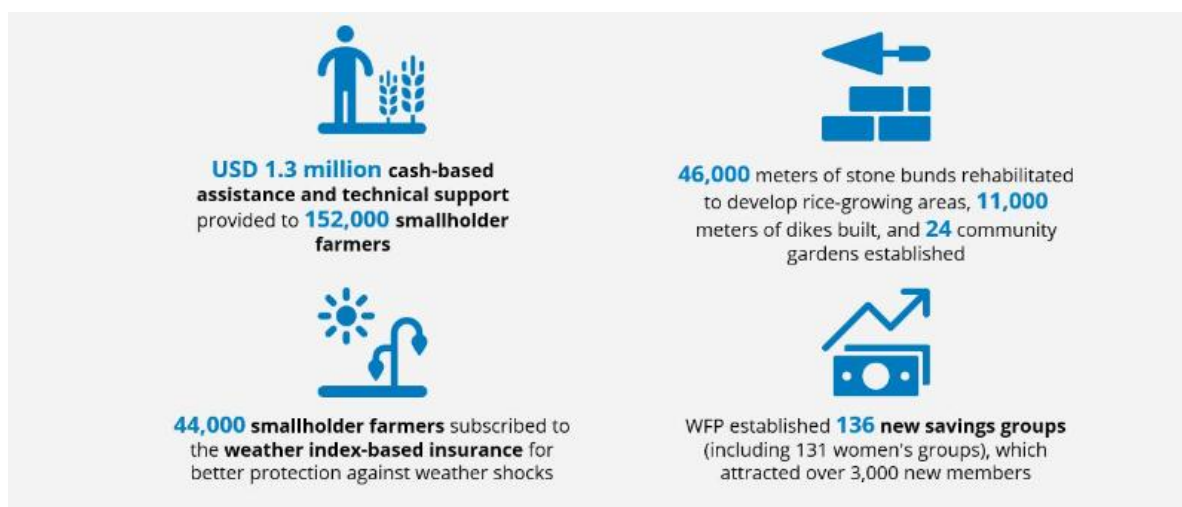
Lastly, the objective of **activity 9** was to provide nutritious school meals to vulnerable Senegalese children during the academic year, in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home-grown school feeding), while strengthening the provision of complementary interventions at school level. As indicated above, and in line with WFP's 2020-2030 school feeding strategy for human capital development, this activity was introduced in 2020 following the budget revision to emphasize the school, health and nutrition approach.

In 2020, the Ministry of Education designated WFP as the ideal recipient for the grant allocated to Senegal by the Global Partnership for Education (GPE), which allowed WFP and the Ministry to fight the negative impacts of COVID-19 on the education system. The GPE funds enabled WFP to increase its school feeding targets for the 2020/2021 academic year. Starting in November, WFP assisted 1,260 schools and some 220,445 pupils during the new school year. This represents a 106 percent increase compared to the 2019/2020 school year.

This joint intervention between WFP and the Ministry also constitutes a real progress towards the launch of the national school feeding programme (PNCS [8]). This programme was expected to be launched in 2020 by the President of Senegal, within the framework of his electoral programme "Liggeeyal Èllëk" in 2019 [9], targeting disadvantaged and rural and peri-urban areas. WFP was identified as the implementer of the PNCS and worked with the Ministry of Education's services to develop a five-year implementation plan. Preparations for the launch were unfortunately halted due to COVID-19 related restrictions and the programme is now expected to kick-off in 2021.

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	0

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



WFP operationalised this strategic outcome through **activity 5**, with the objective of providing livelihood and climate adaptation support to targeted groups through an integrated risk management approach, and linkages to market opportunities. Due to the COVID-19 context and the lingering lean season's effects, one of WFP Senegal's strategic objectives for 2020 was to enhance resilience-building initiatives to help vulnerable populations resist the ongoing crisis through sufficient means of subsistence and improved livelihoods. This strategic outcome was well funded in 2020 overall, with available resources covering 89 percent of the overall requirements.

Despite the various restrictions generated by the pandemic, climate adaptation and risk management activities achieved significant results. WFP effectively started the registration of beneficiaries using SCOPE, the corporate beneficiary and transfer management platform. After a brief period of suspension caused by the pandemic, activities resumed with respect to COVID-19 preventive measures, to keep assisted communities and staff safe. WFP intervened in Matam, Podor, Salemata, Tambacounda and Kolda regions, where USD 1.3 million were distributed to 151,965 beneficiaries. Following WFP's intervention, 98.7 percent of beneficiaries had the economic capacity to meet their essential needs.

These results were achieved through the scaling up of one of WFP's flagship initiatives, the Rural Resilience Initiative (R4) implemented since 2012 and praised for its effectiveness by Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon in his opening speech at the 2015 United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP 21) in Paris. The R4's innovative approach provides a package of integrated services to vulnerable farmers, including disaster risk reduction through the creation of community assets, agricultural insurance, microfinance, training in agricultural techniques and climate services. Several evaluations have demonstrated that beneficiaries assisted through R4 maintain their food security level better than non-participating farmers exposed to the same shocks, and are less likely to use negative coping strategies.

WFP carried out various community activities, such as land rehabilitation, under the Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) programme, to rebuild populations' resilience after hardships due to the COVID-19 crisis and the 2020 lean season. Community members (FFA participants) participated in livelihood and resilience-strengthening activities during 20 - 30 days. Activities are supervised by technical agents trained by WFP, as well as by government services and cooperating non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and asset creation is always preceded by training sessions.

To ensure that created assets are adapted to the local context, WFP uses a participatory planning strategy, where local committees identify pressing needs and set up targets. Through this inclusive approach, WFP enhances the project's sustainability and encourages ownership by communities. To ensure that women and men are equitably consulted in deciding what community work to carry out, WFP includes at least 50 percent of women in the decision-making committees.

It is worth highlighting how FFA activities swiftly succeeded to the relief response implemented as part of the national Emergency Plan for Food Security (PUSA [1]). In line with WFP's integrated approach, a package of complementary activities were delivered in the same targeted communities in order to maximize the benefits of WFP's assistance. Under the FFA component, smallholder farmers established 24 community gardens, built over 11,000 m of dikes, rehabilitated 46,000 m of stone bunds and developed rice-growing areas. A post-distribution monitoring survey

revealed that 72 percent of FFA participants found the assets created within their community impactful, with valuable environmental benefits.

In addition to supporting the PUSA emergency response, WFP scaled up the R4 project in Kolda and Tambacounda, thanks to additional multi-year resources (2020-2023) received from the Green Climate Fund. These geographic areas were selected due to their high levels of food insecurity and high exposure to climatic shocks. Among the innovations introduced in 2020, “field schools” were established to strengthen farmers' agricultural skills and four water pumps with solar equipment were installed to help women grow vegetables using renewable energy.

WFP maintained its partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Equipment, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) for the management of Village Cereal Banks (VCBs). WFP also supported the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Equipment, through the Direction of Agriculture, in updating the mapping of existing VBCs.

Microfinance was also used as an effective tool for social cohesion, access to financial services and entrepreneurship. Consequently, WFP established 136 new savings groups [2] (including 131 women's groups), which attracted over 3,000 new members. To equip group members with better financial skills, training sessions were organized for the benefit of farmers. Post-training, participants developed or scaled up small businesses: eateries, tailoring shops, market gardening, processing of local cereals (shea butter, enriched flour, peanut paw, baobab juice, etc.).

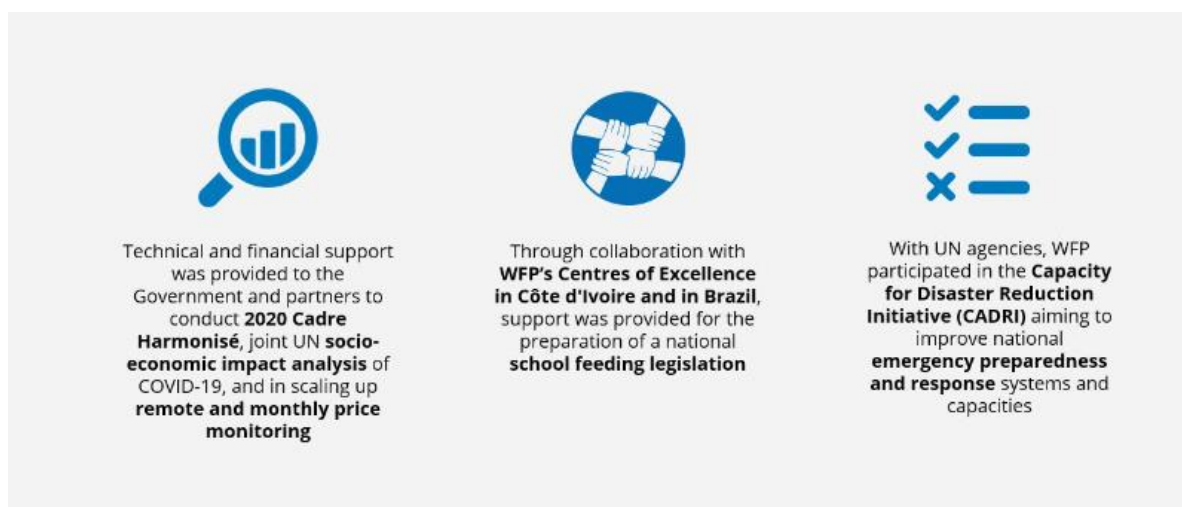
The insurance activity also performed well. Out of 70,000 memberships planned for 2020, over 44,000 smallholder farmers subscribed to the weather index insurance, which represents a 64 percent completion rate. Buying insurance protects smallholder farmers against an unknown future event. They are no longer caught in a cycle of low investment, low yield and low income. They're also more likely to invest in farm equipment or better inputs, such as the seeds and fertilizers needed to increase their yields. Indeed, the insurance product is bundled with complementary services (such as seeds and fertilizers) and farmer advisory services to help increase crops and boost smallholder farmers' market opportunities.

Several capacity building sessions were also carried out. In response to climate change, training was offered to WFP's partners and beneficiaries to strengthen their capacities on these issues. Sessions were carried out in collaboration with the National Agency for Civil Aviation and Meteorology [3]. Some 4,300 farmers attended these trainings and over 88,700 text messages were issued afterwards to help smallholder farmers access reliable climate information and improve their agricultural practices.

Overall, WFP had a successful year in the resilience field, and in advancing gender equality through this activity, as evidenced by the Gender and Age Marker monitoring code of 4. In 2021, the R4 project will continue expanding to new areas (Kaolack, Fatick and Kaffrine regions), with an even greater focus on women empowerment. One of the main lessons learned is to document all the challenges encountered during the implementation of activities, so that if another disaster occurs in the future (or in case the pandemic persists in 2021), WFP and its partners will be better equipped to avoid operational delays.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Activity 5: Provide livelihood and climate adaptation support to targeted groups through an integrated risk management approach, and linkages to market opportunities.	4

Strategic outcome 04: National and local institutions have strengthened capacities to manage food and nutrition security, social protection and resilience building programmes by 2023.



This strategic outcome was operationalized through **activity 6**, which aims to build and enhance the capacity of central and local government agencies in food and nutrition security analysis, emergency preparedness and response, supply chain management, gender-transformative programming and management. Capacity strengthening continued to be mainstreamed across all WFP's operations, at national and decentralized levels. This strategic outcome was underfunded in 2020, with available resources only covering 42 percent of the requirements and impeding implementation at scale of planned activities.

Due to persisting challenges caused by COVID-19, additional activities were carried out to accompany the national crisis response. Per partners' demand, WFP facilitated the logistics commissions set up by the United Nations (UN) Country Team and the Government to deliver emergency assistance across the country. WFP also contributed to the review of the UN contingency plan which was undertaken to adapt the operational context to the COVID-19 outbreak, and WFP significantly contributed to the critical joint UN socio-economic impact analysis of COVID-19. The latter will further help frame interventions in 2021.

Additionally, WFP's experts were positioned at the Ministry of Community Development and Social Equity and the Ministry of Health and Social Action, to provide technical support in the areas of logistics, targeting, distributions and monitoring, using WFP's guidelines and procedures to minimize the risks of COVID-19 transmission.

WFP also carried out several surveys to assess the pandemic's impacts on rural households, especially in communities identified by the Cadre Harmonisé as being highly vulnerable to food insecurity and malnutrition. In May, WFP and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) jointly conducted a regional survey on the impact of COVID-19 on the nutritional status of children. The survey was conducted in 12 out of 14 regions (Dakar, Diourbel, Kaffrine, Kaolack, Kedougou, Kolda, Louga, Matam, Saint Louis, Tambacounda, Thies, Ziguinchor). WFP also carried out a complementary remote survey on a sample of 1,004 households located in five regions (Matam, Tambacounda, Sedhiou, Kaffrine and Kolda).

The surveys' results highlighted increased food insecurity and malnutrition. To the question "in your opinion what specific aid would be most suited to your needs in this crisis situation?", nearly 80 percent of respondents wanted to receive food assistance. Analysis also revealed that women were ill-prepared to manage the risks associated with COVID-19 because of the social constraints that limit their access to productive assets. As a result, the livelihoods of many housewives, women producers and traders who mainly work in the informal sector, as well as their access to income-generating activities were severely compromised.

These analyses were used to design WFP's emergency assistance which consisted of addressing immediate food and nutritional needs while paving the way for resilience strengthening interventions. With preventive measures in place to minimize the risks of COVID-19 transmission, WFP strengthened remote data collection systems by using smartphones to liaise with key informants at the field level. Data collection was gradually digitalized, following trainings conducted for WFP's monitors and partners' staff. Information was disaggregated by gender and age, and was systematically uploaded online to allow immediate data processing, analysis and decision-making regarding programmatic improvements.

In addition to the COVID-19 response, WFP continued to build the Government's institutional capacity in implementing food and nutrition security assessments, collecting and analyzing early warning information, and monitoring and evaluating relief operations. WFP supported the National Council of Food Security [1] and key partners to carry out the 2020 Cadre Harmonisé exercises (projections and status of surveyed periods were respectively published in March and November 2020). In partnership with the World Bank, WFP also supported the Food Security Council [2] in improving the quality of the monthly price monitoring bulletins and in expanding the coverage of the exercise.

Building on the 2019 National Food Security and Nutrition Assessment carried out with the Government and the World Bank in 14 vulnerable departments, WFP further decentralized its capacity strengthening efforts towards local early warning and information systems. Moreover, WFP collaborated with the Government and the World Bank to revamp the national beneficiary registry and harmonize the targeting methodology. Using vulnerability criteria, WFP and its partners prioritized heads of households who are at higher risk of contracting COVID-19, such as women, the elderly, and people with chronic underlying diseases.

Furthermore, WFP participated in the formulation of the Common Country Analysis (CCA) which is the UN system's integrated analysis that provides a holistic picture of the country context. To accurately report on progress against goals and targets, as well as to capture the UNCT's contributions, the first priority of the CCA is to establish baselines across the SDG framework, to the extent possible. The UNDAF Strategic Results Groups uses these baselines to track progress against clearly defined outcome level indicators.

To strengthen the Government's capacity in establishing a national school feeding programme based on local agriculture, WFP provided a high-level specialist to the school feeding division of the Ministry of Education. This specialist was fully dedicated to the preparation of the national school feeding initiative. WFP also delivered several capacity strengthening activities on canteens management, meals preparation, hygiene and storage to school canteens' staff. These trainings delivered through the Nutrifami e-learning application aimed to reinforce stakeholders' ability to manage school canteens.

To strengthen South-South and Triangular Cooperation in-country, WFP enhanced its collaboration with WFP's Centers of Excellence in Côte d'Ivoire and in Brazil. Throughout the year, the Regional Center of Excellence Against Hunger and Malnutrition (CERFAM) based in Côte d'Ivoire and the Centre of Excellence in Brazil supported the preparation of a school feeding legislation in Senegal.

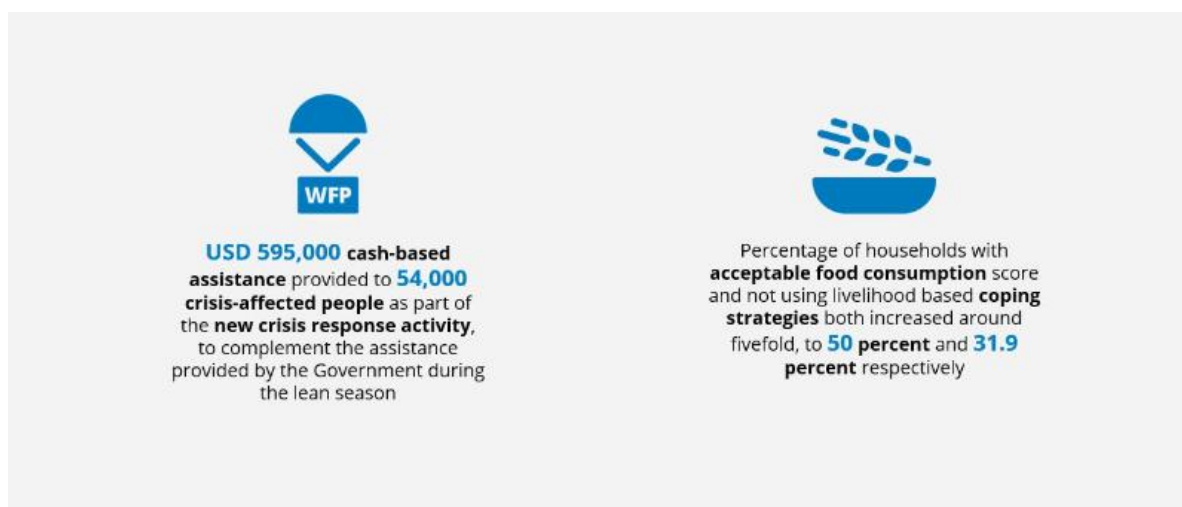
Under nutrition activities, several information sessions on the prevention and treatment of malnutrition were organized at the national, regional and community levels. Covered topics included information on the use of specialized nutritious foods distributed by WFP during the lean season, hygiene education, food fortification and culinary demonstrations for diet diversification. Moreover, in partnership with Nutrition International, the National Food Fortification Committee [3] and the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) network, WFP continued to prepare a roadmap for mandatory rice fortification in Senegal. WFP also deployed an expert at the National Agency against Malnutrition [4] to support the SUN focal point with the coordination of the national nutrition strategy and to further strengthen partnerships among stakeholders.

In terms of resilience building, WFP partnered with the Ministry of Agriculture to improve the management of "village cereal banks". The village cereals banks model is expected to improve the national grain reserve; increase market access for smallholders; and enhance partners' focus on the reduction of post-harvest losses. In order to help authorities and tackle climate change effects, WFP's climate expert trained decentralized services, non-governmental organizations and communities on climate services and seasonal forecasting.

With UN agencies, WFP also participated in the Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative (CADRI [5]) aiming at supporting the Government to establish strong mechanisms to mitigate risks of natural disasters and manage emergency situations. Overall, all these capacity-strengthening efforts (including on areas where national systems are not operational yet), complemented by knowledge sharing with the Government, further advanced the country's socio-economic agenda.

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

Strategic outcome 05: Crisis-affected households and communities in targeted areas can meet their basic food and nutrition needs both during and in the aftermath of crises



This new strategic outcome was added under a crisis response focus area, following a budget revision approved in August 2020. WFP operationalized it through two newly-created activities (7 and 8). This change aimed to establish the required framework for WFP's life-saving interventions in response to the impacts of COVID-19 and sudden emergencies. Activity 7 focused on the provision of emergency unconditional resource transfers, while activity 8 aimed at providing nutritional assistance during crisis times.

In line with the Government's promoted community-based approach to prevent malnutrition, the objective is to combine unconditional resource transfers comprising fortified products with blanket supplementary feeding using specialized nutritious foods or equivalent cash-based transfer (CBT) value for the same targeted vulnerable populations. WFP aims to provide three months of emergency assistance and then continue supporting these same households through the Country Strategic Plan's initial activities. Despite having the highest needs, with USD 11.1 million required in 2020, this strategic outcome was one of the most critically underfunded strategic outcomes of the Country Strategic Plan (8 percent funding level).

Concretely, the objective of **activity 7** is to provide relief unconditional resource transfers, nutritious food and/or cash transfers to crisis-affected people. Although similar to activity 1 (under strategic outcome 1) which focuses on resilience building, activity 7 was designed specifically to provide crisis response and has a higher portfolio (both in terms of budget and number of beneficiaries targeted).

In 2020, while activity 1 targeted 49,000 beneficiaries based on the national beneficiary registry [1], activity 7 targeted 436,650 persons identified as being in Cadre Harmonisé phase 3. However, critical funding constraints impeded WFP's ability to reach all planned beneficiaries and only 54,000 people could be reached through CBTs as part of this crisis response activity.

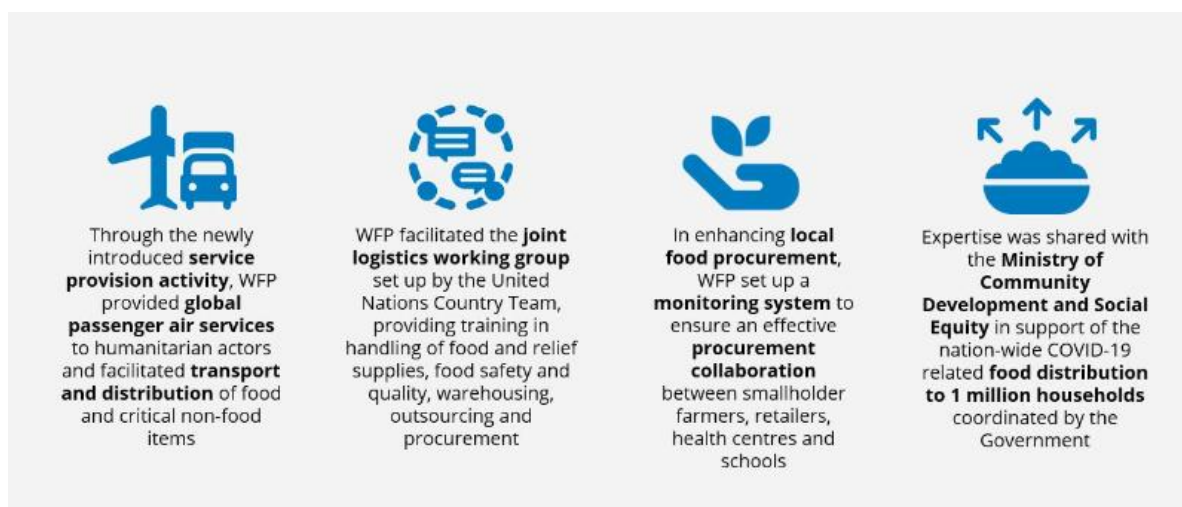
Likewise, the objective of **activity 8** under this strategic outcome is to provide specialized nutritious food to crisis affected households to prevent acute malnutrition, whenever needs are identified through rapid nutritional assessments, including in urban settings. This blanket supplementary feeding programme complements activity 7, and allows WFP to use CBTs for nutritional interventions.

In 2020, under this activity, WFP supported the implementation of the Government's Multisectoral Strategic Plan for Nutrition (2018-2022). WFP also participated in the development of strategic activities as part of the Government's nutritional response to the COVID-19 pandemic. However, due to critical funding constraints, WFP was unable to assist the planned 70,000 people in Matam, Podor and Salemata regions (i.e. regions where food insecurity and malnutrition indicators remain the highest). Targeted beneficiaries included 5,000 children aged 6-23 months and 10,000 pregnant and lactating women.

Despite challenges faced, these life-saving interventions provided helped improve food consumption of assisted households, as well as their capacity to better cope with the hardship and deprivations faced during emergencies. The

percentage of households with acceptable food consumption score increased from 12.8 percent during baseline to 58.5 percent after the intervention, while the percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies also improved, from 5 percent to 31.9 percent during the same timeframe.

Strategic outcome 06: Humanitarian and development partners have access to common services throughout the year



The continued deterioration of the humanitarian situation due to the COVID-19 pandemic required WFP to capitalise on its globally renowned logistics expertise and to place it at the service of humanitarian actors, including United Nations (UN) agencies, government partners and development stakeholders, with the aim of enhancing their ability to deliver emergency assistance to the most vulnerable persons.

To support this, WFP undertook a budget revision to its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) in 2020 [1] to introduce strategic outcome 6, focused on service provision. Through activity 10, this strategic outcome aims to ensure that humanitarian and development partners have access to common services throughout the year, while strengthening and expanding WFP's role in supply chain and procurement services in Senegal. Specifically, WFP provided technical guidance, logistical and procurement services as well as coordination, ensuring that humanitarian partners were able to respond in a rapid and cost-effective manner.

No resources were available under this strategic outcome in 2020, despite criticality of its operations. Implementation of this strategic outcome was thus significantly impacted. Despite funding challenges, WFP played a key role in enhancing coordination during the COVID-19 emergency response and provided technical support and guidance to partners in supply chain services, such as transport, distribution, warehousing and procurement. When required, additional storage capacity was identified, particularly at regional and departmental levels. In a context of major travel restrictions, WFP also provided global air passenger services to humanitarian actors as well as the distribution of food and non-food items such as pharmaceutical goods.

To support distribution of specialized nutritious products, and within available funding, WFP leveraged the Global Commodity Management Facility [2] established in Las Palmas, to procure specialized nutritious foods internationally. This ensured enhanced supply chain effectiveness and effectiveness by reducing lead times. When required, WFP relied on alternative and more flexible mechanisms, such as cash-based transfers, to facilitate access to locally fortified flours for targeted groups.

Retailers contracted by WFP to supply food to beneficiaries under the cash intervention were encouraged to procure locally-produced foods from farmers supported by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD). Through community sensitization, WFP set up a monitoring system to ensure an effective procurement collaboration between smallholder farmers, retailers, health centres and schools.

To ensure smooth coordination of different operations under this strategic outcome including the national COVID-19 response plan, WFP facilitated the joint logistics working group set up by the United Nations Country Team and the Government. Following the Government's request, WFP also detached two logistics experts to the Ministry of Community Development and Social Equity. WFP's experts provided valuable guidance and capacity strengthening support during the nation-wide food distribution operation launched in April, where over 1 million households benefited from the Government-led assistance. This was part of the measures taken to mitigate the pandemic's spread and impacts.

Other partners, including UN agencies and non-governmental organizations, also received training in diverse supply chain activities, including on handling food and relief supplies, food safety and quality, warehousing, outsourcing and procurement. Moreover, additional staff was temporarily recruited and trained to manage diverse and increasing demands from partners. WFP also continued to monitor closely the situation of global food stocks, pursue local markets surveys and, as much as possible, purchase foods locally.

Cross-cutting Results

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

In 2020, the world celebrated the 25th anniversary of the Beijing Declaration: 2020 is therefore a pivotal year for the realization of gender equality everywhere. Yet, despite Senegal's efforts for gender equality, women continue to face discriminatory challenges, exacerbated by the COVID-19 compounded impacts, including patriarchal norms, cultural resistance, heavy domestic workload and limited access to agricultural equipment and economic markets.

Contributing to national efforts in addressing these challenges, WFP Senegal continues to promote gender equality across all its operations and workplace. In line with the corporate gender transformation programme (GTP), and as evidenced by the Gender and Age Marker (GAM) code 3 of the CSP, WFP further advanced synergies between Sustainable Development Goals 2 (Zero Hunger) and 5 (Gender Equality) to improve women's livelihoods and decision-making power.

Overall in 2020, 52 percent of assisted people were women. All interventions were planned with the objective of prioritizing female family members and vulnerable households headed by women. Consequently, women's leadership grew within assisted communities, as they increasingly partook in familial decisions, especially concerning healthier diets for themselves and their children.

WFP partnered with a broad range of stakeholders, such as the Ministry of Family and the United Nations' (UN) gender working group on different initiatives to promote gender equality, including conducting joint needs assessments. With resources awarded by the GTP, WFP carried out three surveys [1] to better capture rural women's challenges and provide tailored responses. WFP also collaborated with the gender office of the Gaston Berger University to create a coalition of gender-focused research centers.

Furthermore, WFP systematically communicated on gender issues during community activities such as training sessions, meetings and radio broadcasts, and sensitized local authorities on women's rights. WFP also supported women's involvement in microfinance and entrepreneurship. WFP also ensured that women farmers can equally access information and services pertaining to agricultural techniques, food storage, hygiene and nutrition.

Additionally, WFP empowered schoolgirls and their access to education, through school meals and take-home rations. Greater school attendance by girls in WFP-supported schools was noted, showcasing the importance of school canteens in breaking education barriers. Moreover, school meals were exclusively prepared by women cooks who have limited sources of income, to increasingly provide them with income-generating opportunities.

The year 2020 was also an opportunity to sensitize WFP staff, partners and beneficiaries on gender-based violence. Led by a seasoned woman Country Director, WFP Senegal enthusiastically participated in the corporate campaign "16 days of activism against gender-based violence" and continued to promote gender mainstreaming within its team. By the end of 2020, 41 percent (versus 37 percent in 2019) of WFP's staff members were women.

Moving forward, WFP will continue its gender-transformative mission, including through operational agreements with other UN agencies. Additional surveys will be carried out in 2021 in the new geographic areas covered by WFP's initiatives to ensure that women's needs are fully integrated in the design and implementation of activities.

Protection and accountability to affected populations: Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. 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 2020, WFP continued to provide food and nutrition assistance in a manner that contributed to the safety, dignity, and integrity of all assisted people. Protection aspects, including conditions of distribution sites, sexual abuse prevention and flexible modalities, were taken into consideration when designing operations, while accountability to affected populations and community feedback mechanisms (CFMs) were strengthened.

During the activities' preparation phase, protection principles were discussed within partners' capacity-strengthening sessions, regional and local development committees, radio spots and focus groups. Furthermore, all cooperating partners signed WFP's 2020 protection and accountability policy which firmly stipulates that beneficiaries should be treated with care, dignity and respect.

To reduce protection risks on distribution sites, several actions were implemented by WFP and its partners, including: increased number of distribution points; early distributions to enable beneficiaries to return home before dark; and crowd controls to avoid disorder or long waiting lines. Given the COVID-19 context, prevention and sanitary measures such as mandatory mask wearing, social distancing and hand washing were thoroughly implemented. In addition, in order to reduce health and environmental risks, WFP promoted the use of clean energies, instead of firewood and charcoal.

WFP also reinforced its commitment to beneficiaries' protection by continuing to select flexible and safe assistance modalities: e-cash and paper vouchers were prioritized, as they were proven to be more practical, cost effective and empowering (notably for women) than in-kind distributions. Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers are not required to travel long and unsafe distances to collect in-kind foods and are subsequently less exposed to protection issues.

Cash recipients also have more flexibility in managing their assistance and buying their preferred foods. In fact, when contracting local retailers from whom beneficiaries later buy the food they need, WFP systematically assesses their capacity to offer a wide variety of food basket items as well as their proximity to assisted households. Meanwhile, when contracting financial service providers, WFP assesses their ability to provide more financially inclusive services for beneficiaries.

In terms of monitoring and evaluation and other corporate tools, WFP increasingly reported on beneficiaries living with disabilities, in line with the 2019 United Nations disability inclusion strategy. To help WFP better understand the needs of affected populations and improve inclusive targeting and programming, a consultant was hired in-country.

Furthermore in 2020, WFP continued to prioritize accountability to affected populations. Concretely, WFP ensured that populations including local authorities, partners and communities received timely and adequate information on targeting processes, planned assistance and CFMs, and participated in end-of-project workshops to capitalize on lessons learned. These information were disseminated through several channels, including: regional and local development committees which gather local administrative authorities, village leaders and other actors; awareness-raising sessions and focus group discussions organized by WFP and cooperating partners before distributions; radio spots (in local languages); meetings with local authorities; and briefing notes regularly shared with the Government and different stakeholders.

In order to mitigate fraud or sexual exploitation and abuse, the CFMs were operational year-round and allowed beneficiaries to interact with WFP's operators by telephone to inquire, pass on information or report complaints. WFP's toll-free number was printed on beneficiaries' ration cards or vouchers and was widely communicated to populations. The hotline was managed by a dedicated focal point, responsible for transferring concerns to specialized staff and follow-up on inquiries to address them within 30 days.

Moreover, complaints received through the CFMs were recorded and managed confidentially, in line with standard operating procedures in place. Callers felt free to speak anonymously, which allowed WFP to adjust its programmatic and operational responses in real-time. Overall, WFP received 309 calls in 2020, of which 44 percent were inquiries, 43 percent were to request technical assistance, 9 percent were complaints and 4 percent were dedicated to acknowledgements and thanks. Beneficiaries represented the majority of callers (81 percent), but some non-beneficiaries also called to receive information on targeting choices.

Post-distribution monitoring surveys showed that almost all of WFP's beneficiaries (99 percent) who received unconditional resource transfers accessed assistance without protection or safety challenges. Over 95 percent of beneficiaries found that distribution sites' conditions were decent. Most interviewees confirmed that WFP's programmes were dignifying, and that they were treated with respect. The few people who experienced issues mainly complained about the waiting time, which was sometimes deemed too long. WFP will continue to take into

consideration the feedbacks received and monitoring results to improve programming throughout implementation of the Country Strategic Plan.



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

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

Climate variability, particularly irregular rainfalls, heavily impacts agricultural productivity. Environmental degradation and food insecurity are intimately interlinked. Food insecurity is highest in the North, where rainfall is lowest and land degradation highest. In these regions, most livelihood activities are highly sensitive to climate shocks. Any minor climatic shock forces food insecure populations to adopt negative coping strategies, such as charcoal production, which further increases environmental degradation, hence the importance of the climate adaptation actions undertaken by WFP.

In 2020, WFP continued to support the Government in operationalizing sustainable resilience programmes and social protection safety nets 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).

Building on its annual environmental screening exercise done for food assistance for assets activities, WFP continued to implement sustainable community assets such as land rehabilitation, reforestation, seedlings distribution etc. In order to water lands and vegetable gardens, reusable energies were prioritized, including through the installation of four pumps equipped with solar panels in Kolda. WFP also installed 15 biodigesters in school canteens, notably in Matam and Kolda regions. 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 can be used for agriculture activities, including soil fertilization, market gardening perimeters and rice cultivation. Unlike firewood, biogas does not induce health risks and helps preserve the environment.

In addition to field activities, WFP also made significant efforts to build partners' and beneficiaries' knowledge and capacities on climate adaptation. In partnership with the National Agency for Civil Aviation and Meteorology [1], WFP's climate expert (made available by the Norwegian Refugee Council) increased farmers' access to climate services. He notably carried out several capacity strengthening sessions on climate change's impacts in the Sahel. Training initially gathered 136 farmers: these trainees later organized 200 focus group discussions in their respective communities and sensitized some 4,350 participants on climate change issues.

Moreover, WFP participated in several decentralized workshops to assess existing national capacities and gaps. WFP also participated in the regional workshop organized by the Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative (CADRI), International Organization for Migration (IOM) and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), who gathered experts hailing from West and Central Africa. Per the Government's request, and in partnership with other United Nations agencies and CADRI, WFP significantly contributed to the design of a national risk reduction strategy. Populations enthusiastically welcomed the environment-friendly activities implemented by WFP. Therefore, these successful initiatives will be scaled up in 2021.

Data Notes

2020 Overview

For the 2020 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches, according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 Disability Inclusion Road Map, WFP will be building on this experience to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

[1] Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC).

[2] See further details under strategic outcome 3 section.

[3] Comité Sénégalais pour la Fortification en Micronutriments (COSFAM).

Context and operations & COVID-19 response

[1] Agence Nationale des Statistiques (ANDS), 2018.

[2] Global Hunger Index website: <https://www.globalhungerindex.org/senegal.html>

[3] Cadre Harmonisé (CH) March 2020. CH November 2020 estimates that this figure (766,725) will further increase by 11 percent, to 849,695 people food insecure during the 2021 lean season (June-August).

[4] Enquête Nationale sur la Sécurité Alimentaire et Nutritionnelle (ENSAN) report, 2019.

[5] CIA factbook (2015 estimate).

[6] This index measures the lack of progress resulting from gender inequalities. See: <http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/SEN>.

[7] The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are the blueprint to achieve a sustainable future for all by 2030. The Country Strategic Plan directly contributes to SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for Goals), while indirectly also contributing to SDG1 (No Poverty), SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being), SDG 4 (Quality Education), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 13 (Climate Action), SDG 15 (Life On Land). <https://bit.ly/2jHjQmD>

[8] 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).

Partnerships

[1] Un-earmarked contributions refer to flexible contributions (i.e. not earmarked by the donor to be used in specific countries, in specific projects or to a specific theme or sub-programme).

[2] Groupe d'Amis de l'Alimentation Scolaire au Sénégal (GAASS). The GAASS is an informal advocacy network created in 2019 that attracts personalities from the world of sports, political life, culture and diplomacy.

CSP Financial Overview

[1] Only two site visits, conducted with the aim of arousing donor interest, were carried out in 2020: Princess Sarah of Jordan's mission in January and that of the Japanese company Suizankansume in February.

[2] Aside from the introduction of activities related to the new strategic outcomes 5 and 6 (activities 7, 8 and 10), a new activity under strategic outcome 3 was introduced (activity 3). For more details, see relevant strategic outcome sections.

[3] USD 7.7 million were available in 2019 (including Direct Support Costs and Indirect Support Costs).

Strategic outcome 01

[1] First budget revision to the CSP initiated in June 2020 to address the increasing needs due to the COVID-19 crisis, and approved in August 2020.

[2] For more details, see related sections (i.e. strategic outcomes 5 and 2 respectively).

[3] Funding levels for activity 1 and 2 were respectively 27 percent and 42 percent.

[4] Plan d'urgence pour la sécurité alimentaire (PUSA).

[5] Orange Money account is a service that enables customers to transfer money from their mobile phone to other account-holders across the country and, from certain countries, to users based abroad.

[6] Names in French are, in order: Secrétariat Exécutif du Conseil National de Sécurité Alimentaire (SECNSA), the Ministère du Développement Communautaire, de l'Équité Sociale et Territoriale; the Délégation Générale pour la Protection Sociale et Solidarité Nationale (DGPSN).

[7] Reported under strategic outcome 2.

[8] Radiodiffusion Télévision Sénégalaise (RTS).

[9] Programme National de Cantines Scolaires (PNCS).

[10] Groupe d'Amis de l'Alimentation Scolaire au Sénégal (GAASS).

Output results (activity 1):

- Provision of alternative take-home rations activity was not planned originally, but only introduced in 2020 due to COVID-19 related restrictions in 2020, hence there are no planning values.

- No assistance was provided to retailers participating in CBT programmes in 2020, as WFP used electronic cash and not electronic vouchers to assist beneficiaries, hence retailers were not needed throughout the process.

Output results (activity 2):

- No tablets/phones were distributed in 2020 due to supply-chain disruptions due to COVID-19 containment measures.

- No specialized nutritious foods were distributed in 2020, as vouchers and electronic vouchers were used to assist schools.

- No new tools or products were developed in 2020, after the tool Nutrifami was developed in 2019. However, a high-level group to support advocacy for the adoption of a National School Feeding Program was initiated in 2020.

Outcome results:

- There are no 2019 follow-up values for the indicators "Economic capacity to meet essential needs" and "Graduation rate" which are new indicators. 2019 follow-up value is not available either for the indicator "Enrolment rate" which was not collected.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] First budget revision approved in August 2020.

[2] Compared to the needs based plans, activities 3 4 and 9 were respectively funded at 39 percent, 113 percent and 70 percent.

[3] Plan d'Urgence pour la Sécurité Alimentaire (PUSA).

[4] Ministère de la Santé et de l'Action Sociale (MSAS).

[5] Plumpy Doz.

[6] Cellule de Lutte contre la Malnutrition (CLM). In 2021, the CLM will be renamed the "Programme de Renforcement de la Nutrition" (PRN), meaning the Nutrition Strengthening Programme. To achieve this vision, the Government intends to develop a ten-year plan which aims to improve children's growth and to strengthen institutional and organizational capacities to implement and evaluate nutrition interventions.

[7] The SUN movement was launched in 2010 as a result of global recognition that malnutrition is an underlying development challenge and the international system was failing to address it effectively. Since then, 60 countries have joined this movement and committed to reduce malnutrition by aligning national nutrition priorities, amplifying the reach and impact of nutrition programming and scaling up investment to improve maternal and child nutrition.

[8] Programme National de Cantines Scolaires (PNCS).

[9] This Wolof slogan means "Working for tomorrow".

Output/outcome results (activity 3):

- There are no actual beneficiaries for prevention of stunting (children), prevention of acute malnutrition (women), treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (women), school feeding on-site (through in-kind food), as these activities could not be implemented in 2020 for these target groups due to funding constraints.
- In 2020, only specialized nutritious foods were distributed (no fortified food).
- Disaggregated baseline, target and 2019 follow-up values are not available for the indicator "Proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet".
- 2020 Follow-up values missing for all MAM related indicators and the indicator "Proportion of trainers who retain key nutrition skills", as the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition activity could only be implemented for a month in 2020, whereas the minimum implementation period to be able to calculate these indicators is two months.

Output results (activity 4):

- No training session/workshop was organized in 2020, due to COVID-19 related movement restrictions.

Output/outcome results (activity 9):

- Due to funding constraints, WFP could not provide any food transfers in 2020.
- 2019 Follow-up values for indicators "Gender ratio", "Attendance rate" and "Enrolment rate" are not available either because they are new indicators, or because data is not available.

Gender and Age Marker (GAM) monitoring codes: Activity 4 has a GAM code of "0", as there was not sufficient evidence to show how gender and age were integrated into this activity, while newly introduced activity 9 was not attributed any GAM code in 2020 yet. This will be evaluated starting in 2021.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] Plan d'urgence pour la sécurité alimentaire (PUSA).

[2] In Senegal the majority of smallholder farmers are highly dependent on rainfed agriculture and live in areas prone to frequent and long dry spells and drought, erratic rainfall and lack of transportation and access to farming materials and credit. To combat these challenges, farmers form saving groups that help them save money to buy materials such as seeds and fertilizers, and to feed their families and pay school fees for their children. Saving groups supported by WFP's R4 initiative are more than just saving money: it's an investment, a way of building a better future for beneficiaries, their families and community.

[3] Agence Nationale de l'Aviation Civile et de la Météorologie (ANACIM).

Outcome results:

- There are no 2019 follow-up values for the indicators "USD value of funds raised with a climate risk reduction objective" and "Economic capacity to meet essential needs" which are new indicators.
- There are no 2019 follow-up values for the Food Consumption Score - Nutrition indicators as there were not collected in 2019.

Strategic outcome 04

- [1] Secrétariat Exécutif du Conseil National de Sécurité Alimentaire (SECNA).
- [2] Commissariat à la Sécurité Alimentaire (CSA).
- [3] Comité Sénégalais pour la Fortification en Micronutriments (COSFAM).
- [4] Cellule de Lutte contre la Malnutrition (CLM).
- [5] Capacités pour la Gestion des Risques de Catastrophe (CADRI).

More details on Nutrifami application launched in 2018 (an e-learning tool on health and nutrition, for cooks and canteens managers) under strategic outcome 1.

Strategic outcome 05

[1] Food assistance under activity 1 was part of WFP's contribution to the national Emergency Plan for Food Security. See strategic outcome 1 section for further details.

Output results table:

- There are no beneficiaries reached under activity 7 (through food transfers) nor under activity 8 (through both food and cash transfers) as these activities could not be implemented in 2020 due to funding constraints.
- All beneficiaries reached under activity 7 were assisted through cash-based transfers only.

Outcome results table:

- There are no 2019 follow-up values for all the indicators as this strategic outcome (including activities 7 and 8) was introduced in 2020.

Gender and Age Marker (GAM) monitoring codes: Newly introduced activities 7 and 8 were not attributed any GAM code in 2020 yet. This will be evaluated starting in 2021.

Strategic outcome 06

- [1] This was the second budget revision to the CSP undertaken and approved in 2020, few months after the first one was approved (in August 2020).
- [2] GCMF is an internal financing platform that enables the advanced positioning of food and thereby significantly cuts delivery times.

Output/outcome results: There are no data reported under this new strategic outcome introduced in 2020, as there were no funds available to implement this strategic outcome 6/activity 10.

Gender and Age Marker (GAM) monitoring codes: Newly introduced activity 10 is service provision related, hence no GAM code is applicable to it.

Progress towards gender equality

- [1] Surveys were conducted in Tambacounda and Kolda regions.
- [2] See further details under strategic outcome 3 of this report.

- 2020 Follow-up value is missing for the indicator "Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women" as this was not collected.
- 2019 Follow-up values are missing for activities 7 and 8 as these activities were newly introduced in 2020 through budget revisions.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

2019 Follow-up values are missing for activities 7 and 8 as these activities were newly introduced in 2020 through budget revisions.

Environment

- [1] Agence Nationale de l'Aviation Civile et de la Météorologie (ANACIM).

2019 Follow-up value is missing for the indicator "Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk" as it is a new indicator introduced in 2020, and data was not collected in 2019 nor in 2020.

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
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%			9.4	2019	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	27,423	26,347	53,770	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	102,493	98,473	200,966	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting			81		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	3,658	3,672	7,330	
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%			34.6	2018	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	74,463	77,502	151,965	
						Number of hectares of land rehabilitated (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support)	Ha			3,574	

 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		
	Unit	Overall	Year		Unit	Overall			

Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	Number		Number of mechanisms (by type) developed (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to enhance policy coherence (linked to zero hunger)	Number	1
Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget	%	4.2 2019	Dollar value of resources mobilized (by WFP) to increase government or national stakeholder access to financial resources to achieve the SDGs	US\$	9,083,000
Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	US\$		Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation)	US\$	820,000

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	492,163	204,101	41%
	female	541,868	225,644	42%
	total	1,034,031	429,745	42%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	98,971	8,090	8%
	female	91,446	8,915	10%
	total	190,417	17,005	9%
24-59 months	male	47,806	11,517	24%
	female	51,319	12,567	24%
	total	99,125	24,084	24%
5-11 years	male	139,374	118,594	85%
	female	148,087	136,913	92%
	total	287,461	255,507	89%
12-17 years	male	60,974	17,019	28%
	female	66,487	18,036	27%
	total	127,461	35,055	28%
18-59 years	male	117,794	39,220	33%
	female	157,934	39,704	25%
	total	275,728	78,924	29%
60+ years	male	27,244	9,661	35%
	female	26,595	9,509	36%
	total	53,839	19,170	36%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	1,034,031	429,745	42%
Refugee	0	0	-
Returnee	0	0	-
IDP	0	0	-

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	162,000	151,965	93%
Climate change adaptation and risk management	18,000	44,905	249%
Nutrition Prevention	160,000	4,738	2%
Nutrition Treatment	55,000	2,592	4%
School Meal	160,000	220,445	137%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	486,656	54,743	11%

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Rice	288	0	0%
Canned Fish	125	50	40%
Corn Soya Blend	230	0	0%
Iodised Salt	19	15	78%
Vegetable Oil	29	0	0%
Beans	77	0	0%
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 05			
Rice	2,751	0	0%
Corn Soya Blend	1,192	0	0%
Iodised Salt	39	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	258	0	0%
Beans	472	0	0%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Rice	106	0	0%
Canned Fish	46	0	0%
Corn Soya Blend	2,282	0	0%
LNS	0	14	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	221	15	7%
Iodised Salt	7	0	0%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Vegetable Oil	146	0	0%
Beans	28	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			
Cash	0	1,086,310	-
Value Voucher	3,303,000	388,717	12%
Cash	4,294,553	594,809	14%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Value Voucher	552,000	477,583	87%
Food systems are sustainable			
Cash	329,400	1,276,862	388%
Value voucher transfer for services	0	211,469	-
Value Voucher	1,312,200	0	0%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01 : Food insecure populations, in targeted areas, have access to adequate food during lean season					- Resilience Building	
Output Results						
Activity 01: Provide seasonal food/CBT assistance and complement Government's social transfers to food insecure Senegalese populations						
Output Category A: Resources transferred						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	25,500 24,500 50,000	24,991 24,010 49,001
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	1,575,000	439,171
	A.7*: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes					
A: Targeted beneficiaries receive timely and adequate food/CBT in order to meet their food and nutrition requirements	A.7.1: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes		General Distribution	retailer	50	0
	A.8*: Number of rations provided					
A: Targeted beneficiaries receive timely and adequate food/CBT in order to meet their food and nutrition requirements	A.8.1: Number of rations provided		General Distribution	ration	4,500,000	1,470,000
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)						
Output Category A: Resources transferred						
Output Category B: Nutritious foods provided						
Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided						
Output Category N*: School feeding provided						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female Male Total	0	19,818 17,201 37,019
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	81,600 78,400 160,000	54,665 52,100 106,765
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	81,600 78,400 160,000	28,251 26,924 55,175
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	768	65
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	1,728,000	1,035,857
	A.5*: Quantity of non-food items distributed					
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	A.5.19: Quantity of kitchen utensils distributed (plates, spoons, cooking pots etc.)		School feeding (on-site)	non-food item	300	600

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	A.5.22: Quantity of tablets/phones distributed		School feeding (on-site)	non-food item	15	0
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	A.5.7: Number of institution stoves distributed		School feeding (on-site)	non-food item	206	206
	A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted					
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	A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted schools with improved fuel or energy-efficient stoves		School feeding (on-site)	school	96	103
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	A.6.16: Number of model schools with upgraded equipment and infrastructure		School feeding (on-site)	school	13	13
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	A.6.20: Number of primary schools assisted by WFP		School feeding (on-site)	school	640	516
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	A.6.27: Number of villages assisted		School feeding (on-site)	village	412	413
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	A.6.32: Number of WFP-assisted schools that have school gardens for learning or complementary food input		School feeding (on-site)	school	172	172
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	A.6.37: Number of assisted schools that procure fresh food items		School feeding (on-site)	school	515	516
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	A.6.9: Number of fuel or energy-efficient stoves distributed in WFP-assisted schools		School feeding (on-site)	stove	206	206

	A.7*: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes					
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	A.7.1: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes		School feeding (on-site)	retailer	512	582
	A.8*: Number of rations provided					
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	A.8.1: Number of rations provided		School feeding (on-site)	ration	25,600,000	9,276,143
	B.2*: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided					
B: 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	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided		School feeding (on-site)	Mt	307.2	0
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Food-insecure people benefit from enhanced national, local government and community capacity to implement home-grown school feeding and nutrition programmes	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		School feeding (on-site)	individual	23	99
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Food-insecure people benefit from enhanced national, local government and community capacity to implement home-grown school feeding and nutrition programmes	C.5*.2: 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)					

C: Food-insecure people benefit from enhanced national, local government and community capacity to implement home-grown school feeding and nutrition programmes	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed		School feeding (on-site)	unit	1	0			
	C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)								
C: Food-insecure people benefit from enhanced national, local government and community capacity to implement home-grown school feeding and nutrition programmes	C.7*.1: 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	1			
	C.8*: USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)								
C: Food-insecure people benefit from enhanced national, local government and community capacity to implement home-grown school feeding and nutrition programmes	C.8*.1: 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\$	231,780	200,876			
	N*.1*: Feeding days as percentage of total school days								
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	N*.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days		School feeding (on-site)	%	76	75			
	N*.2*: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)								
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	N*.2.1: 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

Activity 01: Provide seasonal food/CBT assistance and complement Government's social transfers to food insecure Senegalese populations

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Vulnerable households; Senegal;									
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	General Distribution	Overall	98.7	>98.7	>98.7	98.7			Secondary data
Vulnerable households; Senegal; Cash									



Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female	10	<5	≤10	9	10	WFP survey
		Male	8	<5	≤8	8	11	
		Overall	9	<5	≤9	9	10	
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	General Distribution	Female	0	>0	>0	46.7	53.1	WFP survey
		Male	0	>0	>0	47.5	45.2	
		Overall	0	>0	>0	47.3	47.9	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	86.3	>86.3	>86.3	57.1	68.8	WFP survey
		Male	88.6	>88.6	>88.6	59.4	75.6	
		Overall	87.5	>87.5	>87.5	58.5	73.1	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	13.2	<13.2	<13.2	32.3	19.8	WFP survey
		Male	9.2	<9.2	<9.2	25.2	16.7	
		Overall	11.1	<11.1	<11.1	28	17.8	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	0.5	<0.5	<0.5	10.6	11.5	WFP survey
		Male	2.1	<2.1	<2.1	15.4	7.7	
		Overall	1.4	<1.4	<1.4	13.5	9.1	
Food Expenditure Share	General Distribution	Female	74.46	>50	≤62.5	75.8	62.5	WFP survey
		Male	72.84	>50	≤63.7	58.6	63.7	
		Overall	73.62	>50	≤63.25	65.3	63.25	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies); <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	2.8	>2.8	≥2.8	27.6	25	WFP survey
		Male	2.6	>2.6	≥2.6	34.7	23.2	
		Overall	2.7	>2.7	≥2.7	31.9	23.9	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies); <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	45.3	<45.3	≤45.3	25.3	9.4	WFP survey
		Male	38.9	<38.9	≤38.9	19.6	11.3	
		Overall	42	<42	≤42	21.8	10.6	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies); <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	30.3	<30.3	≤30.3	12.9	30.2	WFP survey
		Male	34.4	<34.4	≤34.4	17.2	26.8	
		Overall	32.4	<32.4	≤32.4	15.5	28	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies); <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	21.5	<21.5	≤21.5	34.1	35.4	WFP survey
		Male	24.2	<24.2	≤24.2	28.5	38.7	
		Overall	22.9	<22.9	≤22.9	30.7	37.5	

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)

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Primary school children; Senegal; Cash, Food, Value Voucher									
Gender ratio	School feeding (on-site)	Overall	1.01	=1	<1.01	0.95	1.1		Secondary data
Graduation rate (new)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	43	>60	>43	55.35			Secondary data
		Male	46	>60	>46	55.35			
		Overall	45	>60	>45	55.35			
Primary school students; Senegal; Cash, Food, Value Voucher									
Enrolment rate	School feeding (on-site)	Female	88	>88	>88	88			Secondary data
		Male	77	>77	>77	77			
		Overall	82	>82	>82	82			

Strategic Outcome 02 : Vulnerable populations, including children, pregnant/lactating women, girls, other nutritionnally vulnerable individuals and school-aged children, in targeted departments, have improved nutritional status all year-round

- Resilience Building

Output Results

Activity 03: Support beneficiaries through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes (including SBCC) to prevent and treat acute and chronic malnutrition

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category B: Nutritious foods provided

Output Category E*: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	13,800 16,200 30,000	2,307 2,431 4,738
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	13,800 16,200 30,000	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	20,400 19,600 40,000	1,350 1,242 2,592
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Total	25,000 25,000	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Total	15,000 15,000	
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	2,561	29
	A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted					
A: 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	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted		Prevention of acute malnutrition	health center	784	146
A: 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	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted		Prevention of stunting	health center	74	0
	A.8*: Number of rations provided					
A: 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	A.8.1: Number of rations provided		Prevention of acute malnutrition	ration	9,900,000	284,280
A: 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	A.8.1: Number of rations provided		Prevention of stunting	ration	5,400,000	0
	A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted					

A: Targeted children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G receive adequate and timely specialized nutritious food to treat moderate acute malnutrition (MAM)	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	health center	784	78
	A.8*: Number of rations provided					
A: Targeted children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G receive adequate and timely specialized nutritious food to treat moderate acute malnutrition (MAM)	A.8.1: Number of rations provided		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	ration	3,300,000	155,520
	B.1*: Quantity of fortified food provided					
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	B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Mt	112.5	0
	B.2*: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided					
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	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Mt	1,440	14.22
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	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided		Prevention of stunting	Mt	540	0
	B.1*: Quantity of fortified food provided					
B: Targeted children aged 6-59 months and PLW/Gs receive adequate and timely specialized nutritious food to treat moderate acute malnutrition (MAM)	B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Mt	22.5	0
	B.2*: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided					
B: Targeted children aged 6-59 months and PLW/Gs receive adequate and timely specialized nutritious food to treat moderate acute malnutrition (MAM)	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Mt	445.8	14.75
	E*.4*: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches					
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	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Number	8,000	648

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	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Number	40,000	2,592
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Activity 04: Support Government's efforts to fight micronutrient deficiencies and enhance the availability of diversified, safe and healthy food

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
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*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	100	0
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
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.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	5	0

Activity 09: Provide nutritious school meals to vulnerable children in targeted departments during the school year in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home grown school feeding)

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	81,600 78,400 160,000	118,875 101,570 220,445
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	81,600 78,400 160,000	
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	274	0
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	552,000	477,583

Outcome Results

Activity 03: Support beneficiaries through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes (including SBCC) to prevent and treat acute and chronic malnutrition

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
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Children 6-23 months; Senegal; Food									
Proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall				23.76 23.74 23.75		19.39	WFP survey
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Overall	20.1	>70	>20.1		10	7	Secondary data
Children 6-59 months; Senegal; Food									
MAM Treatment Default rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Overall	0	<15	<15			4.78	Secondary data
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	0 0 0	<3 <3 <3	≤3 ≤3 ≤3			0 0 0.03	Secondary data
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	0 0 0	<15 <15 <15	<15 <15 <15			0.35	Secondary data
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	0 0 0	>75 >75 >75	>75 >75 >75			0 0 94.85	Secondary data
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Overall	0	>50	>50	50		97	Secondary data
Nutrition trainers; Senegal; Capacity Strengthening									
Proportion of trainers who retain key nutrition skills	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Overall	0	>90	>80			70	Secondary data
Pregnant and Lactating Women; Senegal; Food									
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Overall	37.4	>70	>37.4	43.44		37.71	WFP survey
Activity 09: Provide nutritious school meals to vulnerable children in targeted departments during the school year in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home grown school feeding)									
Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Primary school children; Senegal; Cash, Food, Value Voucher									
Gender ratio	School feeding (on-site)	Overall	1.1	<1	<1.1	0.95			Secondary data
Primary school students; Senegal; Cash, Food, Value Voucher									
Attendance rate (new)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Overall	94.5 94 94.2	>94.5 >94 >94.2	>94.5 >94 >94.2	50 50 50			Secondary data
Enrolment rate	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Male Overall	88 77 82	>88 >77 >82	>88 >77 >82	88 77 82			Secondary data

Output Results

Activity 05: Provide livelihood and climate adaptation support to targeted groups through an integrated risk management approach, and linkages to market opportunities

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category D: Assets created

Output Category G: Linkages to financial resources and insurance services facilitated

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female Male Total	9,180 8,820 18,000	22,903 22,002 44,905
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	82,620 79,380 162,000	77,500 74,465 151,965
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	1,641,600	1,488,332
	A.5*: Quantity of non-food items distributed					
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	A.5.13: Quantity of agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizer) distributed		Food assistance for asset	non-food item	45,000	36,100
	A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted					
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	A.6.16: Number of model schools with upgraded equipment and infrastructure		Food assistance for asset	school	13	13
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	A.6.27: Number of villages assisted		Food assistance for asset	village	100	4
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	A.6.9: Number of fuel or energy-efficient stoves distributed in WFP-assisted schools		Food assistance for asset	stove	200	206
	A.8*: Number of rations provided					
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	A.8.1: Number of rations provided		Food assistance for asset	ration	4,860,000	2,944,350
	D.1*: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure					
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	D.1.107: Volume (m3) of compost produced/prepared		Food assistance for asset	m3	100	100

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	D.1.110: Linear meters (m) of flood protection dikes constructed		Food assistance for asset	meter	10,000	10,328
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	D.1.13: Hectares (ha) of community woodlots/forest planted, maintained or protected		Food assistance for asset	Ha	8	14
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	D.1.138: Number of fish fingerlings distributed		Food assistance for asset	Number	20,000	12,000
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	D.1.152: Linear meters (m) of flood protection dikes rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	meter	12,000	11,003
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	D.1.22: Hectares (ha) of gardens created		Food assistance for asset	Ha	58	10
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	D.1.43: Linear meters (m) of soil/stones bunds or small dikes rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	meter	52,000	46,035
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	D.1.44: Linear meters (m) of soil/stones bunds or small dikes created		Food assistance for asset	meter	10,000	5,000
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	D.1.55: Number of community gardens established		Food assistance for asset	garden	30	24
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	D.1.8: Hectares (ha) of land under crops		Food assistance for asset	Ha	1,300	3,574
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	D.1.92: Number of school gardens established		Food assistance for asset	Number	4	2
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	D.1.98: Number of tree seedlings produced/provided		Food assistance for asset	Number	53,000	65,740
	D.2*: Number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services					

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	D.2*.10: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Cooking)		Food assistance for asset	Number	17,000	17,207
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	D.2*.11: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Communication and lighting)		Food assistance for asset	Number	100	45
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	D.2*.12: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Productive uses)		Food assistance for asset	Number	1,000	600
	G.1*: Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP					
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	G.1.10: Total number of people covered by micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	individual	70,000	44,905
	G.10: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities					
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	G.10.1: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	individual	162,000	151,965
	G.2*: Total USD value of premiums paid under risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP					
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	G.2*.2: Total USD value of premiums paid under micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	US\$	212,300	212,300
	G.3*: Total sum insured through risk management interventions					
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	G.3.3: Total sum insured through micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	US\$	1,607,003	1,607,003

	G.4*: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP					
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	G.4*.1: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Female)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	individual	14,400	12,331
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	G.4*.2: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Male)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	individual	3,600	2,284
	G.5*: Amount of loans accessed by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP					
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	G.5*.1: Amount of loans accessed by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	US\$	180,000	98,186
	G.6*: Amount of savings made by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP					
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	G.6*.1: Amount of savings made by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	US\$	360,000	65,402
	G.7*: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action					
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	G.7.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	%	67	67
	G.8*: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks					
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	G.8*.3: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through mobile phones and/or SMS services		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Number	9,000	6,995

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	G.8*.4: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through face-to-face communication channels		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Number	6,000	4,659
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	G.8*.5: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through Radio Programmes		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Number	9,000	6,995
	G.9*: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks					
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	G.9.1: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks (male)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	individual	4,500	1,665
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	G.9.2: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks (female)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	individual	4,500	2,994

Outcome Results

Activity 05: Provide livelihood and climate adaptation support to targeted groups through an integrated risk management approach, and linkages to market opportunities

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
4R vulnerable households; Senegal; Cash, Value Voucher									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Food assistance for asset	Female	9	<5	<9	14.94	17		WFP survey
		Male	7	<5	<7	14.94	12		
		Overall	7	<5	<7	14.94	13		
Dietary Diversity Score	Food assistance for asset	Female	4.79	≥7	>4.79	5.18	5.1		WFP survey
		Male	4.79	≥7	>4.79	5.18	5.2		
		Overall	4.79	≥7	>4.79	5.18	5.2		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	29.8	>50	>29.8	45.47	46		WFP survey
		Male	39	>50	>39	45.47	49.5		
		Overall	37.6	>50	>37.6	45.47	48.9		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	45.2	>35	<45.2	29.14	29.3		WFP survey
		Male	44.8	>35	<44.8	29.14	23		
		Overall	44.8	>35	<44.8	29.14	24.1		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	25	<15	<25	25.39	24.7		WFP survey
		Male	16.2	<15	<16.2	25.39	27.5		
		Overall	17.6	<15	<17.6	25.39	27		
Food expenditure share	Food assistance for asset	Female	73.39	<50	<73.39	53.95	85.53		WFP survey
		Male	63.54	<50	<63.54	53.95	83.29		
		Overall	65.08	<50	<65.08	53.95	83.85		

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	46.8 49.3 48.9	>50 >50 >50	>46.8 >49.3 >48.9	26.05 26.05 26.05	27.3 34.9 33.6	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	9.7 6.5 7	<3 <3 <3	<9.7 <6.5 <7	9.2 9.2 9.2	16 12.5 13.1	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	7.3 6.7 6.8	<2 <2 <2	<7.3 <6.7 <6.8	22.75 22.75 22.75	19.3 13.2 14.2	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	36.3 37.5 37.3	<35 <35 <35	<36.3 <37.5 <37.3	42 42 42	37.3 39.5 39.1	WFP survey
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihoods asset base	Food assistance for asset	Overall	79.13	>85	>79.13	72	75	WFP survey
USD value of funds raised with a climate risk reduction objective (new)	Food assistance for asset	Overall	0	≥10,000,000	≥2,500,000	2,500,000		Secondary data
4R/FFA vulnerable households; Senegal;								
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	Food assistance for asset	Overall	98.7	>98.7	>98.7	98.7		Joint survey
4R/FFA vulnerable households; Senegal; Cash, Value Voucher								
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	12.7 9.5 10	>12.7 >9.5 >10	>12.7 >9.5 >10	7 7 7		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	54 57.6 57	>54 >57.6 >57	>54 >57.6 >57	55 55 55		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	46 51.2 50.3	>46 >51.2 >50.4	>46 >51.2 >50.4	41.3 41.3 41.3		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	27.3 30.7 30.1	<27.3 <30.7 <30.1	>27.3 >30.7 >30.1	37 37 37		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	9.3 9.2 9.2	<9.3 <9.2 <9.2	>9.3 >9.2 >9.2	12.3 12.3 12.3		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	10 12.9 12.4	<10 <12.9 <12.4	<10 <12.9 <12.4	7 7 7		WFP survey

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	60 59.9 59.9	>60 >59.8 >59.9	<60 <59.8 <59.9	56 56 56			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	44.7 39.6 40.4	>44.7 >39.6 >40.4	<44.7 <39.6 <40.4	46.4 46.4 46.4			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	36 29.5 30.5	>36 >29.5 >30.6	<36 <29.5 <30.6	38 38 38			WFP survey
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Food assistance for asset	Overall	60	>75	>60	83	76		WFP survey
FFA vulnerable households; Senegal; Cash, Value Voucher									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	13 9.5 11	<10 <10 <10	<13 <9.5 <11	14.26 13.08 13.61	11 9.5 10		WFP survey
Dietary Diversity Score	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	5.42 5.11 5.23	>7 >7 >7	>5.42 >5.11 >5.23	5.18 5.18 5.18	6.45 6.88 6.73		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	59.7 51.9 55	>60 >60 >60	>59.7 >51.9 >55	58.3 60.1 59.3	64.4 73.8 70.5		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	31.3 37.7 35.2	<31 <31 <31	<31.3 <37.7 <35.2	29.6 25.4 27.3	24.1 16.8 19.3		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	9 10.4 9.8	<9 <9 <9	<9 <10.4 <9.8	12.1 14.5 13.4	11.5 9.4 10.1		WFP survey
Food expenditure share	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	68.66 68.18 68.37	<50 <50 <50	<68.66 <68.18 <68.37	68 53.7 60.1	66.18 68.86 67.94		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	16.4 24.7 21.4	>45 >45 >45	>16.4 >24.7 >21.4	32.7 33.5 33.1	22.7 26.4 26.1		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	20.9 23.7 22.6	<20 <20 <20	<20.9 <26.7 <22.6	11.6 16.5 14.3	8.3 7.7 7.9		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	32.3 16.9 23	<5 <5 <5	<23.7 <16.9 <23	22.1 23.4 22.8	30.9 22.3 25.2		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	30.3 34.7 33	<30 <30 <30	<30.3 <34.7 <33	33.6 26.6 29.8	38.1 43.6 41.7		WFP survey

Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihoods asset base	Food assistance for asset	Overall	67.13	>75	>67.13	72			WFP survey
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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

Output Results

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

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	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)					
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.	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	12	9

Strategic Outcome 05 : Crisis-affected households and communities in targeted areas can meet their basic food and nutrition needs both during and in the aftermath of crises

Output Results

Activity 07: Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash transfers to crisis-affected beneficiaries

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	222,694 213,962 436,656	27,422 26,348 53,770
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	66,811 64,189 131,000	
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	3,969	0
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	4,218,053	594,809

Activity 08: Provide specialized nutritious food to crisis affected households to prevent acute malnutrition

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	2,300 2,700 5,000	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	27,600 32,400 60,000	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Total	10,000 10,000	
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	742	0

Outcome Results

Activity 07: Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash transfers to crisis-affected beneficiaries

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Vulnerable households; Senegal; Cash									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female	9	<9	≤9	9			WFP survey
		Male	8	<8	≤8	8			
		Overall	9	<8	≤9	9			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	12.7	>12.7	>12.7	57.1			WFP survey
		Male	13	>13	>13	59.4			
		Overall	12.8	>12.8	>12.8	58.5			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	29	<29	<29	32.3			WFP survey
		Male	25.6	<25.6	<25.6	25.2			
		Overall	27.2	<27.2	<27.2	28			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	58.3	<58.3	<58.3	10.6			WFP survey
		Male	61.4	<61.4	<61.4	15.4			
		Overall	60	<60	<60	13.5			
Food Expenditure Share	General Distribution	Female	75.8	<75.8	≤75.8	75.8			WFP survey
		Male	58.6	<58.6	≤58.6	58.6			
		Overall	65.3	<65.3	≤65.3	65.3			

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	4.7	>4.7	>4.7	27.6			WFP survey
		Male	5.3	>5.3	>5.3	34.7			
		Overall	5	>5	>5	31.9			
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	51.8	<51.8	<51.8	12.9			WFP survey
		Male	54	<54	<54	17.2			
		Overall	52.9	<52.9	<52.9	15.5			
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	18.8	<18.8	<18.8	25.3			WFP survey
		Male	13.9	<13.9	<13.9	19.6			
		Overall	16.2	<16.2	<16.2	21.8			
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	24.7	<24.7	<24.7	34.1			WFP survey
		Male	26.8	<26.8	<26.8	28.5			
		Overall	25.9	<25.9	<25.9	30.7			

Activity 08: Provide specialized nutritious food to crisis affected households to prevent acute malnutrition

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Children 6-23 months; Senegal; Food									
Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	23.8	>70	≥23.8	23.8			WFP survey
		Male	23.8	>70	≥23.8	23.8			
		Overall	23.8	>70	≥23.8	23.8			
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	0	>70	≥70				Secondary data
		Male	0	>70	≥70				
		Overall	0	>70	≥70	10			
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Overall	0	≥90	>80	99			Secondary data
Women 15-49 years old; Senegal; Food									
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Overall	67.7	>75	>67.7	67.7			WFP survey

Outcome Results

Activity 10: Provide supply chain services to humanitarian and development partners

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
services users; Senegal;									
User satisfaction rate	Service Delivery General	Overall		≥90	≥70				

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

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	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
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	>50		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	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Children 6-23 months; Senegal; Food	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	≤25	53.16	78
			Decisions made by men	Overall	7	<25	≤25	21.93	4.50
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	16	>50	≥50	24.91	17.50
	Act 08: Provide specialized nutritious food to crisis affected households to prevent acute malnutrition	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Decisions made by women	Overall	77	<25	<25	53.16	
			Decisions made by men	Overall	7	<25	<25	21.93	
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	16	>50	>50	24.91	
Vulnerable households; Senegal; Cash	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	≤25	33.21	23.90

			Decisions made by men	Overall	50	<25	≤25	34.30	30.30
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	18.50	>50	≥50	32.49	45.80
	Act 07: Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash transfers to crisis-affected beneficiaries	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	31.50	<25	<25	33.21	
			Decisions made by men	Overall	50	<25	<25	34.30	
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	18.50	>50	>50	32.49	

Protection 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	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
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	≥90	96.47	98
			Male	99	>90	≥90	93.55	98.80
			Overall	99	>90	≥90	96.45	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	≥90	100	95.90
			Male	100	>90	≥90	99.70	97.30
			Overall	100	>90	≥90	99.82	96.80
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Children 6-23 months; Senegal; Food	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	99.21	100
			Male	100	=100	=100	100	100
			Overall	100	=100	=100	99.26	100
	Act 08: Provide specialized nutritious food to crisis affected households to prevent acute malnutrition	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	100	=100	=100	99.21	
			Male	100	=100	=100	100	
			Overall	100	=100	=100	99.26	
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	=100	=100	100	100
			Male	100	=100	=100	99.70	100
			Overall	100	=100	=100	99.82	100
Vulnerable Households; Senegal; Cash	Act 07: Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash transfers to crisis-affected beneficiaries	General Distribution	Female	100	=100	=100	100	
			Male	100	=100	=100	99.70	
			Overall	100	=100	=100	99.82	
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up

Children 6-23 months; Senegal; Food	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	≥90	96	98
			Male	99	>90	≥90	93	98.80
			Overall	99	>90	≥90	96	98.30
	Act 08: Provide specialized nutritious food to crisis affected households to prevent acute malnutrition	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	100	=100	=100	96	
			Male	99	=100	=100	93	
			Overall	99	=100	=100	96	
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	≥90	100	95.90
			Male	100	>90	≥90	99.70	97.20
			Overall	100	>90	≥90	99.82	96.80
Vulnerable Households; Senegal; Cash	Act 07: Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash transfers to crisis-affected beneficiaries	General Distribution	Female	100	=100	=100	100	
			Male	100	=100	=100	99.70	
			Overall	100	=100	=100	99.82	

Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Children 6-23 months; Senegal; Food	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	≥90	98	100
			Male	100	=100	≥90	98	95.20
			Overall	100	=100	≥90	98	96
	Act 08: Provide specialized nutritious food to crisis affected households to prevent acute malnutrition	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	100	=100	=100	98	
			Male	100	=100	=100	98	
			Overall	100	=100	=100	98	
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	=100	≥90	96.77	99.20
			Male	100	=100	≥90	97.33	99.30
			Overall	100	=100	≥90	97.11	99.20
Vulnerable Households; Senegal; Cash	Act 07: Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash transfers to crisis-affected beneficiaries	General Distribution	Female	100	=100	=100	96.77	
			Male	100	=100	=100	97.33	
			Overall	100	=100	=100	97.11	

Accountability to affected population indicators

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	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Children 6-23 months; Senegal; Food	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	≥80	30.96	10.20
			Male	5.70	>90	≥80	32.25	8.80
			Overall	6.50	>90	≥80	31.04	9.60
	Act 08: Provide specialized nutritious food to crisis affected households to prevent acute malnutrition	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	9.50	≥90	≥80	30.96	
			Male	5.70	≥90	≥80	32.25	
			Overall	6.50	≥90	≥80	31.04	
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	≥80	15.21	11.46
			Male	12.40	>90	≥80	22.55	13.70
			Overall	15	>90	≥80	19.68	12.87
Vulnerable Households; Senegal; Cash	Act 07: Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash transfers to crisis-affected beneficiaries	General Distribution	Female	23.40	≥90	≥80	15.21	
			Male	12.40	≥90	≥80	22.55	
			Overall	15	≥90	≥80	19.68	

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

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
All beneficiaries; Senegal; Cash			Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100
Children 6-23 months; Senegal; Food			Overall	100	=100	=100	100	
Vulnerable Households; Senegal; Cash			Overall	100	=100	=100	100	

Environment indicators

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	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
4R and FFA vulnerable households; Senegal; Cash, Value Voucher	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	60	100
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
all beneficiaries; Senegal; Cash, Value Voucher	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	>80	>75	0	

World Food Programme

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Training on market gardening as part of community works in Thiambé (Northern Senegal)

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

Financial Section

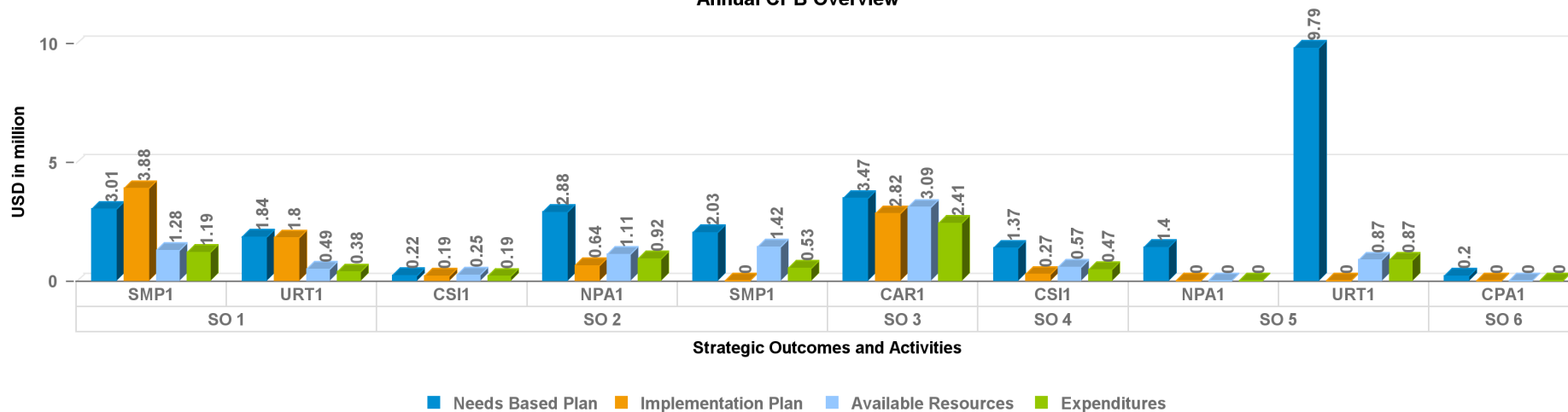
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Senegal Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Food insecure populations, in targeted areas, have access to adequate food during lean season
SO 2	Vulnerable populations, including children, pregnant/lactating women, girls, other nutritionally vulnerable individuals and school-aged children, 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.
SO 5	Crisis-affected households and communities in targeted areas can meet their basic food and nutrition needs both during and in the aftermath of crises
SO 6	Humanitarian and development partners have access to common services throughout the year
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
CPA1	Provide supply chain services to humanitarian and development partners
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	Provide specialized nutritious food to crisis affected households to prevent acute malnutrition
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 children in targeted departments during the school year in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home grown school feeding)
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 general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash transfers to crisis-affected beneficiaries
URT1	Provide seasonal food/CBT assistance and complement Government's social transfers to food insecure Senegalese populations

Annual Country Report

Senegal Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Crisis-affected households and communities in targeted areas can meet their basic food and nutrition needs both during and in the aftermath of crises	Provide specialized nutritious food to crisis affected households to prevent acute malnutrition	1,397,580	0	0	0
		Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash transfers to crisis-affected beneficiaries	9,791,397	0	871,836	871,834
	Food insecure populations, in targeted areas, have access to adequate food during lean season	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)	3,012,685	3,883,768	1,278,014	1,193,790
		Provide seasonal food/CBT assistance and complement Government's social transfers to food insecure Senegalese populations	1,835,251	1,804,812	488,439	376,830
	Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			16,036,912	5,688,580	2,638,289

Annual Country Report

Senegal Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2	Vulnerable populations, including children, pregnant/lactating women, girls, other nutritionally vulnerable individuals and school-aged children, 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	216,667	195,000	245,840	189,534
		Support beneficiaries through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes (including SBCC) to prevent and treat acute and chronic malnutrition	2,883,319	640,290	1,113,690	921,164
		Provide nutritious school meals to vulnerable children in targeted departments during the school year in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home grown school feeding)	2,028,066	0	1,419,322	527,479
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			5,128,051	835,290	2,778,853	1,638,177
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	3,466,501	2,822,819	3,092,877	2,414,430
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			3,466,501	2,822,819	3,092,877	2,414,430

Annual Country Report

Senegal Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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	1,370,222	274,044	573,439	472,171
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			1,370,222	274,044	573,439	472,171
8	Humanitarian and development partners have access to common services throughout the year	Provide supply chain services to humanitarian and development partners	199,520	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			199,520	0	0	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	28,196	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	28,196	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			26,201,207	9,620,733	9,111,654	6,967,232
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,572,285	902,102	584,175	423,292
Total Direct Costs			27,773,491	10,522,835	9,695,830	7,390,524
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,791,530	683,984	262,327	262,327
Grand Total			29,565,021	11,206,819	9,958,156	7,652,851



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

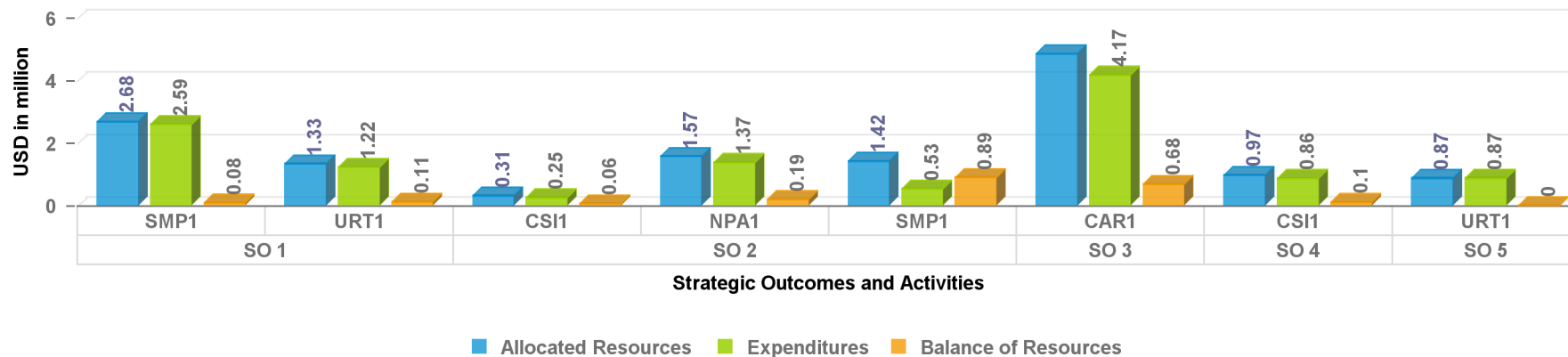
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Senegal Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Food insecure populations, in targeted areas, have access to adequate food during lean season
SO 2	Vulnerable populations, including children, pregnant/lactating women, girls, other nutritionally vulnerable individuals and school-aged children, 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.
SO 5	Crisis-affected households and communities in targeted areas can meet their basic food and nutrition needs both during and in the aftermath of crises
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 children in targeted departments during the school year in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home grown school feeding)
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 general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash transfers to crisis-affected beneficiaries
URT1	Provide seasonal food/CBT assistance and complement Government's social transfers to food insecure Senegalese populations

Annual Country Report

Senegal Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Crisis-affected households and communities in targeted areas can meet their basic food and nutrition needs both during and in the aftermath of crises	Provide specialized nutritious food to crisis affected households to prevent acute malnutrition	1,397,580	0	0	0	0	0
		Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash transfers to crisis-affected beneficiaries	9,791,397	0	871,836	871,836	871,834	2
	Food insecure populations, in targeted areas, have access to adequate food during lean season	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)	9,251,820	2,679,180	0	2,679,180	2,594,956	84,224
		Provide seasonal food/CBT assistance and complement Government's social transfers to food insecure Senegalese populations	4,560,643	1,332,533	0	1,332,533	1,220,925	111,609
	Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			25,001,440	4,011,713	871,836	4,883,549	4,687,714

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Annual Country Report

Senegal Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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, other nutritionnally vulnerable individuals and school-aged children, 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	406,667	307,482	0	307,482	251,176	56,306
		Support beneficiaries through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes (including SBCC) to prevent and treat acute and chronic malnutrition	5,775,174	1,567,265	0	1,567,265	1,374,739	192,526
		Provide nutritious school meals to vulnerable children in targeted departments during the school year in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home grown school feeding)	2,028,066	1,419,322	0	1,419,322	527,479	891,843
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			8,209,907	3,294,070	0	3,294,070	2,153,394	1,140,675

Annual Country Report

Senegal Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
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	6,379,475	4,852,388	0	4,852,388	4,173,941	678,446
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			6,379,475	4,852,388	0	4,852,388	4,173,941	678,446
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	3,464,749	965,012	0	965,012	863,744	101,269
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			3,464,749	965,012	0	965,012	863,744	101,269
8	Humanitarian and development partners have access to common services throughout the year	Provide supply chain services to humanitarian and development partners	199,520	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			199,520	0	0	0	0	0

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Annual Country Report

Senegal Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	28,196	0	28,196	0	28,196
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	28,196	0	28,196	0	28,196
Total Direct Operational Cost			43,255,090	13,151,379	871,836	14,023,215	11,878,793	2,144,422
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			2,724,716	1,163,301	67,131	1,230,433	1,069,549	160,884
Total Direct Costs			45,979,806	14,314,681	938,967	15,253,648	12,948,342	2,305,306
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			2,974,940	646,317		646,317	646,317	0
Grand Total			48,954,746	14,960,997	938,967	15,899,964	13,594,659	2,305,306



This donor financial report is interim
 Brian Ah Poe
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

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