



World Food
Programme

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
LIVES

Senegal

Annual Country Report 2022

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2023

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Overview

In 2022, the progress made in fighting food insecurity and malnutrition in Senegal was significantly hampered by global inflation and stagflation trends, disruptions caused by the Ukraine crisis (staple food, fertilisers), the long-lasting effects of the Covid-19 pandemic, poor harvests resulting from climate change effects and political instability in West Africa. These factors compounded existing vulnerabilities, with the number of food-insecure people increasing by 80 percent during the 2022 lean season compared to 2021 (from 490,000 to 880,000, respectively), according to the Cadre Harmonisé analysis [1].

These challenges created increasing needs, leading WFP to reach over 895,000 people - 80 percent more than in 2021. WFP continued to support the local economy, injecting USD 5.3 million into local markets through cash-based transfers. To adjust its programming while supporting evidence-based decision-making, WFP jointly conducted with the National Food Security Council/ (SECNSA) a food security and nutrition assessment, which results informed the Cadre Harmonisé. WFP built its operations and direct assistance on a strong field presence, thanks to its three sub-offices based in Kolda (South), Kaolack (Center), and more recently in Matam (North).

As a key achievement in 2022, WFP strengthened its rural development portfolio, mobilising USD 10 million compared to USD 2.5 million in 2021. This marked a significant shift towards its Changing Lives agenda. Thus, about 53,000 tree seedlings were provided, 180,000 people benefited from assets and climate adaptation practices, and about 240,000 people benefited from WFP's food assistance for assets (FFA) initiative, which addresses immediate food needs through cash while promoting the building or rehabilitation of assets that will improve long-term food security and resilience.

As part of its support to the Government of Senegal that urged partners to step in and support the National Response Plan (PNR) to address emergency food needs during the 2022 lean season, WFP expanded its cash assistance, reaching 28,000 households (over 200,000 people) with acute food needs, a 120 percent increase compared to 2021.

However, due to a lack of funding, this assistance only covered 25 percent of the 2022 national needs. WFP complemented the government's large-scale two-month emergency cash assistance and targeted four departments identified in crisis by the Cadre Harmonisé analysis: Matam, Kanel, Ranérou, and Goudiry, where cash assistance and specialised nutritious food (SNF) were provided to prevent and treat moderate acute malnutrition respectively. About 80,000 beneficiaries were reached, including children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/G). WFP continued to incentivise children's education by providing daily school meals to 250,000 schoolchildren (54 percent girls) in 11 out of the 14 regions of Senegal. WFP's school feeding flagship programmes participated in creating a local circular economy, connecting producers, retailers and schools, and promoting local production to diversify schoolchildren's food baskets better.

Working towards the alleviation of climate change impacts on the most vulnerable communities, WFP supported communities in protecting, restoring, creating, and enhancing key assets and basic infrastructure in their livelihoods, using its 4R Rural Resilience 4R approach, which combines four risk management strategies: i) improved natural resource management through asset creation or improved agricultural practices (risk reduction), ii) microinsurance (risk transfer) and increased investment, iii) livelihoods diversification and iv) microcredit (prudent risk taking) and savings (risk reserves). As a result of WFP's assistance to facilitate access to micro-insurance solutions for smallholder farmers (SHF), over 41,500 SHF subscribed to index-based agriculture insurance, of which 4736 received a total of USD 78,751 compensation aftershocks.

WFP embarked on the fourth of its five-year country strategic plan (CSP) 2019-2023 and began to design its new CSP's pillars based on the past years' learnings. The independent office of evaluation (OEV) commissioned a CSP Evaluation (CSPE) covering all of WFP's activities in Senegal implemented from 2018 to 2022. The evaluation aimed to provide evidence and to learn about WFP performance for country-level strategic decisions, specifically for developing the next CSP 2023 - 2027 and to draw lessons and recommendations for the remaining CSP period. All key stakeholders (Government officials, donors, cooperating partners, civil and private society, and WFP) were involved in this evaluation. The final report is expected in 2023.

895,755

Total beneficiaries in 2022



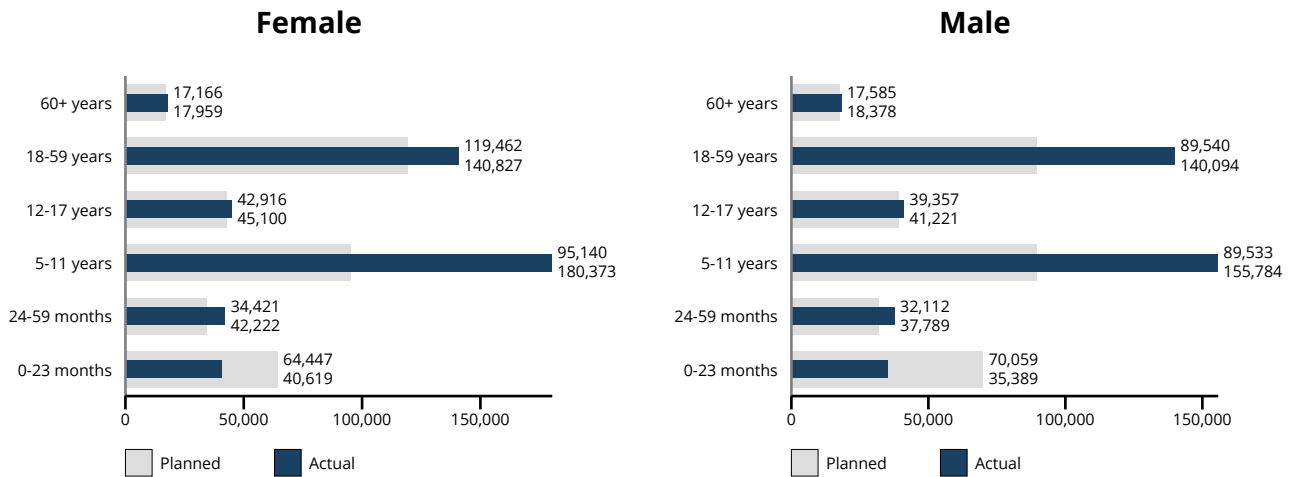
52% female



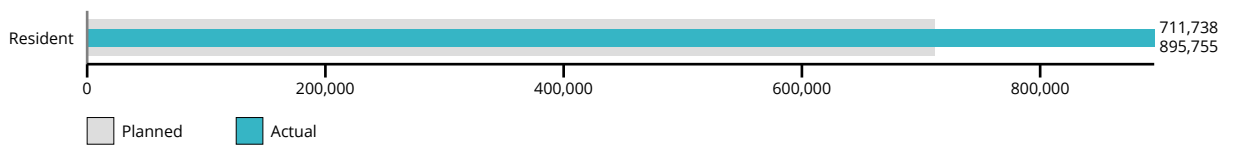
48% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 58,224 (51% Female, 49% Male)

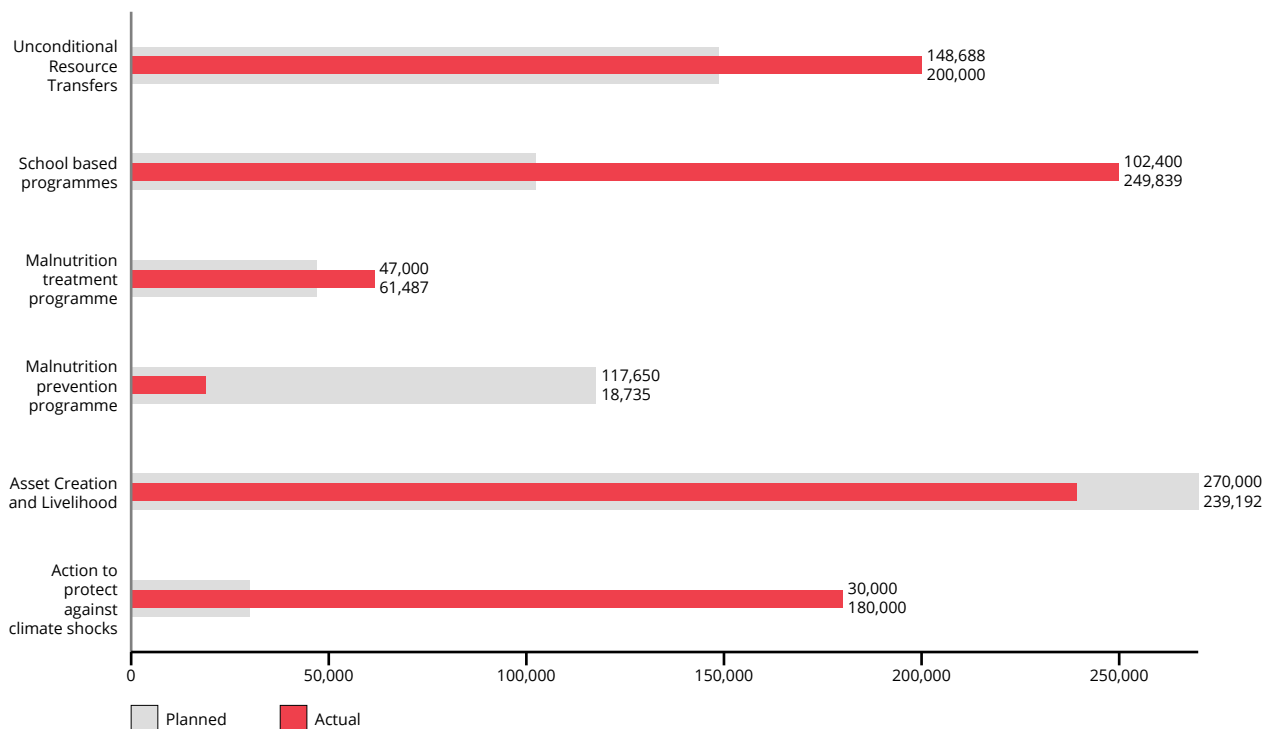
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



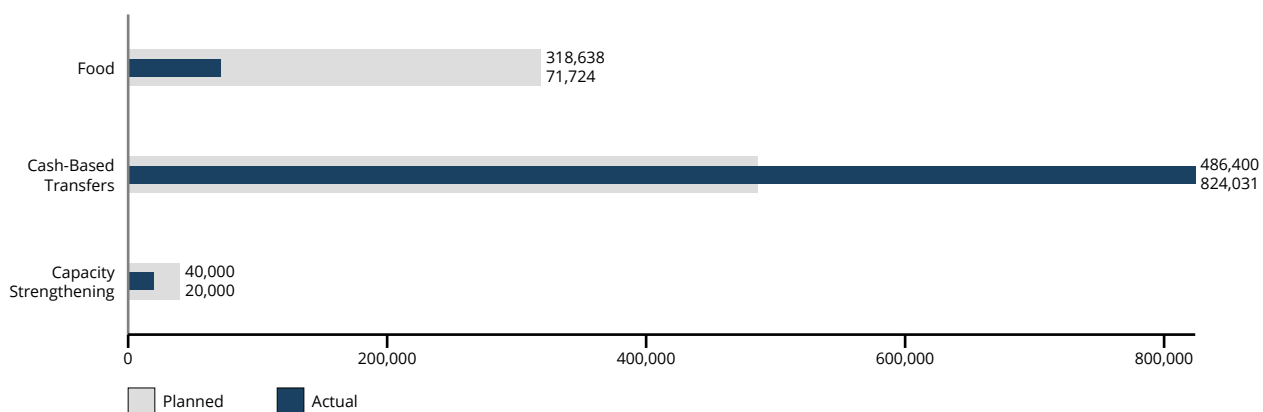
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



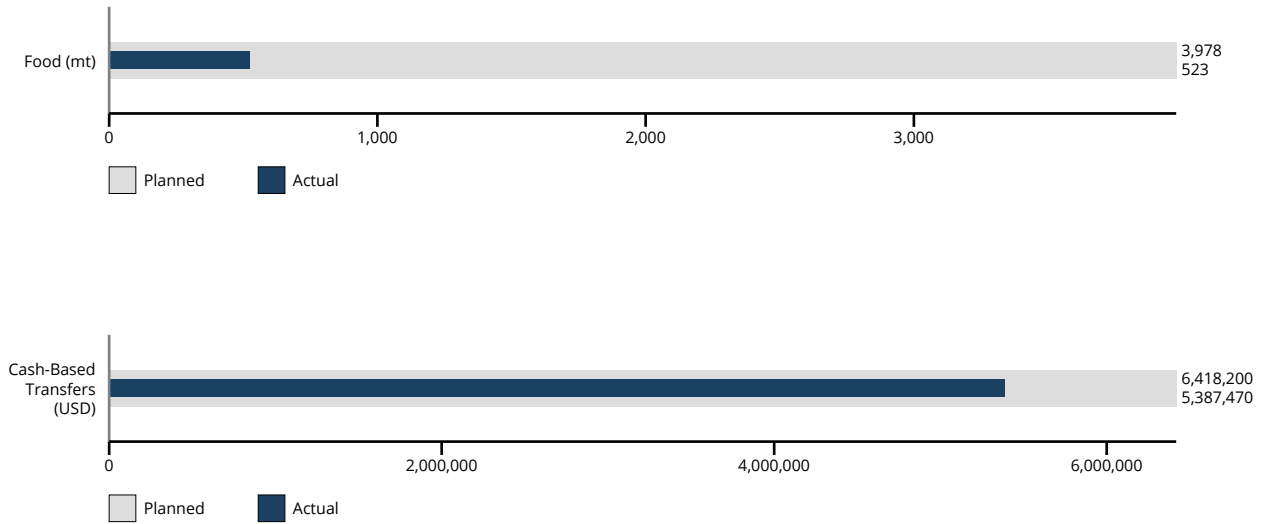
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



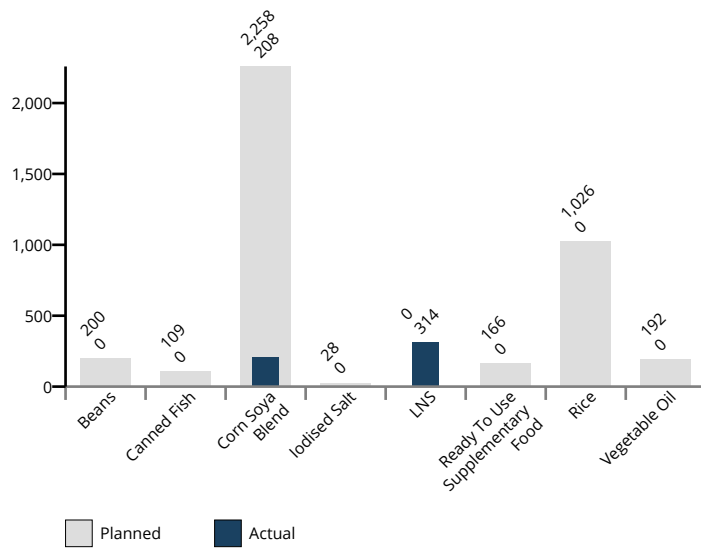
Beneficiaries by Modality



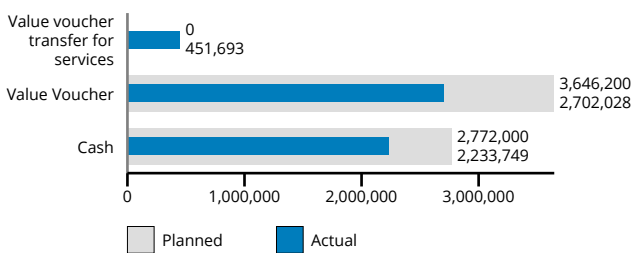
Total Transfers by Modality



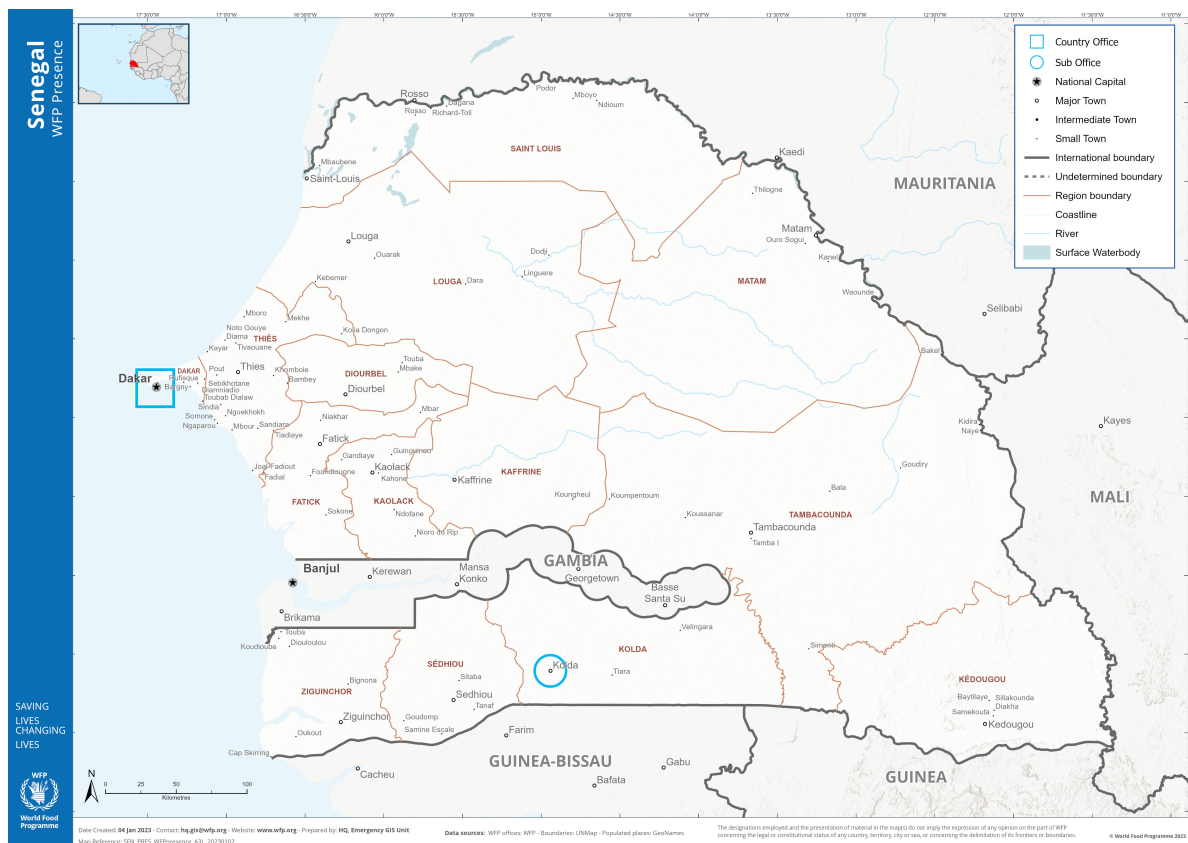
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Context and operations



Senegal is a coastal West African country bordering Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, and Mauritania. Senegal's population is estimated at over 17.7 million, of whom more than 52 percent are under 20 [1]. The Plan Senegal Emergent (PSE), the national reference for the country's economic, social and environmental policy, aims to generate strong and inclusive growth to meet the population's aspirations for greater well-being. It is articulated around three pillars : (i) structural transformation of the economy and growth; (ii) human capital, social protection and sustainable development; (iii) governance, institutions, peace and security. Senegal has experienced peaceful political transitions since its independence in 1960 and has so far been spared from the violence that plagues the West African region. However, the activities of non-state armed groups in neighbouring countries and some cross-border trafficking could create risks of instability. In addition, Senegal continues to witness civil unrest, some of which have already turned violent and resulted in casualties. The political climate in the lead-up to the general elections slated for early 2024 is tense and likely to remain strained.

Despite its various ecosystems and environmental assets, Senegal's natural capital is threatened by the aridity of the climate and droughts, the degradation of soils (depletion, erosion, salinisation) and plant cover, the loss of biodiversity, and various forms of pollution.

The 2022 Global Hunger Index ranked Senegal 71st out of 121 countries, with a moderate level of hunger [2]. However, Senegal faced a worrying food security situation in 2022. The effects of cumulated crises, from the Ukraine crisis to poor harvest and regional instability, affected the prices of consumer goods and services (fuel, meat, fish, fertilisers, transportation), as well as the capacity of the Government of Senegal and humanitarian agencies to respond, which created a complex operational environment. According to a regional study jointly carried out by WFP, FAO and ECOWAS [3], with the available food stocks already below estimated needs in all ECOWAS countries in 2022, the fertiliser deficit also exacerbated the limited food availability and food price increase. Despite the efforts made by the Government of Senegal (social protection activities for poor households and a general subsidy policy to fight against the high cost of living), malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies remained public health concerns. According to the 2022 National Food Security and Nutrition Survey (ENSAN, 2022)[4], the prevalence of global acute malnutrition was 13.4 percent and 2.8 percent for severe acute malnutrition. Among the main factors explaining hunger and malnutrition were relatively high rural and urban poverty rates, low levels of productivity and diversification in the agricultural sector, and persistently low sanitation rates and dietary practices and beliefs, especially in rural areas.

Senegal's 2016-2026 National Strategy for Gender Equity and Equality [5] advocates for equal opportunities for men and women. However, despite achievements in gender equality, more progress is yet to be made in the areas of early marriage prevention, education, livelihoods, access to credit and food security. With a primary school enrolment rate of 86 percent and a completion rate of 62 percent in 2020,[6] education remains a major concern in the country.

The agricultural sector employs more than half of the population and mainly comprises family farms. Although agriculture is the means of subsistence for rural households, domestic production does not meet the demand. Irregular rainfall and climate change, pest attacks and plant diseases, natural resource degradation, and the lack of rural infrastructure affect domestic food and agricultural supply.

Contributing towards Sustainable Development Goals 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), WFP's country strategic plan in Senegal (CSP, 2019-2023) aims to support the Government in addressing key national food and nutrition security challenges. WFP's interventions are aligned with the national PSE, sectoral policies, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework in Senegal (UNDAF, 2019-2023) and the United Nations Strategy for the Sahel (UNISS, 2018-2022). 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.

In 2022, under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP focused on reducing all forms of malnutrition by providing nutritional assistance to children aged 0-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls to prevent and treat moderate acute malnutrition. WFP's work under this Strategic Outcome also included providing school meals to children, capacity building, and advocacy.

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP continued to implement its climate change adaptation programme, helping build the resilience of small-scale farmers to climate shocks and variability in the overall food system through activities that promote improved production techniques, environmental conservation, use of drought-adapted varieties, agroforestry, reduction of post-harvest losses, and smallholder access to markets and climate information to make informed decisions. Meanwhile, under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP has been fully involved in the UN Country Team, chairing the UN Operations Management Team and the UN House steering committee and supporting the preparation of UN agencies, moving to the Diamniadio area, a common UN compound. In addition, WFP supported the Government in updating its social protection database called the Single National Register/RNU, which used to target the most vulnerable populations in the areas affected by food insecurity.

In anticipation of upcoming challenging times with 1.4 million people projected to be food-insecure during the 2023 lean season (November 2022 Cadre Harmonisé), WFP will remain committed to safeguarding vulnerable communities, advocating with its partners and ensuring together with the Government and international community that no one is left behind.

Risk Management

Since the advent of COVID-19, WFP adapted its assistance and monitoring operations by prioritising the various CBT modalities, through an established partnership network that covers the entire country, and by using telephone monitoring systems.

The conflict in Ukraine and the global economic stagflation negatively impacted WFP operations in Senegal, with rising costs directly impacting WFP's ability to deliver efficiently. The higher prices and shortages, coupled with a significant rise in operational costs, translated into fewer resources, which impacted food assistance. Globally, the supply chain became slower and more complex. Further, the food price increase in the local markets meant WFP's cash-based transfer assistance should ideally increase its transfer value to maintain the purchasing power of its beneficiaries. For the school feeding programme, the increase in transfer value to align with market trends was estimated at 60 percent, but the application of the new transfer amount has not been effective due to insufficient funding. Food assistance, particularly for specialized nutritious food, was not always available in time for distribution, due to disruptions in the upstream supply chain. To partially mitigate this problem, WFP implemented a pilot operation to prevent malnutrition through the CBT-voucher modality.

Senegal is vulnerable to droughts, irregular rainfall, disruptions to agricultural calendars, flooding and related health risks, sea level rise and erosion. In response, WFP continued to implement a 4R (risk-based) approach. WFP also reinforced both its process monitoring system with a new random and transparent monitoring method of selecting sites based on risks, and its accountability to beneficiary communities through the revitalisation of its community feedback mechanism (CFM) system.

A risk management committee meets twice a year to review emerging risks and mitigation strategies and to update the risk register and mitigation measures. 93 percent of the audit recommendations have been implemented and closed.

Partnerships

WFP Senegal worked tirelessly together with its partners to support the Government in achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the goals) in the face of the increasing impact of the global food crisis on food security and nutrition and other challenges and threats including climate change. With over USD 16 million secured from governments and private donors (45 percent of which was flexible funding and 55 percent earmarked), WFP continued to support the Government of Senegal in alleviating the impacts of these crises on the most vulnerable communities while strengthening national systems to improve existing safety nets, enhance emergency, preparedness and response, and make the whole system responsive and resilient to shocks.

WFP Senegal's programmes were defined based on the government's programmes and strategies and contributed to addressing food security and nutrition issues. While the partnership with the Government has produced key results such as the mobilization of a USD 2 million contribution from the national budget to support the implementation of the national school feeding programme, and successful participation in the 9th World Water Forum that provided visibility to WFP's flagship rural development programmes, WFP identified the need to strengthen its dialogue with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Community Development to promote its offer to the Changing Lives agenda in Senegal.

WFP's key partners included the Ministry of National Education, the Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Equipment and Food Sovereignty, the General Delegation for Social Protection, the Ministry of Environment, the Office of the Prime Minister (including the National Council for the Development of Nutrition/CNDN and the National Council for Food Security/CNSA) as well as Ministry of Community Development. WFP maintained strong relationships with its existing donor base while managing to increase contributions to the nutrition portfolio. WFP also reached out to other potential governmental partners to increase the impact of its programmes and strengthen its support to the Government of Senegal. Collaboration with six government services and 12 national and international NGOs, has been a key success factor in WFP's operations in Senegal. The latter played a key role in providing information, training, assistance, and capacity building to beneficiaries. In the central and southern areas of the country, WFP conducted training for seven cooperating partners on environmental issues and social safeguards to ensure their effectiveness in programme implementation and proper care of its beneficiaries.

WFP continued its joint advocacy to scale up school feeding programmes with civil society through the Group of Friends of School Feeding in Senegal (GAASS). A video was produced by WFP for the first School Meals coalition week, featuring the GAASS as well as The Ambassadors of France and Finland.

As most of WFP's operations are done through cash transfers, WFP strengthened the quality of its partnership with microfinance institutions through more regular communication.

WFP strengthened its internal capacity by recruiting a senior advisor to manage its engagement with international financial institutions (IFIs). This led to the identification of new partnership opportunities for the development of adaptive social safety nets and joint programming between WFP and some line ministries to increase investment in development programmes. For instance, WFP and the World Bank continued their partnership in support of the Government's social protection policy by implementing a joint action plan based on four pillars: data and information systems, programmes and implementation systems, funding strategy and partnerships.

WFP continued to collaborate with the Rome-based agencies (FAO and IFAD) under the Joint Programme for the Sahel in Response to the Challenges of COVID-19, Conflict and Climate Change (SD3C), implemented in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture. To contribute to UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) commitments and priorities, WFP also played an active 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. WFP committed, along with other UN agencies such as UNICEF, UNFPA, UN Women, IOM and OHCHR, to better integrate the specific needs of people with disabilities and people living with HIV in the programming and implementation of its activities. Thus, within the Gender, Human Rights and Disability Inclusion Cluster and under the coordination of the Resident Coordinator's office, WFP led the Disability and Inclusion Sub-Working Group and developed a Disability and Inclusion Action Plan for all UN agencies, after consultation with all associations and networks of persons with disabilities in Senegal. As an active member of the Scaling Up Nutrition Donors platform, WFP supported the development and validation of the platform's two-year work plan.

To improve its approach to Resilience in the Sahel and develop more sustainable solutions for the populations, WFP partnered with universities in five Sahelian countries federated in a network called "Réseau des Universités du Sahel pour la Résilience (REUNIR)" gathering six universities. By engaging civil society in those strategic dialogues, WFP worked towards achieving SDG2 through a 'whole-of-society' approach [1].

In 2022, WFP started implementing its 5-year project named "Strengthening Food System to Promote Increased Value Chain Employment Opportunities for Youth", a result of a partnership with the Mastercard Foundation, aiming 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.

With its long-time partner DSM, WFP continued its pilot project on rice fortification for schools, as part of its support for the national strategy to tackle micronutrient deficiencies.

Under the leadership of President Macky Sall as the AU Chairman, AU designated 2022 as the Year of Nutrition. WFP seized that opportunity to advocate for continuous support for food security and nutrition in Senegal.

CSP Financial Overview

Through its strategic and financial engagement with donors, WFP continuously implemented its programs as part of its country strategic plan (CSP) 2019 - 2023, adapting to the ever-changing contexts in the country. Following the confirmation of additional funding in early 2022, WFP completed its annual financial overview, and mid-year implementation plan review to effectively reflect the funding levels. The review led to an increase in the budget for the School-Based and Resilience programs.

Overall, WFP Senegal's five strategic outcomes (SOs) were fully funded in 2022. Additional funds were secured through a five-year grant from the Mastercard Foundation (MCF) which aims to reinforce smallholder farmers' productivity and value chain. WFP's top five donors included the government of Canada, the MasterCard Foundation, the Green Climate Fund (GCF), the government of France, and the government of Senegal whose funds were channelled through the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

Expenditures were low compared to the available resources and approved Implementation Plan, the reason being that some contributions were received late, and could only be programmed throughout the third quarter. Moreover, activities' implementation started during the last quarter as it involved a lengthy procurement process. WFP Senegal is contemplating the strategic decision to shift its nutrition programmatic approach to cash-based transfers (CBT) for specialized nutritious food. This shift will support the local production of nutritious food to prevent and treat acute and chronic malnutrition and limit the import of Specialized Nutritious Food (SNF).













WFP foresees a challenging funding situation in 2023 likely to impact the implementation of its activities. Thus, WFP focused on developing a funding strategy to ensure a smooth continuity of country operations. In anticipation, WFP worked jointly with the Government to mobilize additional funding for the 2023 crisis response.

The initial results from the November 2022 Cadre Harmonisé being highly alarming, Senegal is expected to be in an unprecedented food crisis, and WFP Senegal is not well resourced to cope with this new reality.

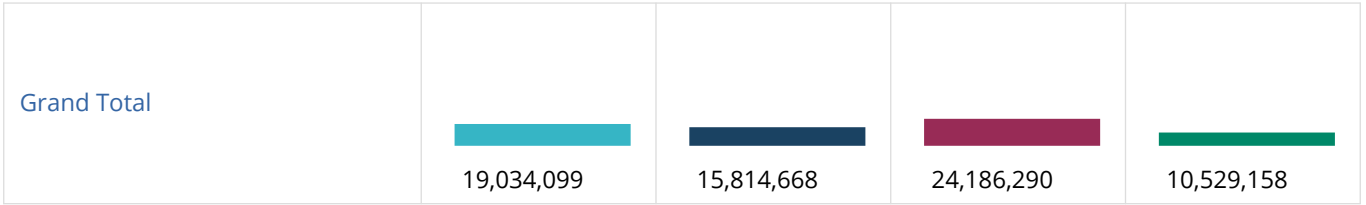
Without additional resources, WFP Senegal operations will significantly shrink, representing a minimum of 45 percent reduction in activities' implementation level, especially for general food distributions, nutrition, and school meal operation, highly impacting the assistance to beneficiaries.

Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome (Amount in USD)

| | Needs Based Plan | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditure |
|---|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| SR 1. Everyone has access to food | 5,191,011 | 4,795,917 | 4,231,069 | 1,129,068 |
| SO01: Food insecure populations, in targeted areas, have access to adequate food during lean season | 1,654 | 0 | 1,113 | 0 |
| Activity 01: Provide seasonal food/CBT assistance and complement Government's social transfers to food insecure Senegalese populations | 1,654 | 0 | 33 | 0 |
| 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) | 0 | 0 | 1,079 | 0 |
| SO05: Crisis-affected households and communities in targeted areas can meet their basic food and nutrition needs both during and in the aftermath of crises | 5,189,357 | 4,795,917 | 4,229,956 | 1,129,068 |
| Activity 07: Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash transfers to crisis-affected beneficiaries | 3,947,935 | 3,764,680 | 2,372,391 | 775,662 |
| Activity 08: Provide specialized nutritious food to crisis affected households to prevent acute malnutrition | 1,241,421 | 1,031,237 | 1,857,564 | 353,406 |
| SR 2. No one suffers from malnutrition | 5,103,878 | 3,779,387 | 5,904,335 | 3,341,755 |

| | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| SO02: 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 |  5,103,878 |  3,779,387 |  5,904,335 |  3,341,755 |
| Activity 03: Support beneficiaries through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes (including SBCC) to prevent and treat acute and chronic malnutrition |  1,959,451 |  1,410,849 |  1,914,561 |  1,183,595 |
| Activity 04: Support Government's efforts to fight micronutrient deficiencies and enhance the availability of diversified, safe and healthy food |  236,666 |  233,793 |  191,299 |  77,027 |
| 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) |  2,907,759 |  2,134,745 |  3,798,474 |  2,081,133 |
| SR 4. Food systems are sustainable |  4,067,069 |  4,067,010 |  9,526,439 |  3,492,362 |
| SO03: 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 |  4,067,069 |  4,067,010 |  9,526,439 |  3,492,362 |
| Activity 05: Provide livelihood and climate adaptation support to targeted groups through an integrated risk management approach, and linkages to market opportunities |  4,067,069 |  4,067,010 |  9,526,439 |  3,492,362 |
| SR 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs |  1,206,772 |  676,664 |  693,151 |  289,602 |
| SO04: National and local institutions have strengthened capacities to manage food and nutrition security, social protection and resilience building programmes by 2023. |  1,206,772 |  676,664 |  693,151 |  289,602 |

| | | | | |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 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 | 1,206,772 | 676,664 | 693,151 | 289,602 |
| SR 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs | 625,000 | 133,616 | 0 | 0 |
| SO06: Humanitarian and development partners have access to common services throughout the year | 625,000 | 133,616 | 0 | 0 |
| Activity 10: Provide supply chain services to humanitarian and development partners | 625,000 | 133,616 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-strategic result | 0 | 0 | 720,590 | 0 |
| Total Direct Operational Costs | 16,193,731 | 13,452,595 | 20,354,997 | 8,252,788 |
| Direct Support Costs (DSC) | 1,720,861 | 1,405,866 | 2,956,101 | 2,121,768 |
| Total Direct Costs | 17,914,592 | 14,858,461 | 23,311,099 | 10,374,556 |
| Indirect Support Costs (ISC) | 1,119,506 | 956,207 | 154,601 | 154,601 |



Programme performance

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

Strategic outcome (SO1) - 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 in 2021 by activity 9 of SO2.

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



61,500 children aged 6-59 months received **treatment for moderate acute malnutrition**



250,000 school children (53 percent girls) received a **daily hot meal** at school

Under its Strategic Outcome 2 (SO2), WFP supported the Government of Senegal through the National Council for Nutrition Development (CNDN) with the implementation of its Multisectoral Nutrition Strategic Plan. WFP provided CNDN with specialized nutritious food (Lipid-based Nutrient Supplement in Large Quantity (LNS - LQ) and Supercereal) for the treatment of malnutrition among children with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), and Medium Quantity (LNS - MQ) for the prevention of chronic malnutrition among children aged 6 - 23 months. WFP based its interventions and approaches on the priorities and needs identified by the government. Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) activities supported the implementation of these interventions.

In line with the Government's social safety net strategy, under activity 9 of its CSP, WFP continued working with the Ministry of Education through the School Canteens Division (DCaS) to deliver daily nutritious hot meals to 250,000 school children in 1254 elementary public schools in 11 out of the 14 regions in Senegal. WFP covered 75 percent of school feeding interventions in Senegalese rural primary schools. WFP also supported the development of national capacities to transfer the school feeding programme's implementation to the Government. Under activity 3, WFP provided children aged 6 - 59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) with specialized nutritious foods (SNF) and integrated programmes (including SBCC) to prevent and treat acute and chronic malnutrition. Under activity 4, and in line with the national roadmap for rice fortification, WFP continued implementing a pilot project to introduce fortified rice in school canteens in Matam. The main results of this pilot achieved during phase 1 from 2020 to 2021 (studies, development of SBCC strategy) enabled WFP to begin phase 2 in 2022 with the validation of the fortified rice production line, the setting up of a food quality plan, the launch of production tests, and the training of the rice miller staff on fortified rice safety and quality standards. The implementation of SBCC activities helped reach rice mills, wholesalers, retailers, school canteens, and administrative and local authorities. WFP also technically and financially contributed to upgrading the private sector partner quality standards.

Limited funding for nutrition-specific interventions (activity 3) led WFP to reduce its coverage areas. This was partly due to the increased funding of nutrition-sensitive interventions to the detriment of specific interventions. In addition, the supply of SNF faced pipeline breaks, mainly due to market tensions and insecurity in the supply loop (the Ukraine crisis, the COVID-19 pandemic, and insecurity in the sub-region). To adapt to this situation, WFP, in collaboration with the CNDN, selected priority areas to make sure 100 percent of needs were covered. Meanwhile, the school meals programme received approximately 90 percent of its funding through direct contributions and about 10 percent through multilateral contributions.

WFP distributed 250 fuel-efficient stoves (using firewood) in 125 schools, with each school receiving 2 stoves, and 19 gas cooking stoves to mitigate the risks associated with deforestation and enhance the sustainability of the school feeding programme by reducing the cost of meal preparation, whilst also reducing the risk of respiratory infections for cooks. WFP also supported the Ministry of Education in the creation of a new database for the school feeding programme at the national level and the review of the school feeding policy and strategy. Senegal recently made important developments in the area of school feeding, particularly with the appointment of President Macky Sall as the champion of school feeding. His commitment to rally Senegal to the Global School Feeding Coalition will allow school canteens to become a priority program in Senegal, on the eve of Senegal's presidency of the African Union (AU). In addition, through South-South cooperation funding, a webinar on the theme: "Exchange of experiences in school feeding based on local production & appropriation" was organised in July 2022. This was an occasion to share knowledge and successful experiences and models in school feeding based on local products and procurement. The main constraints raised for Senegal regarding this matter were related to poor knowledge of the money transfers (e-voucher) modality for some retailers, which affected some operations. To overcome these challenges, WFP strengthened the retailers' capacity through training and regular support.

WFP's assistance to nutrition beneficiaries (treatment of malnutrition) significantly increased, from 13,400 children assisted in 2021 to 61,500 in 2022, a 450 percent increase in coverage. This was due to additional intervention areas.

The majority of WFP's MAM indicators in 2022 showed further improvement over the 2021 results and they also met their respective annual targets. Notably, the treatment default rate was at 1.6 percent, the MAM treatment mortality rate was 0, and the MAM treatment recovery rate was at 92 percent, far exceeding the annual and end-CSP targets (>75 percent). However, the MAM treatment non-response rate increased slightly in 2022 (5.7 percent), although it still was below the 15 percent threshold. WFP's school feeding intervention contributed to keeping a high school retention rate (around 99 percent between 2021 and 2022).

2022 was also marked by the partnership between WFP and the local private sector for the rice fortification pilot project. WFP Senegal shared this experience with WFP Gambia which will replicate the project. WFP also signed an agreement with the rice mill, wholesalers, and retailers to support the entire canteen supply chain and enhance food quality. Meanwhile, a joint mission with the Schools Meals Division was carried out in June 2022 to identify good practices, strengths, and weaknesses, and provide recommendations to improve the programme's implementation. Thanks to the partnership with PROVALE-CV, WFP continued to develop 15 "model canteens" aiming to demonstrate a scalable approach to home-grown school feeding in Matam and Kolda departments, where seven chicken coops were constructed. To contribute to improving diet, seven school gardens were created in collaboration with the communities.

Since 2014, WFP has been using digitalization and money transfers with retailers at the community level to ensure the supply of schools, using CBT. Following the increase in food prices, WFP strengthened the follow-up of prices and started revising the amount of transfer in accordance with the market.

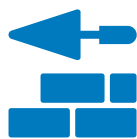
Following the challenges faced in the supply of specialized nutritious food on the international market, WFP looked into promoting substitutes at the local level. WFP identified the digitization of nutritional assistance through commodity vouchers as a potential alternative to purchasing food locally.

Gender issues were considered during the implementation of activities under Strategic Outcome 2 but efforts still have to be made regarding nutrition programmes. A deeper gender analysis of girls' and boys' specific needs will help to better address gender and age issues for nutrition activities.

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. | 1 |
| 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) | 3 |

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



Over 56,000 linear meters of bunds and small dikes created



Nearly 1.5 million people provided with information on climate and weather risks through radio programmes

Under Strategic Outcome 3 (SO3), WFP aimed at supporting vulnerable smallholder farmers and communities to better withstand shocks and sought to address some of the food system bottlenecks that limit food and nutrition security. Interventions targeted about 30,000 households in seven regions of Senegal. The resilience approach combined four risk management strategies at the household and community level: i) climate risk reduction through productive asset creation and the delivery of climate services to farmers; ii) risk transfer through micro-insurance against drought; iii) risk reserve through small savings; iv) cautious risk-taking through credit. WFP worked with government entities, research institutes, academic institutions, UN agencies, and NGOs to implement this risk-management integrated climate resilience approach.

WFP supported about 30,000 vulnerable households (about 240,000 beneficiaries) with cash transfers to protect, restore, create, and enhance key assets and basic infrastructure that support their livelihoods, food security, and nutrition. These households received climate information and agriculture councils that helped them plan farming activities. Participating producers were granted agriculture insurance to secure their investments. 924 saving groups (30,405 members) were created or revitalized and trained in financial education to develop relevant skills and increase their income. In addition, WFP carried out a market and value chain analysis (VCA) as part of a new programme that will support smallholder access to markets and productive investments, as well as the creation of employment opportunities for the youth. The conclusion of the VCA allowed for a better definition of the programme targets and activities following a global realignment of the programme theory of change.

SO3 continued to be the largest funded component of the CSP. Its activities were well funded in 2022 thanks to multi-year funding agreements with donors. The 2022 implementation plan was reviewed to absorb additional funding received at the beginning of the year, which was not envisaged at the time of drafting the CSP. Most of the funds were registered in the form of trust funds, which enabled appropriate reporting against targets, but left little flexibility for WFP to invest in complementary activities. As planned, 20,000 households benefiting from cash-based transfers received over USD 1.2 million to carry out asset creation and protection activities. These farmers, including 45 percent of women, subscribed to agriculture insurance through insurance for assets. The insurance premium paid was USD 243 161 out of which beneficiary farmers contributed USD 86 422 (35 percent of the premium). WFP trained farmers on how to receive and use climate information to strengthen their adaptive capacities. During the planting season, climate information was disseminated through vocal messages and radio broadcasts in local languages. The testimony of a SHF attested to the usefulness of agro-meteorological information, as he was planning to apply fertilizer before receiving the rainfall information that led him to postpone this activity and avoid the loss of his fertilizer.

Climate information services reached 97 percent of the targeted farmers compared to 96 percent in 2021. Meanwhile, nearly 1.5 million people were provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through radio programmes across the five regions covered. WFP supported the creation of vegetable gardens (92 ha) with seeds distribution, biofertilizer production, and solar-powered irrigation systems. WFP also supported smallholder farmers with rainwater harvesting and land erosion control techniques including 30 ha of the fenced perimeter, the creation of 7,600 half-moons, and 2160 linear meters of stone bunds. 216,823 USD were raised in capital savings by 924 saving groups and 121,519 USD was invested in Income Generating Activities/IGAs (i.e., 650 individual IGAs and 9797 loans registered). Similarly to 2021, the 2022 targets were reached in the field of climate services and agricultural insurance thanks to good coordination between cooperating partners, the anticipation of certain activities but also the strong awareness and responsiveness of beneficiaries. The activities carried out through community radios allowed to reach a large number of indirect beneficiaries, which contributed to the wide dissemination and adoption of the project.

WFP based its integrated risk-management approach on solid and long-lasting partnerships. These include the i) National Insurance Company (CNAAS) which provided micro-insurance and designed insurance indexes; ii) the National Agency for Weather Forecasts (ANACIM) which provided climate information; iii) national and international cooperating partners for their expertise in rural development, financial inclusion (savings and income-generating activities) and communication with communities, (iv) SECNSA and (v) the Ministry of Agriculture (MAER).

In addition, SO3 activities were complementary to national development projects implemented by WFP partners PROVALE-CV (value chain and water management project) and PASA LouMaKaf (food security project). With PROVALE-CV, WFP co-implemented several activities on the field. WFP also strengthened the capacities of municipalities using its community-based participatory planning (CBPP) approach, as well as local NGOs trained to implement the 4R activities. Partnerships also included local universities that carried out research work (Masters's students' theses) on resilience activities.

The implementation of SO3 activities contributed to strengthening communities' resilience to climate shocks. Agricultural activities were planned based on weather and climate information. WFP supported communities in managing land preparation and planting using weather forecasts and climate-smart techniques which improved water management and increased their rice yields compared to previous years. These new techniques were replicated by farmers in additional value chains.

A lesson learned is the need to introduce multi-risk premium insurance covering floods, and diseases among other shocks since the current agriculture insurance only covers drought risks.

Gender was better integrated into the implementation of activities under Strategic Outcome 3. A gender analysis was conducted in regions (North Matam, and centres in Fatick, Kaolack and Kaffrine) where rural development activities were implemented to understand barriers, opportunities, and specific men's and women's needs. Men and women producers were trained on key gender issues resulting from social and cultural beliefs and practices.

The aforementioned VCA identified several barriers that youth and women face when accessing job opportunities in rural areas and accessing markets, such as access to adapted financial products that help them make productive investments, and access to information (market and job-related). The VCA, therefore, helped identify gender transformative interventions that will be implemented in 2023, and that will help overcome such barriers in the next years.

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. | 3 |

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 to **support the 2022 Cadre Harmonisé and the national food security and nutrition survey**



232 people engaged in WFP initiatives to **strengthen national food security and nutrition stakeholders' capacity**

WFP worked on strengthening the Government and partners' capacities to manage food security and nutrition policies and programmes at all levels. WFP provided training or technical support in food security and nutrition analysis, early warning, insurance index design, supply chain management and emergency preparedness and response. Gender analysis and gender-transformative as well as HIV-sensitive programming were mainstreamed [1].

WFP supported the formulation of the National Food Security and Resilience Programme (PNASAR) and supported the Commissariat pour la Sécurité Alimentaire (CSA) in updating its data management system for market price monitoring. To prepare the national food security and nutrition survey (ESAN, October 2022), WFP dedicated staff to train and supervise SECNSA staff during data collection on the field. Other key outcomes resulting from WFP capacity-building support were the development of the National Response Plan to the lean season and the improvement of the National Nutrition Plan monitoring framework.

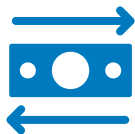
The country office was strongly involved in the UN Common Country Analysis (CCA) as per its role as the Chair of the UN monitoring and evaluation group.

Gender was well integrated into the implementation of this Strategic Outcome, as WFP Gender policy and action plans were shared with and approved by the R4 projects steering committees (NGOs, Government) and their responsibilities in mainstreaming Gender were clearly identified.

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 | 3 |

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 1.5 million** cash-based assistance provided to over **200,000 affected people** to complement the Government's lean season assistance



8,500 pregnant and lactating women and girls received specialized nutritious food for the prevention of acute malnutrition

WFP supported the Government of Senegal (through CNDN) in preventing and treating moderate acute malnutrition among children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) living in departments identified as food and nutritionally insecure by the Cadre Harmonisé (Phase 3: Crisis level).

The positive results of a pilot approach consisting of the use of commodity vouchers instead of in-kind support for prevention activities led to the scaling up of the approach in three additional departments: Matam, Kanel and Ranérou, all of them characterized by the precarious and very high prevalence of acute malnutrition. With technical support from the Regional Bureau for Western Africa based in Dakar (RBD), various options for nutritious food baskets were considered and their cash value was budgeted to USD 6.15 for children and USD 18.6 for PLW, respectively. WFP distributed the commodity vouchers via the SCOPE project management digital platform. In addition, WFP carried out behaviour change communication activities on good hygiene and nutrition practices using radio programs. WFP also assisted 3,647 children aged 6 to 23 months and 4,850 PLW in the Kanel department. Through the process, WFP trained 4 cooperating partner staff and 127 retailers on the use of the SCOPE platform and operations equipment. Learnings from the pilot implemented in early 2022 showed a need to build the capacity of all stakeholders in the implementation and follow-up of this new approach. The pilot promoted local production and a circular economy; the definition of food baskets based on local products helped to boost the local economy and increase the availability, access, use and stability of products.

To support the national AIDS strategy, WFP, as part of the UN joint team on AIDS, collaborated with health authorities and implemented a pilot project in 2021, providing food assistance through cash transfers to 100 people living with HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) and under antiretroviral therapy in the region of Kolda. Beneficiaries received USD 76 each to improve their access to health care and adhere to health insurance plans and improve their diet by purchasing high nutritional value food (vegetables, cereals, green peas and fortified oil). In addition, 21 agents from 7 health districts received training in nutrition concepts. In 2022, WFP assessed the 2021 pilot through post-distribution monitoring and a multi-stakeholder workshop and started planning a second phase for 2023. The outcomes from phase 1 showed that 58 percent of the beneficiaries joined mutual health insurance plans.

With an active pipeline of over 1,500 potential beneficiaries leaving with HIV in 2023, WFP will advocate for more resources to increase coverage.

This year, the results of the *Cadre Harmonisé* revealed an alarming food security situation. An increase of over 50 percent in the number of food-insecure people compared to 2021 was noted and four departments were in a food crisis during the lean season. As a contribution to the National response plan, WFP provided food assistance to over 200,000 beneficiaries (about 28,000 households and a quarter of the food-insecure population) living in the four departments in crisis (Goudiry, Matam, Ranérou and Kanel) with one month's food assistance of 40,000 XOF (US\$61) per household. WFP complemented the Government's 2-months cash assistance to 500,000 poor households listed in the Unique National Register (RNU). National institutions (SECNSA and DGPSN) were involved in the beneficiary targeting process.

WFP faced operational challenges that delayed activity implementation in Kanel: the structural changes that occurred at the CNDN, which moved from a unit to a national council, the late validation of the national response plan, and the new integration of the CBT modality into interventions for the prevention of moderate acute malnutrition. Despite these challenges, WFP was able to reach 53.12 percent of children aged 6-23 months and 62.8 percent of the targeted PLW in Kanel.

As part of the monitoring process, a baseline survey was conducted in June before the first distributions, and a follow-up survey at the end of the operations in November to assess the effects of the food security and nutrition assistance on households. The first results (for nutrition assistance) showed an improved quality of care for these

vulnerable groups. WFP also hired a consultant to support the development of a joint roadmap with DGPSN including the identification of priority areas for joint activity implementation as well as the type of support needed. In addition, WFP, DGPSN and SE-CNSA initiated joint field missions to supervise WFP assistance activities in the northern zone (Matam, Podor). At the operational level, WFP relied on international NGOs (PanAfrica, Red Cross) and national NGOs (NGO La Lumière, Sahel 3000) to implement activities with the monitoring and supervision of its field offices in Matam and Kolda.

Efforts need to be made to better integrate gender issues at all implementation stages for activities under this SO.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

| CSP ACTIVITY | GAM MONITORING CODE |
|--|---------------------|
| Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash transfers to crisis-affected beneficiaries | 1 |
| Provide specialized nutritious food to crisis affected households to prevent acute malnutrition | 2 |

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



Continuous support to humanitarian and development actors through the **UN Operations Management Team supply chain working group**



Active participation in the preparation of the UN agencies move to the **new UN house**

WFP continued to provide expertise to humanitarian and development actors including UN agencies. "Delivering as One" is among the UN reform initiatives that accelerated efforts by UN organizations to collaborate in the field of procurement. A "mutual recognition" declaration signed in November 2018 formalized the commitment of signatory organizations to use or rely on the policies, procedures, system contracts, and related operational mechanisms of other organizations for the implementation of activities.

Therefore, WFP Senegal was an active member of the Operation Management Team (OMT) supply chain working group, to identify recurrent services used by most UN agencies and put in place Long Term Agreements (LTA) benefiting all UN agencies. For instance, WFP used the FAO's LTA with a phone network service provider which allowed it to reduce its office's mobile connection costs and increase its bandwidth with preferential costs.

WFP Senegal actively collaborated with other UN agencies in defining the terms of the future UN House common services (printing, conferencing, data centre, network).

Gender was integrated into all activities under this SO even if the 2022 score is lower than 2021.

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

WFP Senegal has positioned itself as a key player within the UN inter-agency Gender Thematic Group. This collaboration has led the WFP country office to support the Government in the development of its National Equity and Equality Gender policy by providing both technical and financial support in the process.

According to a national analysis [1], despite their primary role, women have much less access to productive resources than men as women control less than 16 percent of the land and farm. The analysis also showed that 16 percent of women against 27 percent of men have access to financial services.

Moreover, the outcomes from WFP Value Chain Assessment carried out in 7 regions in July 2022 showed that 29 percent of women against 35 percent of men have access to agri-informations by digital platforms (climate services, weather information), agricultural equipment, seeds, training and knowledge about smart agriculture, as well as leadership positions in community decision-making bodies.

In the department of Matam, marked by a conservative vision of gender issues (due to religion and tradition), 42 percent of households' heads reached by WFP's interventions were women. WFP's intervention outcomes showed the linkage between the increase in women's financial capacity and their role in decision-making. For instance, the results of a WFP GFD's post-distribution monitoring survey in 2022 in that area revealed that in 51 percent of the cases, the decision regarding the use of cash assistance was made by women.

For WFP activities regarding adaptation to climate change, over USD 173,000 were mobilized by women-saving group members, and nearly USD 159,800 were injected into 592 Income Generating Activities. Through these activities, WFP supported and strengthened women's capacity to contribute to their community development, in line with the gender corporate indicators on women's decision-making in households.

As part of the 16-day campaign of activism against gender-based violence, WFP invited women's rights groups to participate in discussions on the legislation. In 2023, WFP plans to support local rights stores that will welcome and refer women victims of GBV.

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

Senegal is one of the most politically stable countries in the region, and there are no major protection risks for WFP beneficiaries. The security situation is also stable, and there have been no reported cases of aggression or armed attacks among WFP beneficiaries. Overall, there were no problems with physical access to WFP program implementation sites for security reasons.

WFP ensured the proximity of the various activity sites to the communities served, notably through the setting up of mobile processing points for cash transfers and food distribution. Collaboration with the Delegation for Social Protection (DGPSN) was strengthened, particularly to ensure the quality and regular updating of the information in the RNU (Registre National Unique) used by WFP to target beneficiaries. A Social Protection roadmap was drafted to define the future areas of collaboration between WFP and the government.

In 2022, WFP Senegal dedicated one staff to manage the toll-free hotline to support the community feedback mechanism. Local complaints management committees were functional, and about 1007 calls were received through the hotline. In addition, post-distribution monitoring activities were conducted for assistance activities in which food and cash transfers were used, and a module was included to collect feedback from beneficiary communities on their preferred modality. In addition, before the implementation of activities, WFP ensured that, through community discussions and radio spots, beneficiary communities were informed of the targeting criteria, their rights in terms of assistance, and the duration and timing of assistance.

To include vulnerable marginalized groups, WFP implemented a pilot project of cash support to people living with HIV. WFP aims to extend it in 2023 to include more beneficiaries in the Kolda Region, where the HIV prevalence rate is the highest in the country. WFP will work on mobilizing additional resources to extend the project. The project provides financial assistance to people living with HIV on the condition that they attend medical appointments and complete their ARV treatment. Part of this cash assistance must be used to subscribe to CMU (Couverture Maladie Universelle). People living with HIV continue to be integrated into WFP's programs, including the R4 (Rural Resilience Initiative) project, and efforts are being made to determine how best to do so without disclosing their status to avoid stigmatization.

People living with disabilities continued to be integrated into WFP's community asset-building activities and their active participation was ensured while considering certain specificities (e.g., the possibility of designating a family member to do labour-intensive work). WFP faced challenges with the management of its toll-free hotline during the lean season, during which the demand increased while the human resources were limited. WFP will look into developing local complaints committees to overcome this challenge.

The post-distribution monitoring (PDM) and results monitoring surveys conducted at the end of the year highlighted a key recommendation: beneficiary information in the RNU (national unique register) needs to be regularly updated to ensure the accuracy of targeting. Respect for the dignity of beneficiaries is satisfactory (80 percent), however, WFP aims to improve it.

Environment

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

In Senegal, food and nutrition security are heavily dependent on climate-sensitive activities including subsistence and cash crops rain-fed agriculture, livestock rearing, and fishing. This makes communities highly vulnerable to climate change and continuing land degradation spearheaded by rapid population growth. Climate trends since the mid-1960s include a decline in annual rainfall (15 percent), an increase in average temperatures, frequent droughts, and heavy rainfall events that cause flooding. Land degradation and soil erosion affect about 34 percent of Senegal's territory.

Adaptation to climate change and the protection of productive assets against environmental degradation are central to WFP interventions in Senegal. Through its food assistance for assets (FFA) activities, WFP supported mitigation and adaptation by increasing vulnerable households' resilience to climate-related risks and environmental degradation. Under these activities, a special emphasis was put on reforestation. Over 40,000 trees were planted, including *Melaleuca leucadendron* which reduced land salinization. Overall, these trees represent four times the numbers reached in 2021. The *Melaleuca* trees contributed to protecting more than 150 ha of rice-growing lowlands. In addition, 14 000 plants were sustained through the farmer-managed natural regeneration technique.

Also, in the drier northern region of the country, 30 ha of degraded land that had not been cultivated over the past 40 years was brought back to agriculture through the implementation of rainwater harvesting technology (half-moon). This initiative helped 309 direct vulnerable households to improve their food and nutrition security while strengthening their adaptive capacities to climate change and helping sustainable environment management.

2) Safeguarding example

Since 2021, following the WFP's Environmental Policy and requirements from the Government of Senegal, the WFP and its partners conducted environmental risk screening for all asset creation activities. Mostly, the same types of assets were renewed and scaled up in 2022 to ensure that they remain in the low environmental impact category of the Green Climate Fund classification.

3) Operational improvements example

The Regional Bureau for Western Africa (RBD) Environment unit is scaling up the implementation of Environmental Management Systems (EMS) in West African country offices to identify, manage and reduce the organization's impact on the environment. Focus areas included energy, waste, water management, sustainable procurement opportunities and staff awareness. The RBD completed an EMS mission in March 2022 at the Senegal country office with an emphasis on waste management. Visits were conducted to local waste recyclers in Dakar (main office) and Kaolack (sub-office). As a result, the country office purchased multiple trash cans to start a waste recycling programme at the main office.

Extra Section



A harvest beyond expectations

Sorghum to launch the rehabilitation of land abandoned for over 40 years in Matam.

Thanks to a participatory approach, WFP was able to contribute to the resilience of the populations who have now decided to produce what they consume to have a better quality of life and preserve their dignity.

Never since she was born three decades ago has Fatoumata Abdou Diop seen so many mature sorghum ears on this 20-ha stretch of dry land. "I went with my heart and the results have exceeded my expectations," she says. This is the fruit of patience and commitment alongside the World Food Program (WFP), which in 2021 launched a major project to rehabilitate degraded land that has been uncultivated for more than 40 years in Diandioly, a village in the commune of Ogo, in the Matam region. A total of 6,330 half-moons have been dug to give hope to 211 beneficiaries who believed in it. "In the beginning, the ground was hard as a rock. We had confidence because the WFP and its partners assisted us on a daily basis," she adds.

It should be noted that each beneficiary was entitled to 30 half-moons and on each of them, on average, the harvest is 5 to 6 kg. This exceeds the estimated expectations of 3 to 4 kg. Hence the valid reasons to believe in this cultivation technique that allows to recover runoff water and to make these arid lands fertile, according to Fatou Kane Lecor, a widow whose husband was a beneficiary who has not seen the fruits of his sweat. He passed away on June 7. "It was hard, but I thank God that I am able to bear the blow," she says. The joy comes after the pain, continues this sexagenarian who welcomes the establishment of this community field that allows them to produce what they consume.

Fatou Kane Lecor affirms that all this production is intended for consumption. For her, the imported cereals have enormous disadvantages and no one knows the year of harvest and bagging. Moreover, she continues, some traders do not take the time to properly package their processed products and this could harm consumers. "That is why I prefer cereals produced in Senegal, to buy them, wash them properly, crush them and transform them to make couscous for the family and even baby flour, adding peanuts and beans, giving them a lot of nutrients. I call on the urban and rural populations of the country to consume what we grow," she concludes.

This is a cry from the heart shared by all the producers found on this site, especially Mamadou Lamine Diallo who confirms that it is difficult for them to find a bag of millet. The same goes for corn and rice, which cost them 18,000 and 19,500 CFA francs per bag, respectively. "It is only the beginning of the harvest and I find myself with more than 5 bags of sorghum which will bring a huge relief to my household. We could make porridge and couscous with moringa leaves, sweet potatoes, cowpeas...".

Data Notes

Overview

[1] 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.

Context and Operations

[1] Agence nationale de la statistique et de la démographie (ANSD), 2022

[2] <https://www.globalhungerindex.org/senegal.html>

[3] <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000139841/download/>

[4] Enquete Nationale sur la Sécurité Alimentaire et Nutritionnelle (ENSAN), SECNSA 2022

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

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

Partnerships

[1] The whole-of-society approach advocates for collaboration and action across three axes: the public-private, through engagement of civil society, government and the private sector; the multi-sectoral, through engagement of all relevant sectors; and the global-local, through collaboration and engagement at all levels.

Strategic outcome 01

This SO is inactive: Activity 1 (lean season response) was planned for only two years (2019 and 2020) in the CSP and activity 2 (school feeding) was canceled in the last budget revision, and replaced from 2021 by activity 9 of SO2.

Strategic outcome 04

[1] WFP works towards the inclusion of marginalized people in its programmes through (i) the implementation of a pilot project to support PLHIV in 2021 (the project was evaluated in 2022 and will be scaled up in 2023) (ii) outreach to communities served

Strategic outcome 05

Activity 7 : at the time of this report, the proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) has not been collected yet.

Progress towards gender equality

[1] <https://www.dapsa.gouv.sn/sites/default/files/publications/L%E2%80%99acc%C3%A8s%20au%20foncier%20agricole%20par%20les%20jeunes%20et%20les%20femmes%20au%20S%C3%A9n%C3%A9gal.pdf>

Extra Section

Photo: Thanks to the land rehabilitation in her village located in Ogo (Matam), Fatoumata, a 29-year-old single mother can enjoy her harvest

© WFP/Louis Philippe Sagna

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. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

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 2022 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; head counts in single activities, disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs) and other data sources from UN agencies and National Census data. As standardized 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 standardize 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 : | | | | | | 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 | 7.5 | 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 | 140,053 | 129,696 | 269,749 | 0 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security | Number | 275,329 | 244,259 | 519,588 | 0 | |
| Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight) | % wasting | 6.7 | 9.6 | 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 | 37,803 | 31,896 | 69,699 | 0 | |
| 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 | 121,847 | 117,345 | 239,192 | 0 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Number of hectares of land rehabilitated (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) | Ha | | | 5,000 | | |

|  SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------|---------|------|------|-----------------------|---|--|----------|--|--|--|--|
| WFP Strategic Goal : | | | | | | 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\$ | 21,076,000 | 0 |

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

| Beneficiary Category | Gender | Planned | Actual | % Actual vs. Planned |
|----------------------|--------|---------|---------|----------------------|
| Total Beneficiaries | male | 338,186 | 428,655 | 127% |
| | female | 373,552 | 467,100 | 125% |
| | total | 711,738 | 895,755 | 126% |
| By Age Group | | | | |
| 0-23 months | male | 70,059 | 35,389 | 51% |
| | female | 64,447 | 40,619 | 63% |
| | total | 134,506 | 76,008 | 57% |
| 24-59 months | male | 32,112 | 37,789 | 118% |
| | female | 34,421 | 42,222 | 123% |
| | total | 66,533 | 80,011 | 120% |
| 5-11 years | male | 89,533 | 155,784 | 174% |
| | female | 95,140 | 180,373 | 190% |
| | total | 184,673 | 336,157 | 182% |
| 12-17 years | male | 39,357 | 41,221 | 105% |
| | female | 42,916 | 45,100 | 105% |
| | total | 82,273 | 86,321 | 105% |
| 18-59 years | male | 89,540 | 140,094 | 156% |
| | female | 119,462 | 140,827 | 118% |
| | total | 209,002 | 280,921 | 134% |
| 60+ years | male | 17,585 | 18,378 | 105% |
| | female | 17,166 | 17,959 | 105% |
| | total | 34,751 | 36,337 | 105% |

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

| Residence Status | Planned | Actual | % Actual vs. Planned |
|------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|
| Resident | 711,738 | 895,755 | 126% |

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

| Programme Area | Planned | Actual | % Actual vs. Planned |
|--|---------|---------|----------------------|
| Action to protect against climate shocks | 30,000 | 180,000 | 600% |
| Asset Creation and Livelihood | 270,000 | 239,192 | 88% |
| Malnutrition prevention programme | 117,650 | 18,735 | 15% |
| Malnutrition treatment programme | 47,000 | 61,487 | 130% |
| School based programmes | 102,400 | 249,839 | 243% |
| Unconditional Resource Transfers | 148,688 | 200,000 | 134% |

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

| Commodities | Planned Distribution (mt) | Actual Distribution (mt) | % Actual vs. Planned |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Everyone has access to food | | | |
| 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 05 | | | |
| Beans | 133 | 0 | 0% |
| Corn Soya Blend | 696 | 0 | 0% |
| Iodised Salt | 11 | 0 | 0% |
| Rice | 774 | 0 | 0% |
| Vegetable Oil | 89 | 0 | 0% |
| No one suffers from malnutrition | | | |
| Strategic Outcome 02 | | | |
| Beans | 67 | 0 | 0% |
| Canned Fish | 109 | 0 | 0% |
| Corn Soya Blend | 1,562 | 208 | 13% |
| Iodised Salt | 17 | 0 | 0% |
| LNS | 0 | 314 | - |
| Ready To Use Supplementary Food | 166 | 0 | 0% |
| Rice | 252 | 0 | 0% |
| Vegetable Oil | 103 | 0 | 0% |

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

| Modality | Planned Distribution (CBT) | Actual Distribution (CBT) | % Actual vs. Planned |
|--|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Strategic result 01: Everyone has access to food | | | |
| Strategic Outcome 01 | | | |

| Modality | Planned Distribution (CBT) | Actual Distribution (CBT) | % Actual vs. Planned |
|---|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Strategic Outcome 05 | | | |
| Cash | 2,223,000 | 342,959 | 15% |
| Value Voucher | 0 | 1,528,150 | - |
| Strategic result 02: No one suffers from malnutrition | | | |
| Strategic Outcome 02 | | | |
| Cash | 0 | 497,633 | - |
| Value Voucher | 1,459,200 | 1,026,066 | 70% |
| Strategic result 04: Food systems are sustainable | | | |
| Strategic Outcome 03 | | | |
| Cash | 549,000 | 1,393,156 | 254% |
| Value Voucher | 2,187,000 | 147,812 | 7% |
| Value voucher transfer for services | 0 | 451,693 | - |

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 | 2022 Target | 2022 Follow-up | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | source |
| Target Group: Vulnerable households - Location: Senegal - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | | |
| Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) | Female | 10 | <5 | ≤10 | 11 | 12 | 9 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 8 | <5 | ≤8 | 12 | 12.24 | 8 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 9 | <5 | ≤9 | 12 | 12.17 | 9 | WFP survey |
| Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score | Female | 86.3 | >86.3 | ≥86.3 | 89 | 74.1 | 57.1 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 88.6 | >88.6 | ≥88.6 | 84.2 | 73.3 | 59.4 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 87.5 | >87.5 | ≥87.5 | 85.7 | 73.5 | 58.5 | WFP survey |
| Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score | Female | 13.2 | <13.2 | <13.2 | 8.1 | 20.2 | 32.3 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 9.2 | <9.2 | <9.2 | 10.4 | 20.9 | 25.2 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 11.1 | <11.1 | <11.1 | 9.7 | 20.7 | 28 | WFP survey |
| Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score | Female | 0.5 | <0.5 | <0.5 | 2.9 | 5.6 | 10.6 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 2.1 | <2.1 | <2.2 | 5.4 | 5.8 | 15.4 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 1.4 | <1.4 | <1.4 | 4.6 | 5.8 | 13.5 | WFP survey |
| Food Expenditure Share | Female | 74.46 | <50 | <62.5 | 50 | 71.4 | 75.8 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 72.84 | <50 | <63.7 | 47 | 67.5 | 58.6 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 73.62 | <50 | <63.25 | 48 | 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 | 2.8 | >2.8 | >2.8 | 28.6 | 34 | 27.6 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 2.6 | >2.6 | >2.6 | 15 | 41.1 | 34.7 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 2.7 | >2.7 | >2.7 | 20 | 39 | 31.9 | 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 | 25.1 | 35.5 | 25.3 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 38.9 | <38.9 | <38.9 | 28.1 | 20.5 | 19.6 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 42 | <42 | <42 | 27 | 24.9 | 21.8 | 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 | <30.4 | 6.2 | 15 | 12.9 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 34.4 | <34.4 | <34.3 | 11.6 | 13.1 | 17.2 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 32.4 | <32.4 | <32.4 | 10 | 13.6 | 15.5 | 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 | 40.1 | 15.6 | 34.1 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 24.2 | <24.2 | <24.2 | 45.3 | 25.3 | 28.5 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 22.9 | <22.9 | <22.9 | 43 | 22.4 | 30.7 | 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 capacity strengthening transfers | Other adults | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Female | 5,500 | 0 |
| | | | Male | 4,500 | 0 |
| | | | Total | 10,000 | 0 |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | Children | Prevention of acute malnutrition | Female | 9,200 | 4,747 |
| | | | Male | 10,800 | 5,490 |
| | | | Total | 20,000 | 10,237 |
| 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 | 34,182 |
| | | | Male | 14,700 | 27,305 |
| | | | Total | 30,000 | 61,487 |
| 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 | 523 |
| 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 | 52,224 | 135,276 |
| | | | Male | 50,176 | 114,563 |
| | | | Total | 102,400 | 249,839 |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | Students (primary schools) | School feeding (on-site) | Female | 52,224 | 0 |
| | | | Male | 50,176 | 0 |
| | | | Total | 102,400 | 0 |
| A.2: Food transfers | | | MT | 667 | 0 |
| A.3: Cash-based transfers | | | US\$ | 1,459,200 | 1,523,699 |

| 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 | 500 |
| A.8: Number of rations provided | A.8.1: Number of rations provided | ration | 6,300,000 | 2,400,000 |
| Prevention of stunting | | | | |
| A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted | A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted | health center | 74 | |
| A.8: Number of rations provided | A.8.1: Number of rations provided | ration | 3,600,000 | |
| 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 | 390 |
| A.8: Number of rations provided | A.8.1: Number of rations provided | ration | 2,220,000 | 3,567,720 |
| 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 | 0 |
| B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided | B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided | MT | 900 | 0 |
| 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 | 314 |
| 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 | 3,000 |
| 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 | 15,000 |
| 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 |
|---|--|------------------|---------|--------|
| 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 | 30 |
| 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 | 0 |
| Activity 09: Provide nutritious school meals to vulnerable children in targeted departments during the school year in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home grown school feeding) | | | | |
| Output 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 | 19 |
| 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 | 24,000 |
| A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed | A.5.22: Quantity of tablets/phones distributed | non-food item | 15 | 15 |
| A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed | A.5.3: Number of buckets (20 litres) distributed | non-food item | 1,500 | 0 |
| A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed | A.5.44: Number of hygiene kits distributed | Number | 10,000 | 0 |
| A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed | A.5.7: Number of institution stoves distributed | non-food item | 100 | 19 |
| A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted | A.6.16: Number of model schools with upgraded equipment and infrastructure | school | 10 | 7 |
| A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted | A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted schools with improved fuel or energy-efficient stoves | school | 95 | 250 |
| 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 | 1,254 |
| 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 | 504 |
| 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 | 250 |
| 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 | 1,254 |
| 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 | 137 |

| | | | | |
|--|--|------------------|------------|------------|
| A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted | A.6.MGD2.2: Number of individuals (male) trained in safe food preparation and storage | Individual | 200 | 95 |
| 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 | 700 |
| A.8: Number of rations provided | A.8.1: Number of rations provided | ration | 13,926,400 | 18,534,488 |
| 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 | 196.61 | 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 | 1,794 |
| 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 | 5 |
| 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 | 15 |
| 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 | 100,000 |
| 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 | 70 |
| 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 | 10 | 4 |

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 | 2022 Target | 2022 Follow-up | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 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 | 20.1 | >70 | >60 | 24 | 10.24 | 23.76 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 20.1 | >70 | >60 | 24 | 10.24 | 23.74 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 20.1 | >70 | >60 | 24 | 10.24 | 23.75 | WFP survey |
| Target Group: Children 6-59 months - Location: Senegal - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | | | | | | | | |
| MAM Treatment Default rate | Female | 0 | <15 | <15 | 0.6 | 1.8 | | Secondary data |
| | Male | 0 | <15 | <15 | 0.6 | 1.2 | | Secondary data |
| | Overall | 0 | <15 | <15 | 0.6 | 1.6 | | 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 | | Secondary data |
| MAM Treatment Non-response rate | Female | 0 | <15 | <15 | 8.29 | 5.8 | | Secondary data |
| | Male | 0 | <15 | <15 | 8.29 | 5.5 | | Secondary data |
| | Overall | 0 | <15 | <15 | 8.29 | 5.7 | | Secondary data |
| MAM Treatment Recovery rate | Female | 0 | >75 | >75 | 91.11 | 91.6 | | Secondary data |
| | Male | 0 | >75 | >75 | 91.11 | 92.6 | | Secondary data |
| | Overall | 0 | >75 | >75 | 91.11 | 92 | | 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 | >60 | 34 | 61.3 | 43.44 | 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 | 2022 Target | 2022 Follow-up | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 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 | 0.85 | 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 | 0.58 | 0.47 | | Secondary data |
| | Male | 4.7 | ≤4.7 | ≤4.7 | 0.71 | 0.35 | | Secondary data |
| | Overall | 4.2 | ≤4.2 | ≤4.2 | 0.64 | 0.41 | | Secondary data |
| Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Retention rate | Female | 96.2 | ≥96.2 | ≥96.2 | 99.42 | 99.53 | | Secondary data |
| | Male | 95.3 | ≥95.3 | ≥95.3 | 99.29 | 99.65 | | Secondary data |
| | Overall | 95.8 | ≥95.8 | ≥95.8 | 99.36 | 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 | 87.49 | 85.9 | 88 | Secondary data |
| | Male | 77 | >77 | >77 | 75.16 | | 77 | Secondary data |
| | Overall | 82 | >82 | >82 | 81.24 | | 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 capacity strengthening transfers | Activity supporters | Climate adaptation and risk management activities | Female | 16,500 | 10,100 | |
| | | | Male | 13,500 | 9,900 | |
| | | | Total | 30,000 | 20,000 | |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers | Activity supporters | Micro / Meso Insurance Climate Actions | Female | 0 | 91,800 | |
| | | | Male | 0 | 88,200 | |
| | | | Total | 0 | 180,000 | |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers | All | Climate adaptation and risk management activities | Female | 15,300 | 0 | |
| | | | Male | 14,700 | 0 | |
| | | | Total | 30,000 | 0 | |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers | All | Food assistance for asset | Female | 137,700 | 121,847 | |
| | | | Male | 132,300 | 117,345 | |
| | | | Total | 270,000 | 239,192 | |
| A.3: Cash-based transfers | | | US\$ | 2,736,000 | 1,992,661 | |

| 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 | 50,000 | 132,980 |
| A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted | A.6.16: Number of model schools with upgraded equipment and infrastructure | school | 5 | 16 |
| A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted | A.6.27: Number of villages assisted | village | 120 | 16 |
| A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted | A.6.9: Number of fuel or energy-efficient stoves distributed in WFP-assisted schools | stove | 300 | 250 |
| A.8: Number of rations provided | A.8.1: Number of rations provided | ration | 8,100,000 | 5,400,000 |
| D: Targeted populations benefit from assets built or improved and other livelihood support interventions in order to enhance their productivity and resilience to recurrent climate shocks | | | | |
| 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 | 300 |
| 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 | 3,000 |
| 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 | 1,260 |
| 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 | 13 | 5 |
| 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 | 17,000 | 12,000 |
| D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure | D.1.1: Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques only (including multi-storey gardening, green fences, and various tree belts) | Ha | | 2,500 |
| 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 | 65 | |
| 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 | 57,000 | 13,521 |
| 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 | 15,000 | 56,365 |
| 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 | 37 | 33 |
| D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure | D.1.60: Linear meters (m) of diversion weirs, embankments built | meter | | 4,000 |

| | | | | |
|--|--|------------|-----------|-----------|
| D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure | D.1.67: Number of fish ponds constructed | Number | 2 | 2 |
| D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure | D.1.82: Number of chicken houses constructed | Number | 7 | 7 |
| 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 | 1,800 | 2,373.5 |
| 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 | 10 | 3 |
| 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 | 58,000 | 52,891 |
| 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 | 23,000 | 42,500 |
| 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 | 300 | 300 |
| 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 | 3,000 | 300 |
| 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 | 270,000 | 180,000 |
| G.11: Number of people benefiting from insurance payouts of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP | G.11.3: Number of people benefiting from payouts of micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with a Combination Value Voucher and Cash) | Individual | 90,000 | 98,118 |
| G.12: Total USD value disbursed as payouts of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP | G.12.3: Total USD value disbursed as payouts of micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with a Combination Value Voucher and Cash) | US\$ | 140,000 | 144,508 |
| 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 | 100,000 | 360,000 |
| 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\$ | 300,000 | 449,488 |
| 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\$ | 2,500,000 | 6,975,333 |
| 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 | 24,000 | 19,470 |
| 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 | 6,000 | 4,556 |

| | | | | |
|---|--|--------|---------|-----------|
| 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\$ | 300,000 | 228,777 |
| 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\$ | 600,000 | 430,910 |
| 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 | 15,000 | 3,123 |
| 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 | 10,000 | 17,372 |
| 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 | 15,000 | 1,449,536 |

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 | 2022 Target | 2022 Follow-up | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 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 | 13.1 | 11.82 | 14.94 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 7 | <5 | <7 | 13.4 | 11.39 | 14.94 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 7 | <5 | <7 | 13.4 | 11.48 | 14.94 | WFP survey |
| Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score | Female | 29.8 | >50 | >29.8 | 66.3 | 55.8 | 45.47 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 39 | >50 | >39 | 70.1 | 62.2 | 45.47 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 37.6 | >50 | >37.6 | 69.5 | 61 | 45.47 | WFP survey |
| Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score | Female | 45.2 | >35 | <45.2 | 27.5 | 32.6 | 29.14 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 44.8 | >35 | <44.8 | 24.4 | 30.6 | 29.14 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 44.8 | >35 | <44.8 | 24.9 | 31 | 29.14 | WFP survey |
| Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score | Female | 25 | <15 | <25 | 6.3 | 11.6 | 25.39 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 16.2 | <15 | <16.2 | 5.1 | 7.2 | 25.39 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 17.6 | <15 | <17.6 | 5.6 | 8 | 25.39 | WFP survey |
| Food expenditure share | Female | 73.39 | <50 | <73.39 | 65.74 | 59.5 | 53.95 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 63.54 | <50 | <63.54 | 63.5 | 52.8 | 53.95 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 65.08 | <50 | <65.08 | 63.8 | 54.1 | 53.95 | 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 | >46.9 | 22.4 | 27.2 | 26.05 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 49.3 | >50 | >49.3 | 23.5 | 26.5 | 26.05 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 48.9 | >50 | >48.9 | 23.3 | 26.7 | 26.05 | 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 | 7.1 | 28.1 | 9.2 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 6.5 | <3 | <6.5 | 7.7 | 23.4 | 9.2 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 7 | <3 | <7 | 7.6 | 24.3 | 9.2 | 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 | 32.5 | 11.6 | 22.75 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 6.7 | <2 | <6.7 | 35 | 13.8 | 22.75 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 6.8 | <2 | <6.8 | 34.6 | 13.3 | 22.75 | 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 | 38 | 33.1 | 42 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 37.5 | <35 | <37.5 | 33.8 | 36.3 | 42 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 37.3 | <35 | <37.3 | 34.5 | 35.7 | 42 | WFP survey |
| Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base | Overall | 79.13 | >85 | >80 | 80.3 | 76.88 | 72 | WFP survey |
| USD value of funds raised with a climate risk reduction objective (new) | Overall | 0 | ≥10,000,000 | ≥7,500,000 | 9,526,000 | 9,000,000 | 2,500,000 | Secondary data |
| 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 | 12.9 | 7.5 | 7 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 9.5 | >9.5 | >9.5 | 12.6 | 7.8 | 7 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 10 | >10 | >10 | 12.7 | 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 | 54.1 | 50.4 | 55 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 57.6 | >57.6 | >57.6 | 57.5 | 52.2 | 55 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 57 | >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 | 72.9 | 60.6 | 41.3 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 51.2 | >51.2 | ≥51.2 | 73.3 | 68.4 | 41.3 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 50.3 | >50.4 | ≥50.4 | 73.1 | 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 | 12.2 | 18.5 | 37 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 30.7 | <30.7 | <30.7 | 11.1 | 17 | 37 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 30.1 | <30.1 | <30.1 | 11.2 | 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 | 0 | 1.5 | 12.3 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 9.2 | <9.2 | <9.2 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 12.3 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 9.2 | <9.2 | <9.2 | 0.4 | 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 | 4.7 | 7.2 | 7 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 12.9 | <12.9 | <12.9 | 4 | 8.2 | 7 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 12.4 | <12.4 | <12.4 | 4.1 | 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 | 74.9 | 74 | 56 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 59.9 | >59.8 | ≥59.8 | 76.3 | 75.2 | 56 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 59.9 | >59.9 | ≥59.9 | 76.1 | 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 | 27.1 | 37.9 | 46.4 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 39.6 | >39.6 | ≥39.6 | 26.3 | 31.1 | 46.4 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 40.4 | >40.4 | ≥40.4 | 26.5 | 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 | 41.2 | 42.4 | 38 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 29.5 | >29.5 | >29.5 | 38.5 | 39.6 | 38 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 30.5 | >30.6 | >30.6 | 38.9 | 40.2 | 38 | WFP survey |
| Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits | Overall | 60 | >75 | >70 | 73.57 | 73.21 | 83 | 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 | 232 | |
| 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 | 16 | |
| 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 | 2 | |

| 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 | 38,251 | 102,200 |
| | | | Male | 36,749 | 97,800 |
| | | | Total | 75,000 | 200,000 |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | All | General Distribution | Female | 37,581 | 0 |
| | | | Male | 36,107 | 0 |
| | | | Total | 73,688 | 0 |
| A.2: Food transfers | | | MT | 1,116 | 0 |
| A.3: Cash-based transfers | | | US\$ | 2,070,000 | 1,528,150 |
| 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 | All | Prevention of acute malnutrition | Female | 0 | 6,529 |
| | | | Male | 0 | 1,969 |
| | | | Total | 0 | 8,498 |
| 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 | 19,619 | 0 |
| | | | Male | 23,031 | 0 |
| | | | Total | 42,650 | 0 |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | Pregnant and lactating women | Prevention of acute malnutrition | Female | 10,000 | 0 |
| | | | Total | 10,000 | 0 |
| A.2: Food transfers | | | MT | 586 | 0 |
| A.3: Cash-based transfers | | | US\$ | 153,000 | 342,959 |

| 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 | 155 | 0 |
| A.8: Number of rations provided | A.8.1: Number of rations provided | ration | 13,381,920 | 5,828,256 |
| 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 | 4,738,500 | 23,750 |
| 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 | 0 |
| B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided | B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided | MT | 383.85 | 4.75 |

| 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 | 2022 Target | 2022 Follow-up | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | source |
| Target Group: Vulnerable households - Location: Senegal - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | | |
| Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) | Female | 9 | <9 | ≤9 | 11 | 12 | 9 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 8 | <8 | ≤8 | 12 | 12.24 | 8 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 9 | <8 | ≤8 | 12 | 12.17 | 9 | WFP survey |
| Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score | Female | 12.7 | >12.7 | ≥12.7 | 89 | 74.1 | 57.1 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 13 | >13 | ≥13 | 84.2 | 73.3 | 59.4 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 12.8 | >12.8 | ≥12.8 | 85.7 | 73.5 | 58.5 | WFP survey |
| Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score | Female | 29 | <29 | ≤29 | 8.1 | 20.2 | 32.3 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 25.6 | <25.6 | ≤25.6 | 10.4 | 20.9 | 25.2 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 27.2 | <27.2 | ≤27.2 | 9.7 | 20.7 | 28 | WFP survey |
| Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score | Female | 58.3 | <58.3 | ≤58.3 | 2.9 | 5.6 | 10.6 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 61.4 | <61.4 | ≤61.4 | 5.4 | 5.8 | 15.4 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 60 | <60 | ≤60 | 4.6 | 5.8 | 13.5 | WFP survey |
| Food Expenditure Share | Female | 75.8 | <75.8 | ≤75.8 | 50 | 71.4 | 75.8 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 58.6 | <58.6 | ≤58.6 | 47 | 67.5 | 58.6 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 65.3 | <65.3 | ≤65.3 | 48 | 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 | 28.6 | 34 | 27.6 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 5.3 | >5.3 | >5.3 | 15 | 41.1 | 34.7 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 5 | >5 | >5 | 20 | 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 | 25.1 | 35.5 | 12.9 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 54 | <54 | <54 | 28.1 | 20.5 | 17.2 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 52.9 | <52.9 | <52.9 | 27 | 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 | 6.2 | 15 | 25.3 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 13.9 | <13.9 | <13.9 | 11.6 | 13.1 | 19.6 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 16.2 | <16.2 | <16.2 | 10 | 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 | 40.1 | 15.6 | 34.1 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 26.8 | <26.8 | <26.8 | 45.3 | 25.3 | 28.5 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 25.9 | <25.9 | <25.9 | 43 | 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 | 2022 Target | 2022 Follow-up | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 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 | ≥65 | 24 | 10.24 | 23.8 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 23.8 | >70 | ≥65 | 24 | 10.24 | 23.8 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 23.8 | >70 | ≥65 | 24 | 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 |
| Target Group: Women 15-49 years old - Location: Senegal - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition | | | | | | | | |
| Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women | Overall | 67.7 | >75 | >70 | 34 | 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 | 200 | 1,108 |

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 | 2022 Target | 2022 Follow-up | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 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 | 15 | 39.1 | 32.49 | 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 | 47 | 40.6 | 34.3 | 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 | 38 | 20.3 | 33.21 | 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 | 2022 Target | 2022 Follow-up | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 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 | >50 | 15 | 5.8 | 24.91 | 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 | <25 | 48 | 2.4 | 21.93 | 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 | <25 | 37 | 91.8 | 53.16 | 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 | 2022 Target | 2022 Follow-up | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 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 | 15 | 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 | 47 | 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 | 38 | 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 | 2022 Target | 2022 Follow-up | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 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 | >50 | 15 | 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 | <25 | 47 | 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 | <25 | 38 | 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 | 2022 Target | 2022 Follow-up | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 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 | 79.5 | 99.7 | 100 | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 100 | =100 | =100 | 80.5 | 99.8 | 99.7 | |
| | Overall | 100 | =100 | =100 | 80.1 | 99.8 | 99.82 | |
| Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - - | Female | 100 | >90 | =100 | 85.4 | 99.1 | 100 | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 100 | >90 | =100 | 91.2 | 99.7 | 99.7 | |
| | Overall | 100 | >90 | =100 | 89.3 | 99.8 | 99.82 | |
| Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - - | Female | 100 | =100 | =100 | 93.6 | 87.9 | 96.77 | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 100 | =100 | =100 | 93.2 | 89.1 | 97.33 | |
| | Overall | 100 | =100 | =100 | 93.3 | 88.8 | 97.11 | |
| 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 | 2022 Target | 2022 Follow-up | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 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 | 79.5 | 100 | 99.21 | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 100 | =100 | =100 | 80.5 | 100 | 100 | |
| | Overall | 100 | =100 | =100 | 80.1 | 100 | 99.26 | |
| Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - - | Female | 100 | >90 | =100 | 85.4 | 100 | 96 | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 99 | >90 | =100 | 91.2 | 100 | 93 | |
| | Overall | 99 | >90 | =100 | 89.3 | 100 | 96 | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|-----|------|------|------|------|----|--|
| Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - - | Female | 100 | =100 | =100 | 93.6 | 89.5 | 98 | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 100 | =100 | =100 | 93.2 | 84 | 98 | |
| | Overall | 100 | =100 | =100 | 93.3 | 86.2 | 98 | |

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

| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2022 Target | 2022 Follow-up | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 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 | 79.5 | 99.7 | 100 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 100 | =100 | =100 | 80.5 | 99.8 | 99.7 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 100 | =100 | =100 | 80.1 | 99.8 | 99.82 | WFP survey |
| Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - - | Female | 100 | =100 | =100 | 85.4 | 99.7 | 100 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 100 | =100 | =100 | 91.2 | 99.9 | 99.7 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 100 | =100 | =100 | 89.3 | 99.8 | 99.82 | WFP survey |
| Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - - | Female | 100 | =100 | =100 | 93.6 | 87.9 | 96.77 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 100 | =100 | =100 | 93.2 | 89.1 | 97.33 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 100 | =100 | =100 | 93.3 | 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 | 2022 Target | 2022 Follow-up | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 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 | 79.5 | 100 | 99.21 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 100 | =100 | =100 | 80.5 | 100 | 100 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 100 | =100 | =100 | 80.1 | 100 | 99.26 | WFP survey |
| Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - - | Female | 100 | =100 | =100 | 85.4 | 100 | 96 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 99 | =100 | =100 | 91.2 | 100 | 93 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 99 | =100 | =100 | 89.3 | 100 | 96 | WFP survey |
| Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - - | Female | 100 | =100 | =100 | 93.6 | 89.5 | 98 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 100 | =100 | =100 | 93.2 | 84 | 98 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 100 | =100 | =100 | 93.3 | 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 | 2022 Target | 2022 Follow-up | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 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 | ≥85 | 22.9 | 23.57 | 15.21 | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 12.4 | >90 | ≥85 | 19.2 | 26.75 | 22.55 | |
| | Overall | 15 | >90 | ≥85 | 20.4 | 25.8 | 19.68 | |
| 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 | 2022 Target | 2022 Follow-up | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 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 | 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 | ≥85 | 22.9 | 37.83 | 30.96 | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 5.7 | >90 | ≥85 | 19.2 | 37.83 | 32.25 | |
| | Overall | 6.5 | >90 | ≥85 | 20.4 | 37.83 | 31.04 | |
| Activity 07: Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash transfers to crisis-affected beneficiaries | | | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2022 Target | 2022 Follow-up | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 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 | ≥85 | 22.9 | 26.75 | 15.21 | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 12.4 | ≥90 | ≥85 | 19.2 | 23.57 | 22.55 | |
| | Overall | 15 | ≥90 | ≥85 | 20.4 | 25.8 | 19.68 | |

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

| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2022 Target | 2022 Follow-up | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 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 | 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 | ≥85 | 22.9 | 37.83 | 30.96 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 5.7 | ≥90 | ≥85 | 19.2 | 37.83 | 32.25 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 6.5 | ≥90 | ≥85 | 20.4 | 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 | 2022 Target | 2022 Follow-up | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 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 | 100 | 0 | WFP programme monitoring |

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Pupils from Ndem Meissa school enjoy the hot meal provided by the school canteen, March 2022.

World Food Programme

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Financial Section

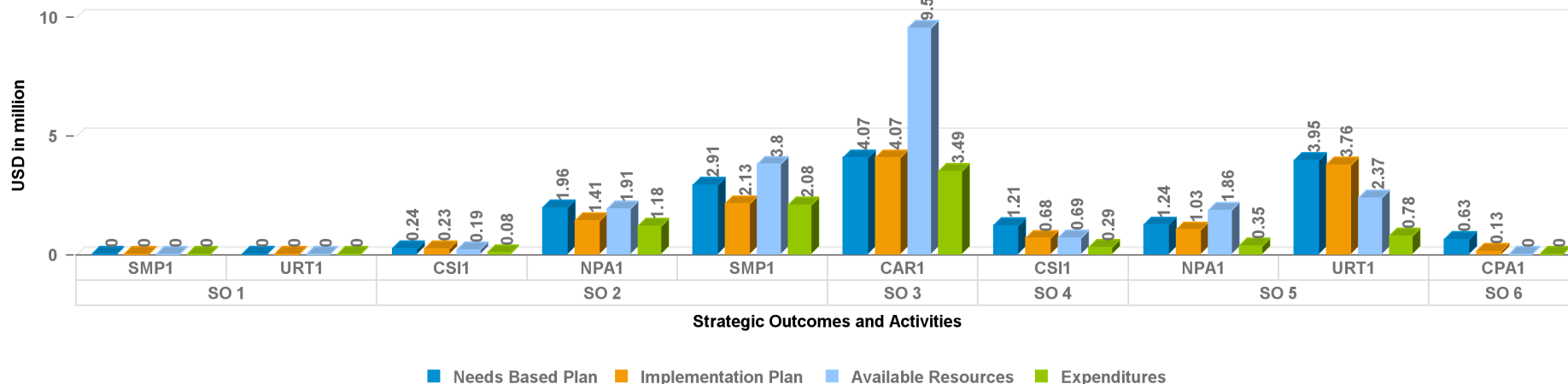
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Senegal Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



| Code | Strategic Outcome |
|------|--|
| SO 1 | Food insecure populations, in targeted areas, have access to adequate food during lean season |
| SO 2 | Vulnerable populations, including children, pregnant/lactating women, girls, other nutritionally vulnerable individuals and school-aged children, in targeted departments, have improved nutritional status all year-round |
| SO 3 | Food-insecure populations and communities exposed to climatic shocks and other risks, in targeted areas have resilient livelihoods, and sustainable food systems all year-round |
| SO 4 | National and local institutions have strengthened capacities to manage food and nutrition security, social protection and resilience building programmes by 2023. |
| SO 5 | Crisis-affected households and communities in targeted areas can meet their basic food and nutrition needs both during and in the aftermath of crises |
| SO 6 | Humanitarian and development partners have access to common services throughout the year |
| Code | Country Activity Long Description |
| CAR1 | Provide livelihood and climate adaptation support to targeted groups through an integrated risk management approach, and linkages to market opportunities |
| CPA1 | Provide supply chain services to humanitarian and development partners |
| CSI1 | Build and enhance capacity of central and local government in food and nutrition security analysis, emergency preparedness and response, supply chain management, and gender transformative safety-net programme design and management |
| CSI1 | Support Government's efforts to fight micronutrient deficiencies and enhance the availability of diversified, safe and healthy food |
| NPA1 | Provide specialized nutritious food to crisis affected households to prevent acute malnutrition |
| NPA1 | Support beneficiaries through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes (including SBCC) to prevent and treat acute and chronic malnutrition |
| SMP1 | Provide nutritious school meals to vulnerable children in targeted departments during the school year in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home grown school feeding) |
| SMP1 | Provide nutritious school meals to vulnerable Senegalese children in targeted departments during the school year in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home grown school feeding) |
| URT1 | Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash transfers to crisis-affected beneficiaries |
| URT1 | Provide seasonal food/CBT assistance and complement Government's social transfers to food insecure Senegalese populations |

Annual Country Report

Senegal Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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 | 1,241,421 | 1,031,238 | 1,857,565 | 353,406 |
| | | Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash transfers to crisis-affected beneficiaries | 3,947,936 | 3,764,680 | 2,372,392 | 775,662 |
| | 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 | 1,079 | 0 |
| | | Provide seasonal food/CBT assistance and complement Government's social transfers to food insecure Senegalese populations | 1,654 | 0 | 34 | 0 |
| | Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1) | | | 5,191,011 | 4,795,918 | 4,231,070 |

Annual Country Report

Senegal Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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 | 236,667 | 233,793 | 191,299 | 77,027 |
| | | Support beneficiaries through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes (including SBCC) to prevent and treat acute and chronic malnutrition | 1,959,452 | 1,410,849 | 1,914,562 | 1,183,595 |
| | | Provide nutritious school meals to vulnerable children in targeted departments during the school year in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home grown school feeding) | 2,907,760 | 2,134,746 | 3,798,475 | 2,081,133 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2) | | | 5,103,878 | 3,779,388 | 5,904,336 | 3,341,756 |
| 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 | 4,067,069 | 4,067,010 | 9,526,440 | 3,492,362 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4) | | | 4,067,069 | 4,067,010 | 9,526,440 | 3,492,362 |

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Annual Country Report

Senegal Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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 | 1,206,773 | 676,664 | 693,152 | 289,602 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9) | | | 1,206,773 | 676,664 | 693,152 | 289,602 |
| 8 | Humanitarian and development partners have access to common services throughout the year | Provide supply chain services to humanitarian and development partners | 625,000 | 133,617 | 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) | | | 625,000 | 133,617 | 0 | 0 |
| | Non SO Specific | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 720,590 | 0 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result | | | 0 | 0 | 720,590 | 0 |
| Total Direct Operational Cost | | | 16,193,732 | 13,452,596 | 21,075,588 | 8,252,788 |
| Direct Support Cost (DSC) | | | 1,720,861 | 1,405,866 | 2,956,102 | 2,121,769 |
| Total Direct Costs | | | 17,914,593 | 14,858,462 | 24,031,689 | 10,374,557 |
| Indirect Support Cost (ISC) | | | 1,119,506 | 956,207 | 154,601 | 154,601 |
| Grand Total | | | 19,034,099 | 15,814,669 | 24,186,291 | 10,529,158 |



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

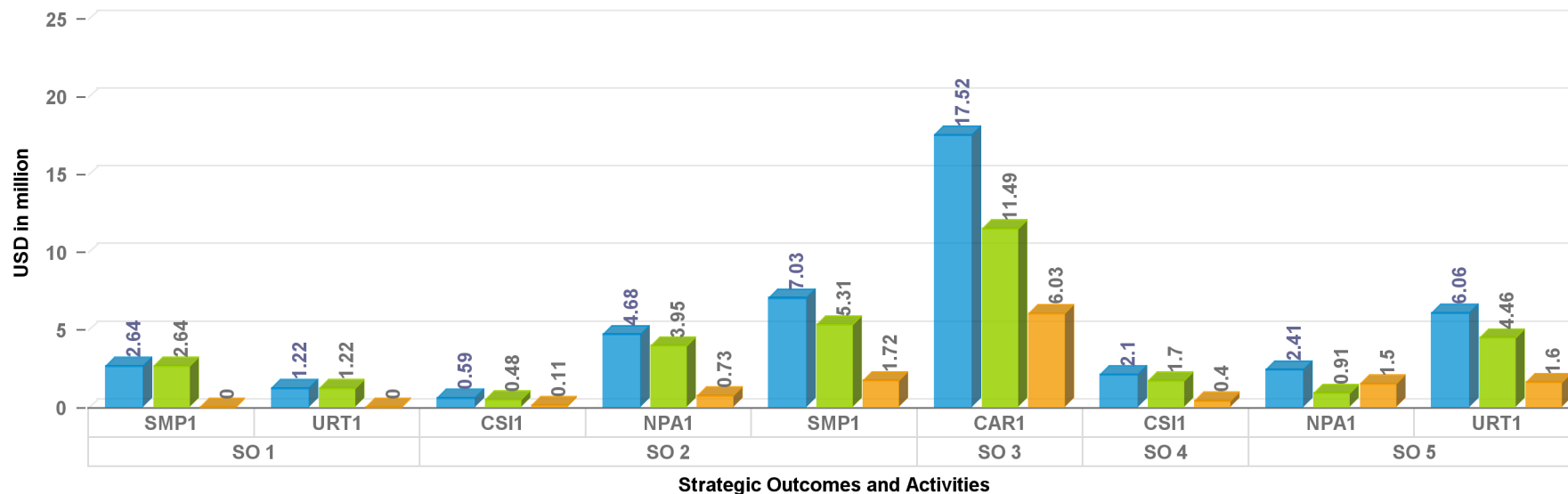
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Senegal Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

| 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) |

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| Code | Country Activity - Long Description |
|------|---|
| 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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| 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 | 18,815,091 | 4,402,842 | 1,655,773 | 6,058,615 | 4,461,886 | 1,596,730 |
| | | Provide specialized nutritious food to crisis affected households to prevent acute malnutrition | 3,941,051 | 2,412,585 | 0 | 2,412,585 | 908,426 | 1,504,159 |
| | 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 | 2,644,680 | 0 | 2,644,680 | 2,643,600 | 1,079 |
| | | Provide seasonal food/CBT assistance and complement Government's social transfers to food insecure Senegalese populations | 4,578,952 | 1,220,958 | 0 | 1,220,958 | 1,220,925 | 34 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1) | | | 36,586,914 | 10,681,065 | 1,655,773 | 12,336,838 | 9,234,837 | 3,102,002 |

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| 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) | 8,452,620 | 7,026,824 | 0 | 7,026,824 | 5,309,483 | 1,717,342 |
| | | Support beneficiaries through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes (including SBCC) to prevent and treat acute and chronic malnutrition | 9,688,893 | 4,680,091 | 0 | 4,680,091 | 3,949,124 | 730,967 |
| | | Support Government's efforts to fight micronutrient deficiencies and enhance the availability of diversified, safe and healthy food | 918,333 | 593,915 | 0 | 593,915 | 479,643 | 114,272 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2) | | | 19,059,846 | 12,300,830 | 0 | 12,300,830 | 9,738,250 | 2,562,580 |

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| 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 | 14,531,947 | 17,519,897 | 0 | 17,519,897 | 11,485,820 | 6,034,078 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4) | | | 14,531,947 | 17,519,897 | 0 | 17,519,897 | 11,485,820 | 6,034,078 |
| 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 | 5,926,628 | 2,101,607 | 0 | 2,101,607 | 1,698,057 | 403,550 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9) | | | 5,926,628 | 2,101,607 | 0 | 2,101,607 | 1,698,057 | 403,550 |

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| 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 | 1,392,560 | 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) | | | 1,392,560 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Non SO Specific | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 720,590 | 0 | 720,590 | 0 | 720,590 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result | | | 0 | 720,590 | 0 | 720,590 | 0 | 720,590 |
| Total Direct Operational Cost | | | 77,497,895 | 43,323,990 | 1,655,773 | 44,979,763 | 32,156,964 | 12,822,799 |
| Direct Support Cost (DSC) | | | 5,861,116 | 4,908,559 | 222,161 | 5,130,720 | 4,296,386 | 834,333 |
| Total Direct Costs | | | 83,359,011 | 48,232,548 | 1,877,934 | 50,110,482 | 36,453,350 | 13,657,133 |
| Indirect Support Cost (ISC) | | | 5,319,828 | 2,028,961 | | 2,028,961 | 2,028,961 | 0 |
| Grand Total | | | 88,678,839 | 50,261,510 | 1,877,934 | 52,139,444 | 38,482,311 | 13,657,133 |

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