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Programme

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Senegal

Annual Country Report 2021

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2023

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Overview

In 2021, the protracted socio-economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change were the main drivers of poverty and food insecurity in Senegal, with an estimated 490,000 acutely food insecure people during the lean season (June-September 2021) according to the March 2021 Cadre Harmonisé analysis. Since March 2020, the food security situation has been deteriorating as the pandemic caused Senegal to lose some of the development gains it had previously achieved, translating into increased vulnerability among the population. Furthermore, poverty and food insecurity intensified rural households' migration to the poor and already overpopulated districts of various cities, including the capital Dakar.

In partnership with the Government and national actors, WFP offered holistic support to vulnerable populations by addressing immediate humanitarian needs in food security and nutrition, while also preserving, restoring, and rebuilding livelihoods to address the root causes of hunger and malnutrition. WFP's assistance in Senegal contributed to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals 2 (zero hunger) and 17 (partnerships), as well as to the humanitarian-development-peace nexus. WFP delivered its assistance through various activities, including unconditional food assistance, school feeding, prevention and treatment of malnutrition, asset creation, and resilience building, as well as institutional capacity strengthening. Women and girls represented more than fifty percent of WFP's beneficiaries in 2021.

Due to the limited presence of humanitarian actors in the north of Senegal and the operational complexity in the vast region of Matam (one of the most vulnerable areas of the country), WFP opened a sub-office to ensure its proximity to the beneficiaries, improve field monitoring and enhance its rapid response capacity. Despite operational challenges, WFP reached over 507,000 people in 2021, predominantly in five regions (Matam, Tambacounda, Kolda, Kédougou, Saint Louis), increasing the number of people assisted by 18 percent compared to 2020.

WFP continued to implement an integrated resilience-building approach to enhance vulnerable communities' capacity to cope with current and future shocks, including those induced by climate change (salinization, droughts, and floods). Over 129,500 people benefited from rural development activities, such as the rehabilitation of productive assets, while also benefiting from complementary safety net support around nutrition and school feeding. In addition, WFP supported the scale-up of the national micro-insurance programme by facilitating the subscription of 15,000 farmers to a weather-based index insurance scheme, while also helping them to protect their livelihoods, increase productivity and improve yields.

While delivering its emergency humanitarian response, WFP demonstrated leadership within the food security sector, in particular during the lean season when WFP assisted over 92,700 people, representing an 89 percent increase compared to 2020. WFP's home-grown school feeding programme offered diversified meals to almost 235,000 schoolchildren and supported local markets at the same time. WFP also continued its activities to treat and prevent moderate acute malnutrition, reaching over 52,500 children and pregnant and lactating women. Global supply chain challenges posed a risk to WFP's malnutrition prevention activities and thus led WFP to launch a pilot project in Podor which allowed beneficiaries to purchase local high nutritional value food using WFP's cash-based transfers. WFP used technical expertise to strengthen the capacities of the Government and partners in the areas of early warning and crisis response, and also reinforced local partners' capacity in project implementation and the monitoring of activities.

2021 was a landmark year for WFP's future programming in Senegal. Notably, the Government of Senegal approved the launch of a national school feeding programme in which WFP plays an important role in the upcoming years. Furthermore, WFP increased its footprint in the country, not only operationally through the expansion of activities, but also in terms of investments. In 2021, WFP injected over USD 6,700,000 into the local economy through its cash-based transfers provided to beneficiaries under its various activities.

507,518

Total beneficiaries in 2021



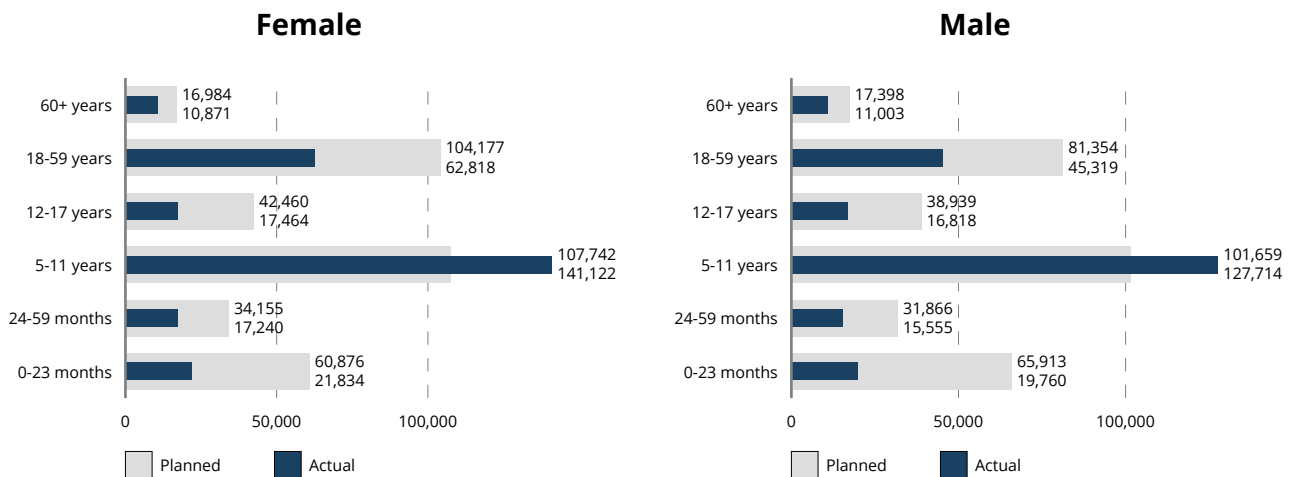
53% female



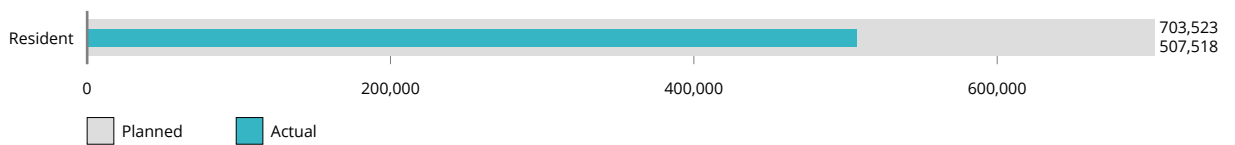
47% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 22,732 (51% Female, 49% Male)

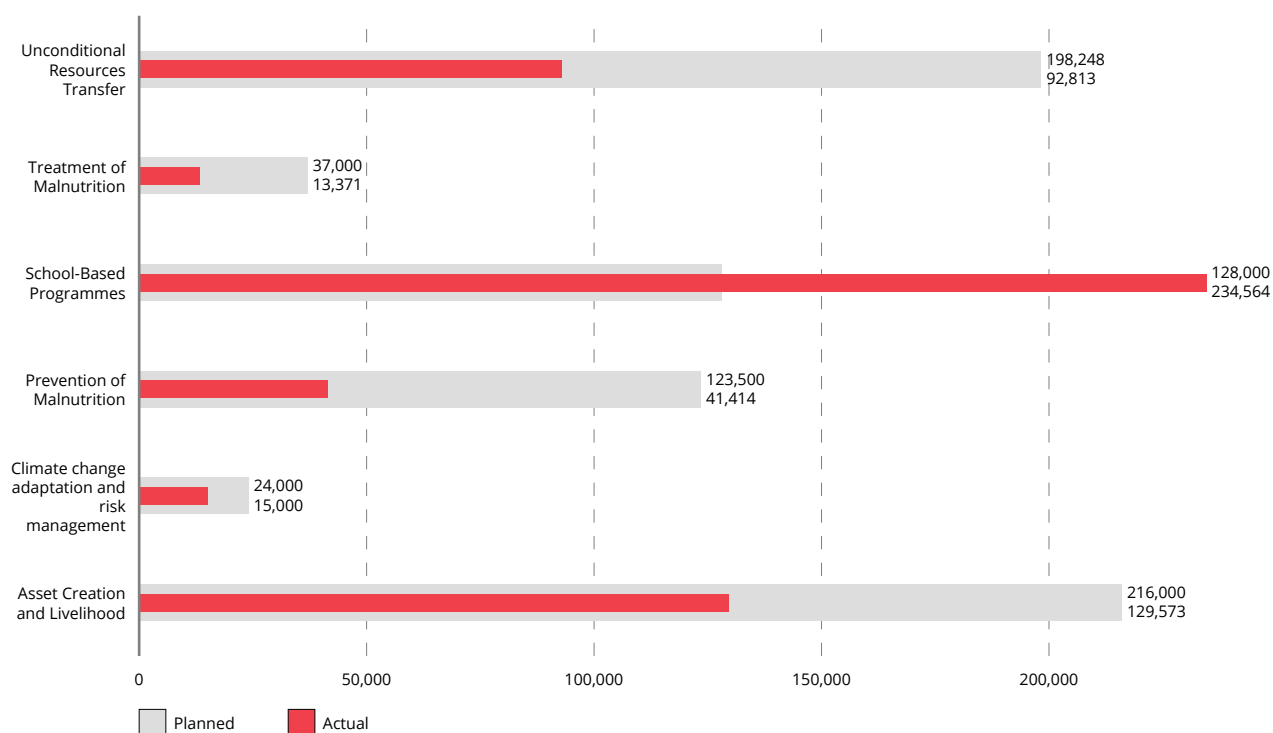
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Beneficiaries by Programme Area



Beneficiaries by Modality



54,785

total actual food beneficiaries in 2021

of 368,748 total planned
(36,478 Female, 18,307 Male)



457,553

total actual CBT beneficiaries in 2021

of 478,000 total planned
(237,358 Female, 220,195 Male)

Total Food and CBT



982 mt

total actual food transferred in 2021

of 4,570 mt total planned

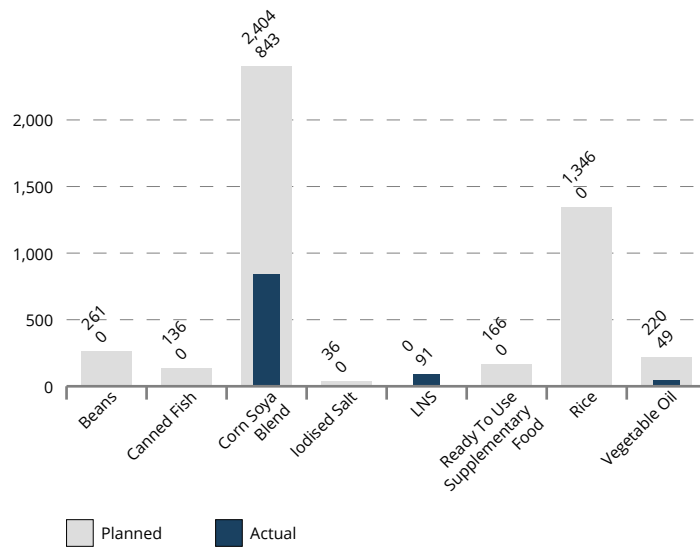


US\$ 6,745,968

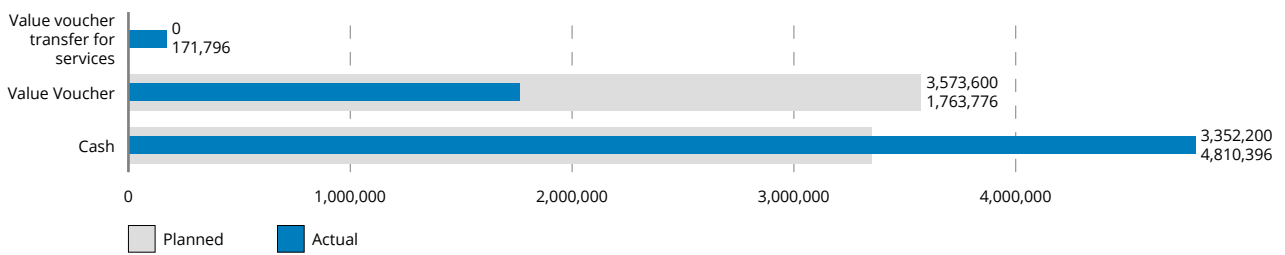
total actual cash transferred in 2021

of \$US 6,925,800 total planned

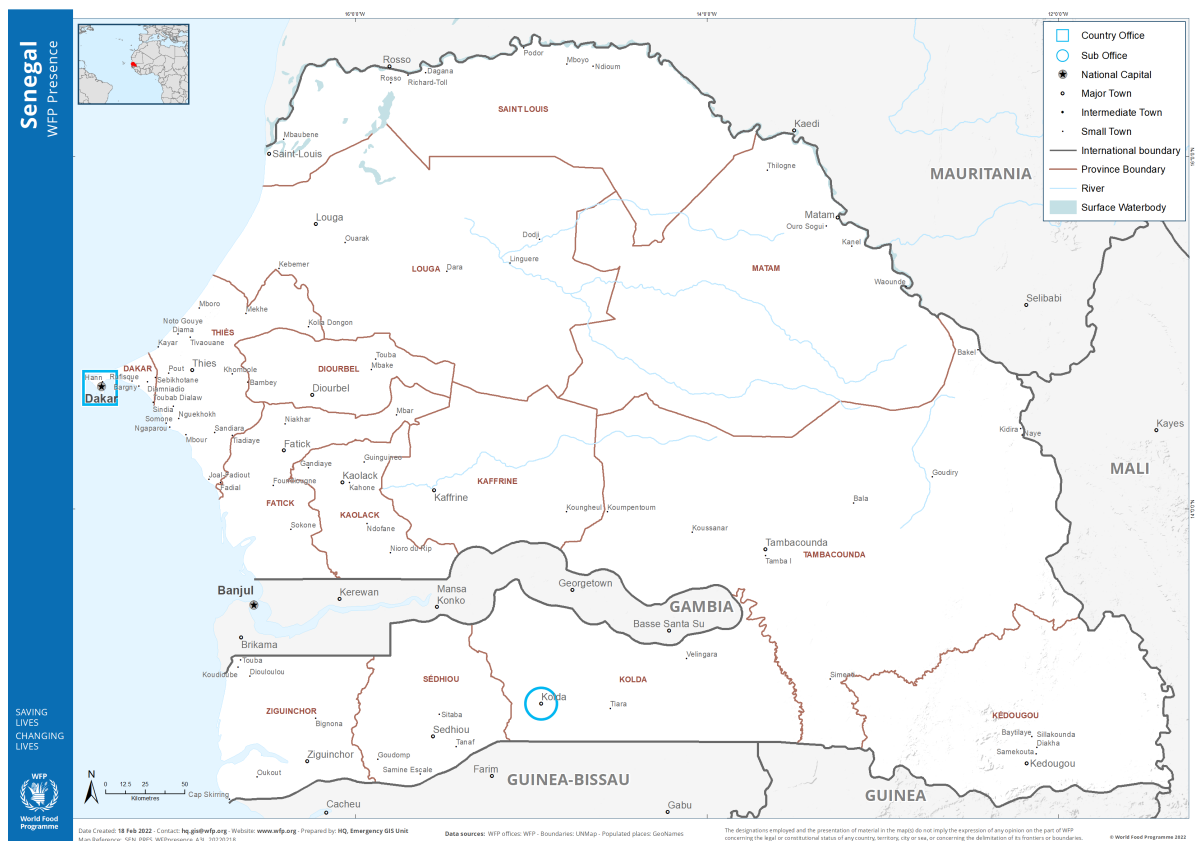
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and operations



Senegal is a West African lower-middle-income country with 16 million inhabitants [1] of whom more than 52 percent are under the age of 20. [2] The services sector accounts for the majority of Senegal's GDP, with agriculture being the most dynamic driver of growth. Having undergone peaceful political transitions since 1960, Senegal remains a stable country, although terrorist activities in nearby countries and cross-border trafficking pose significant risks.

The 2021 Global Hunger Index ranks Senegal 66th out of 116 countries. [3] The results of the November 2021 Cadre Harmonisé indicated that over 2.6 million people were in phase 2 ('stressed') and over 300,000 were in phase 3 ('crisis') between October and December 2021 - evidence that food security remains a challenge in the country. COVID-19-related market disruptions, high food prices and falling incomes in an already fragile environment exacerbated these challenges.

Malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies are public health concerns. According to the national food security, nutrition, and resilience survey (ENSAR 2019), global acute malnutrition (GAM) exceeded the WHO emergency threshold of 10 percent [4] in some regions. Meanwhile, the prevalence of stunting was at 19 percent at the national level, with major regional disparities ranging from 9.7 percent in Dakar to 28.7 percent in Sédhiou. With a primary school enrolment rate of 86 percent and a completion rate of 62 percent in 2020,[5] education also remains a major concern in the country.

Senegal is highly vulnerable to climate change-related shocks. Most crops are produced during a single rainy season and any climate change-induced disruption can have a serious impact on agricultural households' livelihoods, food availability and food security. Recent years have been marked by erratic rainfall patterns including a downward trend in rainfall and rising sea levels which are accelerating the erosion, degradation, acidification and salinization of agricultural soils, and destroying critical infrastructure. Although the Government of Senegal is committed to transforming agriculture and food systems, significant challenges hinder progress towards Sustainable Development Goal 2 (zero hunger), particularly concerning climate shocks, unsustainable farming, poor access to water, lack of access to markets and poor terms of trade for vulnerable smallholder farmers in marginal areas.

Senegal's 2016-2026 National Strategy for Gender Equity and Equality [6] advocates for equal opportunities for men and women. Despite achievements in gender equality, more progress is yet to be made in the areas of early marriage [7] prevention, education, livelihoods, access to credit, and food and nutrition security. In rural areas, efforts to empower women face social obstacles, especially in more conservative localities where men often own the land used by women and make decisions alone over the generated income. Economic and decision-making autonomy are at the

forefront of women's needs. In 2021, WFP continued to fully involve women in its operations.

Contributing towards Sustainable Development Goals [8] 2 and 17, WFP's Country Strategic Plan in Senegal (CSP, 2019-2023) aims to support the Government to address key national food and nutrition security challenges. WFP's interventions are aligned with the national 'Plan for an Emerging Senegal' (PSE, 20142035), sectoral policies, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework in Senegal (UNDAF, 2019-2023) and the United Nations Strategy for the Sahel (UNISS, 2018-2022).

In 2021, under 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, school meals and specialized nutritious foods. Under strategic outcome 2, WFP focused on the treatment and prevention of malnutrition, while also supporting the Government's efforts to fight micronutrient deficiencies. As part of strategic outcome 3, food insecure smallholders benefited from WFP's rural development activities (food assistance for assets - FFA) and risk reduction activities (R4) for enhanced resilience. Working towards SDG 17, WFP continued to strengthen the capacities of the Government and partners under strategic outcome 4. Through two crisis response-related strategic outcomes (SO 5 and 6), WFP provided emergency food and nutrition assistance to the most vulnerable, especially those affected by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Following an integrated approach whenever possible, WFP implemented its various programmes in the same vulnerable communities to holistically address the root causes of food and nutrition insecurity, maximize the positive impact of its interventions, and increase synergies with other humanitarian and development partners.[9]

WFP targeted the most vulnerable areas of Senegal, affected by high rates of poverty, food insecurity, malnutrition and climate-related challenges. In close collaboration with the Government and communities, the targeting of beneficiaries and geographical areas was based on the results of the Cadre Harmonisé. [10] analysis and data from the Single National Registry, both complemented by additional food security and nutrition assessments by WFP.

Cash-based transfers (CBT) were WFP's main modality of assistance given the wealth of evidence attesting to their efficiency compared to in-kind assistance under specific circumstances, such as well-supplied food markets and stable prices. [11] The CBT modality had a positive impact on the local economy by injecting significant resources into community markets, and by enabling the emergence of local retailers as suppliers to WFP operations. WFP continued to monitor markets with the support of the Government to ensure a reasonable distance between beneficiaries and retailer stores. Since 2019, WFP has been in the process of digitizing cash-based transfers to gradually shift from using paper vouchers to financial service provider-based models and e-vouchers under nutrition programmes. This innovative approach is highly appreciated by communities and increased communities' financial inclusion, especially those of women. Importantly, it helped ensure the traceability of transactions, and was suited to the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Halfway through its Country Strategic Plan in Senegal, WFP will continue to enhance its integrated approach in support of the humanitarian-development nexus. Furthermore, capacity strengthening activities will continue to be essential for the successful handover of WFP programmes to the Government and communities, and for nationally owned sustainable food security, nutrition and social protection programmes in Senegal. [12]

Risk Management

WFP Senegal regularly reviewed and monitored its risk register and appointed a risk management focal point to provide oversight of processes at country level. In 2021, the following risks were mitigated:

Inadequate management of operations: an oversight mission of WFP operations in Senegal was conducted this year jointly by the Regional Bureau and the Country Office. It found an adequate management of operations and risks and some of the recommendations have been completed in the second half of 2021.

Inadequate targeting: the list of beneficiaries has been cross-checked and validated with the communities and using national system and tools (*Registre National Unique/RNU*). The reviewed 2021 Complaint Feedback Mechanism system also allowed to mitigate the risk of misuse of assistance.

Inadequate monitoring and reporting: the monitoring system and processes has been reviewed and random selection of sites to visit introduced based on risk. The system has been tested in 2021 and is fully operational since December 2021. A new sub office opened in Matam to better cover activities in the Northern area and an antenna on Kaolax to cover activities in the center region area. Two field monitoring assistants have been recruited accordingly.

Inadequate supply: local purchases through CBT have been chosen for all operations except for nutrition (specialized food)

COVID-19: WFP strictly complied with national and internal guidelines on operations in the context of COVID-19 in the workplace and in the field. Staff and community agents were also trained and provided with adequate sanitary equipment.

Misuse of beneficiary data: access to beneficiary data has been internally restricted to some staff. Furthermore, the signature of Standard Operational Procedures with service providers and the management of beneficiaries through Scope reduced manipulation of beneficiary data

Partnerships

In 2021, WFP strengthened its relationship with its long-standing partners, and began to engage with new partners to jointly support Senegal's development priorities. WFP continued to place great emphasis on further developing or establishing partnerships with various stakeholders, including the Government of Senegal, international donors, United Nations agencies, international financial institutions, NGOs and the private sector.

WFP's programmes in Senegal are based on strong partnerships, including financial ones, with a wide range of partners such as the Government of Senegal (e.g. the Ministry of Education, the National Council for the Development of Nutrition, the National Food Security Council), the governments of Canada, Japan, France and Luxembourg, the Principality of Monaco, as well as the Green Climate Fund (GCF).

WFP also plays a central role in the United Nations Country Team, chairing several task forces and working groups including the UN House steering committee, the UN Joint Team on AIDS, and Operations Management Team, as well as the UN Development Assistance Framework monitoring and evaluation group.

In 2021, WFP reinforced its partnership with private sector donors. Notably, WFP and the MasterCard Foundation will start a five-year partnership beginning in 2022. This partnership, building on the foundation's current interventions in Senegal, aims to strengthen the capacity of smallholder farmers, support the development of high-potential food value chains, and stimulate job creation, especially for women and youth. Furthermore, the collaboration with WFP's long-standing global partner DSM proved to be crucial with regard to supporting Senegal in the implementation of a national roadmap for rice fortification.

With regards to the engagement with international financial institutions, WFP and the World Bank continued their partnership in support of the Government's social protection policy. This collaboration resulted in an action plan based on four pillars: data and information systems, programmes and implementation systems, financing strategy and partnerships. As WFP's integrated approach to rural development requires a strategic alignment with the Government's national development agenda, WFP continued its engagement with various development banks to explore partnership opportunities for 2022 and beyond.

The collaboration between the three Rome-based agencies (WFP, FAO and IFAD) remains strategically important for addressing Senegal's food security and nutrition challenges. To this end, the Joint Programme for the Sahel in Response to the Challenges of COVID-19, Conflict and Climate Change (SD3C) was launched in 2021 in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Equipment. Together with FAO and IFAD, WFP also supported the Government of Senegal in its participation in the global UN Food Systems Summit, as well as in its involvement in the global School Meals Coalition (Senegal is now a signatory to the declaration of commitment).

WFP's programme to build resilience in communities impacted by crises and climate shocks relied on a close collaboration with local government services, five international and two national NGOs. As regards the partnership with civil society, WFP's collaboration with the Group of Friends for School Feeding in Senegal (Groupe d'Amis de l'Alimentation Scolaire au Sénégal - GAASS) - comprised of influential Senegalese personalities - resulted in the production of a successful nationwide awareness-raising campaign to promote school feeding.

CSP Financial Overview

WFP's Country Strategic Plan in Senegal (CSP, 2019-2023) was fully funded at 140 percent of the annual needs-based plan. This represents a significant improvement compared to 2020 when CSP activities were only funded at 35 percent of the funding requirements.

However, the high resourcing level in 2020 was mostly due to multi-year contributions received in 2021 which will be implemented starting in 2022 only. This explains why the 2021 expenditure level is only at 50 percent of available contributions while it almost fully covers the annual implementation plan.

Although this year no budget revisions were carried out, in 2020 two additional crisis response-related strategic outcomes were included in the CSP (strategic outcomes 5 and 6) to frame WFP's life-saving interventions in response to the COVID-19 pandemic and sudden-onset emergencies, while strengthening WFP's role in supply chain management and procurement.

WFP successfully renewed its engagement with several partners interested in funding WFP's interventions in Senegal, including donors who prioritize crisis response interventions. Main donors in 2021 included the Green Climate Fund, the Global Partnership for Education, France, Luxemburg, Monaco, and Canada.

















To avoid pipeline breaks in its crisis response, WFP received USD 1 million through the Immediate Response Request (IR-R) account one of WFP's various internal advance financing mechanisms. The funding received was fully directed towards activity 7 (provision of unconditional food assistance to crisis-affected people) and allowed WFP to reach over 49,300 beneficiaries with two food distributions as part of its emergency response to the lean season.

To ensure the timely availability of nutrition products for its malnutrition activities, WFP utilized the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) [1] to accelerate procurement by reducing the food delivery lead time, and thus ensure that beneficiaries received assistance when they needed it.

2021 represented a positive turning point in WFP's fundraising efforts in Senegal. Notably, USD 15 million were received as a multi-year contribution from the Government of Canada for the 2021-2022 period covering all strategic outcomes of the CSP. Furthermore, a multi-year grant of USD 15 million was also confirmed by the MasterCard Foundation (MCF) covering the next five years of WFP's Smallholder Agricultural Market Support activity, therefore fully earmarked for strategic outcome 3 (resilience to climatic shocks).

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	16,654.0	9,995.0	192,229.0	48,645.0
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	5,746,061.0	4,623,800.0	5,444,868.0	4,243,100.0
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	4,085,403.0	2,457,374.0	8,928,530.0	3,819,517.0
04: National and local institutions have strengthened capacities to manage food and nutrition security, social protection and resilience building programmes by 2023.	1,255,106.0	1,071,163.0	709,296.0	544,711.0
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	6,377,809.0	4,472,916.0	3,875,561.0	3,369,410.0
06: Humanitarian and development partners have access to common services throughout the year	568,040.0	568,040.0	0.0	0.0
Non strategic result and non strategic outcome specific	0.0	0.0	7,070,281.0	0.0
Total Direct Operational Cost	18,049,073.0	13,203,288.0	26,220,765.0	12,025,383.0

Direct Support Cost (DSC)	 1,415,539.0	 1,068,986.0	 1,708,485.0	 1,105,069.0
Total Direct Costs	 19,464,612.0	 14,272,274.0	 27,929,250.0	 13,130,452.0
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	 1,225,381.0	 887,786.0	 1,228,043.0	 1,228,043.0
Grand Total	 20,689,994.0	 15,160,059.0	 29,157,292.0	 14,358,494.0

Programme performance

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

Strategic outcome (SO) 1 - implemented through activity 1 - aimed to provide seasonal assistance and complement the Government's social transfers to food insecure households during the lean season. Although WFP planned to transfer this activity to the Government after the first two years of its Country Strategic Plan (CSP, 2019-2023), the impact of COVID-19 on food security prompted WFP to reprogramme activity 1 (lean season response) under activity 7 (crisis response) of SO5.

The second activity under SO1 (activity 2 - school feeding) was cancelled in the last budget revision, and replaced from 2021 by activity 9 of SO2.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide seasonal food/CBT assistance and complement Government's social transfers to food insecure Senegalese populations	N/A
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)	N/A

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



13,400 children aged 6-59 months received **treatment for moderate acute malnutrition**



20,700 children aged 6-23 months received specialized nutritious food as part of the **acute malnutrition prevention** programme



234,500 (53 percent girls) received **a meal every school day**



WFP advocacy efforts resulted in the announcement of **Senegal's first national school feeding programme** to be launched in 2022

Under strategic outcome 2 WFP aims to address the root and immediate causes of malnutrition in Senegal where the prevalence of stunting is 17.9 percent and wasting is 8.1 percent among children under 5 years of age [1]. In 2021, WFP assisted vulnerable populations, including schoolchildren, and implemented nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive activities, as well as school feeding. According to the World Health Organization, Senegal has made progress towards achieving its stunting reduction goal, but more progress is yet to be made in the reduction of wasting in children under five [2].

Strategic outcome 2 was operationalized through three different activities. Activity 3 focused on providing beneficiaries with specialized nutritious foods (SNFs) and social behaviour change communication (SBCC) activities to prevent and treat moderate acute and chronic malnutrition. Activity 4 supported the Government in addressing micronutrient deficiencies. Activity 9 increased access to education, provided nutritious meals to primary school children, and enhanced government capacities to pursue and expand a sustainable national school meals programme. WFP targeted populations identified by the Government as requiring priority assistance, as well as school-aged children in general to prevent malnutrition and improve their nutritional status.

In 2021, the efforts of nutrition stakeholders in Senegal were negatively affected by the COVID-19-related restrictions, including the suspension of essential nutrition services, travel restrictions, lockdowns and temporary school closures. These restrictions had consequences for the monitoring of activities and the progress made in improving vulnerable people's nutritional situation. Notably, the results of **the November 2021 Cadre Harmonisé analysis showed a high risk of deterioration in the nutritional situation**, particularly in households in phase 2 ('stressed'). In the projected situation (from June to August 2022), 25 departments will be in phase 2, and three departments (Kanel, Bambey and Diourbel) in phase 3 ('crisis').

Under activity 3, the majority of WFP's **moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) indicators in 2021 showed a further improvement compared to 2019 results** [3], and they also met their respective annual targets. Notably, the treatment default rate was at 1.6 percent, the MAM treatment mortality rate was zero, and the MAM treatment recovery rate was at 92 percent far exceeding the annual and end-CSP targets (>75 percent). However, although still meeting the target (<15 percent), the MAM treatment non-response rate slightly increased in 2021 (5.7 percent). The proportion of women who reached a minimum dietary diversity was at 61 percent, and thereby met WFP's 2021 target (50 percent). The positive outcome results achieved in WFP's MAM programme were enabled by the strategic partnership with national entities, in particular the National Council for the Development of Nutrition (CNDN) which ensures the implementation of the national nutrition policy.

WFP's targeting approach is based on the results of annual surveys (Cadre Harmonisé analysis, the national Demographic and Health Survey) which indicate the areas at risk of nutritional deterioration, therefore requiring assistance to prevent and treat malnutrition among vulnerable groups (children aged 6-23 months, children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women and girls). In 2021, seven regions were identified as priorities as their prevalence of global acute malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months was greater than 10 percent, or between 5 and 9

percent with aggravating factors. To support the Government of Senegal in the implementation of its National Nutrition Development Policy (PNND), WFP supported the National Nutrition Development Council (CNDN), by providing beneficiaries with specialized nutritious foods (SNF). In addition, WFP also supported the implementation of integrated programmes for the prevention and treatment of acute and chronic malnutrition through the community-based Nutrition Reinforcement Program (PRN). Through these efforts, WFP is making a significant contribution to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 2 (zero hunger) by 2030. Specifically, these interventions treated malnutrition in children identified as malnourished; contributed to preventing the deterioration of the nutritional status of children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls; and reduced the mortality and the risk of low birth weight. In 2021, WFP supported CNDN by providing 434 metric tons of SNF for the prevention and treatment of malnutrition during the period from March to December 2021. This support covered the needs of over 20,700 children (prevention) and 13,300 children (treatment).

As part of the joint action plan of the United Nations system in Senegal, WFP began to pilot a **financial and nutritional empowerment project for 73 vulnerable people living with HIV (PLHIV)** to strengthen and promote their adherence to ART treatment. The project targets the department of Kolda based on vulnerability criteria linked to food and nutrition security. Through conditional cash transfers, WFP provided care and nutritional support to PLHIV, and enabled their membership in mutual health insurance plans to gain access to treatment and health facilities. Through these efforts, WFP contributes not only to the nutritional recovery of PLHIV, but also enables them to resume a productive life through the development of income-generating activities. Nevertheless, improving marginalized groups' access to health facilities and treatment remains a major challenge in Senegal. A survey planned for 2022 will assess the achievement of project objectives and enable WFP to optimize phase 2 of the project.

Under activity 4 (support government efforts to combat micronutrient deficiencies and improve the availability of a diversified, safe and healthy food), WFP is implementing a pilot project to **introduce fortified rice in 236 school canteens in Matam** in line with Senegal's micronutrient fortification roadmap validated in 2019. The project is comprised of various components including technical support on rice fortification and capacity strengthening. With the implementation of a Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) system, targeted rice farmers will be able to produce fortified rice in accordance with WFP specifications. WFP also implements a social and behavioural change communication (SBCC) strategy to promote the integration of fortified rice into school feeding programmes in Matam, while also advocating at the institutional level. In this regard, WFP provided training sessions to school management committees and school principals (reaching 227 canteen managers), and also trained 203 cooks in good hygiene, nutrition and fortified rice preparation practices.

Under activity 9, WFP continued working with the Ministry of Education (through the School Canteens Division) to **deliver daily nutritious hot meals to schoolchildren** in public primary schools in eleven out of the fourteen regions in Senegal. WFP's school feeding activities target school-aged children in areas with high rates of food insecurity and malnutrition to improve education, health and gender equality outcomes, including through increased school attendance [1], and the improved retention of girls. In 2021, WFP distributed hot meals to over 234,500 schoolchildren (54 percent girls and 46 percent boys), reaching 92 percent of its annual target.

WFP trained 209 cooks (all women) on iodised rice preparation, food safety and preparation, food hygiene and nutrition practices (including ration size), and hygiene protocols to prevent the spread of COVID-19. Eating and cooking utensils were provided all the assisted schools. In addition, WFP distributed 206 fuel-efficient stoves in 103 schools (two stoves per school), and eight gas cooking stoves were distributed as a pilot initiative. The utilization of fuel-efficient stoves mitigates the risks associated with deforestation and will also enhance the sustainability of the school feeding programme by reducing the cost of meal preparation, while also reducing the risk of respiratory diseases for cooks.

WFP continued to develop 16 model canteens in targeted schools to demonstrate a scalable approach to home-grown school feeding in Matam and Kolda regions, where six chicken coops were constructed and 15 biodigesters installed. Furthermore, WFP continued to advocate for the launch of a national school feeding programme (Programme National de Cantines Scolaires - PNCS) whose launch is scheduled for 2022. In 2021, WFP and stakeholders continued to support the roll-out of the PNCS and advocated for further legislation on school feeding in Senegal. In December 2021, a national school feeding workshop was organized with the objective to establish a multi-sectoral coordination group to serve as a national governance body and coordination mechanism for school feeding. As part of its advocacy efforts, WFP led several communications actions with the Group of Friends for School Feeding in Senegal (Groupe d'Amis de l'Alimentation Scolaire au Sénégal GAASS) to raise awareness on the importance of a national school feeding programme.

Importantly, **WFP's outcome indicator data for the 2020-2021 school year showed a retention rate of over 99 percent**, while the enrolment rate increased from 82 percent in 2020 to 86 percent in 2021. Furthermore, 90 percent of the students succeeded in passing their last school year.

With a Gender and Age Marker (GAM) score of 4, WFP well integrated gender and age considerations into its school feeding programme. The specific needs of women and children were well taken into account, and WFP ensured that

monitoring data were disaggregated by sex and age.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Support beneficiaries through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes (including SBCC) to prevent and treat acute and chronic malnutrition.	4
Support Government's efforts to fight micronutrient deficiencies and enhance the availability of diversified, safe and healthy food	1
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

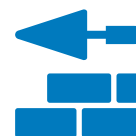
Strategic outcome 03: Food-insecure populations and communities exposed to climatic shocks and other risks, in targeted areas have resilient livelihoods, and sustainable food systems all year-round



USD 1.7 million cash-based assistance and technical support provided to **129,600** smallholder farmers



824,600 people provided with **direct** access to information on climate and weather risks



59,300 linear meters of soil/stones bunds and small dikes created

Strategic outcome (SO) 3 aimed to **support sustainable food systems, and enhance the resilience of vulnerable communities and households to climatic shocks and other risks**. Building on an integrated risk management approach, WFP's comprehensive package of interventions supports beneficiaries through food assistance for assets (FFA) activities, as well as microfinance, climate adaptation and livelihoods support in the north, centre and south of Senegal.

Although activities under SO3 were fully funded thanks to multi-year funding, the Government's COVID-19-related restrictions until March 2021 caused delays in the launch of community-based activities and trainings during the first quarter on the year. Specifically, the agricultural campaign for participants in WFP's FFA activities was postponed by a few months, but the overall performance of the programme was not significantly impacted.

While WFP managed to diversify its funding portfolio towards the end of 2021, the activities under SO3 mostly fell under the Rural Resilience Initiative (R4), implemented since 2012 in Senegal and funded by the Green Climate Fund (2020-2023). Delivered in the central and southern regions of Senegal, the R4 contributed to increasing household incomes, and strengthened farmers' productivity to improve yields through various interventions including access to microfinance services, land rehabilitation and community asset creation.

In the northern and eastern semi-arid zones bordering Mauritania and Mali, WFP initiated a South-South cooperation model with the G5 Sahel countries [1] and the other Rome-based agencies (FAO and IFAD) to improve the livelihoods of smallholders (particularly women and youth), and boost their socio-economic opportunities and access to markets in cross-border areas affected by climate variability, insecurity and conflict over natural resources. During the first year of the three UN agencies' **Joint Programme for the Sahel in Response to the Challenges of COVID-19, Conflict and Climate change** (SD3C 2020-2027), WFP carried out the preparatory works for activities to be implemented in 2022, including geographical targeting, community-based participatory planning and signing agreements with cooperating partners operating in the targeted areas along the Mauritanian-Malian border (Matam and Tambacounda). A common household targeting approach was also identified by WFP, FAO and IFAD.

In the northern region of Matam bordering with Mauritania, **WFP piloted an integrated resilience building approach which combines nutrition support with school feeding and food assistance for assets (FFA) activities in the town of Ogo**. While small in scale, important achievements were made with both the communities and extension services. Using the watershed approach, WFP restored 24 hectares (the equivalent of 45 football fields) of degraded land unutilized for the past 40 years. Over 450 participants were trained on new technologies and techniques including half-moons to rehabilitate degraded soils, as well as homestead activities such as composting. The intervention also contributed to strengthening social cohesion among different ethnic groups by bringing them to work together for the benefit of all vulnerable groups. The project benefited from a partnership between WFP and the Sahel University Network (REUNIR) [2], promoting resilience research focusing on women's empowerment, water and soil conservation, ecosystem restoration and youth employment.

Rural Resilience Initiative (R4): food assistance for assets (FFA)

As part of WFP's R4 programme in the central and southern regions of Senegal, **over 15,000 smallholder farmers (9,000 women) participated in asset-creation activities** [3]. Farmers were trained in natural resource management and agricultural production techniques, and were also sensitized on gender equality. Following rigorous environmental and social screening (ESS) and community-based participatory planning, participating farmers rehabilitated 3,140 hectares of land (the equivalent of over 5,800 football fields) through soil and water conservation; soil defence and restoration (SDR) activities; and the creation of vegetable gardens, dykes and stone bunds. About 9,000 trees were planted consisting mainly of fruit trees (cashew trees), shade trees and village woods. The reforestation activities aimed

to renew ecosystems and develop agroforestry as a means of mitigating the effects of climate change. Furthermore, they contribute to soil replenishment and preservation, and prevent soil degradation to increase yields and ensure food reserves for rural households. The positive benefits of community asset creation are observed in areas where WFP has implemented R4 activities since 2020, specifically the southern regions of Tambacounda and Kolda. In 2021, 77 percent of participants reported benefits from the enhanced livelihood asset base compared to 72 percent in 2020. However, the proportion of surveyed people reporting environmental benefits decreased from 83 percent in 2020 to 73 percent in 2021 a result which is most likely due to the dry spells observed across the country in 2021.

Rural Resilience Initiative (R4): microfinance inclusion

The same households participating in WFP's FFA activities also received climate services and were enrolled in agricultural insurance schemes. In 2021, **WFP enabled the subscription of 15,000 farmers to satellite-based and weather-based index insurance schemes provided by Senegal's national insurance company CNAAS** (Compagnie Nationale d'Assurance Agricole du Sénégal), in partnerships with Pula Advisors [4] and Inclusive Guarantee [5] for the design of the indexes. These two indexes cover all rainfed crops against the risk of drought. WFP and the CNAAS also piloted a new yield-index in 2021 covering maize, sorghum, groundnut and millet against production losses in the southern region of Tambacounda to test its appreciation by the farmers communities. In addition to the 15,000 farmers for whom WFP paid the premium, 8,000 additional farmers independently enrolled in an insurance scheme, thus bringing the total number of subscribers to agricultural insurance to 23,000. The independent enrolment can be considered as positive multiplier effect of WFP's awareness-raising and training sessions on the advantages of insurance schemes against climate risks. The dry spells recorded in certain areas of the country triggered a payout to 1,470 farmers (including 637 households headed by women) who received a total payment of USD 94,000, representing on average USD 64 per person.

Based on the seasonal forecasts provided by the National Agency of Civil Aviation and Meteorology (ANACIM [6]), over **4,000 farmers received information twice a week in local languages in partnership with local communication organisation Jokalante**. Moreover, over 800,000 people were reached by 50 radio broadcasts. The messages included information on the expected rainfall, the varieties and recommended seeding periods to help farmers plan their activities (from planting to harvesting). A satisfaction survey revealed farmers' appreciation of the messages received in local languages.

Within the same communities, **WFP supported the creation of 775 savings groups** ('savings for change' - Sfc) with women representing 87 percent of the total 17,765 members. Loans were channelled via the Sfc groups to 9,800 farmers. Training on financial education was provided to 17,000 farmers - especially women - to enable them to better manage their businesses, income-generating-activities and financial resources. The provision of agricultural insurance and access to loans reduced people's vulnerability to food insecurity, and decreased the use of negative coping strategies by enabling farmers to purchase agricultural inputs, make investments and diversify their livelihoods. Borrowing money to buy food, however, remained high, demonstrating the continued need for seasonal food assistance and the gap in access to formal financial services. This further underscores the need for WFP to better enhance access to loans for aggregators and households in the coming years. WFP intends to strengthen and increase the number of savings and credit groups - whose organizational capacities are highly variable - with the objective of enhancing financial education, good governance, and compartmentalized savings, some of which could be used to cope with future shocks. WFP also aims to facilitate rural populations' access to credit by linking savings and credit groups with microfinance institutions with a view to facilitating investments in various forms of income-generating activities.

Gender and age were well integrated into activity 5 as reflected in the Gender and Age Marker (GAM) score of 4.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
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.



Technical and financial support provided to the Government and partners to support the **2021 Cadre Harmonisé** and the national **food security survey**



17 key government staff trained on using the **Integrated Contextual Analysis (ICA) tool** to identify the most appropriate programmatic strategies

Under strategic outcome 4, **WFP continued to strengthen the capacities of national and local institutions to manage food and nutrition security, social protection and resilience building programmes**, and thereby ensure the successful handover of WFP programmes to communities and the Government of Senegal.

In 2021, WFP's capacity strengthening efforts mainly **focused on food security, early warning systems and climate change adaptation**. Increased attention was paid to the protection of smallholder farmers against weather-related shocks. Notably, WFP enhanced farmers' direct access to information on climate and weather risks, and capacity strengthening sessions to facilitate their decision-making on the type of seeds to use, sowing dates, crop disease treatment and fertilizers based on agro-meteorological information. The training sessions were provided in collaboration with Senegal's National Agency of Civil Aviation and Meteorology (ANACIM) and private sector partner Jokalante.

In 2021, one of WFP's main objectives was to improve the efficiency of the school feeding programme and reduce delays by integrating electronic money into the distribution channel. To this end, **WFP trained retailers in accounting and financial education, as well as the use of electronic money transfer devices**. At the same time, retailers were also accompanied through the formalization process of their operations by registering them into the National Trade Register.

At an institutional level, WFP provided institutional support to the Government of Senegal, in particular the Ministry of Education, **to make progress in the handover of WFP's school feeding programme to the Government**, while also advocating for school feeding to become a national development priority.

WFP initiated discussions with key partners, including OCHA and the Food Security Sectoral Group (Groupe Sectoriel pour la Sécurité Alimentaire - GSSA), to set up **a national cash-based transfer (CBT) working group**. The objective of this group would be to better coordinate and harmonize the use of CBT tools by stakeholders, and provide partners, particularly the Government, with technical support and advice on how to maximize the impact of CBT interventions in Senegal.

Furthermore, WFP reinforced its support to one of its key governmental partners in the social protection sector, namely the General Delegation for Social Protection and National Solidarity (DGPSN). As part of these efforts, WFP defined new strategic orientations and designed an action plan for the remaining timeframe of WFP's Country Strategic Plan in Senegal. WFP and DGPSN will jointly ensure and monitor the implementation of the action plan which will be launched in 2022.

Gender and age considerations were not integrated into the activities under strategic outcome 4.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
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	0

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



Over **USD 2,4 million** cash-based assistance provided to over **92,700 affected people** to complement the Government's lean season assistance



Over **16,200 pregnant and lactating women and girls** received **specialized nutritious food** for the prevention of acute malnutrition

WFP's strategic outcome 5 is implemented through two activities, specifically activity 7 (provide unconditional assistance to crisis-affected people to meet their basic food and nutrition needs) and activity 8 (provide specialized nutritious food to crisis-affected households to prevent acute malnutrition).

In 2021, **under activity 7** (crisis response), **WFP provided unconditional emergency food assistance to COVID-19-affected communities** to assist the Government in its emergency response to the pandemic. WFP's support was delivered under Senegal's National Response Plan based on the results of the Cadre Harmonisé analysis of March 2021.

Targeting the departments of Matam, Podor and Salemata, WFP prioritized the same vulnerable communities that benefited from the 2020 response plan as their situation was further exacerbated by the COVID-19 crisis. In addition, WFP also targeted two additional departments (Ranerou and Saraya) given their high vulnerability to food and nutrition insecurity as highlighted by the Cadre Harmonisé. The most food insecure populations received a three-month cash-based (CBT) assistance during the June-September lean season. Reaching 92 percent of its annual target for CBT assistance [1], WFP reached over 92,700 beneficiaries in 2021.

To implement these activities, WFP worked closely with partners such as the Executive Secretariat of the National Food Security Council (Secrétariat Exécutif du Conseil National de Sécurité Alimentaire - SECNSA), the Ministry of Community Development (Ministère du Développement Communautaire), the General Delegation for Social Protection and National Solidarity (Délégation Générale pour la Protection Sociale et Solidarité Nationale - DGPSN), the Food Security Working Group, the NGOs Africare and World Vision, as well as private sector partner Orange Finance Mobile Senegal (OFMS) which is WFP's main financial service provider in Senegal.

WFP's targeting methodology was elaborated in collaboration with the SECNSA and DGPSN based on Senegal's Unique National Registry (Registre National Unique - RNU). To further enhance the targeting approach, the beneficiary lists were verified along with the targeted communities to ensure that the pre-selected beneficiaries were indeed the most food insecure.

According to post-distribution monitoring findings, **the use of cash-based transfers over in-kind assistance was highly appreciated by beneficiaries due to the flexibility of this modality**. WFP's assistance was mainly used to purchase food (63 percent of the assistance), but beneficiaries also utilized the assistance to cover non-food expenditures, including health (15 percent), education (5 percent), hygiene (4 percent), and water bills (2 percent). The three-months assistance proved to be essential for households in the context of rising hardships such as the COVID-19 pandemic and the price increase affecting basic food commodities. Compared to their pre-assistance situation, beneficiary households resorted to fewer negative coping strategies after WFP's assistance. Compared to 2020, the percentage of WFP-assisted households with an acceptable food consumption score increased from 59 to 74 percent.

Through its cash-based assistance, WFP aimed to enhance vulnerable households' financial inclusion. Notably, over 61 percent of households that previously did not have an electronic money account were able to open one after WFP's assistance, especially in the departments of Matam and Podor where mobile network coverage is better.

Under **activity 8** (prevent malnutrition), **WFP supported the Government in implementing the nutrition component of its 2021 National Response Plan** in the departments of Podor, Matam, Ranerou, Salemata and Saraya.

As part of its integrated food assistance approach (comprised of unconditional food assistance, nutrition support, and food assistance for assets activities), WFP provided specialized nutritious foods (SNF), nutritious local foods, and capacity strengthening. WFP supported the National Council for the Development of Nutrition (CNDN) by providing 548 metric tons of SNF for the prevention of malnutrition during the period of March-July 2021. This support covered the needs of over 16,200 pregnant and lactating women (PLWG) and 4,400 children aged 6-23 months. All targeted children

aged 6-23 months in Matam, Ranérou, Saraya and Salemata received a daily ration of SNF (100g/child/day) or CSB++ (200g/child/day) for 120 days.

Delays in the procurement process challenged the implementation of the activities. The COVID-19 health crisis strongly impacted supply chains for nutritional products. Consequently, WFP revised its distribution schedule to ensure that the products were available early enough to be consumed before their expiration dates. Initially planned to cover a 2-month period (June-July 2021) during the lean season, the activity started earlier covering the period of March-April 2021.

Funding constraints and procurement challenges (late reception of nutrition products) prevented WFP from reaching its annual beneficiary targets for 2021. As such, WFP's prevention of acute malnutrition programme only **reached only 8 percent of the planned 58,500 children in 2021** - the remaining part of the assistance will be distributed in 2022. However, the programme **successfully reached 160 percent of the originally planned number of pregnant and lactating women and girls** (16,200 reached while 10,000 planned).

With a Gender and Age Marker (GAM) score of 4, WFP well integrated gender and age considerations into its prevention of acute malnutrition programme. Beneficiaries were disaggregated by sex, age, and by specific needs (e.g. pregnancy) and integrated into programming. Going forward, WFP will aim to integrate considerations for women's decision-making power within their households, and improve its gender analysis to inform programming.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide specialized nutritious food to crisis affected households to prevent acute malnutrition	4

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



Support to the national COVID-19 response plan through the **joint UN procurement and logistics working group**



Continuous **assessment of partners' needs for common logistics services** in Senegal

Faced with the COVID-19 pandemic which worsened in Senegal in 2021, **WFP continued to offer its logistics expertise to the humanitarian community**. Implemented through activity 10 (provide supply chain services), strategic outcome 6 aims to ensure that humanitarian and development partners have access to common services throughout the year, while also strengthening WFP's role in supply chain management and procurement services in Senegal. Specifically, WFP provided technical assistance, logistical and procurement services, as well as coordination support to ensure that humanitarian partners were able to respond in a rapid and cost-efficient manner.

In support of the national COVID-19 response plan, **WFP facilitated the joint procurement and logistics working group** set up by the United Nations Country Team and the Operations Management Team. WFP provided its expertise for the continuity of COVID-19 services in Senegal. As part of these efforts, the 'SOS Doctors' (SOS Médecins in French) project was extended to provide health consultations (via the hotline, online and at home), while the contract with the Dakar's main hospital (Hôpital Principal Dakar) was renewed to provide care to serious COVID-19 cases. WFP actively participated in the working groups to identify which services were frequently requested by UN agencies.

In 2021, **WFP began preliminary assessments to explore partners' needs for temperature-sensitive logistics (TSL) services**, in particular for pharmaceutical products such as vaccines. These services could become a part of WFP's on-demand services portfolio in Senegal if request are made by the Government, or humanitarian and development partners.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide supply chain services to humanitarian and development partners	N/A

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

Senegal's National Strategy on Gender Equity and Equality (SNEEG 2) clearly defines the country's vision for gender equality until 2026. The Government allocated financial resources for the implementation of the strategy which had been developed by the Directorate of Gender Equity and Equality (DEEG), the National Observatory of Parity (ONP) and the 25 inter-ministerial units.

Through its gender-transformative programme (GTP) and the UN Interagency Taskforce (GTG), WFP has technically and financially contributed to the preparation of mid-term-review of the national gender strategy to enhance corrective measures against the discrimination among men, women, boys and girls.

Although progress has been made, serious challenges remain as gender inequality and discrimination persist, especially with regard to access to land. Indeed, 14 percent of women producers supported through WFP's 4R resilience programme (4R) do not own the land they cultivate, compared to only 9 percent of men producers. As regards access to agricultural equipment, 53 percent of men producers own a seed drill, compared to 42 percent of women producers. Regarding food insecurity, 13 percent of households headed by women were able to achieve food self-sufficiency, compared to 26 percent of households headed by men. In order to reduce these inequalities, WFP developed a gender action plan to mainstream gender in its various activities, organized sensitization sessions on gender and women's access to land (133 sensitization sessions reaching 21 percent of men producers); provided financial education to facilitate women producers' access to agricultural equipment through increased savings, and supported women heads of household through cash transfers.

WFP observed encouraging results in 2021. WFP's assistance improved women's financial inclusion and economic empowerment by increasing their capacity to make savings through community savings groups. Notably, their saving capacity increased from 37,600 USD in 2020 to 156,000 USD in 2021. Moreover, micro-businesses (15 cereal processing business groups) were established. Through the savings and loans component of the 4R project, over 9,700 loans were granted in 2021 to enable women to create individual or collective businesses in trade, food processing and catering. WFP supported women producers by providing them with better access to information on climate services and weather.

In 2021, WFP trained its partners on how to better mainstream gender in project design and implementation, including for community asset creation activities, with a view to better identifying women's specific interests and needs, and enhance women's participation and decision-making.

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

The security situation in Senegal remained stable in 2021, and no cases of aggression or armed attacks (including in the region of Casamance which experienced armed conflicts in the past) were reported with regard to WFP's beneficiaries. In general, no major risks were identified or observed that could have impacted the protection of the people assisted by WFP.

In 2021, WFP strengthened its community feedback mechanism (CFM) in Senegal. Feedback was received in French and national languages, mostly through WFP's toll-free hotline, and registered in a dedicated database. The improved CFM system allowed WFP to better track the feedback and complaints received, and follow up on responses to beneficiaries. Through regular field visits, WFP verified that solutions were systematically provided to the issues raised, including complaints on the beneficiary targeting criteria. Since the launch of the hotline in August 2021, WFP received 647 calls and 326 messages of which two thirds were complaints and one third was comprised of requests for information and 'thank you' messages. The most common subjects of complaints were related to WFP's beneficiary targeting criteria (callers requesting to be included in the assistance), delays in the transfer/distribution of assistance, the location of the transfer sites, and the process for withdrawing cash-based assistance. As of December 31, 82 percent of complaints received had been addressed, while the remaining will be processed early 2022.

As part of WFP's accountability to affected populations, a feasibility study of the cash-based transfer (CBT) modality was conducted in May 2021, including focus group discussions with communities, to understand their preferred assistance modalities and delivery mechanisms, and ensure that WFP takes into account the beneficiaries' needs and preferences. The results of the study clearly showed that the preferred assistance modality was cash-based transfers (direct cash or mobile money), due to the flexibility in terms of addressing the basic food and non-food needs of beneficiaries (e.g. schooling, health, hygiene). In view of beneficiaries' preference for CBT assistance over in-kind, WFP is exploring opportunities to continue and expand the use of this modality in Senegal.

In 2021, more than 80 percent of WFP's beneficiaries considered that the conditions at WFP distribution sites were dignified. However, some beneficiaries believed that the waiting time during distributions was too long, or that WFP distribution sites were too far from their homes. No issues were raised by beneficiaries as regards the physical access to WFP implementation sites, and no security concerns were reported. WFP made efforts to ensure the proximity of the various activity sites to the assisted communities, notably by setting up mobile processing points for cash transfers. Whenever possible, WFP organized transfer days by groups of beneficiaries to avoid congestion at the transfer sites.

WFP aimed to ensure that beneficiaries and communities were well informed of the targeting criteria, their eligibility to assistance and the duration and timing of the assistance. This information was delivered through field sensitization sessions (including through community planning exercises), radio broadcasts, and direct discussions with communities. However, post-distribution monitoring surveys conducted in 2021 revealed that, on average, only 32 percent of beneficiaries reported being informed about WFP's assistance (i.e. who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance). Although, this rate has slightly improved compared to 2020, the WFP will implement corrective measures, including information sessions in the payment centres, and information provision activities by cooperating partners.

With regard to the inclusion of marginalized groups, WFP implemented a project to assist people living with HIV in the Kolda region where HIV prevalence is the highest in Senegal. The project provided cash assistance to enable ART clients to attend medical appointments and complete their treatment. Furthermore, WFP conducted a survey to determine if beneficiaries of this programme wanted to be included in other WFP programmes, including the R4 (Rural Resilience Initiative) project, and how best to do avoid stigmatization while participating. The findings of the survey will inform programming in 2022.

WFP also integrated the concerns of persons with disabilities into its community asset creation activities to ensure their participation. For example, persons with disabilities were given the opportunity to designate a family member to do labour-intensive work on their behalf.

Going forward, WFP will further enhance its accountability to affected populations, including information provision and the processing of the feedback received. To respond more effectively to complaints from beneficiaries, one focal point

per programme unit (e.g. nutrition, resilience, school feeding, CBT) was designated to speed up responses to beneficiaries. In addition, a CFM report will be produced every month to allow WFP to monitor progress in the processing of feedback and complaints. WFP will also strengthen local complaints committees in intervention areas. In order to avoid inclusion and exclusion errors, the collaboration with Senegal's General Delegation for Social Protection and National Solidarity (Délégation Générale pour la Protection Sociale et Solidarité Nationale - DGPSN) was reactivated to ensure the regular updating of the Single National Registry which used by WFP to target beneficiaries.

Environment

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

About 34 percent of Senegal's territory is affected by land degradation and in the majority of cases soil degradation is caused by water erosion. Climate variability, particularly in precipitation, is strongly correlated with crop yields. About 50 percent of the variation in the total production of groundnut, millet, sorghum, rice, and maize are explained by inter-annual rainfall variability. The other 50 percent of the variation in yield are correlated with climatic and non-climatic variables, such as differences in farm inputs, irrigation techniques, and agricultural management techniques. Senegal's National Adaptation Plans (PNA) include sectoral plans to facilitate the integration of climate vulnerability in key sectors such as agriculture, infrastructure, water resources, fishing and flood management.

Through its food assistance for assets (FFA) activities, WFP supports mitigation and adaptation by increasing vulnerable household's resilience to climate-related risks and environmental degradation through better risk management and water and soil conservation. In 2021, WFP supported the development of community assets through various activities including land rehabilitation and reforestation. To water land and vegetable gardens in Kolda, sustainable energy was used by setting up solar pumps. Furthermore, natural compost was preferred over chemical fertilizers. Representing an important example of climate change mitigation, WFP's reforestation activities allowed the renewal of ecosystems and the development of agroforestry. Over 9,000 plantations were implemented in 2021, consisting mainly of fruit trees (cashew trees), shade trees, village woods and seedlings to reclaim saline lands. This will restore and preserve soils, increase yields and ensure food supplies for rural households. Through soil and water conservation as well as soil protection and restoration activities, over 3,140 hectares of land in valleys and plains were protected. WFP's environmental benefits indicator (EBI) revealed that the majority of assisted communities derived environmental benefits from the assets created or rehabilitated as part of WFP's FFA programme.

To further support climate change mitigation in Senegal, WFP supported the scale-up of a national micro-insurance programme by facilitating the subscription of 15,000 farmers to a weather-based index insurance scheme. This insurance represents a vital tool to protect vulnerable farmers against the risk of drought.

WFP implemented an environmental and social safeguards plan to ensure that its programmes did not cause unintended damage to the environment and people. In 2021, in order to build the knowledge and capacity of partners and beneficiaries on climate adaptation and environmental safeguards, WFP Senegal enhanced its own internal environmental risk screening capacities, and provided training on the same topic to implementing partners under WFP's resilience building project funded by the Green Climate Fund. WFP's asset creation activities were screened to ensure that they are all listed in the 'low environmental impact' category according to Green Climate Fund classification [1].

Data Notes

Context and Operations

[1] <https://www.banquemondiale.org/fr/country/senegal/overview#1>

[2] http://www.ansd.sn/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=608:2020-05-14-10-04-38&catid=56:depeches&Itemid=264

[3] GHI website: <https://www.globalhungerindex.org/senegal.html>

[4] WHO threshold. The regions of Saint-Louis, Tambacounda, Louga and Matam are the most affected, with a prevalence of 10.8% of GAM (ENSAR 2019).

[5] <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.PRM.CMPT.ZS?locations=SN>

[6] <http://www.directiongenre.com/docs/SNEEG%202.pdf>

[7] According to a 2016 UNICEF report, nearly one in three girls there are married before they turn 18, 9% before the age of 15. In Senegal, where early pregnancy is the leading cause of infant and maternal mortality, 26.4% of underage girls have already borne a child.

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

[9] In 2021, WFP supported 3314 activity sites in 2441 villages, meaning 1.36 activities per village (and a maximum of 4 activities per village)

[10] The Cadre Harmonisé is a tool used in the Sahel and West Africa for the identification and analysis of risk areas and food and nutritionally insecure populations.

[11] 88% of all activity sites in 2021 had been assisted through CBT.

[12] Senegal has a National Social Protection Strategy (SNPS) covering the period 2015-2035. Most social assistance programs are funded by external partners (school meals, cash transfer to vulnerable groups, etc.), although the government's contribution has increased in recent years. The National Family Security Grant Program (PNBSF) covers 400,000 vulnerable families. Note that improving the health system and strengthening social protection were two key pillars of the government's response to COVID-19.

CSP Financial Overview

[1] The GCMF is a strategic financing mechanism through which WFP purchases food commodities in advance of the confirmation of contributions, with the objective to reduce food delivery lead-time; shorten emergency response time; purchase food when market conditions are more favourable; and support local and regional procurement where and when possible.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] Global Nutrition Report - Country Nutrition Profiles - Senegal: <https://globalnutritionreport.org/resources/nutrition-profiles/africa/western-africa/senegal/>

[2] WHO, wasting: 10-15% = high; stunting: 10-20% = medium

[3] In 2020, due to the COVID-19 pandemic restrictions (lockdowns, curfews, suspension of nutrition services), MAM indicators were not collected.

Note on indicators:

Attendance rate indicator: data were not collected (database under development).

Gender-disaggregated baseline and 2019 follow-up values are not available to be able to inform the minimum acceptable diet indicator. Available data have not been disaggregated during data collection.

2020 follow-up values for retention and drop-out rate indicators were not collected in 2020 (database under development).

The gender-disaggregated data for the enrolment rate indicator is not available.

2020 and 2019 follow-up values for MAM outcome indicators not available (activity duration - 1 month - did not allow data calculation).

Strategic outcome 03

[1] The 'G5 Sahel' countries are Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania and Niger.

[2] Réseau des universités du Sahel pour la résilience (REUNIR)

[3] The average household size in Senegal is 8.6 people. As such, the total estimated number of direct/indirect beneficiaries under SO3 FFA activities is 129, 573.

[4] Pula Advisors is an agricultural insurance and technology company that designs and delivers innovative agricultural insurance and digital products to help smallholder farmers endure yield risks, improve their farming practices, and bolster their incomes over time.

[5] Inclusive Guarantee is a micro-insurance broker with operations in Senegal, Mali, Burkina Faso and Cote d'Ivoire.

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

Strategic outcome 05

[1] In addition to CBT assistance, WFP also planned to provide unconditional in-kind assistance to 98,200 people. However, at the time of implementation, the Government's restrictive measures (e.g. lockdown) were already lifted and markets well supplied which made the food modality unnecessary. This explains the lack of food transfer beneficiaries in the output table.

Strategic outcome 06

No procurement service was delivered yet through this platform as at end 2021.

Annex

Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. This exercise is based on WFP's understanding of the local context, partnerships and activities; the resulting adjusted totals are recorded in COMET. The process of calculating these adjusted totals follows the rules established during the activity planning stage, these rules can be amended to reflect new information that emerges once implementation begins.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:


- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.


Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

For the 2021 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; the WHO 15 percent global disability prevalence average, head counts in single activities, or disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs). As standardised guidance was not available in WFP prior to 2020, these methods have varied 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 is building on continued efforts to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

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	%			7.5	2020	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	47,298	45,442	92,740	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	113,382	108,931	222,313	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting			8.1	2019	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	36,478	18,307	54,785	
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	66,084	63,489	129,573	

 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		2		

Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget	%	6	2020	Dollar value of resources mobilized (by WFP) to increase government or national stakeholder access to financial resources to achieve the SDGs	US\$	27,929,000
Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	US\$	154,060,000	2019	Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation)	US\$	709,296

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	337,129	236,169	70%
	female	366,394	271,349	74%
	total	703,523	507,518	72%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	65,913	19,760	30%
	female	60,876	21,834	36%
	total	126,789	41,594	33%
24-59 months	male	31,866	15,555	49%
	female	34,155	17,240	50%
	total	66,021	32,795	50%
5-11 years	male	101,659	127,714	126%
	female	107,742	141,122	131%
	total	209,401	268,836	128%
12-17 years	male	38,939	16,818	43%
	female	42,460	17,464	41%
	total	81,399	34,282	42%
18-59 years	male	81,354	45,319	56%
	female	104,177	62,818	60%
	total	185,531	108,137	58%
60+ years	male	17,398	11,003	63%
	female	16,984	10,871	64%
	total	34,382	21,874	64%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	703,523	507,518	72%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	216,000	129,573	59%
Climate change adaptation and risk management	24,000	15,000	62%
Prevention of Malnutrition	123,500	41,414	33%
School-Based Programmes	128,000	234,564	183%
Treatment of Malnutrition	37,000	13,371	36%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	198,248	92,813	46%

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	0	0	0%
Canned Fish	0	0	0%
Corn Soya Blend	0	0	0%
Iodised Salt	0	0	0%
Rice	0	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	0	0	0%
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 05			
Beans	177	0	0%
Corn Soya Blend	793	499	63%
Iodised Salt	15	0	0%
Rice	1,032	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	111	49	44%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	84	0	0%
Canned Fish	136	0	0%
Corn Soya Blend	1,611	343	21%
Iodised Salt	21	0	0%
LNS	0	91	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	166	0	0%
Rice	315	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	109	0	0%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Cash	0	681,294	-

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Value Voucher	1,824,000	1,763,776	97%
Food systems are sustainable			
Cash	439,200	1,676,747	382%
Value voucher transfer for services	0	171,796	-
Value Voucher	1,749,600	0	0%
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	2,913,000	2,452,354	84%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Outcome Results								
Activity 01: Provide seasonal food/CBT assistance and complement Government's social transfers to food insecure Senegalese populations								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Vulnerable households - Location: Senegal - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	Overall	98.7	>98.7	≥98.7	42	98.7		WFP survey
Target Group: Vulnerable households - Location: Senegal - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	10	<5	<10	12	9	10	WFP survey
	Male	8	<5	<8	12.24	8	11	WFP survey
	Overall	9	<5	<9	12.17	9	10	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	86.3	>86.3	>86.3	74.1	57.1	68.8	WFP survey
	Male	88.6	>88.6	>88.6	73.3	59.4	75.6	WFP survey
	Overall	87.5	>87.5	>87.5	73.5	58.5	73.1	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	13.2	<13.2	<13.2	20.2	32.3	19.8	WFP survey
	Male	9.2	<9.2	<9.2	20.9	25.2	16.7	WFP survey
	Overall	11.1	<11.1	<11.1	20.7	28	17.8	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0.5	<0.5	<0.5	5.6	10.6	11.5	WFP survey
	Male	2.1	<2.1	<2.1	5.8	15.4	7.7	WFP survey
	Overall	1.4	<1.4	<1.4	5.8	13.5	9.1	WFP survey
Food Expenditure Share	Female	74.46	<50	<62.5	71.4	75.8	62.5	WFP survey
	Male	72.84	<50	<63.7	67.5	58.6	63.7	WFP survey
	Overall	73.62	<50	<63.25	68.7	65.3	63.25	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	2.8	>2.8	≥2.8	34	27.6	25	WFP survey
	Male	2.6	>2.6	≥2.6	41.1	34.7	23.2	WFP survey
	Overall	2.7	>2.7	≥2.7	39	31.9	23.9	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	45.3	<45.3	≤45.3	35.5	25.3	9.4	WFP survey
	Male	38.9	<38.9	≤38.9	20.5	19.6	11.3	WFP survey
	Overall	42	<42	≤42	24.9	21.8	10.6	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	30.3	<30.3	≤30.3	15	12.9	30.2	WFP survey
	Male	34.4	<34.4	≤34.4	13.1	17.2	26.8	WFP survey
	Overall	32.4	<32.4	≤32.4	13.6	15.5	28	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	21.5	<21.5	≤21.5	15.6	34.1	35.4	WFP survey
	Male	24.2	<24.2	≤24.2	25.3	28.5	38.7	WFP survey
	Overall	22.9	<22.9	≤22.9	22.4	30.7	37.5	WFP survey

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					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						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	ART clients	HIV/TB Mitigation & Safety; Nets	Female	0	63	
			Male	0	10	
			Total	0	73	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	9,200	10,707	
			Male	10,800	10,045	
			Total	20,000	20,752	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female	9,200	0	
			Male	10,800	0	
			Total	20,000	0	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	15,300	7,226	
			Male	14,700	6,145	
			Total	30,000	13,371	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	15,000	0	
			Total	15,000	0	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	7,000	0	
			Total	7,000	0	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	1,609	434	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	0	5,995	
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)						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	65,280	123,668	
			Male	62,720	110,896	
			Total	128,000	234,564	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	65,280	0	
			Male	62,720	0	
			Total	128,000	0	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	834	0	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	1,824,000	2,439,076	

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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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				
Prevention of acute malnutrition				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	645	400
A.8: Number of rations provided	A.8.1: Number of rations provided	ration	6,300,000	2,490,240
Prevention of stunting				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	74	0
A.8: Number of rations provided	A.8.1: Number of rations provided	ration	3,600,000	0
A: Targeted children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G receive adequate and timely specialized nutritious food to treat moderate acute malnutrition (MAM)				
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	645	392
A.8: Number of rations provided	A.8.1: Number of rations provided	ration	2,220,000	851,880
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				
Prevention of acute malnutrition				
B.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	Mt	67.5	67.5
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	Mt	900	95.5
Prevention of stunting				
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	Mt	360	0
B: Targeted children aged 6-59 months and PLW/Gs receive adequate and timely specialized nutritious food to treat moderate acute malnutrition (MAM)				
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
B.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	Mt	10.5	0
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	Mt	270.6	271
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				
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	6,000	2,229
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	30,000	11,142
Activity 04: Support Government's efforts to fight micronutrient deficiencies and enhance the availability of diversified, safe and healthy food				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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				
HIV/TB Care&treatment;				

C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	40	12
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	0	1
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	100	60
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	5	4
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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Children attending pre- and primary school (Tier 1) receive nutritious home-grown school meals in order to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during the school year and promote school enrolment and attendance				
School feeding (on-site)				
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.16: Quantity of fuel efficiency stoves distributed	non-food item	8	8
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.19: Quantity of kitchen utensils distributed (plates, spoons, cooking pots etc.)	non-food item	100	232,395
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.22: Quantity of tablets/phones distributed	non-food item	15	0
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.3: Number of buckets (20 litres) distributed	non-food item	1,900	1,972
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.44: Number of hygiene kits distributed	Number	15,000	15,180
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.7: Number of institution stoves distributed	non-food item	100	8
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.16: Number of model schools with upgraded equipment and infrastructure	school	5	6
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted schools with improved fuel or energy-efficient stoves	school	94	103
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.20: Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	800	1,261
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.24: Number of schools supported through home-grown school feeding model	school	1,200	1,261
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.27: Number of villages assisted	village	640	1,209
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.32: Number of WFP-assisted schools that have school gardens for learning or complementary food input	school	172	420
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.37: Number of assisted schools that procure fresh food items	school	515	1,261
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.9: Number of fuel or energy-efficient stoves distributed in WFP-assisted schools	stove	206	206

A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.MGD1.4.4: Number of Parent-Teacher Associations (PTAs) or similar "school" governance structures supported	structure	1,250	1,261
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.MGD2.2.1: Number of individuals (female) trained in safe food preparation and storage	individual	200	209
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.MGD2.2: Number of individuals (male) trained in safe food preparation and storage	individual	200	216
A.7: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	A.7.1: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	retailer	512	684
A.8: Number of rations provided	A.8.1: Number of rations provided	ration	17,408,000	17,006,800
B: Children attending pre- and primary school (Tier 1) receive nutritious home-grown school meals in order to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during the school year and promote school enrolment and attendance				
School feeding (on-site)				
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	Mt	245.76	0
C: Food-insecure people benefit from enhanced national, local government and community capacity to implement home-grown school feeding and nutrition programmes				
School feeding (on-site)				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	23	23
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	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.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	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.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	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.8*.1: USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	US\$	100,000	41,500
N*: Children attending pre- and primary school (Tier 1) receive nutritious home-grown school meals in order to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during the school year and promote school enrolment and attendance				
School feeding (on-site)				
N*.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N*.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	%	75	81
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*.2.1: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	Days	7	7
N*.5: Number of schools with infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed	N*.5.1: Number of school gardens established	garden	6	6

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								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Children 6-23 months - Location: Senegal - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female		>70	≥50	10.24	23.76		WFP survey
	Male		>70	≥50	10.24	23.74		WFP survey
	Overall	20.1	>70	≥50	10.24	23.75	19.39	WFP survey
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Overall	0	>70	>70	74.27	10	7	Secondary data
Target Group: Children 6-59 months - Location: Senegal - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
MAM Treatment Default rate	Female	0	<15	<15	1.8			Secondary data
	Male	0	<15	<15	1.2			Secondary data
	Overall	0	<15	<15	1.6		4.78	Secondary data
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0		0	Secondary data
	Male	0	<3	<3	0		0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0		0.03	Secondary data
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Female	0	<15	<15	5.8			Secondary data
	Male	0	<15	<15	5.5			Secondary data
	Overall	0	<15	<15	5.7		0.35	Secondary data
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	0	>75	>75	91.6		0	Secondary data
	Male	0	>75	>75	92.6		0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	>75	>75	92		94.85	Secondary data
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Overall	0	>50	>70	40	50	97	Secondary data
Target Group: Nutrition trainers - Location: Senegal - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
Proportion of trainers who retain key nutrition skills	Overall	0	>90	>80			70	Secondary data
Target Group: Pregnant and Lactating Women - Location: Senegal - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	37.4	>70	≥50	61.3	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)								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Primary school children - Location: Senegal - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
Gender ratio	Overall	1.1	<1	<1.1	0.9	0.95		Secondary data
Target Group: Primary school students - Location: Senegal - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								

Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Drop-out rate	Female	3.8	≤3.8	≤3.8	0.47		Secondary data
	Male	4.7	≤4.7	≤4.7	0.35		Secondary data
	Overall	4.2	≤4.2	≤4.2	0.41		Secondary data
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Retention rate	Female	96.2	≥96.2	≥96.2	99.53		Secondary data
	Male	95.3	≥95.3	≥95.3	99.65		Secondary data
	Overall	95.8	≥95.8	≥95.8	99.59		Secondary data
Target Group: Primary school students - Location: Senegal - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: School feeding (take-home rations)							
Enrolment rate	Female	88	>88	≥88		88	Secondary data
	Male	77	>77	≥77		77	Secondary data
	Overall	82	>82	≥82	85.9	82	Secondary data

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					Resilience Building	
Output Results						
Activity 05: Provide livelihood and climate adaptation support to targeted groups through an integrated risk management approach, and linkages to market opportunities						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Activity supporters	Micro / Meso	Female	0	6,100	
		Insurance	Male	0	8,900	
		Climate Actions	Total	0	15,000	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female	12,240	0	
			Male	11,760	0	
			Total	24,000	0	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	110,160	66,084	
			Male	105,840	63,489	
			Total	216,000	129,573	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	2,188,800	1,676,747	

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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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				
Food assistance for asset				
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.13: Quantity of agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizer) distributed	non-food item	47,000	83,900
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.16: Number of model schools with upgraded equipment and infrastructure	school	5	6
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.27: Number of villages assisted	village	110	283
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.9: Number of fuel or energy-efficient stoves distributed in WFP-assisted schools	stove	250	206
A.8: Number of rations provided	A.8.1: Number of rations provided	ration	6,480,000	4,664,628
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				
Food assistance for asset				
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.107: Volume (m3) of compost produced/prepared	m3	100	50
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.110: Linear meters (m) of flood protection dikes constructed	meter	10,000	9,480
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.138: Number of fish fingerlings distributed	Number	20,000	22,000
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.13: Hectares (ha) of community woodlots/forest planted, maintained or protected	Ha	10	0
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.152: Linear meters (m) of flood protection dikes rehabilitated	meter	15,000	18,080
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.22: Hectares (ha) of gardens created	Ha	60	28
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.43: Linear meters (m) of soil/stones bunds or small dikes rehabilitated	meter	54,000	54,265
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.44: Linear meters (m) of soil/stones bunds or small dikes created	meter	13,000	59,266
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.55: Number of community gardens established	garden	33	34
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.8: Hectares (ha) of land under crops	Ha	1,500	4,716
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.92: Number of school gardens established	Number	7	1
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.98: Number of tree seedlings produced/provided	Number	55,000	15,700

D.2*: Number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services	D.2*.10: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Cooking)	Number	20,000	15,833
D.2*: Number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services	D.2*.11: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Communication and lighting)	Number	200	3,000
D.2*: Number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services	D.2*.12: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Productive uses)	Number	2,000	600
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				
Climate adaptation and risk management activities				
G.10: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities	G.10.1: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities	individual	216,000	129,000
G.1: Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.1.10: Total number of people covered by micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	individual	80,000	135,000
G.2*: Total USD value of premiums paid under risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.2*.2: Total USD value of premiums paid under micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	US\$	250,000	206,327
G.3: Total sum insured through risk management interventions	G.3.3: Total sum insured through micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	US\$	2,000,000	3,229,312
G.4*: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.4*.1: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Female)	individual	19,200	15,955
G.4*: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.4*.2: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Male)	individual	4,800	2,364
G.5*: Amount of loans accessed by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.5*.1: Amount of loans accessed by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	US\$	240,000	166,709
G.6*: Amount of savings made by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.6*.1: Amount of savings made by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	US\$	480,000	226,049
G.8*: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8*.3: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through mobile phones and/or SMS services	Number	12,000	4,035
G.8*: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8*.4: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through face-to-face communication channels	Number	8,000	7,500
G.8*: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8*.5: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through Radio Programmes	Number	12,000	824,536

Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: 4R vulnerable households - Location: Senegal - Modality: Cash, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	9	<5	<9	11.82	14.94	17	WFP survey
	Male	7	<5	<7	11.39	14.94	12	WFP survey
	Overall	7	<5	<7	11.48	14.94	13	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	29.8	>50	>29.8	55.8	45.47	46	WFP survey
	Male	39	>50	>39	62.2	45.47	49.5	WFP survey
	Overall	37.6	>50	>37.6	61	45.47	48.9	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	45.2	>35	<45.2	32.6	29.14	29.3	WFP survey
	Male	44.8	>35	<44.8	30.6	29.14	23	WFP survey
	Overall	44.8	>35	<44.8	31	29.14	24.1	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	25	<15	<25	11.6	25.39	24.7	WFP survey
	Male	16.2	<15	<16.2	7.2	25.39	27.5	WFP survey
	Overall	17.6	<15	<17.6	8	25.39	27	WFP survey
Food expenditure share	Female	73.39	<50	<73.39	59.5	53.95	85.53	WFP survey
	Male	63.54	<50	<63.54	52.8	53.95	83.29	WFP survey
	Overall	65.08	<50	<65.08	54.1	53.95	83.85	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	46.8	>50	>46.8	27.2	26.05	27.3	WFP survey
	Male	49.3	>50	>49.3	26.5	26.05	34.9	WFP survey
	Overall	48.9	>50	>48.9	26.7	26.05	33.6	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	9.7	<3	<9.7	28.1	9.2	16	WFP survey
	Male	6.5	<3	<6.5	23.4	9.2	12.5	WFP survey
	Overall	7	<3	<7	24.3	9.2	13.1	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	7.3	<2	<7.3	11.6	22.75	19.3	WFP survey
	Male	6.7	<2	<6.7	13.8	22.75	13.2	WFP survey
	Overall	6.8	<2	<6.8	13.3	22.75	14.2	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	36.3	<35	<36.3	33.1	42	37.3	WFP survey
	Male	37.5	<35	<37.5	36.3	42	39.5	WFP survey
	Overall	37.3	<35	<37.3	35.7	42	39.1	WFP survey
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	79.13	>85	>79.13	76.88	72	75	WFP survey
USD value of funds raised with a climate risk reduction objective (new)	Overall	0	≥10,000,000	≥5,000,000	9,000,000	2,500,000		Secondary data
Target Group: 4R/FFA vulnerable households - Location: Senegal - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	Overall	98.7	>98.7	≥98.7	42	98.7		WFP survey
Target Group: 4R/FFA vulnerable households - Location: Senegal - Modality: Cash, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	12.7	>12.7	>12.7	7.5	7		WFP survey
	Male	9.5	>9.5	>9.5	7.8	7		WFP survey
	Overall	10	>10	>10	7.8	7		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	54	>54	>54	50.4	55		WFP survey
	Male	57.6	>57.6	>57.6	52.2	55		WFP survey
	Overall	57	>57	>57	51.9	55		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	46	>46	≥46	60.6	41.3		WFP survey
	Male	51.2	>51.2	≥51.2	68.4	41.3		WFP survey
	Overall	50.3	>50.4	≥50.4	66.8	41.3		WFP survey

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	27.3	<27.3	<27.3	18.5	37		WFP survey
	Male	30.7	<30.7	<30.7	17	37		WFP survey
	Overall	30.1	<30.1	<30.1	17.3	37		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	9.3	<9.3	<9.3	1.5	12.3		WFP survey
	Male	9.2	<9.2	<9.2	0.5	12.3		WFP survey
	Overall	9.2	<9.2	<9.2	0.7	12.3		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	10	<10	<10	7.2	7		WFP survey
	Male	12.9	<12.9	<12.9	8.2	7		WFP survey
	Overall	12.4	<12.4	<12.4	8	7		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	60	>60	≥60	74	56		WFP survey
	Male	59.9	>59.8	≥59.8	75.2	56		WFP survey
	Overall	59.9	>59.9	≥59.9	75	56		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	44.7	>44.7	≥44.7	37.9	46.4		WFP survey
	Male	39.6	>39.6	≥39.6	31.1	46.4		WFP survey
	Overall	40.4	>40.4	≥40.4	32.5	46.4		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	36	>36	>36	42.4	38		WFP survey
	Male	29.5	>29.5	>29.5	39.6	38		WFP survey
	Overall	30.5	>30.6	>30.6	40.2	38		WFP survey
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	60	>75	>65	73.21	83	76	WFP survey
Target Group: FFA vulnerable households - Location: Senegal - Modality: Cash, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	13	<10	<13	12	14.26	11	WFP survey
	Male	9.5	<10	<9.5	12.24	13.08	9.5	WFP survey
	Overall	11	<10	<11	12.17	13.61	10	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	59.7	>60	≥59.7	74.1	58.3	64.4	WFP survey
	Male	51.9	>60	≥51.9	73.3	60.1	73.8	WFP survey
	Overall	55	>60	≥55	73.5	59.3	70.5	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	31.3	<31	<31.3	20.2	29.6	24.1	WFP survey
	Male	37.7	<31	<37.7	20.9	25.4	16.8	WFP survey
	Overall	35.2	<31	<35.2	20.7	27.3	19.3	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	9	<9	<9	5.7	12.1	11.5	WFP survey
	Male	10.4	<9	<10.4	5.8	14.5	9.4	WFP survey
	Overall	9.8	<9	<9.8	5.8	13.4	10.1	WFP survey
Food expenditure share	Female	68.66	<50	<68.66	71.4	68	66.18	WFP survey
	Male	68.18	<50	<68.18	67.5	53.7	68.86	WFP survey
	Overall	68.37	<50	<68.37	68.7	60.1	67.94	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	16.4	>45	>16.4	34	32.7	22.7	WFP survey
	Male	24.7	>45	>24.7	41.1	33.5	26.4	WFP survey
	Overall	21.4	>45	>21.4	39	33.1	26.1	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	20.9	<20	<20.9	35.4	11.6	8.3	WFP survey
	Male	23.7	<20	<26.7	20.5	16.5	7.7	WFP survey
	Overall	22.6	<20	<22.6	24.9	14.3	7.9	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	32.3	<5	<23.7	15	22.1	30.9	WFP survey
	Male	16.9	<5	<16.9	13.1	23.4	22.3	WFP survey
	Overall	23	<5	<23	13.6	22.8	25.2	WFP survey

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	30.3	<30	<30.3	15.6	33.6	38.1	WFP survey
	Male	34.7	<30	<34.7	25.3	26.6	43.6	WFP survey
	Overall	33	<30	<33	22.5	29.8	41.7	WFP survey

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 indicator		Detailed indicator			Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
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.								
Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)		C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training			individual	50	42	
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.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed			unit	12	6	
C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)			Number	1	1	

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					Crisis Response
Output Results					
Activity 07: Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash transfers to crisis-affected beneficiaries					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	51,000	47,298
			Male	49,000	45,442
			Total	100,000	92,740
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	50,106	0
			Male	48,142	0
			Total	98,248	0
A.2: Food transfers			MT	1,488	0
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	2,760,000	2,452,354
Activity 08: Provide specialized nutritious food to crisis affected households to prevent acute malnutrition					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	4,600	0
			Male	5,400	0
			Total	10,000	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	22,310	2,324
			Male	26,190	2,117
			Total	48,500	4,441
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	10,000	16,221
			Total	10,000	16,221
A.2: Food transfers			MT	639	548
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	153,000	0

Output Results				
Activity 07: Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash transfers to crisis-affected beneficiaries				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: 7.1. Crisis-affected beneficiaries in targeted vulnerable regions receive nutritious food or cash transfers in order to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements				
General Distribution				
A.7: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	A.7.1: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	retailer	206	165
A.8: Number of rations provided	A.8.1: Number of rations provided	ration	17,842,320	8,088,120
Activity 08: Provide specialized nutritious food to crisis affected households to prevent acute malnutrition				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: 8.1 Targeted children aged 6-23 months and PLW/Gs in crisis affected households receive adequate and timely specialized nutritious food in order to prevent acute malnutrition				
Prevention of acute malnutrition				
A.8: Number of rations provided	A.8.1: Number of rations provided	ration	5,265,000	2,479,560
B: 8.1 Targeted children aged 6-23 months and PLW/Gs in crisis affected households receive adequate and timely specialized nutritious food in order to prevent acute malnutrition				
Prevention of acute malnutrition				
B.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	Mt	22.5	49
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	Mt	436.5	301

Outcome Results

Activity 07: Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash transfers to crisis-affected beneficiaries								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Vulnerable households - Location: Senegal - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	9	<9	≤9	12	9		WFP survey
	Male	8	<8	≤8	12.24	8		WFP survey
	Overall	9	<8	≤8	12.17	9		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	12.7	>12.7	>12.7	74.1	57.1		WFP survey
	Male	13	>13	>13	73.3	59.4		WFP survey
	Overall	12.8	>12.8	>12.8	73.5	58.5		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	29	<29	<29	20.2	32.3		WFP survey
	Male	25.6	<25.6	<25.6	20.9	25.2		WFP survey
	Overall	27.2	<27.2	<27.2	20.7	28		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	58.3	<58.3	<58.3	5.6	10.6		WFP survey
	Male	61.4	<61.4	<61.4	5.8	15.4		WFP survey
	Overall	60	<60	<60	5.8	13.5		WFP survey
Food Expenditure Share	Female	75.8	<75.8	<75.8	71.4	75.8		WFP survey
	Male	58.6	<58.6	<58.6	67.5	58.6		WFP survey
	Overall	65.3	<65.3	<65.3	68.7	65.3		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	4.7	>4.7	>4.7	34	27.6		WFP survey
	Male	5.3	>5.3	>5.3	41.1	34.7		WFP survey
	Overall	5	>5	>5	39	31.9		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	51.8	<51.8	<51.8	35.5	12.9		WFP survey
	Male	54	<54	<54	20.5	17.2		WFP survey
	Overall	52.9	<52.9	<52.9	24.9	15.5		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	18.8	<18.8	<18.8	15	25.3		WFP survey
	Male	13.9	<13.9	<13.9	13.1	19.6		WFP survey
	Overall	16.2	<16.2	<16.2	13.6	21.8		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	24.7	<24.7	<24.7	15.6	34.1		WFP survey
	Male	26.8	<26.8	<26.8	25.3	28.5		WFP survey
	Overall	25.9	<25.9	<25.9	22.4	30.7		WFP survey
Activity 08: Provide specialized nutritious food to crisis affected households to prevent acute malnutrition								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Children 6-23 months - Location: Senegal - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	23.8	>70	≥45	10.24	23.8		WFP survey
	Male	23.8	>70	≥45	10.24	23.8		WFP survey
	Overall	23.8	>70	≥45	10.24	23.8		WFP survey
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	0	>70	≥70				Secondary data
	Male	0	>70	≥70				Secondary data
	Overall	0	>70	≥70	74.27	10		Secondary data
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Overall	0		≥80	98	99		WFP survey
Target Group: Women 15-49 years old - Location: Senegal - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	67.7		≥67.7	61	67.7		WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 06: Humanitarian and development partners have access to common services throughout the year				- Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 10: Provide supply chain services to humanitarian and development partners					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H: Crisis affected populations (tier 2) targeted by humanitarian and development partners benefit from WFP Supply Chain services according to identified needs (cat. H), receiving timely and effective assistance					
Food Procurement Service					
H.15: Total tonnage of food procured	H.15.1: Total tonnage of food procured	metric ton	150	0	

Outcome Results								
Activity 10: Provide supply chain services to humanitarian and development partners								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: services users - Location: Senegal - Modality: - Subactivity: Service Delivery General								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	0	≥90	≥75	73			Secondary data

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Activity 01: Provide seasonal food/CBT assistance and complement Government's social transfers to food insecure Senegalese populations								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Vulnerable households - Location: Senegal - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	18.5	>50	≥50	39.1	32.49	45.8	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	50	<25	<25	40.6	34.3	30.3	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	31.5	<25	<25	20.3	33.21	23.9	WFP programme monitoring
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)								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Primary school students - Location: Senegal - Modality: - - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	46	>60	>46	46		40	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 03: Support beneficiaries through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes (including SBCC) to prevent and treat acute and chronic malnutrition								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Children 6-23 months - Location: Senegal - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	16	>50	≥16	5.8	24.91	17.5	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	7	<25	≥7	2.4	21.93	4.5	WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	77	<25	<77	91.8	53.16	78	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 07: Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash transfers to crisis-affected beneficiaries								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Vulnerable households - Location: Senegal - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	18.5	>50	≥50	39.1	32.49		WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	50	<25	<25	40.6	34.3		WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	31.5	<25	<25	20.3	33.21		WFP survey
Activity 08: Provide specialized nutritious food to crisis affected households to prevent acute malnutrition								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Children 6-23 months - Location: Senegal - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	16	≥16	≥16	5.8	24.91		WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	7	≥25	≥7	2.4	21.93		WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	77	<77	<77	91.8	53.16		WFP survey

Protection indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Activity 01: Provide seasonal food/CBT assistance and complement Government's social transfers to food insecure Senegalese populations								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Vulnerable households - Location: Senegal - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges -	Female	100	>90	=100	99.7	100	95.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	>90	=100	99.9	99.7	97.3	
	Overall	100	>90	=100	99.8	99.82	96.8	
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	99.7	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	99.8	99.7	100	
	Overall	100	=100	=100	99.8	99.82	100	
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	>90	=100	99.1	100	95.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	>90	=100	99.7	99.7	97.2	
	Overall	100	>90	=100	99.8	99.82	96.8	
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	100	=100	≤100	87.9	96.77	99.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	≤100	89.1	97.33	99.3	
	Overall	100	=100	≤100	88.8	97.11	99.2	
Activity 03: Support beneficiaries through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes (including SBCC) to prevent and treat acute and chronic malnutrition								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Children 6-23 months - Location: Senegal - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges -	Female		>90	=100	100	96.47	98	WFP survey
	Male		>90	=100	100	93.55	98.8	
	Overall		>90	=100	100	96.45	98.3	

Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100	99.21	100	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	programme
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	99.26	100	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	>90	=100	100	96	98	WFP
	Male	99	>90	=100	100	93	98.8	programme
	Overall	99	>90	=100	100	96	98.3	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	100	=100	≥90	89.5	98	100	WFP
	Male	100	=100	≥90	84	98	95.2	programme
	Overall	100	=100	≥90	86.2	98	96	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Vulnerable Households - Location: Senegal - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	99.7	100		WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	99.8	99.7		WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	99.8	99.82		WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	99.7	100		WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	99.9	99.7		WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	99.8	99.82		WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	87.9	96.77		WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	89.1	97.33		WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	88.8	97.11		WFP survey

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Children 6-23 months - Location: Senegal - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100	99.21		WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100		WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	99.26		WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100	96		WFP survey
	Male	99	=100	=100	100	93		WFP survey
	Overall	99	=100	=100	100	96		WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	89.5	98		WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	84	98		WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	86.2	98		WFP survey

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								
Activity 01: Provide seasonal food/CBT assistance and complement Government's social transfers to food insecure Senegalese populations								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Vulnerable Households - Location: Senegal - Modality: Cash - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Vulnerable households - Location: Senegal - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	23.4	>90	≥80	23.57	15.21	11.46	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12.4	>90	≥80	26.75	22.55	13.7	
	Overall	15	>90	≥80	25.8	19.68	12.87	
Activity 03: Support beneficiaries through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes (including SBCC) to prevent and treat acute and chronic malnutrition								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Children 6-23 months - Location: Senegal - Modality: Food - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children 6-23 months - Location: Senegal - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	9.5	>90	≥80	37.83	30.96	10.2	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5.7	>90	≥80	37.83	32.25	8.8	
	Overall	6.5	>90	≥80	37.83	31.04	9.6	
Activity 07: Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash transfers to crisis-affected beneficiaries								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Vulnerable Households - Location: Senegal - Modality: Cash - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Vulnerable Households - Location: Senegal - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								

Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	23.4	≥90	≥80	26.75	15.21		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12.4	≥90	≥80	23.57	22.55		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	15	≥90	≥80	25.8	19.68		WFP programme monitoring

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
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Target Group: Children 6-23 months - Location: Senegal - Modality: Food - Subactivity:

Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100		WFP programme monitoring
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Target Group: Children 6-23 months - Location: Senegal - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition

Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	9.5	≥90	≥80	37.83	30.96		WFP survey
	Male	5.7	≥90	≥80	37.83	32.25		WFP survey
	Overall	6.5	≥90	≥80	37.83	31.04		WFP survey

Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Activity 05: Provide livelihood and climate adaptation support to targeted groups through an integrated risk management approach, and linkages to market opportunities								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: all beneficiaries - Location: Senegal - Modality: Cash, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	>80	≥75	100	0		WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © Moussa Top, SE CNSA

Houleye Aliou is a young mother of two from Matam. During the lean season, she receives WFP emergency assistance in the form of cash transfers.

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

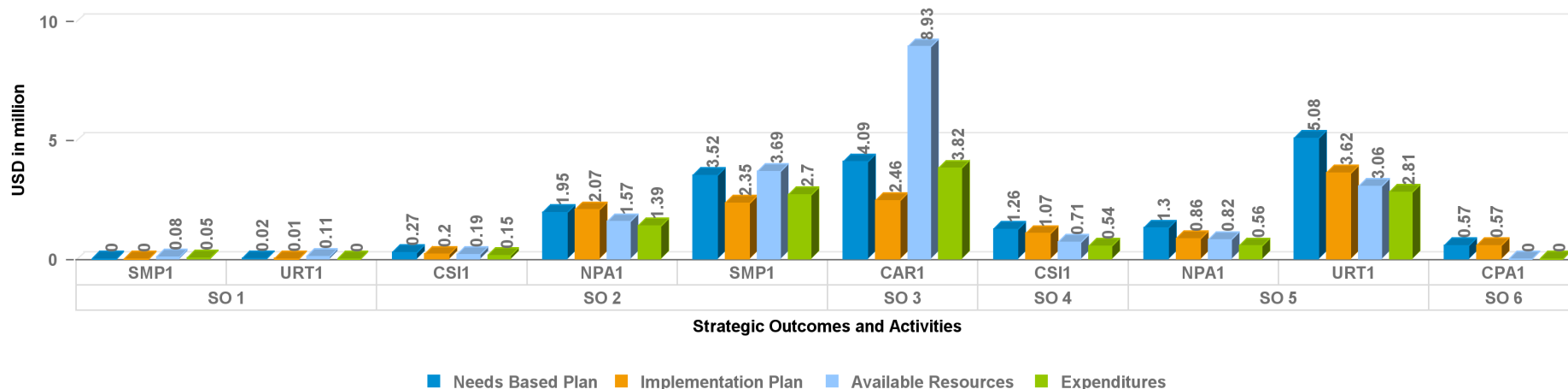
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Senegal Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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	1,302,051	856,066	816,887	555,020
		Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash transfers to crisis-affected beneficiaries	5,075,758	3,616,850	3,058,674	2,814,390
	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)	0	0	82,291	48,645
		Provide seasonal food/CBT assistance and complement Government's social transfers to food insecure Senegalese populations	16,654	9,995	109,938	0
	Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			6,394,463	4,482,911	4,067,789

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Senegal Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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	275,000	200,955	185,634	151,440
		Support beneficiaries through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes (including SBCC) to prevent and treat acute and chronic malnutrition	1,954,267	2,071,274	1,574,208	1,390,790
		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)	3,516,794	2,351,571	3,685,026	2,700,870
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			5,746,061	4,623,800	5,444,868	4,243,100
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	4,085,403	2,457,374	8,928,530	3,819,517
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			4,085,403	2,457,374	8,928,530	3,819,517

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Annual Country Report

Senegal Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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	1,255,106	1,071,163	709,296	544,711
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			1,255,106	1,071,163	709,296	544,711
8	Humanitarian and development partners have access to common services throughout the year	Provide supply chain services to humanitarian and development partners	568,040	568,040	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)			568,040	568,040	0	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	7,070,281	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	7,070,281	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			18,049,074	13,203,288	26,220,764	12,025,382
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,415,539	1,068,986	1,708,485	1,105,069
Total Direct Costs			19,464,612	14,272,273	27,929,249	13,130,451
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,225,381	887,786	1,228,043	1,228,043
Grand Total			20,689,994	15,160,059	29,157,292	14,358,494



Wanee Piyabongkarn
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

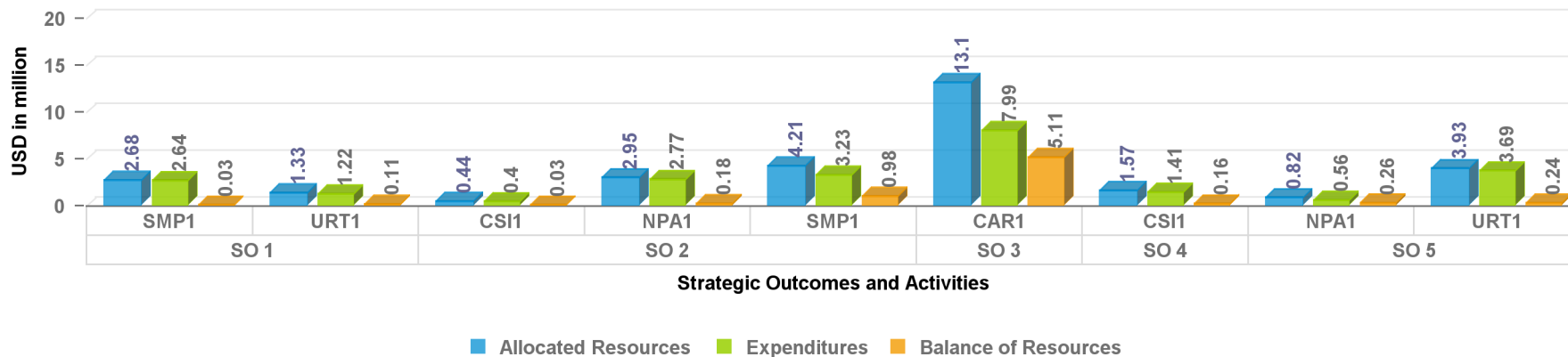
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Senegal Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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	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 2021 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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 general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash transfers to crisis-affected beneficiaries	14,867,155	2,274,734	1,655,773	3,930,507	3,686,224	244,284
		Provide specialized nutritious food to crisis affected households to prevent acute malnutrition	2,699,630	816,887	0	816,887	555,020	261,867
	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	2,677,246	0	2,677,246	2,643,600	33,646
		Provide seasonal food/CBT assistance and complement Government's social transfers to food insecure Senegalese populations	4,577,298	1,330,863	0	1,330,863	1,220,925	109,938
	Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			31,395,903	7,099,730	1,655,773	8,755,503	8,105,769

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Annual Country Report

Senegal Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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	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)	5,544,861	4,212,506	0	4,212,506	3,228,349	984,156
		Support beneficiaries through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes (including SBCC) to prevent and treat acute and chronic malnutrition	7,729,441	2,948,947	0	2,948,947	2,765,529	183,418
		Support Government's efforts to fight micronutrient deficiencies and enhance the availability of diversified, safe and healthy food	681,667	436,810	0	436,810	402,616	34,194
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			13,955,968	7,598,262	0	7,598,262	6,396,494	1,201,768

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Annual Country Report

Senegal Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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	10,464,878	13,102,472	0	13,102,472	7,993,458	5,109,014
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			10,464,878	13,102,472	0	13,102,472	7,993,458	5,109,014
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	4,719,855	1,573,039	0	1,573,039	1,408,455	164,585
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			4,719,855	1,573,039	0	1,573,039	1,408,455	164,585

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (FINC)

Annual Country Report

Senegal Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
8	Humanitarian and development partners have access to common services throughout the year	Provide supply chain services to humanitarian and development partners	767,560	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)			767,560	0	0	0	0	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	7,070,281	0	7,070,281	0	7,070,281
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	7,070,281	0	7,070,281	0	7,070,281
Total Direct Operational Cost			61,304,164	36,443,784	1,655,773	38,099,557	23,904,175	14,195,381
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			4,140,254	2,555,873	222,161	2,778,034	2,174,618	603,416
Total Direct Costs			65,444,418	38,999,657	1,877,934	40,877,591	26,078,793	14,798,798
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			4,200,322	1,874,360		1,874,360	1,874,360	0
Grand Total			69,644,740	40,874,017	1,877,934	42,751,951	27,953,153	14,798,798

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn
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