



World Food
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Senegal

Annual Country Report 2024

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2024

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Overview

2024: Navigating a Year of Transition

In 2024, WFP navigated a year of transition in Senegal, marked by presidential elections, evolving national priorities, and financial constraints. Despite these challenges, WFP remained committed to addressing food and nutrition needs through resilience-building programmes and timely crisis response. A total of **376,125 beneficiaries—51 percent of whom were women, including 22,219 people living with disabilities**—received assistance. However, financial shortfalls led to a 26 percent decrease in support compared to 2023 and a 58 percent reduction compared to 2022. As a result, WFP had to scale down its operations, reducing school meal coverage from six to two regions at the start of the 2024-2025 school year—continuing a trend observed in 2023 and affecting over 82,000 children— while also shortening the lean season assistance from three months to two.

Food insecurity remained a pressing concern, with over 518,500 people facing Crisis or Emergency levels of hunger during the June - August lean season and **2.9 million at risk of falling into these levels**. This underscored the recurrent vulnerability of rural households, particularly during the lean season when agricultural resources are depleted. Malnutrition persisted, particularly among children and women, with high rates of stunting and wasting revealing critical gaps in dietary diversity and healthcare access. The crisis was further exacerbated by the most severe floods in a decade.

In response, WFP, in collaboration with national and international partners, implemented targeted interventions. Assistance was prioritized for the most vulnerable groups, including smallholder farmers, children aged 6-59 months, women of reproductive age, and people living with HIV. WFP primarily provided support through cash-based transfers (CBT), including value vouchers and, where possible, unrestricted cash—empowering beneficiaries to make informed choices and enhance their resilience. The introduction of the CHOICE approach, which enables beneficiaries to select their preferred financial service providers, enhanced accessibility, efficiency and financial inclusion for beneficiaries. Additionally, specialized nutritious foods (SNF) were provided for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) supplementation, while WFP supported capacity-building efforts across all interventions. This assistance was made possible through multi-year contributions from the Green Climate Fund (GCF), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the Mastercard Foundation (MCF), Luxembourg, Monaco, France, DSM-Firmenich, and the Unified Budget, Results, and Accountability Framework (UBRAF).

Under the Ministry of National Education's supervision, WFP provided school meals to 144,000 children (49 percent girls) across 626 schools. These efforts resulted in maintaining a remarkable 99 percent retention rate, underscoring the programme's positive impact on school attendance. Additionally, a home-grown school feeding model was piloted in Kolda, linking schools with local producers to strengthen the local economy, **supporting the government's vision of fostering home-grown, inclusive development solutions.**

During the lean season, in partnership with the Ministry of Family and Solidarity, the Executive Secretariat of the National Council for Food Security (SE-CNSA, in French), and the National Council for the Development of Nutrition (CNDN, in French), **WFP supported the National Lean Season Response Plan (PNR, in French)** by providing unconditional cash assistance to 52,605 individuals across four departments [1], compared to 48,200 individuals in 2023. To maximize impact, **nutritional cash top-ups were distributed to 11,541 women of reproductive age and 5,554 children** within the same households. These efforts were complemented by household nutrition sensitization activities. Through this integrated approach, over USD 1 million was directly transferred to beneficiaries. WFP also ensured inclusivity by supporting **100 people living with HIV** through cash transfers. Of this 80 percent enrolled in health insurance schemes and 99 percent maintained access to antiretroviral treatment. Looking ahead and acknowledging that Salémata remains a department repeatedly facing food crises despite four years of WFP assistance, WFP identified the need to **integrate lean season emergency support with long-term recovery efforts**. To this end, WFP is supporting the establishment of an agricultural community cooperative (CAC, in French) in Salémata, a concept introduced by the new Minister of Agriculture.

WFP's interventions extended beyond immediate relief to long-term resilience building. Key resilience projects completed in 2024 included: the R4 Rural Resilience project, funded by the GCF, with an ongoing decentralized evaluation [2]; and the SD3C initiative (Sahel Response to COVID-19, Conflict, and Climate Change), funded by IFAD, which tackled interconnected challenges such as food insecurity, climate change, and socio-economic vulnerabilities. WFP supported **29,015 smallholder farmers** with training, seeds, and equipment, enhancing agricultural productivity. A major achievement of the MCF-funded Salouma project in 2024 was the **training of 25,033 youth**—over 70 percent of whom were women—in agricultural practices, entrepreneurship, and financial management, equipping them with the skills and resources needed to boost food production and access market opportunities.

A significant milestone was the signing of a **Memorandum of Understanding with the Senegalese Agency for Reforestation and the Great Green Wall** (ASERGMV, in French), reinforcing WFP's commitment to environmental sustainability and its contribution to the ambitious Pan-African Great Green Wall initiative. Through this partnership and financial support from the Irish Cooperation, 700 hectares of degraded land around the Koyli Alpha reserve will be restored under the joint Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)-ASERGMV programme: Project to Improve the Resilience of Ecosystems and Communities to Climate Change along the Great Green Wall [3].

WFP placed a **strong emphasis on innovation to enhance operational efficiency.** In partnership with the National Civil Aviation and Meteorology Agency (ANACIM, in French), 11 WFP staff members received training in drone technology for agricultural monitoring, improving data collection crucial for informed decision-making. Moreover, the launch of the 'School-Connect' digital platform in 92 schools transformed school meal management by optimizing data on consumption and stock levels, streamlining planning processes, and increasing transparency.

WFP continued to prioritize gender equality across all interventions, implementing targeted initiatives to empower female entrepreneurs and farmers. Women accounted for 54 percent of participants in youth employment creation projects within priority agricultural value chains, strengthening their economic inclusion and role in food systems. Localization efforts were reinforced through partnerships with local NGOs and community-based organizations, improving programme delivery and long-term sustainability.

Nutrition integration remained a core focus. For the first time in Senegal, 17,450 tons of high-quality locally fortified rice were produced and introduced in 29 school canteens through a public-private partnership involving the Senegalese Government, WFP, the Société Sénégalaise des Filières Alimentaires (SFA), and financial support from DSM-Firmenich.

To strengthen research-driven interventions, WFP collaborated with academic institutions such as **Gaston-Berger University (UGB) under the REUNIR** [5] initiative. Consequently, four recently graduated UGB students were recruited as **United Nations Volunteers (UNVs)** and deployed to WFP sub-offices in Matam, Kolda, and Kaolack to support field operations. Looking ahead, WFP aims to expand collaboration with the Senegalese Institute of Agricultural Research (ISRA) and the National Pedagogic Institute (INP) to establish training centres, further supporting local capacity development and long-term food security solutions.

To ensure sustainability, **WFP developed its 2025-2029 Country Strategic Plan (CSP),** approved by the Executive Board in November. Informed by the previous CSP evaluation [4], it reinforces WFP activities while supporting government-led, and home-grown solutions to food security and nutrition challenges. WFP remains committed to scaling up successful initiatives to meet evolving community needs. Through strategic partnerships, WFP continues to support the Government in achieving Sustainable Development Goals 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

376,125

Total beneficiaries in 2024



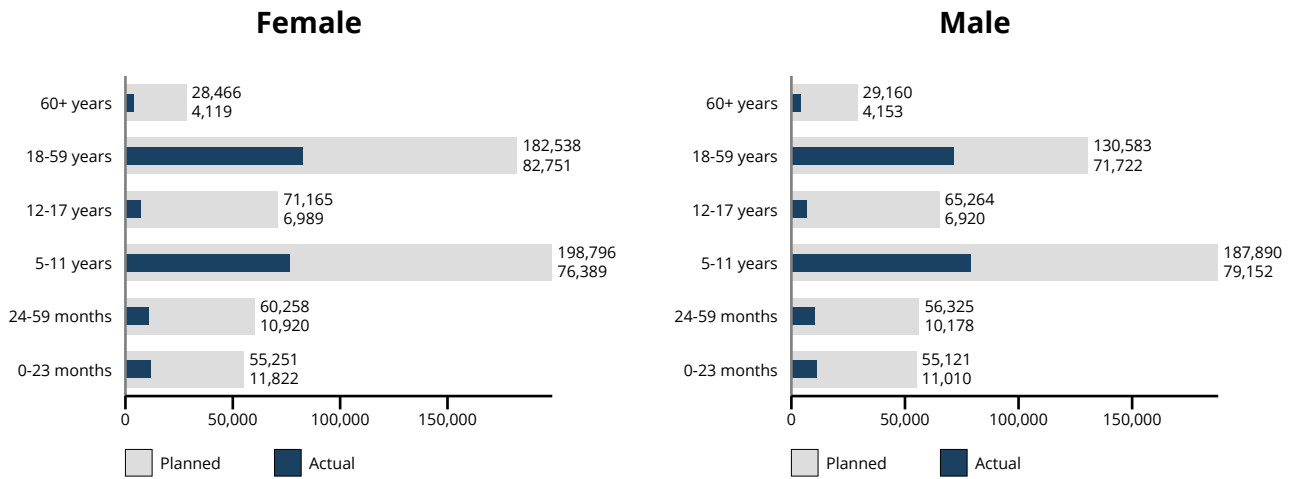
51% female



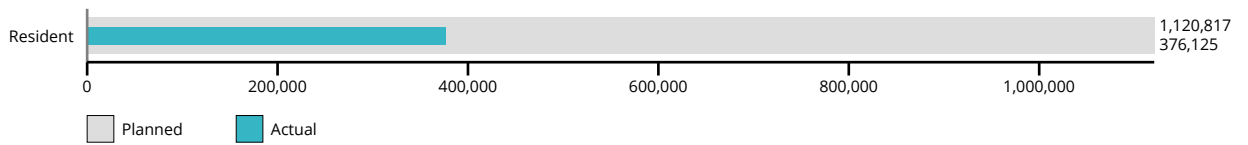
49% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 22,219 (51% Female, 49% Male)

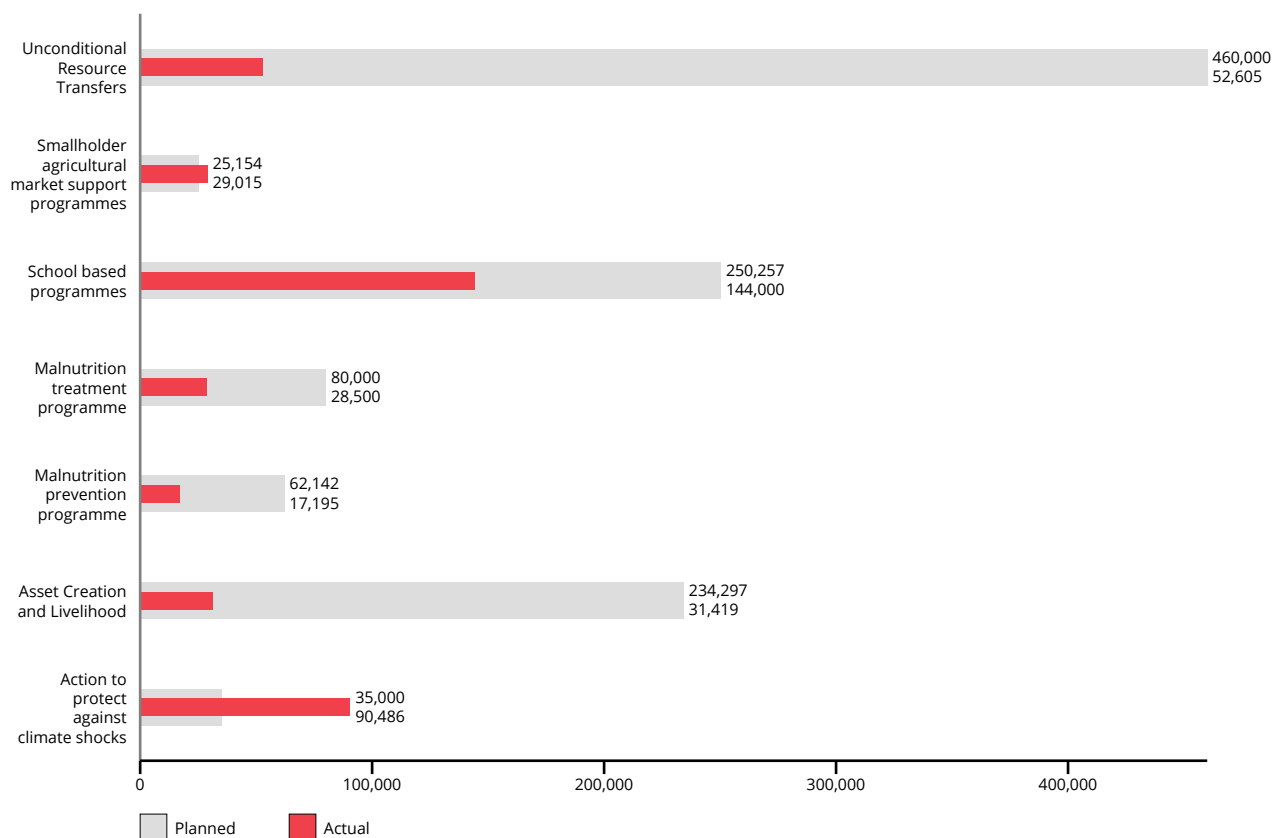
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



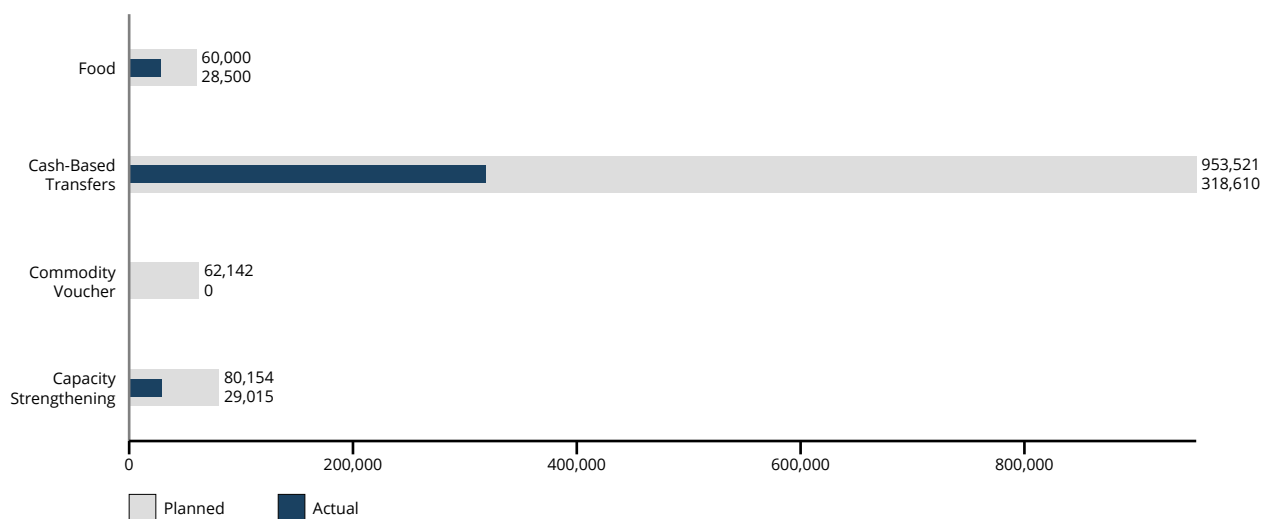
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



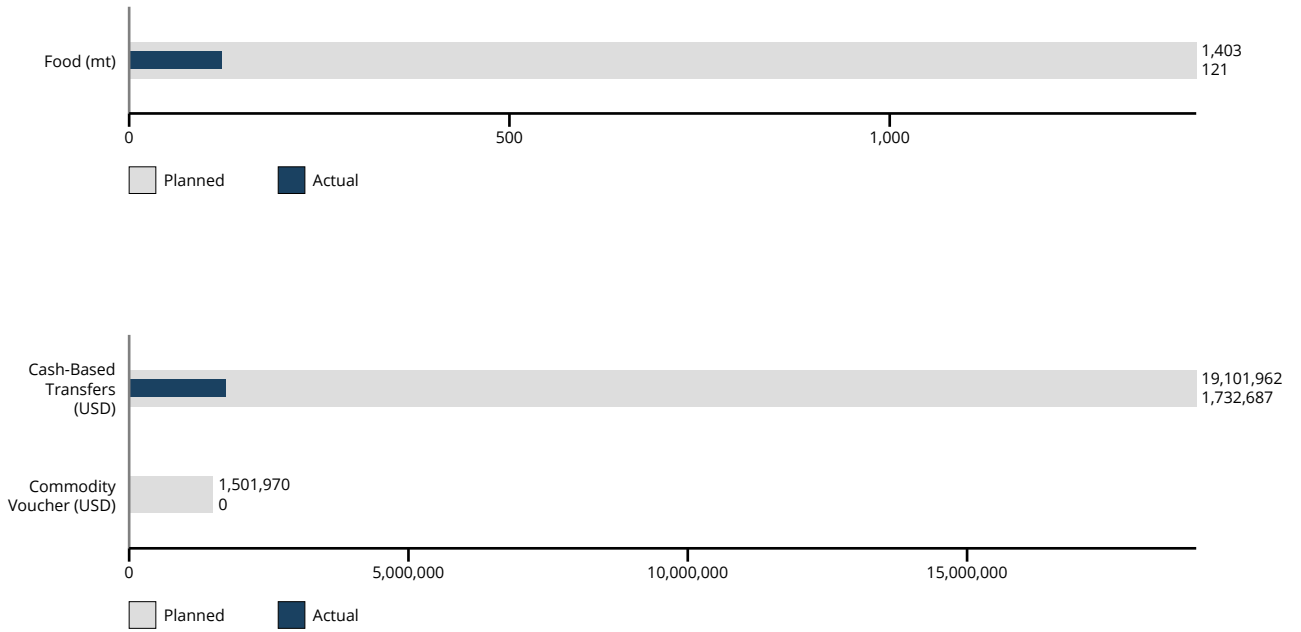
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



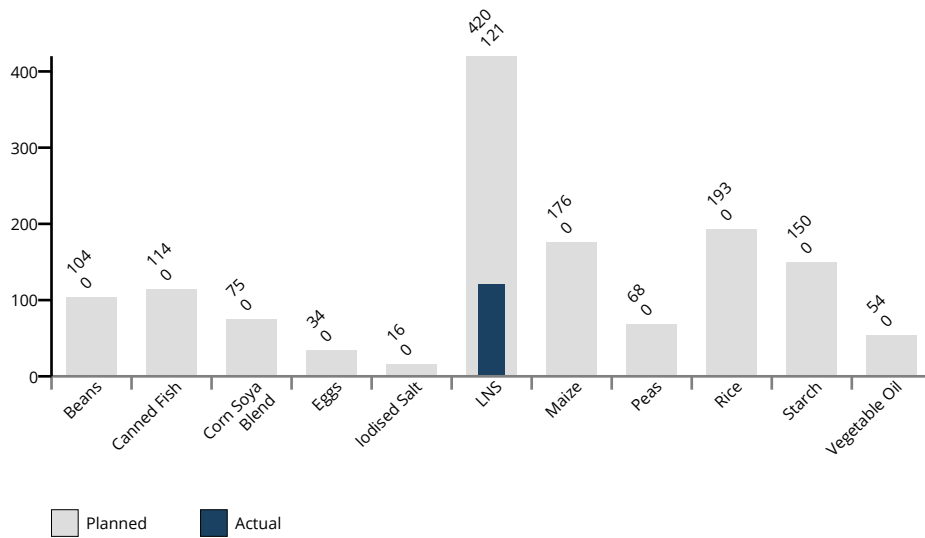
Beneficiaries by Modality



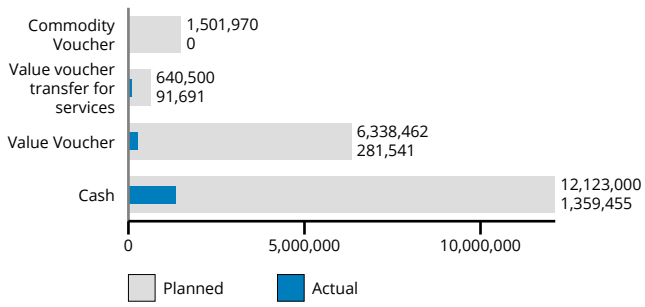
Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Food Transfer (mt)

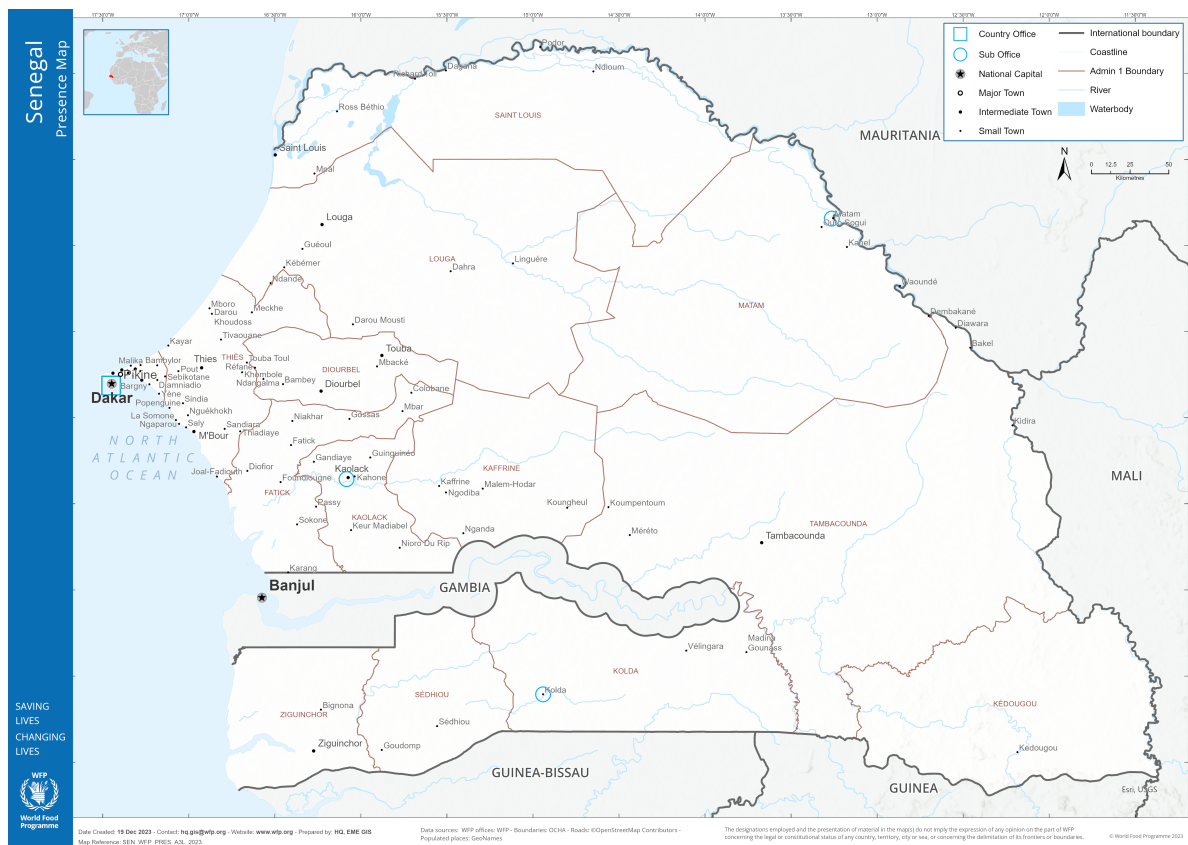


Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context

Aligning with Senegal's vision amid shifting priorities



In April, Senegal's fifth president took office, pledging "systemic change" and accountability. This vision was formalized with the launch of the Senegal 2050: National Transformation Agenda [1]. This 25-year plan aims to enhance economic sovereignty, sustainability, and governance, while reducing reliance on foreign resources and investing in human capital. In response, WFP adjusted its planning and strategy to align with the new government's priorities, and postponed the launch of its new five-year Country Strategic Plan (CSP) to 2025. While Senegal's security situation remained stable throughout the year, its location in a subregion marked by ongoing instability underscored the importance of strengthening resilience and development investments in-country.

Another turning point for Senegal in 2024 was the commencement of oil and gas production, positioning hydrocarbons as a key driver of economic transformation. This development is expected to boost national revenues, attract critical investments, and support Senegal's transition to middle-income status by 2027 [2]. However, this graduation also entails the loss of preferential trade access and reduced United Nations core funding. WFP faced significant funding constraints during the year, affecting its ability to fully meet extensive needs in the country. Despite economic growth expected to reach 6.1 percent in 2024 [3], structural challenges—such as poverty, inequality, and under-resourced public systems—persisted, leaving many communities, particularly in rural areas, vulnerable.

With multidimensional poverty affecting half the population [4], households in rural areas face an 80 percent risk of falling into poverty after unexpected shocks [5]. Senegal's young and growing population, with 60 percent under 25 years old [6], places immense pressure on education, health, and employment systems. School enrolment gaps remained significant, with nearly 20 percent of children not enrolled in primary school and only 39 percent of girls completing middle school due to socio-economic barriers and early pregnancies [7]. Additionally, 89 percent of eligible

public elementary school students lacked access to school canteens, exacerbating nutritional deficiencies and risks of hunger among school children [8].

Agriculture, employing 60 percent of Senegal's workforce [9], remained heavily reliant on rain-fed subsistence farming and constrained by poor inputs, limited credit access, weak infrastructure, and high post-harvest losses. Women, who produce 80 percent of the country's food [10], face disproportionate barriers to accessing resources, limiting their ability to adopt sustainable practices and their contribution to resilient food systems. Senegal's vulnerability to climate shocks—such as droughts, soil degradation, and severe flooding—undermined agricultural productivity. In 2024, the strongest floods in the last ten years affected over 70,000 people [11] and submerged vast farmlands, compounding the sector's challenges. With at least 60 percent of Senegal's arable lands degraded [12], desertification, particularly in the North, continued to threaten resources critical to livelihoods.

Within this context, achieving food security and nutrition remained central to WFP's mission in Senegal, as significant progress is still needed to meet these objectives and advance towards the national priority of food sovereignty. Results from the March 2024 Cadre Harmonisé [13] analysis indicated an 86 percent increase in food insecurity between the March-May (278,807 people in Crisis/Emergency levels) and June-August lean seasons (518,509 people), with Salémata and Goudiry departments facing Crisis levels. Thanks to increased agricultural production, stable prices, and strengthened resilience efforts, the situation improved compared to the 2023 lean season during which 1.26 million people [14] were in crisis or emergency. However, 2.9 million people remained at risk of falling into crisis. Besides, Senegal still struggles to meet maternal and child nutrition targets, with stunting affecting 18 percent of children under 5, and wasting increasing from 8 percent to 10 percent over five years. Further, micronutrient deficiencies remain critical, with anaemia affecting 68 percent of children under 5 and 53 percent of women of reproductive age. Poor infant feeding practices persist, as only 9 percent of children under 2 receive a minimum acceptable diet, and just 41 percent of infants under 6 months are exclusively breastfed [15].

In 2024, WFP worked with the Government and partners to address food insecurity and malnutrition among the most vulnerable populations, including children aged 6-59 months, women of reproductive age, smallholder farmers, and people living with HIV. Although the national prevalence of HIV/AIDS is relatively low (0.3 percent of the adult population) [16], the situation of children born to HIV-positive mothers requires special attention. WFP prioritized regions most affected by food insecurity, focusing on resilience-building initiatives while providing punctual crisis response during the lean season.

No activities were implemented under Strategic Outcome 1 (SO1) in 2024, as was also the case in 2022 and 2023, due to reprogramming and strategic adjustments during the implementation of WFP Senegal's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019 - 2024. Under its strategic outcome 2, WFP focused on supplementing children aged 6-59 months, suffering from moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), providing them with nutritious school meals, and addressing micronutrient deficiencies to respond to nutrition and school attendance challenges. Under strategic outcome 3, WFP strengthened smallholder farmers' capacities with a focus on youth and women, promoting climate-smart practices to improve livelihoods and sustainable food systems. Under strategic outcome 4, WFP provided institutional support to ensure programme sustainability. Lastly, under strategic outcome 5, WFP piloted an approach integrating food and nutrition assistance through unrestricted cash transfers to support vulnerable households during the lean season.

Through its mandate of Saving Lives and Changing Lives, WFP aimed to support the Government in achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), in synergy with SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 13 (Climate Action), SDG 1 (Ending Poverty), SDG 4 (Quality Education), and SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being). These activities, aligned with the new United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2024-2028) and the 2017 Zero Hunger Strategic Review, ensure consistency with Senegal's national development priorities and the 2030 Agenda.

Risk management

Effective risk management, ensuring the organization remains proactive and adaptive in a dynamic environment is a cornerstone of WFP's operations. Each year, a risk committee convenes to assess potential risks for WFP operations, categorizing them by likelihood, impact, and severity. This process results in a formalized risk register which outlines mitigation measures and monitors their implementation. High-severity risks, defined as those scoring above 12 out of

25, are prioritized, with strategies integrated into annual work plans.

When WFP initiated its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) in 2019, only moderate risks were identified. However, the operational landscape has evolved significantly, with high risks emerging in 2020 and steadily increasing thereafter. By 2024, the proportion of high risks rose to 38 percent from 11 percent in 2023, largely driven by operational complexities, funding constraints, and external factors. Key risks included delays in cash-based transfer (CBT) reconciliation, funding gaps, and staff turnover. Mitigation measures implemented included improved workforce planning, capacity strengthening for financial service providers, the development of a partnership and resource strategy to diversify the donor portfolio, and contingency protocols to address social unrest around the elections.

Building on these efforts, **WFP's internal oversight mission in 2024** recommended strengthening risk monitoring and reporting systems. To facilitate timely identification and response, WFP implemented measures such as quarterly risk reviews, streamlined workflows, and improved oversight mechanisms. These initiatives will be further supported by the appointment of dedicated risk focal points and continuous tracking of mitigation actions to ensure alignment with operational goals. Additionally, the expanded use of digital tools, including beneficiary verification and cash transfer systems, will help minimize errors and improve efficiency.

These initiatives underscore WFP Senegal's commitment to operational excellence, ensuring that critical assistance is delivered efficiently, sustainably, and with robust safeguards in place to address potential risks.

Lessons learned

WFP identified key lessons to enhance operational efficiency and maximize impact [17]. Strengthening community resilience through locally-led solutions emerged as a top priority. Climate risk management tools effectively integrated into rural programmes enhance adaptive capacity and align with national development strategies. The R4 project underscored the critical role of gender inclusion, demonstrating that empowering women drives economic participation and improves community well-being.

Digital innovation proved crucial in improving assistance delivery and monitoring. Piloting solutions such as digital identification cards can bridge accessibility gaps for individuals without traditional IDs, promoting greater inclusion and equity. In Kolda, the home-grown school feeding pilot linking schools with local farmers showcased the value of localized supply chains in enhancing food quality, strengthening agricultural livelihoods, and providing programme flexibility.

WFP will leverage evidence from academic and research partners to demonstrate the programme's impact more effectively. Ensuring stakeholders understand WFP's broader contributions is essential for strategic positioning and securing sustainable funding.

Lessons from the 2019-2023 Country Strategic Plan evaluation [18] informed WFP's new CSP (2025-2029), ensuring a cohesive approach that integrates school meals, malnutrition prevention and treatment, resilience-building, and capacity strengthening.

Country office story

Increasing jobs for youth and women through food systems



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Barrakatou Kounda, 27, on her 1.75-hectare peanut farm in Niore, aided by Salouma project training and market access for youth in agriculture.

In 2024, with the **financial support of the MasterCard Foundation**, WFP launched the **Salouma project**, focused on the organization's deep commitment to overcoming the barriers that have long limited agricultural employment for youth and women in rural communities. The project provides participants with the tools and knowledge they need to succeed in agriculture, while offering an alternative to urban migration.

By focusing on value chain actors (such as youth- and women-led cooperatives, processors, and smallholder farmers), the project aims to strengthen capacity in key areas like production, post-harvest practices, financial literacy, and entrepreneurship, for which the use of digital tools is facilitated where possible. The project targets **76,500 people, with 70 percent of them being women** - underscoring its emphasis on inclusion and the empowerment of women.

The stories of those involved in the Salouma project showcase its transformative impact.

Barrakatou Kounda, a 27-year-old farmer, manages a 1.75-hectare peanut farm. Her journey began at the Sokone Training Centre, where she spent six months training, followed by a two-month internship. "I understood that for our country to develop, we need to focus on sectors like agriculture," she says with determination. Thanks to the Salouma project, Barrakatou received seeds and fertilizers, which helped her improve her farming techniques. Today, she runs her farm with pride and is also involved in a market gardening project, which not only improves her own life but also contributes to her community.

Nafy Touré, a 24-year-old entrepreneur, has turned her dream into a reality. After completing her Master's degree, Nafy launched "Delic'Arachide" (Delight Peanut), her processing business.

"My dream is to process tons of products, provide for my family, and promote local consumption," she says passionately. Through a tontine in her neighbourhood, Nafy raised the capital she needed to start her own business. Through the Salouma project, she received training in farm management and marketing, as well as a start-up kit worth XOF 150,000 (USD 238). This support enabled her to buy packaging and prepare for the upcoming harvest. Nafy is now not only an entrepreneur but also a role model for other young women in her community.

Seydina Mohamadou Dramé, a young martial arts champion and agricultural producer, proves that agriculture is a viable path for young people. Seydina grows winter crops and off-season vegetables such as millet, peanuts, fonio, and sometimes corn. "I am a young athlete, but I am also an agricultural producer. My vision is to stay here in my country, work here, and succeed here. That should encourage young people to believe in themselves," he says with conviction. As part of the Salouma project, Seydina received training in farm management and good agricultural practices, and is eagerly awaiting a starter kit to strengthen his market gardening activities. His message is clear: success in agriculture is possible without leaving rural areas.

These inspiring stories highlight the profound impact of the **Salouma project**, which is not only about farming but also about Changing Lives. It empowers youth and women to take control of their futures, build their own businesses, and create opportunities in their communities. Through their hard work and the support received, they are not merely surviving—they are thriving and inspiring others to follow their path.

Programme performance

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

No activities were implemented under strategic outcome 1 in 2024, as was also the case in 2022 and 2023, due to reprogramming and strategic adjustments during the implementation of WFP Senegal's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019 - 2024. Under this strategic outcome, WFP aimed to complement government social transfers to food-insecure households during the lean season and support vulnerable populations benefiting from the Family Security Scholarship Programme (PNBSF, in French). Initially, WFP intended to transition responsibility for this activity to the Government within the first two years of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2024. However, the significant impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on food security led to reprogramming this activity under strategic outcome 5, with a focus on crisis response during the lean season. Similarly, the school-meal activity, also planned under strategic outcome 1, was reprogrammed under strategic outcome 2 in 2021 to enhance synergies with nutrition-sensitive agriculture promoted by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD). These adjustments left strategic outcome 1 without active interventions in the last three years, reflecting WFP's adaptive response to evolving needs.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide seasonal food/CBT assistance and complement Government's social transfers to food insecure Senegalese populations	N/A
Provide nutritious school meals to vulnerable Senegalese children in targeted departments during the school year, in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home-grown school feeding)	N/A

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



144,000 children (49 percent girls) received school meals, maintaining a **99 percent** retention rate.



481 school management committee members (68 percent women) trained on food preparation to preserve micronutrients.



93 percent recovery rate reported amongst **children aged 6 - 59 months** treated for moderate acute malnutrition.

In Senegal, despite progress in reducing chronic malnutrition, stunting still affects 18 percent of children under five, and acute malnutrition has worsened, rising from 8 to 10 percent in five years [1]. Micronutrient deficiencies remain a concern, particularly anaemia, which is a public health problem affecting 53 percent of children and 47 percent of women. School-meal programmes reach only 11 percent of elementary school children, leaving 1.65 million unserved [2], with WFP covering 67 percent of this total. Under strategic outcome 2, WFP helped manage moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), provided nutritious school meals, and supported national efforts to address micronutrient deficiencies by improving diets for at-risk groups and promoting nutritional value chains.

This strategic outcome faced systemic underfunding in 2024, receiving only 21 percent of its funding needs, resulting in a USD 6.6 million shortfall. The school-meal programme was hardest hit, funded at just 17 percent with a USD 5.4 million gap, followed by MAM management through supplementation and chronic malnutrition prevention, and the rice fortification project, both significantly underfunded. These constraints forced critical adjustments, including reducing school-meal coverage from six to two regions at the start of the 2024-2025 school year, leaving over 82,000 children without meals—a continuation of 2023's trend, which excluded 115,000 children. Funding shortages also prevented supplementation for MAM of women of reproductive age and limited prevention activities, as contributions were often earmarked solely for treatment. Additionally, funding constraints halted the fonio pilot project launched in 2023, which aimed to produce fonio for school meals. Extension of the project to other areas and schools is planned when funding is secured, after a value chain analysis is carried out to set up a sustainable economic model and promote consumer access.

Activity 3 - Supplementing Moderate Acute Malnutrition

WFP contributed to the **supplementation [3] of 28,500 children aged 6-59 months for MAM, 53 percent of whom were girls**, through the provision of specialized nutritious foods (SNF) [4] across 20 departments [5] identified by WFP's key partner, CNDN. Beneficiaries' access to SNF was facilitated by an efficient logistics system set by WFP in collaboration with the partner, utilising local transporters and strategically-located storage facilities, ensuring timely distribution of SNF to those in need in the community. Each child received an average daily ration of 100g for 60 days of care. However, this reached only 48 percent of the targeted 60,000 children due to the distribution of only 29 percent of required SNF, with the cessation of World Bank funding to CNDN and WFP's funding constraints.

A recovery rate of 93 percent was reported among treated children, meeting the Country Strategic Plan (CSP)-end target (92 percent) but falling short of the 100 percent recovery rate recorded in 2023. The treatment default rate was 0.65 percent, indicating that only a small proportion of children dropped out of the supplementation programme before completion due to non-adherence, successfully meeting the end-of-CSP target (<1.6 percent). All treated children overcame the immediate risk of malnutrition. This is crucial for early childhood development and contributes to creating a foundation for better health and development, reducing the likelihood of chronic diseases. However, 6.3 percent of children who completed the MAM supplementation did not meet the recovery criteria by the end of the supplementation period, as reflected in the non-response rate, surpassing the end-of-CSP target (<5.7 percent).

In addition, WFP supported health centres and sites with MAM supplementation, conducted awareness-raising campaigns reaching 28,000 individuals, and enhanced the capabilities of operational partners through formative supervision missions. These efforts **enhanced the ability of community agents to monitor and promote essential nutrition practices within their communities.**

The closing of World Bank funding through CNDN in 2024 highlighted the need for adaptive strategies to sustain the distribution of SNF products for MAM supplementation and optimizing resources. Strengthening coordination with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) for integrated MAM/Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) interventions and diversifying implementing partners are critical steps to enhance programme delivery and build resilience.

Activity 4 - Addressing Micronutrient Deficiencies

WFP continued to advance the introduction of fortified foods in school meals, achieving a key milestone with the production of Senegal's first high-quality locally fortified rice [6] in collaboration with the Société Sénégalaise des Filières Alimentaires (SFA) and financial support from DSM-Firmenich. In partnership with a local equipment manufacturer, Agritech International Sarl, WFP integrated a batch mixer into SFA's production line, enabling the fortification process. Over **17,450 tons of fortified rice were produced and introduced in 29 school canteens in Matam, benefiting 11,077 pupils (58 percent girls)** and addressing micronutrient deficiencies. Operational issues, including technical problems with the batch mixer, limited the reach to only 33 percent of the planned 34,052 children from October to December by slowing enriched rice production. To address this, WFP closely monitored the project, conducted supervision missions, and recruited an equipment supplier for maintenance. WFP plans to scale this initiative across all supported canteens in Matam and extend to Kolda, Sédhiou, and Ziguinchor regions, to further improve school meals' nutritional quality.

WFP closely collaborated with CNDN, Nutrition International (NI), the Senegalese Committee for Food Fortification with Micronutrients (COSFAM), the Food Technology Institute (ITA), the Directorate of School Canteens (DCaS), and the Ministry of Health and Social Protection to implement and monitor this critical project.

To ensure the effective integration of micronutrients into meals, **481 school management committee members—68 percent of whom were women—received training in fortified rice preparation, nutrition, and hygiene practices.** This training aimed to deliver healthy, nutritious, and balanced meals to students.

WFP embraced an integrated approach, working with government structures, the private sector, UNICEF, and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to improve year-round access to healthy, nutritious, and diverse food.

Activity 9 - Providing Nutritious School Meals

Thanks to the multi-year financial support from Luxembourg and Monaco, as well as financial support from France, WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Education to deliver **nutrition-sensitive school meals to 626 public elementary schools in rural and peri-urban areas across six regions, benefiting 144,000 pupils (49 percent girls).** WFP's school-meal programme continued to benefit education, maintaining a **remarkably high retention rate of 99 percent** (i.e. only 1 percent of children dropped out of schools) during the 2023-2024 school year. Nearly 100 percent of students successfully completed their academic year, consistent with previous years' graduation rates. Despite these achievements, the programme assisted fewer students compared to 2023, reflecting a 14 percent decrease due to funding constraints.

To ensure the provision of school meals, WFP transferred digital unrestricted cash [7] and value vouchers to school management committees, totalling USD 414,713, to procure food locally [8]. To support local food systems, **WFP piloted the Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) model**, engaging 22 smallholder farmers, including 9 women, to supply diverse, nutritious local foods (including rice, cowpeas, fortified vegetable oil, palm oil, peanut butter and iodized salt) to 2,320 children across 7 schools in Kolda, boosting their academic performance. Highlighting the transformative

potential of school feeding as a driver of rural development, WFP participated in the ECOWAS conference with member and non-member states, as well as Senegalese officials, to discuss securing financing, sharing best practices, and improving knowledge management for implementing HGSF programmes regionally.

Further, WFP conducted 8 training sessions to equip school management committees (101 schools in Matam and 12 schools in Kolda) with knowledge on hygiene and nutrition practices. Similarly, in collaboration with **SODEXO Stop-Hunger**, WFP trained 16 kitchen cooks in Matam, and involved government staff to bolster school meals' quality. Notably, Senegalese kitchen cooks voluntarily contribute their services out of a strong commitment to their communities.

Meanwhile, a **final evaluation of Monaco-funded "Model Canteens"**, launched in 2019 in 15 schools in Matam (8) and Kolda (7), **confirmed the initiative's success**. By integrating poultry farming and school gardens, the project diversified meals, generated income for school committees, and improved students' nutrition and education outcomes. Increased consumption of garden produce and poultry underscored its effectiveness, with potential for replication in partnership with the Senegalese Agency for Reforestation of the Great Green Wall (ASERGMV, in French).

Building on 2023's lessons learned, WFP recognized the **need to enhance digitalization** efforts to improve efficiency. **WFP launched the "School-Connect" digital platform in 92 schools** to modernize school meal management by streamlining data on consumption and stock, improving planning efficiency. Training was provided to 190 school directors, canteen managers and inspectors in Kolda, Matam, and Kounghoul enabling 92 schools to adopt the system. However, paper-based tracking systems remain widespread, highlighting the need for further digitalization and robust monitoring frameworks, where funding allows.

In 2024, Senegal's engagement with the School Meals Coalition (SMC) strengthened the opportunity for school feeding initiatives, fostered knowledge exchange and bolstered global collaboration with their participation in the SMC Task Force Meeting in October 2024. To support Senegal's commitments, WFP continued advocating for the launch of a national school-meal programme and supporting the Ministry of Education in raising resources from International Financial Institutions.

WFP achieved a **Gender and Age Monitoring Marker (GAM-M) score of 4 for this strategic outcome**, indicating full integration of gender considerations within its activities. This success is linked to initiatives empowering girls and women, like training of cooks, and the disaggregation of outcome results by sex to inform decision-making. WFP also supported Inspections of Education and Training (IEF, in French) and Academy Inspections (IA, in French) in using data collection tools. This allowed for comprehensive profiling of supported schools, including information on persons with disabilities, providing a basis for enhancing programme inclusivity. In 2024, WFP's efforts extended beyond operational activities to include strategic actions. **WFP supported the establishment of a gender collaborative group within the National Nutrition Reflection Group, led by the CNDN** and involving all sectoral ministries. This support included defining strategic priorities, developing an action plan and budget, and reviewing a draft law to formalize the group's creation. Despite GAM-M's positive score, WFP acknowledges the need for continuous improvement. For instance, to enhance the effectiveness of child MAM supplementation, it is crucial to analyse treatment outcomes by sex and incorporate nutrients tailored to the distinct growth and nutritional needs of both boys and girls.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Support beneficiaries through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes (including SBCC) to prevent and treat acute and chronic malnutrition.	4 - Fully integrates gender and age
Support Government's efforts to fight micronutrient deficiencies and enhance the availability of diversified, safe and healthy food	4 - Fully integrates gender and age
Provide nutritious school meals to vulnerable Senegalese children in targeted departments during the school year, in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home-grown school feeding)	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

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



Hybrid agricultural insurance based on weather and yield indexes developed by WFP commercially available nationwide.



29,015 smallholder farmers provided with training, seeds, fertilizer, and equipment to boost their production.



USD 7,000 generated from the three-month cultivation of watermelon, okra, and eggplant by **44** supported smallholder farmers.



30 sustainable jobs created for young people through the creation of a post-harvest loss management unit.

Activity 05 - Providing livelihood and climate adaptation support to targeted groups through an integrated risk management approach and linkages to market opportunities

Under strategic outcome 3, WFP continued its efforts to strengthen resilient livelihoods and establish sustainable food systems for vulnerable populations. In 2024, **the Green Climate Fund (GCF)-funded R4 Rural Resilience project** [1] and the first phase of **the IFAD-funded SD3C initiative** [2] were completed after being extended to finalize key activities. These flagship projects tackled food insecurity, climate change, and socio-economic vulnerabilities while laying the groundwork for long-term sustainability. The **Mastercard Foundation-funded Salouma project** [3] also advanced significantly, alongside the **Integrated Resilience Project** under the SD3C led by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) in collaboration with the Government of Senegal, and the **nutrition-sensitive value chain project**, supported by Japan. These interventions are implemented concurrently in Matam, as a hub for integrated resilience with a nutrition-sensitive value chain approach maximizing impact and cross-learning opportunities. Funding shortfalls hindered the expansion of activities in northern Senegal, however, an inclusive strategy is essential to ensuring meaningful, sustained, and long-term food security and nutrition outcomes.

Despite targeting 234,297 beneficiaries, only 31,419 individuals (13 percent) of which 16,017 women (51 percent) were reached by WFP's food-for-assets (FFA) programme [4] through the GCF and SD3C initiatives, due to funding constraints. Nonetheless, these efforts contributed to **protecting 648 hectares of farmland from erosion**.

Beneficiaries received unrestricted mobile cash transfers (totalling USD 89,927), enabling them to develop and protect productive assets. Key achievements through FFA under the GCF initiative included the completion of **10 pastoral ponds, the rehabilitation of 45.35 km of stone bunds, and reforestation efforts with 5,900 climate-resilient plant species**. Additionally, **5,000 m² of Zai pits** were dug to serve as a demonstration for community adoption and to enhance climate change adaptation.

The SD3C initiative is a Rome-Based Agencies' project bringing together WFP, FAO and IFAD, and is funded by the latter together with GCF. Achievements include the construction of **dikes and gully protection measures** in Northern Senegal, **securing farmland against water erosion**. At the **Tékinguel** site in Kanel Department, WFP set up a **comprehensive agricultural hub**, featuring an 18-hectare fenced perimeter, a 91-meter borehole, a 50 m³ water tower, and photovoltaic-powered irrigation systems. This setting enabled the **cultivation of watermelon, okra, and eggplant over 5 hectares, generating a revenue of USD 7,000 from sales for 44 smallholder farmers within three months of cultivation**. These interventions were delivered in collaboration with the National Agency for Agricultural and Rural Advisory Services (ANCAR, in French), PanAfricare, Sahel 3000, and the Ministry of Agriculture.

In **Diandioli**, as part of the **Integrated Resilience Project in Ogo (Matam)**, WFP **rehabilitated two hectares of horticultural land, installed Californian irrigation systems, and introduced 1,900 Melifera plants to combat land degradation, supporting community-led development.** WFP worked with local partners, including the Regional Directorate of Rural Development (DRDR, in French) and the Regional Bureau for Food Security (BRSA, in French), the Water and Forestry Services and the National Institute of Pedology (INP, in French) in Matam. This project has reached a large audience and interest, leading to an extension to a second site in Tekinguel (Matam), for further replication, pending funding.

Through the GCF, WFP's collaboration with national institutions was crucial in building climate resilience. Partnerships with the National Agricultural Insurance Company (CNAAS, in French), the Civil Aviation and Meteorology Agency (ANACIM, in French), and key national programmes, such as PROVALE-CV (Water Valorization Project for Value Chain Development) and PASA LOUMAKAF (Food Security Project in the Louga, Matam and Kaffrine Regions), enabled WFP to address climate risks through risk reduction, transfer, reserves, and prudent risk-taking strategies. Throughout the project, **over 51,602 farmers were insured against climate risks, exceeding the initial target of 45,000, with 27,903 farmers independently covering their premiums.** A **graduation strategy** progressively reduced WFP's financial support, empowering farmers to take full ownership. In 2024 alone, WFP facilitated access to insurance for 10,054 farmers—67 percent of whom were women—while 317 farmers fully financed their insurance without subsidy. After the agricultural campaign, 5,554 farmers affected by drought and yield losses received compensation totalling USD 80,404. WFP also supported the **development of hybrid insurance, based on weather and yield indexes commercialized nationwide by CNAAS, ensuring long-term sustainability and national adoption. Thanks to WFP's expertise in agriculture insurance, the microinsurance component of the GCF-funded Africa Integrated Climate Risk Management (AICRM) Programme 2024-2029 has now been entrusted to WFP to implement.** This regional initiative involving the Government of Senegal in collaboration with IFAD, the African Development Bank, and the African Risk Capacity Group, aims to enhance the resilience of smallholder farmers to climate change across seven Sahelian countries involved in the Great Green Wall project.

In parallel, WFP provided **climate information services to 236 Saving for Change Groups (EPC, in French) [5], benefiting 5,900 individuals directly and reaching over 1.4 million people through radio broadcasts.** Nearly 500 EPC groups (over 14,000 individuals) independently purchased climate services by the project's end, reinforcing sustainability. Sustainable agricultural practices, such as the system of rice intensification, organic composting, and soil conservation techniques, were widely adopted. Additionally, **village-based savings and credit banks facilitated 10,801 small loans worth USD 174,000,** with savings mobilized reaching USD 191,000. To support food security, WFP supported the construction of **seven Village Cereal Banks (BCVs) in Fatick, Kaolack, and Tambacounda,** with a total storage capacity of 50 tons, as part of Senegal's national programme to establish 39 BCVs. However, procurement delays slowed completion.

The GCF lessons learned highlighted the importance of localized communication tools for better adoption of agricultural insurance and the critical role of climate information in agricultural planning and implementation. **WFP's approach demonstrated a scalable and sustainable model for reducing climate risks and enhancing resilience in vulnerable communities.**

The **Salouma project**, implemented in collaboration with national and local-level authorities, as well as key partners, aimed to generate **76,500 employment opportunities for youth, especially young women, by 2027.** The project supported the development of competitive agricultural value chains in horticulture, maize, rice, climate-smart crops, such as millet sorghum, and dairy. In 2024, the project aimed to create 27,500 jobs and successfully provided comprehensive support to 29,015 youth, (68 percent women). This was done building on GCF activities that strengthened the capacities of women who participated in savings' groups, Training programmes covered good agricultural practices, product processing, entrepreneurship, and financial management, with **3,192 youth (57 per cent women) receiving starter kits to cultivate 844 hectares.** Additionally, 423 youth (49.4 percent women) were connected with financial institutions, resulting in 85 securing funding for their ventures. Business linkages were strengthened through six Business-to-Business events across multiple regions, leading to over 90 preliminary purchase agreements. Additionally, WFP facilitated the signing of a contract between a women's group, supported by this project, and a private sector processor based in Dakar. This is seen as a key achievement to help ensure sustainability. The establishment of a post-harvest loss management unit in Kaolack created 30 jobs and is expected to benefit 7,000 small producers reducing losses and improving product quality and market access.

The **Japanese-funded nutrition-sensitive value chain project**, supported **297 smallholder farmers (212 women)** in Matam and Kanel Departments. In partnership with the DRDR in Matam and the Gaston-Berger University (UGB, in French), this project enhanced farmers’ technical and entrepreneurial capacities, fostering sustainable agricultural practices. With **REUNIR-UGB** [6], WFP organized a **bootcamp** in sustainable land and water management, facilitating the acquisition of practical skills in soil conservation, water management, and vegetable production for 60 smallholder farmers (including 16 women) in Matam, as well as decentralized services and rural local communities.

A significant innovation in 2024 was the **launch of a professional drone training programme** in partnership with the National Agency for Civil Aviation and Meteorology, equipping 11 WFP staff in Kaolack with advanced skills in data collection and mapping to enhance agricultural planning and disaster response efforts. This initiative reflects WFP’s commitment to leveraging technology for greater operational efficiency.

Looking ahead, WFP will continue to prioritize partnerships to enhance farm productivity, financial inclusion, and agro-processing, with a **strong focus on engaging the private sector, academic and research institutions to generate evidence-based insights**.

The **Gender and Age Marker Monitoring (GAM-M) score for strategic outcome 3 was 4**, indicating full integration of gender considerations within its activities, partially attributed to qualitative studies conducted in 2024. One study focused on male producers, exploring their perceptions of land access for youth and women, inheritance dynamics, and cultural factors influencing land use. Another examined behaviour within mixed-gender savings groups, analysing how men and women define and pursue productive financing goals. Concurrently, efforts to address barriers faced by youth and women—such as limited access to financial services, climate information, sustainable income opportunities, and high-potential economic markets—were strengthened under the GCF project. The GCF prioritized gender mainstreaming, recognizing the disproportionate impact of climate change on women and aiming to promote gender equality while empowering women in climate action initiatives.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide livelihood and climate adaptation support to targeted groups through an integrated risk management approach, and linkages to market opportunities.	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

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



WFP collaborated with **19 national institutions** to develop policies and tools, train staff, and enhance national systems for sustainable impact.



Steering committee meeting initiated discussions on the **institutional anchoring of the WFP R4 Rural initiative**.

Activity 06 - Providing technical support to national stakeholders

Under strategic outcome 4, WFP aimed to enhance the capacities of government institutions and partners across key areas that help improve food and nutrition security. These included economic development, reducing inequalities, building climate resilience, protecting the environment, strengthening educational and vocational training systems, as well as expanding access to healthcare, nutritious foods, and essential services. In 2024, WFP collaborated with 19 government institutions through targeted capacity-building initiatives, in which 15 national staff participated in WFP-led workshops, and WFP supported the development of 13 practical tools to enhance institutional capabilities.

A key aspect of WFP's capacity-strengthening efforts in Senegal was implemented through the Green Climate Fund (GCF)-funded R4 Rural Resilience Initiative. This initiative significantly contributed to integrating climate change adaptation and risk management into government frameworks. In 2024, WFP organized training sessions for cooperating partners, decentralized government departments, and national institutions, including the Ministries of Agriculture and Environment, the National Agency for Civil Aviation and Meteorology (ANACIM), and the Executive Secretariat of the National Food Security Council (SE-CNSA). These sessions aimed to enhance participants' understanding of climate adaptation strategies, introduce sustainable agricultural practices, and promote solutions to mitigate climate impacts. A major focus was placed on integrating WFP-developed climate risk management tools, notably the Three-Pronged Approach (3PA) [1], into national safety net and social protection programmes.

Two significant capacity-building workshops were conducted in Tambacounda and in Kaolack for decentralized technical services and cooperating partners. These focused on asset creation, disaster risk reduction, and soil conservation standards and enabled the integration of climate risk management strategies into local governance structures, fostering sustainable development practices.

Furthering sustainability efforts, the final R4 steering committee meeting in 2024 initiated discussions on the institutional anchoring of the initiative and the appropriation of activities by local authorities and beneficiary populations. Implementing partners, mayors, and community representatives ensure the continuity and maintenance of the initiatives through management committees, reflecting a strong sense of ownership and long-term sustainability.

In addition, WFP supported the Senegalese Government's Village Cereal Banks project by financing workshops to engage decentralized authorities in discussions on sustainability strategies. Training sessions were conducted on female leadership and youth integration into management committees, led by the Gender Officer from the Ministry of Agriculture's Directorate of Agriculture. This initiative aimed to enhance participatory governance in managing storage infrastructures, ensuring effective local oversight and operational sustainability.

On the nutrition front, WFP supported the harmonization of the Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG) approach with the National Council for the Development of Nutrition (CNDN, in French) through a methodology workshop. This initiative sought to help the Government adjust its strategies to promote the affordability and accessibility of healthy and nutritious foods for vulnerable populations. Additionally, WFP strengthened the capacities of 10 head nurses from health posts in the

Kolda Department, focusing on integrating nutrition into the care package for people living with HIV. Lastly, through the National Council for Nutrition Development and the Ministry of Health and Social Action, WFP supported the Government of Senegal's participation in a regional workshop on the new guidelines from the World Health Organization (WHO) for the prevention and management of acute malnutrition.

On food fortification, WFP supported the Senegalese Government in developing quality standards for fortified rice in collaboration with the Senegalese Agency for Normalization (ASN, in French). Furthermore, WFP is exploring a partnership with the Institute of Food Technology (ITA, in French) to conduct a study on micronutrient retention in fortified foods.

WFP provided substantial technical support to the Executive Secretariat of the National Food Security Council (SE-CNSA) and the Commission for Food Security and Resilience (CSAR) by analyzing data from the Cadre Harmonisé to classify Senegal's Departments based on vulnerability levels—ranging from pressure to crisis, emergency, and famine. In addition, WFP played a key role in supporting flood assessments that affected around 70,500 people in Bakel, Podor, Matam, Kanel and Saraya. Support provided to the Government aimed at enhancing the understanding of climate-related shocks on food security and resilience programming.

Collaboration with the CSAR continued to strengthen the agropastoral market information system in Senegal, ensuring the regular dissemination of monthly prices for key food commodities. This data contributes to WFP's corporate data visualization system, Dataviz, providing valuable insights for strategic decision-making and programme planning.

On the school-meal front, WFP is supporting the revision of Senegal's national school canteen policy, originally established in 2011, and is contributing to the development of a national strategic plan for school feeding. This initiative is being carried out in collaboration with WFP's Brazilian Centre of Excellence, thanks to financial support from France, following the findings of the Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) evaluation conducted in 2023.

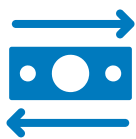
On social safety nets, a government delegation participated in a regional workshop on social safety nets in November 2024, organized by the Government of Mauritania and the World Bank, with WFP participation. The Senegalese delegation - General Delegation for Social Protection and National Solidarity (DGPSN, in French), General Delegation for Planning and Political Economies (DGPPE, in French), and the Ministry in charge of Family and Solidarity, - joined 10 others from the region, sharing their countries' social protection experiences and highlighting the role of social safety nets to improve food security and nutrition outcomes and build resilience, including against a backdrop of covariate shocks. A joint WFP-DGPSN action plan was defined, and a social protection task force was created to coordinate different WFP programmatic support to national social protection actors and programmes.

Despite progress, Senegal continues to face significant challenges in defining gender equality policies and integrating gender considerations into public policy. WFP's activities under this strategic outcome aim to bridge these gaps by supporting public institutions, raising awareness, and promoting the inclusion of women and youth in decision-making processes at both national and local levels. Through training and capacity-building efforts, WFP collaborates with decentralized structures such as the Agricultural Development Directorates and the Regional and Departmental Rural Development Services to strengthen participatory governance and inclusive resource management. These efforts focus on involving women and youth in managing key rural infrastructure, such as cereal banks and climate adaptation structures, while addressing cross-cutting themes like nutrition. Nonetheless, gender integration remains a challenge, as reflected by the zero scores recorded in assessments. This is primarily due to the intangible nature of activities such as workshops and reflection processes, underscoring the need for more targeted planning and stronger gender units within institutional partners.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Build and enhance capacity of central and local government in food and nutrition security analysis, emergency preparedness and response, supply chain management, and gender transformative safety-net programme design and management	0 - Does not integrate gender or age

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



5,845 households received **cash transfers**, supplemented by nutrition cash top-ups for women of reproductive age and children aged 6-59 months.



100 People Living with HIV received cash transfers of whom 99 received antiretroviral treatment and 80 joined health insurance schemes.



20 percent reduction in households resorting to **coping strategies** such as reducing meal portions thanks to integrated food-nutrition approach.

Maximizing impact through integrated food and nutrition approach (Activities 07 and 08)

Under strategic outcome 5, WFP prioritised support for vulnerable communities in crisis-affected areas of four Departments, namely Kédougou, Saraya, and Salémata in the Kédougou Region, as well as Bignona in the Ziguinchor Region. These efforts aimed to ensure access to sufficient food and essential nutrition, particularly during the lean season (June-August) when resources are most strained. The intervention areas were informed by the 2024 March Cadre Harmonisé analysis [1], which revealed that Salémata and Goudiry Departments were in "Crisis", with over fifteen other departments "Under Pressure" (including Saraya). Additionally, the Integrated Context Analysis (ICA) identified the Bignona Department as vulnerable, due to economic shocks, and mentioned the need to support government efforts in facilitating the return of displaced populations from the Casamance conflict.

WFP implemented an integrated approach by providing unconditional food assistance through unrestricted cash transfers to crisis-affected households, complemented by nutritional support for children aged 6-59 months and women of reproductive age (15-49 years). This initiative was conducted in close collaboration with the Executive Secretariat of the National Food Security Council (SECNSA, in French) and the National Council for Nutrition Development (SECNDN, in French), in support of the National Lean Season Response Plan (Plan National de Riposte, PNR).

The nutritional assistance, known as Cash for Prevention (C4XP), included additional unrestricted cash transfers specifically designed to prevent malnutrition. This integrated approach aimed to address immediate food needs while tackling underlying nutritional deficiencies among vulnerable populations. By utilizing unrestricted cash-based transfers, WFP enabled beneficiaries to purchase food according to their preferences, thereby supporting local markets and promoting dietary diversity. In parallel with this assistance, communication, nutritional education, and awareness-raising activities were conducted to promote social and behavioural change among vulnerable groups, encouraging the adoption of key practices related to feeding mothers, infants and young children. The sessions' objective was to sensitize beneficiaries on their food choices and encourage the adoption of a nutritious, diverse and healthy diet. Screening for early detection of acute malnutrition was also included as part of this C4XP approach. The inclusion of targeted nutritional support for children aged 6-59 month, as well as pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG), was crucial in preventing malnutrition, particularly during the lean season, when food insecurity is at its most acute. The intervention's efficiency was amplified by the strong engagement and flexibility of cooperating partners, and the active involvement of community networks.

Overall, 5,845 households (52,605 individuals) received cash transfers of XOF 80,000 (USD 125) each, covering their food needs for two months. This represented 11 percent of the population acutely food insecure at the national level. In the same households, nutritional cash top-ups were distributed to 11,541 PBWG (XOF 6,000/USD 9 per month for three months) and 5,554 children aged 6-59 months (XOF 12,000/ USD 19 per month for three months). In total, WFP transferred over USD 1 million directly to these beneficiaries.

These operations were supported by close collaboration with the private sector, including a network of retailers, Orange Finance Mobile (OFMS), and WAVE, to ensure the delivery of food assistance to those supported. This partnership was critical in providing effective food and nutritional assistance. Operationally, WFP collaborated with three NGOs, namely PanAfricare, World Vision, and Caritas. These partnerships were instrumental in implementing various activities, including nutrition sensitization initiatives.

Ninety nine percent of the eligible population in the targeted departments was reached by nutrition prevention interventions, surpassing the 2023 rate of 91.8 percent and meeting the end-of-CSP target (>70). WFP's and its partners' operation maintained the proportion of women and girls of reproductive age receiving the minimum dietary diversity (MDD-W) at 64 percent in both 2023 and 2024; however, this remained below the end-of-CSP target (>75), indicating room for improvement. Meanwhile, 53.25 percent of assisted children received a minimum acceptable diet (MAD), an increase from 45.1 percent in 2023, representing an improvement of about 8 percentage points, though still short of the end-of-CSP target (>60.3).

The Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (CSI), which measures how often households resort to strategies like eating less-preferred foods or reducing meal portions when facing food shortages, improved from 13.61 in 2023 to 10.9 in 2024. However, this still fell short of the end-of-CSP target (<8), indicating ongoing challenges in food security. Further, the Food Consumption Score (FCS), an indicator that assesses dietary diversity and food frequency to evaluate the quality of a household's diet, showed that 47.4 percent of households had an acceptable FCS compared to 37.9 percent the previous year, achieving the end-of-CSP target (>12.8). This suggested that these households were consuming a more varied and nutritious diet compared to the previous year. Meanwhile, the proportion of households resorting to crisis-level coping strategies increased to 17.6 percent from 12.8 percent in 2023, indicating a rise in severe measures taken by households to address food shortages. Conversely, the proportion of households not employing any livelihood-based coping strategies grew from 28.9 percent in 2023 to 37 percent in 2024, suggesting that more households maintained their standard of living without resorting to such measures. This simultaneous deterioration and improvement at opposite ends of the spectrum could indicate a growing disparity in household resilience to food insecurity.

Additionally, WFP extended targeted support to people living with HIV (PLHIV) in Kolda through unrestricted cash transfers, under the supervision of the Ministry of Health and Social Action and in collaboration with the Regional Health Directorate. Despite modest funding, WFP met its immediate objectives, thanks to support from the Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework (UBRAF). About XOF 50,000 (USD 78) was allocated per beneficiary to 100 beneficiaries (78 percent women). However, this reach represented less than 5 percent of the over 2,000 known active PLHIV cases nationwide, due to limited resources. This assistance encouraged beneficiaries to access nutritious food, enrol in health insurance schemes, and attend medical appointments, promoting both health and resilience within this vulnerable group. Eighty percent of the supported PLHIV joined health insurance schemes. The ones who did not enrol cited insufficient resources as the reason. Further, 99 percent of the supported PLHIV received their anti-retroviral treatment (ART) [2]. WFP also strengthened the capacities of 10 head nurses and mediators on the link between nutrition and HIV, reporting practices and the use of the ODK tool [3] for surveys. Going forward, WFP needs to further strengthen its collaboration with agencies providing support to PLHIV to ensure complementarities and maximize impact of programmes. To effectively address the specific needs of PLHIV and secure their inclusion in social protection strategies, it will be crucial to conduct a quantitative study to identify these needs.

This strategic outcome was funded at only 11 percent of the Country Strategic Plan needs, resulting in a substantial shortfall of USD 13 million. The lean season activities were made possible solely through France's generous support. The general food distribution (GFD) activity was particularly underfunded, receiving just 6 percent of the required resources, resulting in the reduction of the distribution duration from the planned three months to only two months. These constraints significantly hindered WFP's capacity to execute planned activities, necessitating a substantial reduction in assistance and limiting implementation to a mere 11 percent. This underfunding is projected to worsen in 2025, with Senegal's budget expected to decrease by 48 percent.

During the 2024 lean season intervention, WFP gained valuable insights, recognizing that integrated approaches maximize impact. Beneficiaries responded positively to the piloted CHOICE approach, which allowed them to select the financial service provider (FSP)—either WAVE or OFMS—that best meet their needs, facilitating extensive coverage. This broad reach was further supported by the widespread activation of electronic wallets. WFP also observed that despite having supported Salémata for the past four years, the area continues to experience recurring needs during each lean

season. This underscores the need to complement seasonal assistance with recovery-oriented activities aimed at fostering long-term resilience and reducing reliance on emergency interventions. In this regard, WFP is collaborating closely with the Senegalese Ministry of Agriculture, Food Sovereignty, and Livestock to support the Minister's plan to establish Community Agricultural Cooperatives (CAC) [4], including one scheduled to be set up in Salémata in 2025. Concurrently, WFP will continue advocating for the revision of Senegal's food basket, as its valuation is outdated and it does not account for inflation.

The Gender and Age Monitoring Marker (GAM-M) score for this strategic outcome was 4, indicating full integration of gender considerations within its activities. Through cash-based transfer (CBT) operations, WFP effectively addressed the needs of women living with HIV, contributing to reducing inequalities in their access to healthy and nutritious food while mitigating their health vulnerabilities and social stigmatization. WFP also prioritized women's preferences and challenges regarding mobile money transfer modalities. Indeed, through the CHOICE approach, WFP ensured that beneficiaries, particularly women, had a say in selecting operational modalities and financial service provider (FSP) partners, empowering them to make decisions that best suited their needs.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash transfers to crisis-affected beneficiaries	4 - Fully integrates gender and age
Provide specialized nutritious food to crisis affected households to prevent acute malnutrition	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

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

In 2024, no activities were implemented under strategic outcome 6. This strategic outcome was initially introduced in WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) in 2020, during the height of the COVID-19 pandemic, to leverage WFP's globally recognized logistics expertise. The aim was to support humanitarian actors, including United Nations agencies, government partners, and development stakeholders, by enhancing their capacity to deliver emergency assistance to the most vulnerable populations. During the pandemic, WFP provided critical technical guidance, logistical support, procurement services, and coordination and assessment tools, enabling partners to respond rapidly and cost-effectively. Since then, while the immediate need for such services has diminished, it has remained inactive rather than deactivated, preserving its potential to address emerging security risks or future crises.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

Senegal's Gender Inequality Index (GII) stands at 0.530, ranking the country 131st out of 191, highlighting persistent challenges in achieving gender equality and the need for sustained efforts to bridge existing gaps.

Despite Senegal's commitment to gender equality through various Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)-related policies, implementation has been hindered by inconsistent financing and lack of prioritization. Gender equality issues are often addressed in isolation within line ministries rather than integrated into broader strategies, further impeding progress. Although the constitution guarantees equal land access and ownership, women continue to face significant barriers. Deep-rooted gender norms restrict their participation in social and economic activities, limiting access to information and resources and exacerbating exclusion risks. Hence, women continue to face challenges in accessing productive resources such as financing, land, agricultural equipment, seeds, climate information, and agricultural insurance. Land ownership disparities are stark, as men control 93.3 percent of agricultural land, averaging 1.4 hectares per producer, while women hold just 6.4 percent and cultivate an average of 0.4 hectares [1].

Inadequate healthcare services—reflected in a ratio of only 2 midwives per 1,000 births according to WHO—further hinder their socioeconomic advancement. Domestic violence, sexual abuse, and limited representation in decision-making bodies, from the National Assembly to village committees, remain critical concerns [2].

Progress in education is evident, with girls' primary school enrolment rising from 88.6 percent to 93.86 percent and a gender parity index of 1.15 [3], indicating that more females than males are enrolled in primary school. However, literacy remains unequal, with 65 percent of men literate compared to 40 percent of women. Labor market disparities persist, with women's participation at just 34.5 percent compared to 58 percent for men. Furthermore, 94.1 percent of women entrepreneurs operate in the informal sector, compared to 86 percent of men, and 67.1 percent of informal businesses are male led [4].

In response to these challenges, **WFP placed gender equality at the core of its interventions, supporting the Government of Senegal through school-based programmes, resilience initiatives, and community-based adaptation strategies to climate change.** WFP ensured that women and youth were actively engaged in planning and decision-making processes while also facilitating their access to productive resources. Under the R4 program funded by the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and concluded in 2024, 76 percent of participants were female household heads who received assistance through food assistance for assets (FFA) initiatives, enabling them to meet household needs and enhance their decision-making capabilities.

To mitigate women's vulnerability to climate shocks, WFP supported 12,241 female producers in subscribing to agricultural insurance. Additionally, 14,462 women affected by droughts and floods received compensation to strengthen their resilience. Furthermore, **15,953 women benefited from savings and credit groups, improving their access to tailored financial services. Leadership training and support were provided to 759 women managing community cereal banks,** empowering them to take on decision-making roles and contribute to sustainable climate adaptation strategies within their communities. Through a transformative gender approach, 54 percent of beneficiaries in youth employment creation projects within priority agricultural value chains were young women. Additionally, by the end of the 2024 school year, nearly 58 percent of school feeding programme beneficiaries in Kaffrine were girls, contributing to improved educational outcomes and retention rates, aligning with Senegal's 2050 Transformation Agenda, which prioritizes girls' education [5].

Highlighted by the preliminary findings of the GCF decentralized evaluation [6] was the **active involvement of male producers in gender analysis activities.** This engagement led to the adoption of gender-responsive practices, with men increasingly supporting women's investment decisions in savings and credit groups.

Through the Salouma project, WFP also aims to support the creation of dignified employment for young women in rural areas to contribute to their economic empowerment and self-reliance. Women accounted for 68% of the beneficiaries receiving a comprehensive package of support including training programmes covering good agricultural practices,

product processing, entrepreneurship, and financial management.

On the strategic level, WFP supported in drafting and advocating for a law to establish a Gender Collaborative Group, aimed at better integrating gender considerations into public policies and nutrition programmes led by the National Nutrition Development Council (CNDN, in French).

These collective efforts demonstrate that while significant challenges persist, targeted interventions—such as WFP's collaboration with the Government of Senegal, local communities, and development partners—can drive meaningful progress toward gender equality in Senegal.

Protection and accountability to affected people

Affected people are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected people are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

Senegal faces protection risks, particularly for women, children, and displaced persons, including gender-based violence, discrimination, and economic exploitation, often exacerbated by poverty and limited access to services, especially in the Southern and Eastern part of the countries. Climate shocks in these areas further heighten vulnerabilities, particularly for displaced persons. Ensuring gender-sensitive programming, secure delivery mechanisms, and inclusive community engagement is essential to mitigate these risks.

In 2024, Senegal reinforced its accountability to affected people (AAP), prioritising close communication with communities, and ensuring mechanisms to address key protection risks were in place. The strategic position of mobile processing points for cash transfers played a pivotal role, complemented by the extensive use of e-cash systems. This streamlined assistance delivery, particularly in remote areas with limited financial infrastructure, reduced risks associated with cash handling, such as theft and exploitation. Besides, through the CHOICE approach that enabled beneficiaries to select their preferred financial service providers, WFP ensured that beneficiaries, particularly women, had a say in selecting operational modalities and financial service provider (FSP) partners, empowering them to make decisions that best suited their needs.

To ensure consistent communication with beneficiaries and the integration of community feedback, WFP employed multiple channels, including a toll-free hotline, beneficiary cards, posters, and radio campaigns. The toll-free hotline not only served as a mechanism for feedback and complaints but also offered a secure platform for reporting exploitation and sexual abuse anonymously. Staffing for hotline operations was increased from one to two dedicated personnel, with additional lines placed at WFP sub-offices to ensure no calls got unanswered due to line congestion. Recognizing past gaps, such as the absence of a Pulaar-speaking operator in Dakar, WFP hired staff fluent in the language to ensure inclusive communication. Staff handling these calls received specialized training to address concerns effectively. Complaints were systematically documented, investigated, and addressed by WFP to maintain accountability and protect affected populations. In 2024, the hotline received 690 calls compared to 638 the previous year. Most calls - 68 percent - sought information about eligibility for cash transfers, while complaints accounted for only 3 percent, mainly regarding missed or delayed transfers. Information sharing with affected communities saw significant improvements as nearly 81 percent of beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers and 75 percent of nutrition prevention beneficiaries reported receiving accessible information about WFP programmes.

WFP continued to provide consistent assistance packages to people living with HIV (PLHIV), including cash transfers and enrolment in universal health coverage. Notably, 80 percent of PLHIV were aware of development activities implemented by WFP in their communities, and two-thirds directly benefited from these activities. Their active participation in programmes, such as the R4 Initiative in the Kolda Region, illustrates WFP's holistic approach to enhancing food security, health, and resilience among PLHIV.

WFP also promoted the inclusion of people living with disabilities (PLD) by offering flexible participation options in asset-building activities to overcome barriers to engagement. Their needs were addressed through targeted interventions and activities aimed at social and financial inclusion. Data on PLD targeted by WFP interventions was collected and recorded to ensure accountability and improvement. Post-distribution monitoring data revealed that 22,219 of the 376,125 beneficiaries reached in 2024 were PLD, highlighting WFP's commitment to inclusivity.

Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) also underscored the safety of WFP's operations, with 99 percent of beneficiaries reporting safe access to distribution sites. Further, 84 percent agreed that WFP and its partners had implemented effective security measures at assistance withdrawal points. Among the few who reported incidents (0.4 percent), most cases occurred in the Bignona Department. Here, primary security issues included theft (50 percent), followed by

discrimination and restricted movement. To mitigate these risks, WFP only used cash-based transfers as a modality in partnership with financial providers, which allowed beneficiaries to receive their assistance in a more discrete manner. WFP also chose a cooperating partner with good field presence and one cash point per village to facilitate access. The partner also provided awareness sessions for beneficiaries on the withdrawal process and related security measures. Meanwhile, feedback from communities underscored the respectful implementation of WFP activities, with nearly 100 percent of beneficiaries expressing satisfaction with the respect and dignity they received during assistance delivery, reflecting WFP's commitment to upholding human dignity in its operations.

Although WFP prioritized the development of a community engagement plan in 2023, its implementation was delayed. With financial support from the Regional Bureau for Western Africa (RBD) in 2024, preparatory work is underway, and the plan is scheduled for completion in the first quarter of 2025. This initiative will serve as a cornerstone for enhancing communication efforts with beneficiaries and fostering their involvement in the design and implementation of assistance programmes. WFP remains committed to protecting and empowering affected populations while ensuring accountability at every level of its operations. In alignment with its accountability framework, WFP will place a systematic emphasis on conducting United Nations Implementing Partner Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Capacity Assessments for cooperating partners, following WFP RBD's oversight mission, which identified this as an area requiring improvement.

Environmental sustainability

WFP works to enhance the environmental and social sustainability of its operations while limiting the potentially negative impacts on people, communities and the natural environment resulting from WFP programme activities and support operations such as administration, procurement, logistics, information technology and travel

Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

As part of its accountability framework, WFP monitors and assesses potential environmental and social risks from its activities. Risk categorization and negative impacts are determined using WFP's Environmental and Social Risk Screening Tool before implementation. Only low-risk activities are carried out. If residual risks are identified, mitigation measures are applied and monitored through a project-specific Environmental and Social Action Plan.

Given the dependency of food systems on environmental conditions, achieving food sovereignty in Senegal remains a challenge. The country faces climate-related crises, including droughts, heatwaves, and frequent floods, exacerbated by rising water levels in the Senegal and Gambia rivers and their tributaries. Additionally, poor natural resource management, deforestation, bushfires, loss of arable land, and soil salinization further threaten agricultural productivity. Of the 3.8 million hectares of arable land in Senegal, 63 percent are highly degraded [1].

In 2024, across 120 sites, WFP's activities in various regions of Senegal contributed to ecosystem restoration through the development or rehabilitation of 10 pastoral ponds, the planting of climate-resilient species, and land rehabilitation and water management efforts. These initiatives improved the resilience of 31,419 households facing environmental challenges. Key projects included the rehabilitation of 648 hectares of degraded land, the construction of 45.35 km of stone bunds and 13 km of gabions that prevented water erosion, and the planting of 5,900 niaouli trees, which helped combat soil salinization and restore 30 hectares of rice fields.

Communities reported environmental co-benefits and increased resilience. WFP also promoted the use of 504 mt of local compost and organic manure, enhancing soil fertility and reducing reliance on chemical fertilizers. Overall, WFP's efforts contributed to biodiversity conservation, with the return of certain wildlife species around rehabilitated ponds.

WFP aligned its activities with government guidelines on environmental preservation. To prevent unintended environmental or social harm, it implemented an Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) Framework. In 2024, environmental clauses were included in 25 out of 30 field-level agreements (83 percent) across various projects, including those funded by the Green Climate Fund and the MasterCard Foundation. While this met the end-of-CSP target, it was lower than the 100 percent achieved in 2023. Notably, five agreements for nutrition and general food assistance were signed with partners via the United Nations Partner Portal, but these did not include ESS clauses. Updating the portal information is necessary to ensure compliance in 2025.

Through the Directorate of Environment and Classified Establishments, WFP conducted environmental assessments for three Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) [2] projects in Matam, Kaolack, and Kolda, using WFP and government ESS frameworks. These assessments found no negative environmental impacts.

Under WFP's new Country Strategic Plan (2025-2029), an integrated approach will harmonize WFP and government ESS assessments within a common framework. Environmental and social impact analyses will be mandatory in all partnership agreements to ensure compliance with sustainability standards. In 2024, WFP conducted awareness sessions on the ESS Framework for 30 partners under the Salouma Project, with plans to expand these in 2025 to include all partners.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP Senegal launched the Environmental Management System (EMS) in 2019 and since then it has been working on making its operations more sustainable following its environmental action plan. In 2024, it continued to advance its EMS activities, building on the groundwork laid in 2022 to promote sustainable practices across its operations. The office strengthened its waste management initiatives by enhancing sorting systems, ensuring the separation of organic, plastic, metal, and electronic waste. Appropriate waste bins were distributed to sub-offices in Matam, Kaolack, and Kolda, replicating the system previously established in Dakar. These efforts led to improved organization and waste disposal practices within the office environment. Staff were also sensitized on the importance of adhering to these systems. However, WFP faced financial constraints that hindered the implementation of plans to install solar panels at the sub-offices in Matam, Kaolack, and Kolda, and impeded the recycling of solid waste, such as computer hardware and accessories.

Nutrition integration

Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification

Building on its efforts to integrate nutrition into programming in recent years, WFP further advanced this approach in 2024 by adopting an integrated strategy across its interventions. This ensured that vulnerable groups had consistent access to healthy and nutritious diets. WFP's cross-cutting nutrition integration score, which measures the percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who can meet their nutritional needs through a combination of fortified foods, specialized nutritious products, and diet diversification initiatives, reached 65.36 percent, successfully meeting the annual target.

As part of the school-meal programme, fortified rice enriched with micronutrients was successfully incorporated into the food baskets of 29 school canteens in Matam Department, while local foods, such as rice, cowpea, fortified vegetable oil, palm oil, peanut butter and iodized salt, made up the food basket in Kolda school canteens. In parallel, 347 cooks from 112 schools received training in best practices related to food preparation, nutrition, and hygiene, enhancing the overall impact of the programme on students' health and well-being.

To address food and nutritional insecurity during the lean season, WFP implemented an integrated approach combining general food distributions (GFD) with preventive cash transfers. The cash-for-prevention (C4XP) package specifically targeted women of reproductive age (15-49 years) and children aged 6-59 months in vulnerable areas. To reinforce this intervention, orientation sessions for cooperating partners focused on maternal, infant, and young child feeding. These sessions were subsequently cascaded by the partners to reach the women and children directly.

In southern Senegal, WFP built on three years of experience in providing food assistance and healthcare access for vulnerable people living with HIV (PLHIV). Nutrition was successfully integrated into the care package for this group, demonstrating the shared commitment of WFP and the Government to improving health outcomes. As of 2024, at least ten health posts in the Kolda Department had incorporated nutrition into their care services, supported by WFP-led training sessions that were later scaled up.

These achievements stemmed from WFP's commitment to integrating nutrition across both operational and strategic levels. Operationally, staff were trained to incorporate nutrition into all interventions, ensuring its inclusion in programming decisions and enhancing the dietary and nutritional outcomes for vulnerable populations. This resulted in nutrition being embedded across diverse programmes and initiatives, reinforcing its importance in achieving long-term food security and resilience. At the strategic level, WFP supported Senegal's national nutrition strategy by actively contributing to the development of the next strategic plan for food fortification, with rice fortification designated as a national priority for the next five years.

Furthermore, WFP actively contributed to the analysis of the Cadre Harmonisé to identify key determinants of malnutrition. By participating in various nutrition surveys, WFP leveraged data-driven insights to design targeted interventions that address malnutrition, while reinforcing efforts to improve access to healthy and nutritious food. This evidence-based approach was further supported by capacity-building initiatives aimed at tackling the root causes of malnutrition, ensuring a holistic and sustainable impact across its programmes.

Partnerships

Strengthening bonds and diversifying partnerships

WFP faced significant funding challenges due to reductions in official development assistance and shifting donor priorities, in a context of multiple crises. To navigate this landscape, WFP implemented a dynamic partnership and resource mobilization strategy aimed at strengthening collaborations and diversifying funding sources.

This strategy deepened engagement with central and local-level authorities, international financial institutions (IFIs), and the private sector. WFP explored Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives and partnerships with foundations to attract new funding. A new partnership was established with the United Nations Federal Credit Union Foundation to support women's empowerment activities within the Salouma project. Joint proposals with partners such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) are being prioritized to optimize resource mobilization. Additionally, WFP engaged closely with key ministries [1] to align with national priorities and secure support.

One example of these efforts was a joint project with the Ministry of Environment to integrate R4 activities into a national agroforestry initiative targeting the Casamance region. Although the proposal to the African Development Bank's Transition Support Facility was not selected, it contributed to reinforcing WFP's positioning with national counterparts in the field of climate and resilience, paving the way for future collaboration.

In 2024, WFP was able to maintain a diverse range of donors and partners to enable the implementation of its programmes. Bilateral support was secured from France, Monaco and Luxembourg to cover the lean season assistance, nutrition, as well as school meals programmes. The support from the Mastercard Foundation, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the Green Climate Fund were instrumental to deploy WFP's programmes in resilience and to support young men and women.

WFP also worked with the Ministry of Education to refine a five-year joint project proposal submitted to the Islamic Development Bank. The proposal aims to launch the national school canteen programme, focusing on strengthening local stakeholders, ensuring a stable food supply, and improving school infrastructure. Efforts to support resource mobilization for government-led programmes will be further pursued in the coming year in alignment with the Government of Senegal's new strategic vision for development. Simultaneously, innovative approaches to sustain partnerships and funding will be further explored.

At the operational level, WFP strengthened partnerships with 16 government agencies, 6 local NGOs, and 10 international NGOs. These collaborations contributed to joint programming, field monitoring, and resource mobilization, ensuring timely support for vulnerable populations. Institutional integration was enhanced through engagement with administrative and local authorities and communities. The total value of field agreements reached approximately XOF 2.9 billion (USD 4.8 million) with government agencies, local NGOs and international NGOs.

A key milestone was the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding with the Senegalese Agency for Reforestation and the Great Green Wall (ASERGMV, in French) to develop joint projects in sustainable natural resource management, climate adaptation, income-generating activities, and school gardens. Under this partnership, WFP will support the restoration of degraded land in the Koyli Alpha reserve, as part of the FAO-ASERGMV joint Project to Improve the Resilience of Ecosystems and Communities to Climate Change along the Great Green Wall (PAREC-CC/GMV). The initiative aligns with the broader Pan-African Great Green Wall project, which aims to rehabilitate 800 million hectares and benefit 200 million people. WFP will kick start these activities thanks to financial support from the Irish

Cooperation.

Another milestone was the local production of fortified rice in Salouma, achieved through a public-private partnership involving the Government, WFP, the Sénégalaise des Filières Alimentaires (SFA), DSM-Firmenich, and Agritech International Sarl.

WFP continued engaging the private sector to leverage expertise and strengthen agricultural value chains. Under the Salouma project, WFP facilitated partnerships between producers and processing units, resulting in a commercial agreement worth over XOF 12 million (USD 20,000) between the processing enterprise Le LIONCEAU and the Economic Interest Group (GIE) SOKHNA MAME DIARRA. WFP connected 24 producer organizations with Auchan, paving the way for the supply of agricultural products starting in 2025. These efforts aim to enhance market access, stabilize supply chains, transfer knowledge, and promote resilience to global challenges.

WFP believes that by fostering these relationships, agricultural value chains can become more inclusive, efficient, and sustainable, in response to evolving global demands and challenges.

To further support resilience efforts, WFP strengthened its research partnerships with Gaston-Berger University (UGB, in French) through the REUNIR initiative, fostering action-oriented research to address food security challenges. As part of this collaboration, four UGB graduates were recruited as United Nations Volunteers and deployed to WFP's sub-offices in Matam, Kolda, and Kaolack to support field operations. Additionally, WFP and REUNIR co-hosted a bootcamp on sustainable land and water management, equipping participants with practical skills to enhance rural community resilience.

Focus on localization

In 2024, WFP leveraged the UN Partner Portal (UNPP) to select cooperating partners for the MasterCard Foundation-funded Salouma project, reinforcing a transparent and standardized selection process. Systematic use of UNPP enhances collaboration with local organizations by facilitating clear communication, comprehensive partner pre-assessment, and identification of support needs, particularly in abuse prevention and reporting. Expanding the platform's use allowed WFP to engage a wider range of civil society groups, including youth associations, increasing their access to projects.

Through the Salouma project, WFP strengthened the capacities of local NGOs—such as Network of Peasant and Pastoral Organizations of Senegal, Libraries Without Borders, CARITAS, Communication for Development, National Council for Rural Consultation and Cooperation, and La Lumière—as well as state technical services, providing specialized training on post-harvest loss management and participant targeting tools. Strengthening local partners enhances sustainability by improving management, accountability, operational effectiveness, and community engagement and mitigating risks for other donors by strengthening monitoring, evaluation, and reporting.

Capacity strengthening is crucial to ensuring long-term sustainability, enabling partners to independently manage resources and programmes while maintaining impact beyond external funding. By building the capacity of cooperating partners, WFP ensures lasting positive outcomes for the communities served.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

WFP actively engaged in inter-agency collaboration to strengthen resilience and development in Senegal. Through the SD3C project (Sahel Response to COVID-19, Conflict, and Climate Change) with IFAD and FAO, as well as the Africa Integrated Climate Risk Management (AICRM) Programme 2024-2029 with IFAD, WFP supported food security and climate adaptation.

As part of the implementation of the UN Cooperation Framework 2024-2028, WFP participated in a joint UN mission to Casamance, aligning efforts with national development priorities. A planning workshop in Sédhiou identified key interventions to foster economic recovery and social cohesion, through a coordinated UN approach.

Additionally, WFP participated in an inter-agency mission in the Senegal River Valley to assess flood impacts and engage with the crisis management cell led by the Governor of Matam, the National Society for the Development and Exploitation of Land Delta (SAED), and decentralized services, providing insights to guide response efforts.

As co-chair of the G-15 group with UNCDF, WFP supported recommendations to enhance efficiency and engagement with the new government and non-traditional partners. This leadership underscores WFP's role in fostering strategic partnerships.

WFP's active involvement in the Operations Management Team (OMT) Supply Chain Working Group led to successful agreements with office supply providers benefiting all UN agencies. This initiative supports the UN House project and the potential relocation to Diamniadio, highlighting WFP's commitment to inter-agency collaboration and operational excellence.

Financial Overview

Navigating funding challenges and strategic adaptations

In 2024, WFP Senegal faced considerable funding challenges, experiencing a 56 percent shortfall, compared to previous years, when resources were fully secured. Except for strategic outcome 3, funding for other outcomes under the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) was constrained to minimum requirements, despite WFP's unwavering commitment to food security and related priorities. Total expenditures amounted to 78 percent (USD 10.3 million) of available resources, aligning with scaled-back operational targets. Notable additional funding included a significant contribution from the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) sourced from the Green Climate Fund and a first-time allocation from Ireland.

A fourth budget revision was approved, extending the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) by six months until December 2024 and increasing the needs-based plan by USD 11 million, representing an 8 percent rise. This extension ensures alignment with the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework and the continuation of operations during the transition to the next CSP aimed at addressing the country's persistently high levels of food insecurity.

The Immediate Response Account (IRA) allocation of USD 77,000, accessed through WFP's Corporate Strategic Financing Mechanism, was instrumental in facilitating flood assessments following the widespread flooding in Senegal. This funding, part of WFP's proactive financial preparedness measures, enabled the country office to rapidly mobilize resources and respond effectively. The timely approval of the IRA allocation allowed WFP to conduct an Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) with a comprehensive analysis of the affected populations' most urgent needs, thereby enhancing collaboration with the government and ensuring a targeted response to the crisis.

In addition to the IRA funds, WFP Senegal benefited from a USD 0.5 million Special Allocation for Country Offices experiencing a decline in resources and operations. This allocation enhanced the country office's ability to improve Community Feedback Mechanisms (CFM), deepen community engagement and communication, support rice fortification initiatives, undertake a Food Nutrient Gap analysis, and integrate programmes for greater efficiency and impact.

Under strategic outcome 1 and thanks to its donors' flexibility, WFP has been able to repay a significant outstanding advance at the end of its CSP, that required more time to cover.

Despite limited resources, available resources under strategic outcome 2 allowed WFP to implement school feeding and nutrition/rice fortification programmes. Expenditures were aligned with both the plan and available funds, utilizing 73 percent of resources, and covering over half of the 2024 plan. Further implementation was postponed due to government partners rescheduling some commitments to early 2025.

Strategic outcome 3, focused on resilience-building and climate shock response, was the most funded component, receiving nearly 90 percent of the funding needs. However, due to delayed funds confirmation, which were ineligible for advanced financing, expenditures reached 70 percent of available resources.





































For strategic outcome 5, expenditures reached 99 percent of the available resources. Stability in expenditures compared to the previous year marked a notable achievement. Implementation began in the latter half of the year due to delayed funding, which partially explains lower actual results against the planned beneficiaries.


To address funding challenges, WFP is developing a comprehensive resource mobilization strategy in collaboration with the Senegalese Government to secure additional resources. The declining trend in resources increases the proportion of the budget allocated to fixed costs.

Despite 2024 being a transitional year as the CSP neared its conclusion in December, WFP Senegal effectively maximized limited resources to maintain beneficiary levels consistent with previous years and government needs assessments.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	14,846,382	1,782,874	1,688,483	1,663,454
SO01: Food insecure populations, in targeted areas, have access to adequate food during lean season	0	0	373	339
Activity 01: Provide seasonal food/CBT assistance and complement Government's social transfers to food insecure Senegalese populations	0	0	34	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	340	339
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	14,846,382	1,782,874	1,688,110	1,663,114
Activity 07: Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash transfers to crisis-affected beneficiaries	12,864,667	744,141	815,017	815,017
Activity 08: Provide specialized nutritious food to crisis affected households to prevent acute malnutrition	1,981,714	1,038,734	873,093	848,098
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	8,413,515	2,348,565	1,801,092	1,320,666

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	 8,413,515	 2,348,565	 1,801,092	 1,320,666
Activity 03: Support beneficiaries through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes (including SBCC) to prevent and treat acute and chronic malnutrition	 1,707,919	 888,086	 630,217	 329,268
Activity 04: Support Government's efforts to fight micronutrient deficiencies and enhance the availability of diversified, safe and healthy food	 169,557	 78,261	 73,137	 72,968
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)	 6,536,039	 1,382,218	 1,097,738	 918,430
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	 7,545,778	 5,773,210	 6,671,972	 4,669,515
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	 7,545,778	 5,773,210	 6,671,972	 4,669,515
Activity 05: Provide livelihood and climate adaptation support to targeted groups through an integrated risk management approach, and linkages to market opportunities	 7,545,778	 5,773,210	 6,671,972	 4,669,515
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	 560,986	 117,433	 218,687	 218,687
SO04: National and local institutions have strengthened capacities to manage food and nutrition security, social protection and resilience building programmes by 2023.	 560,986	 117,433	 218,687	 218,687

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		560,986	117,433	218,687	218,687
Non-SDG Target		0	0	242,766	0
Total Direct Operational Costs		31,366,660	10,022,082	10,623,000	7,872,322
Direct Support Costs (DSC)		3,441,575	2,575,419	2,446,309	2,274,453
Total Direct Costs		34,808,236	12,597,502	13,069,309	10,146,775
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)		2,262,535	818,838	197,979	197,979
Grand Total		37,070,771	13,416,339	13,267,287	10,344,753

Data Notes

Overview

[1] The World Health Organization launched the Guideline on the Prevention and Management of Wasting and Nutritional Oedema in Infants and Children Under 5 Years in 2023. This introduced the term “management of wasting,” encompassing both the treatment of severe wasting and supplementation for moderate wasting. While the narrative has been updated to reflect these guidelines, corporate M&E systems are still undergoing gradual adjustments. As 2024 is a transition period, some differences in terminology and classifications remain between the narrative and the annex tables, for ACR reporting.

[2] Goudiry, Salémata, Saraya, Bignona.

[3] Senegal, Evaluation of the Green Climate Fund Project (2020-2024).

[4] Project to Improve the Resilience of Ecosystems and Communities to Climate Change along the Great Green Wall.

[5] The REUNIR (Réseau des Universités du Sahel pour la Résilience) Network refers to a network of universities and research institutions in the Sahel region. Its primary goal is to foster collaboration among academic institutions to address the challenges of sustainable development, food security, and climate resilience in the Sahel.

[6] Evaluation of Senegal WFP Country Strategic Plan 2019-2023.

Operational context

[1] Government of Senegal, 2024.

[2] WFP Country Strategic Plan (2025 - 2029).

[3] World Bank, 2024.

[4] UNDP, OPHI, Global Multidimensional Poverty Index, 2024.

[5] WFP Country Strategic Plan (2025 - 2029).

[6] African Population and Health Research Center, 2020.

[7] WFP Country Strategic Plan (2025 - 2029).

[8] Direction des Cantines Scolaires (DCaS) 2022.

[9] International Fund for Agriculture Development, Senegal Country Profile, 2024.

[10] Ibid.

[11] UNICEF, Flash Update, 2024.

[12] Comité permanent Inter-Etats de Lutte contre la Sécheresse dans le Sahel (CILSS), 2010.

[13] Cadre Harmonisé, Sénégal, March 2024.

[14] Cadre Harmonisé, Sénégal, March 2023.

[15] World Bank, 2019.

[16] World Bank, 2021.

[17] These lessons were informed by an internal oversight mission and an external evaluation of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) project.

[18] Evaluation of Senegal WFP Country Strategic Plan 2019-2023.

Strategic outcome 02

- [1] Government of Senegal. 2023. Sénégal: Enquête démographique et de santé continue 2023.
- [2] Direction des Cantines Scolaires (DCaS). 2022.
- [3] The World Health Organization launched the Guideline on the Prevention and Management of Wasting and Nutritional Oedema in Infants and Children Under 5 Years in 2023. This introduced the term “management of wasting,” encompassing both the treatment of severe wasting and supplementation for moderate wasting. While the narrative has been updated to reflect these guidelines, corporate M&E; systems are still undergoing gradual adjustments. As 2024 is a transition period, some differences in terminology and classifications remain between the narrative and the annex tables, for ACR reporting.
- [4] Lipid-Based Nutrient Supplement – Large Quantity (LNS-LQ).
- [5] Bakel, Birkilane, Bounkiling, Dagana, Goudomp, Kanel, Kédougou, Kébémér, Kolda, Koumpentoum, Linguère, Louga, Matam, Podor, Ranérou, Salémata, Saraya, Sédhiou, Tambacounda, Vélingara.
- [6] Fortified rice is enriched with iron, folic acid, zinc, and vitamins A and B.
- [7] The unrestricted cash modality was used only for the schools in Kolda implementing home-grown school feeding to enable school management committees to withdraw cash and buy directly from local producers.
- [8] Since 2014, WFP has pioneered a monthly cash transfer system enabling schools to procure supplies directly from a network of around 700 approved retailers, offering staple foods like cereals, flour, pulses, oil, and iodized salt essential for traditional school meals. Regional Centre of Excellence against Hunger and Malnutrition (CERFAM), UN World Food Programme (WFP), ECOWAS, & School Meals Coalition. 2024. Home-Grown School Feeding in West Africa: A Landscape Analysis. Dakar, Senegal.
- [9] Data Table - Outcome Results (Activity 03): The follow-up values for the nutrition performance indicators were not collected in 2023 because the nutrition treatment was implemented for only one month. Collecting outcome data for these indicators requires a minimum of two months of intervention. As a result, the 2023 follow-up values are not available.
- [10] Data Table – Other Outputs (Activity 03): Malnutrition prevention activities were implemented under Strategic Outcome 5 instead of Strategic Outcome 2, explaining the absence of actual results (A.6.1.1; E.4.1).
- [11] Data Table – Output Results (Activity 03): The MAM treatment of women of reproductive age could not be implemented due financial constraints, explaining the absence of actual data for A.1.2 – other adults.

Strategic outcome 03

- [1] R4 intervention areas include five regions (Fatick, Kaolack, Kolda, Kaffrine and Tambacounda)
- [2] SD3C intervention areas include three regions (Saint-Louis, Matam, Tambacounda)
- [3] Salouma Project intervention areas include six regions (Saint-Louis, Matam, Tambacounda, Kolda, Ziguinchor and Kaolack).
- [4] Food-for-assets (FFA) assistance is a program in which WFP provides food or cash to beneficiaries to meet their immediate food needs in exchange for their participation in the rehabilitation and creation of community assets.
- [5] Saving groups to access microcredit, primarily including women.
- [6] The REUNIR Network refers to a network of universities and research institutions in the Sahel region. Its primary goal is to foster collaboration among academic institutions to address the challenges of sustainable development, food security, and climate resilience in the Sahel.
- [7] Data Table – Output Results (Activity 05): the unrestricted cash modality was used instead of vouchers hence explaining the absence of actual data for A.4.3.

Strategic outcome 04

- [1] The Three-Pronged Approach (3PA) is a methodology developed by the World Food Programme (WFP) to enhance resilience programming by integrating context-specific analysis, community participation, and strategic planning. The 3PA ensures that resilience-building efforts are tailored to local needs and aligned with broader development goals.

Strategic outcome 05

- [1] Cadre Harmonisé, Sénégal, Mars 2024.
- [2] WFP cash transfers enabled 100 patients to access antiretroviral therapy (ART). Unfortunately, one patient passed away before receiving the treatment.
- [3] Open Data Kit (ODK) which enables the collection of nutrition data.
- [4] CAC- Coopératives Agricoles Communautaires. Project of the current Agriculture Minister Mabouba Diagne.
- [5] Data Tables – Output Results (Activity 08): Although the food modality was initially planned, only the cash modality—originally unplanned—was ultimately used for malnutrition prevention. This decision prioritized flexibility of choice for households, which explains the absence of actual values for indicators related to food (A.2.2, B.1.2, B.2.1). Similarly, unrestricted cash was selected over value or commodity vouchers, resulting in no actual values for indicator A.4.1. Finally, it is an error that there is no planned value for indicator A.1.2, as there were 100 PVVIH planned for assistance.
- [6] Data Tables – Outcome Results (Activity 08): The desegregation by sex of the “proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)” was not collected in 2023, explaining the absence of the 2023 follow up value for this indicator.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] 2023, Gender Profile of Senegal.

[2] 2021, Gender Profile of Senegal.

[3] The Gender Parity Index is a socioeconomic measure designed to assess the relative access to education between males and females, used to monitor progress towards gender equality in education

[4] 2021, Gender Profile of Senegal.

[5] Government of Senegal, 2024. Senegal 2050 Agenda National de Transformation.

[6] Senegal, Evaluation of Green Climate Fund Project: 2020-2024.

Environmental sustainability

[1] Comité Permanent Inter-états de Lutte contre la Sécheresse au Sahel (CILSS), 2010.

[2] This programme provides food or cash to vulnerable communities in exchange for their participation in activities that build or rehabilitate community assets.

Partnerships

[1] Ministère de l'Agriculture, de la Souveraineté alimentaire et de l'Élevage, Ministère de l'Éducation nationale, ministère de l'Environnement et de la Transition écologique, Ministère de la Famille et des Solidarités, Ministère de l'Économie, du Plan et de la Coopération, Ministère des Finances et du Budget

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.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET (the tool for programme design, implementation, monitoring and performance management) 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 and outputs, 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 and outputs for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under outputs defined by country offices and specific to their operations;
- 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.

Disclaimer for gender-disaggregated indicators

WFP introduced mandatory gender disaggregation for some Corporate Results Framework indicators in 2024. In such cases, gender-disaggregated data may not be available for 2023 values.

«No data» function in cross-cutting indicators

A new "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on cross-cutting indicators. This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to cross-cutting indicators only at baseline, target, or follow-up levels. This function can be used for reporting an indicator at one level (baseline, target, or follow-up) or at two levels (baseline and follow-up). Country offices must choose either "Not collected" or "Not applicable" option.

A. **Not applicable:** used when data is not collected for **methodological note requirements**.

B. **Not collected:** used when data is not collected for **context-related reasons**.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	524,343	183,135	35%
	female	596,474	192,990	32%
	total	1,120,817	376,125	34%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	55,121	11,010	20%
	female	55,251	11,822	21%
	total	110,372	22,832	21%
24-59 months	male	56,325	10,178	18%
	female	60,258	10,920	18%
	total	116,583	21,098	18%
5-11 years	male	187,890	79,152	42%
	female	198,796	76,389	38%
	total	386,686	155,541	40%
12-17 years	male	65,264	6,920	11%
	female	71,165	6,989	10%
	total	136,429	13,909	10%
18-59 years	male	130,583	71,722	55%
	female	182,538	82,751	45%
	total	313,121	154,473	49%
60+ years	male	29,160	4,153	14%
	female	28,466	4,119	14%
	total	57,626	8,272	14%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	1,120,817	376,125	34%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	35,000	90,486	258%
Asset Creation and Livelihood	234,297	31,419	13%
Malnutrition prevention programme	62,142	17,195	27%
Malnutrition treatment programme	80,000	28,500	35%
School based programmes	250,257	144,000	57%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	25,154	29,015	115%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	460,000	52,605	11%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
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	104	0	0%
Canned Fish	114	0	0%
Corn Soya Blend	75	0	0%
Eggs	34	0	0%
Iodised Salt	16	0	0%
Maize	176	0	0%
Peas	68	0	0%
Rice	193	0	0%
Starch	150	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	54	0	0%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	0	0	0%
Canned Fish	0	0	0%
Corn Soya Blend	0	0	0%
Iodised Salt	0	0	0%
LNS	420	121	29%
Rice	0	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	0	0	0%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Strategic Outcome 05			
Cash	12,123,000	1,136,355	9%
Commodity Voucher	1,501,970	0	0%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	0	133,172	-
Value Voucher	5,705,860	281,541	5%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	0	89,928	-
Value voucher transfer for services	640,500	91,691	14%
Value Voucher	632,602	0	0%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

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						
Corporate output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets						
CSP Output 04: Targeted children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G receive adequate and timely specialized nutritious food to treat moderate acute malnutrition (MAM)						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	30,600	14,986	
			Male	29,400	13,514	
			Total	60,000	28,500	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Other adults	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	18,000		
			Male	2,000		
			Total	20,000		
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	420	121.25	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Number	4,200,000	1,261,080	
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	420	121.25	
CSP Output 05: Targeted children aged 6-23 months and PLW/G receive adequate and timely specialized nutritious food in order to prevent moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and stunting						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
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)						
Corporate output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages						
CSP Output 17: 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						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	127,631	70,560	
			Male	122,626	73,440	
			Total	250,257	144,000	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD		133,172	

A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	5,705,860	281,541
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		School feeding (on-site)	Number	28,529,298	7,051,566

Other Output

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

Corporate Output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 04: Targeted children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G receive adequate and timely specialized nutritious food to treat moderate acute malnutrition (MAM)

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	A.6.1.1: Total number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	centre/site	436	2,462

Activity 04: Support Government's efforts to fight micronutrient deficiencies and enhance the availability of diversified, safe and healthy food

Corporate Output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 07: Vulnerable groups benefit from enhanced local capacity for the production of safe, quality and nutritious local and fortified food products to prevent micronutrient deficiencies

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	20	20
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	3	3

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)

Corporate Output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages

CSP Output 17: 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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	A.6.1.1: Total number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	School feeding (on-site)	centre/site	626	626
A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	School feeding (on-site)	school	300	626
N.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N.1.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	School feeding (on-site)	%	75	75

N.2: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	N.2.1: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	School feeding (on-site)	%	7	7
CSP Output 18: Food-insecure people benefit from enhanced national, local government and community capacity to implement home-grown school feeding and nutrition programmes					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	1	1
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.1: Number of advocacy and information exchange initiatives facilitated or implemented	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	3	2
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	1	8

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Children 6-59 months - Location: Senegal - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	1.8	<1.8	<1.8	0.7		Secondary data
	Male	1.2	<1.2	<1.2	0.6		Secondary data
	Overall	1.6	<1.6	<1.6	0.65		Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	=0	=0	0		Secondary data
	Male	0	=0	=0	0		Secondary data
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0		Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	5.8	<5.8	<5.8	6.59		Secondary data
	Male	5.5	<5.5	<5.5	6.05		Secondary data
	Overall	5.7	<5.7	<5.7	6.3		Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	91.6	≥91.6	≥91.6	92.65		Secondary data
	Male	92.6	≥92.6	≥92.6	93.3		Secondary data
	Overall	92	≥92	≥92	92.99		Secondary data

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Primary school students - Location: Senegal - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	96.2	>96.2	>96.2	99.08	99.22	Secondary data
	Male	95.3	>95.3	>95.3	99.11	99.14	Secondary data
	Overall	95.8	>95.8	>95.8	99.1	99.18	Secondary data
Target Group: Primary - Location: Senegal - Modality: Cash, Value Voucher - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Graduation rate	Female	99	≥99	≥99	99.87		Secondary data
	Male	99	≥99	≥99	99.73		Secondary data
	Overall	99	≥99	≥99	99.8		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						
Corporate output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors						
CSP Output 08: Targeted beneficiaries receive timely food assistance for asset creation in order to meet their short-term food and nutrition needs while improving their resilience						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF)	Activity supporters	Food assistance for asset	Female	119,491	16,017	
			Male	114,806	15,402	
			Total	234,297	31,419	
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD		89,927	
A.4.3 Total value of vouchers transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	632,602		
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Food assistance for asset	Number	2,342,970	346,446	
Corporate output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods						
CSP Output 10: 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						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	Activity supporters	Micro / Meso Insurance	Female	17,850	45,243	
			Male	17,150	45,243	
			Total	35,000	90,486	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	640,500	91,691	
Corporate output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools						
CSP Output 11: Targeted smallholders benefit from value chain support in order to access market opportunities through linkage to the private sector and institutional feeding programmes						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	Activity supporters	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female	17,608	19,585	
			Male	7,546	9,430	
			Total	25,154	29,015	
Other Output						
Activity 05: Provide livelihood and climate adaptation support to targeted groups through an integrated risk management approach, and linkages to market opportunities						
Corporate Output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors						
CSP Output 08: Targeted beneficiaries receive timely food assistance for asset creation in order to meet their short-term food and nutrition needs while improving their resilience						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	

A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	A.6.1.1: Total number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	Food assistance for asset	centre/site	120	120
CSP Output 09: Targeted populations benefit from assets built or improved and other livelihood support interventions in order to enhance their productivity and resilience to recurrent climate shocks					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.11: Number of water points (ponds, shallow wells, weirs, dams) constructed or rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Number	13	10
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.1: Hectares of community gardens and orchards established/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Ha	78	2
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.3: Hectares of land rehabilitated/benefiting from irrigation infrastructures	Food assistance for asset	Ha	1,000	648
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.5: Kilometers of drainage canals and flood protection dykes built/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Km	27	45.35
Corporate Output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods					
CSP Output 10: 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					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
G.1: Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.1.11: Total number of people covered by micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with a Combination Value Voucher and Cash)	Micro / Meso Insurance	Individual	72,000	90,486
G.1: Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.1.12: Total number of people covered by micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with cash or direct payment)	Micro / Meso Insurance	Individual	50,000	2,853
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 (overall)	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Individual	200,000	270,000
G.11: Number of people benefiting from insurance pay outs 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)	Micro / Meso Insurance	Individual	0	47,682

G.12: Total USD value disbursed as pay outs 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)	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	80,000	73,454
G.13: Type of support provided to CSP activities by funds and raised	G.13.1: Type of support provided to CSP activities by funds raised with a climate risk reduction objective (GCF)	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Type	Timely available but not used	Timely available but not used
G.2: Total USD value of premiums paid under risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.2.3: Total USD value of premiums paid under micro-insurance schemes - (Premium paid with a Combination Value Voucher and Cash)	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	388,891	125,675
G.2: Total USD value of premiums paid under risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.2.4: Total USD value of premiums paid under micro-insurance schemes - (Premium paid with Cash or Direct Payment)	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	137,500	3,987
G.3: Total sum insured through risk management interventions	G.3.5: Total sum insured through micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with a Combination Value Voucher and Cash)	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	4,861,141	1,675,666
G.3: Total sum insured through risk management interventions	G.3.6: Total sum insured through micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with cash or direct payment)	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	52,833	52,833
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 (Overall)	Savings and Loans Associations	Individual	25,000	25,804
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 (Overall)	Savings and Loans Associations	US\$	120,000	146,000
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 (Overall)	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	US\$	100,000	98,770
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	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Individual	12,000	5,956

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	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Individual	8,000	701
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	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Individual	12,000	0

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	
Other Output						
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						
Corporate Output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs						
CSP Output 12: Food-insecure vulnerable individuals and communities benefit from effective emergency preparedness and response, climate adaptation and shock-responsive national programmes and social protection delivery systems in order to receive timely assistance from the government, WFP and partners.						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	4	19	
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	50	15	
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	12	13	

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					
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs					
CSP Output 15: Crisis-affected beneficiaries in targeted vulnerable regions receive nutritious food or cash transfers in order to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	General Distribution	Female	234,600	26,521
			Male	225,400	26,084
			Total	460,000	52,605
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	12,123,000	770,881
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	44,900,000	3,152,250
Activity 08: Provide specialized nutritious food to crisis affected households to prevent acute malnutrition					
Corporate output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets					
CSP Output 16: 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					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	ART clients	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female		78
			Male		22
			Total		100
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	15,479	2,642
			Male	18,171	2,912
			Total	33,650	5,554
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Women and Girls	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	28,492	11,541
			Total	28,492	11,541
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	983	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD		365,473
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	1,501,970	

A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Number	3,857,100	1,461,480
B.1.2 Quantity of fortified food provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	69	
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Vulnerable households - Location: Senegal - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	9	<9	<9	11.9	13.94	WFP survey
	Male	8	<8	<8	10.6	13.51	WFP survey
	Overall	9	<8	<8	10.9	13.61	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	12.7	>12.7	>12.7	44.7	32.6	WFP survey
	Male	13	>13	>13	48.3	38.7	WFP survey
	Overall	12.8	>12.8	>12.8	47.4	37.9	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	29	<29	<29	29.4	31.2	WFP survey
	Male	25.6	<25.6	<25.6	22.7	29.9	WFP survey
	Overall	27.2	<27.2	<27.2	24.3	30.2	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	58.3	<58.3	<58.3	25.9	36.1	WFP survey
	Male	61.4	<61.4	<61.4	29	31.4	WFP survey
	Overall	60	<60	<60	28.3	32.5	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	51.8	<51.8	<51.8	14.9	21.5	WFP survey
	Male	54	<54	<54	18.3	10.1	WFP survey
	Overall	52.9	<52.9	<52.9	17.6	12.8	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	18.8	<18.8	<18.8	32.5	29.9	WFP survey
	Male	13.9	<13.9	<13.9	23.4	31.2	WFP survey
	Overall	16.2	<16.2	<16.2	25.4	30.9	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	24.7	<24.7	<24.7	19.3	26.4	WFP survey
	Male	26.8	<26.8	<26.8	20.2	27.7	WFP survey
	Overall	25.9	<25.9	<25.9	20	27.4	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	4.7	>4.7	>4.7	33.3	22.2	WFP survey
	Male	5.3	>5.3	>5.3	38.1	31	WFP survey
	Overall	5	>5	>5	37	28.9	WFP survey

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Children 6-23 months - Location: Senegal - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	0	>70	>70	99	92.3	Secondary data
	Male	0	>70	>70	99	90.6	Secondary data
	Overall	0	>70	>70	99	91.8	Secondary data

Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	0	≥90	≥90	78.42		WFP survey
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	78.14		WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	78.3	99	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	60.2	>60.2	>60.2	55.2	45	WFP survey
	Male	60.3	>60.3	>60.3	51.3	45.1	WFP survey
	Overall	60.3	>60.3	>60.3	53.25	45.1	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	17.1	>17.1	>17.1	21.1	33.6	WFP survey
	Male	14.7	>14.7	>14.7	19.7	27.1	WFP survey
	Overall	15.9	>15.9	>15.9	19.9	30.2	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female	2.4	>2.4	>2.4	4.4	6.1	WFP survey
	Male	0.9	>0.9	>0.9	7.9	2.8	WFP survey
	Overall	1.7	>1.7	>1.7	6.15	4.4	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	11.4	>11.4	>11.4	14.4	23.7	WFP survey
	Male	12.1	>12.1	>12.1	15.1	21.5	WFP survey
	Overall	11.7	>11.7	>11.7	14.75	22.5	WFP survey
Target Group: Women 15-49 years old - Location: Senegal - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	67.7	>75	>75	64	64	WFP survey

Cross-cutting Indicators

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	15,150	≥14,850	≥14,850	11,335		Secondary data
	Male	14,850	≥15,150	≥15,150	10,884		Secondary data
	Overall	30,000	≥30,000	≥30,000	22,219		Secondary data

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Vulnerable households - Location: Senegal - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100		97.54	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Children 6-23 months - Location: Senegal - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	Not applicable	Not applicable			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99	Not applicable	Not applicable			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99	Not applicable	Not applicable			WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100			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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Vulnerable Households - Location: Senegal - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	99.56		WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	99.36		WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	99.41	99.34	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	99.87		WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	99.9	99.67	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	94.37		WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	93.73		WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	93.88		WFP survey

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Children 6-23 months - Location: Senegal - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	99.56		WFP survey
	Male	99	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
	Overall	99	=100	=100	99.61		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100		WFP survey

Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	84.87		WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	90.32		WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	85.52		WFP survey

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	WFP programme monitoring
Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Approaching	Approaching	Approaching	Approaching	Approaching	WFP programme monitoring

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Vulnerable households - Location: Senegal - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	23.4	>90	>90			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12.4	>90	>90			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	15	>90	>90			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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Children 6-23 months - Location: Senegal - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	9.5	>90	>90			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5.7	>90	>90			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	6.5	>90	>90			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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Vulnerable Households - Location: Senegal - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	23.4	≥90	≥90	78.49		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12.4	≥90	≥90	82.06		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	15	≥90	≥90	80.57		WFP programme monitoring

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Children 6-23 months - **Location:** Senegal - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** Prevention of acute malnutrition

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	9.5	≥90	≥90	74.34		WFP survey
	Male	5.7	≥90	≥90	80.65		WFP survey
	Overall	6.5	≥90	≥90	75.1		WFP survey

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: all beneficiaries - Location: Senegal - Modality: Cash, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	100	>80	>80	83.33	100	WFP programme monitoring

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female	60.6	≥60.6	≥60.6	66.71		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	57.7	≥57.7	≥57.7	63.94		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	59	≥59	≥59	65.36		WFP programme monitoring

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: CH - Location: Senegal - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	0	=100	=100		100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100		100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=100		100	WFP programme monitoring

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Volunteers cooks received training in food safety at Ogo 2 primary school near Matam.

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

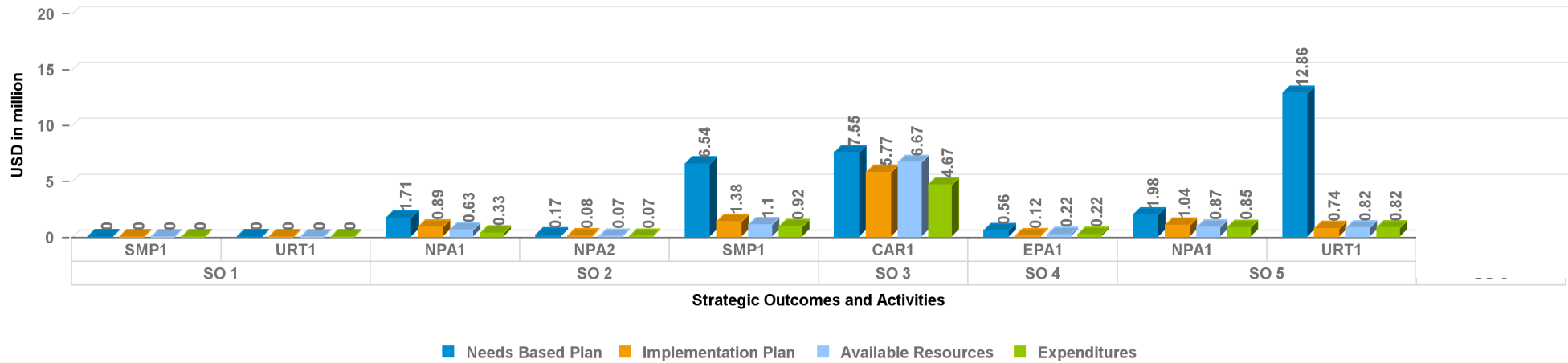
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

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Senegal Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (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
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	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)
SO 1	URT1	Provide seasonal food/CBT assistance and complement Government's social transfers to food insecure Senegalese populations
SO 2	NPA1	Support beneficiaries through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes (including SBCC) to prevent and treat acute and chronic malnutrition
SO 2	NPA2	Support Government's efforts to fight micronutrient deficiencies and enhance the availability of diversified, safe and healthy food
SO 2	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)
SO 3	CAR1	Provide livelihood and climate adaptation support to targeted groups through an integrated risk management approach, and linkages to market opportunities
SO 4	EPA1	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
SO 5	NPA1	Provide specialized nutritious food to crisis affected households to prevent acute malnutrition
SO 5	URT1	Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash transfers to crisis-affected beneficiaries

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.4	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	7,545,778	5,773,210	6,671,971	4,669,515
2.4)	Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)		7,545,778	5,773,210	6,671,971	4,669,515
2.2	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	169,557	78,261	73,137	72,968
		Support beneficiaries through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes (including SBCC) to prevent and treat acute and chronic malnutrition	1,707,919	888,086	630,217	329,268
		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)	6,536,039	1,382,218	1,097,738	918,430
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			8,413,515	2,348,565	1,801,092	1,320,666

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

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	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	1,981,715	1,038,734	873,093	848,098
		Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash transfers to crisis-affected beneficiaries	12,864,667	744,141	815,017	815,017
	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	340	339
		Provide seasonal food/CBT assistance and complement Government's social transfers to food insecure Senegalese populations	0	0	34	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			14,846,382	1,782,874	1,688,483	1,663,454
17.9	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	560,986	117,433	218,687	218,687
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			560,986	117,433	218,687	218,687

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	242,766	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	242,766	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			31,366,660	10,022,082	10,623,000	7,872,322
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			3,441,575	2,575,419	2,446,309	2,274,453
Total Direct Costs			34,808,236	12,597,502	13,069,309	10,146,775
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			2,262,535	818,838	197,979	197,979
Grand Total			37,070,771	13,416,339	13,267,287	10,344,753



Michael Henling

CHIEF, CFORC

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

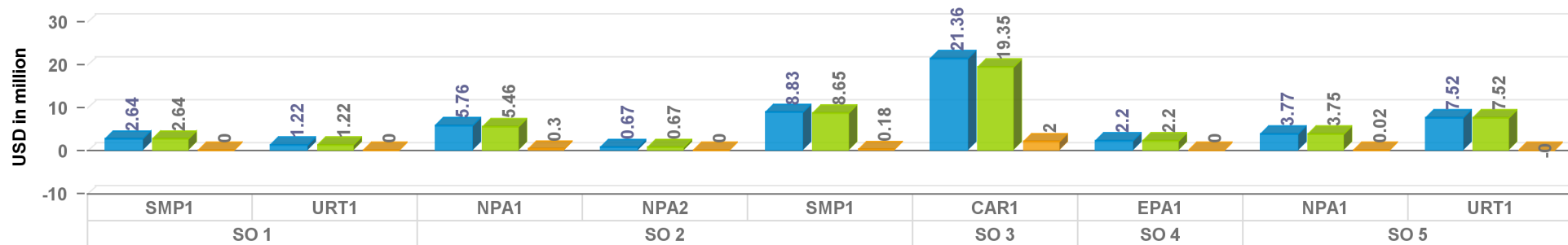
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Senegal Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ 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	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	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)
SO 1	URT1	Provide seasonal food/CBT assistance and complement Government's social transfers to food insecure Senegalese populations
SO 2	NPA1	Support beneficiaries through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes (including SBCC) to prevent and treat acute and chronic malnutrition
SO 2	NPA2	Support Government's efforts to fight micronutrient deficiencies and enhance the availability of diversified, safe and healthy food
SO 2	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)
SO 3	CAR1	Provide livelihood and climate adaptation support to targeted groups through an integrated risk management approach, and linkages to market opportunities
SO 4	EPA1	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
SO 5	NPA1	Provide specialized nutritious food to crisis affected households to prevent acute malnutrition
SO 5	URT1	Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash transfers to crisis-affected beneficiaries

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Senegal Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	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	34,573,686	5,868,058	1,655,773	7,523,831	7,523,831	0
		Provide specialized nutritious food to crisis affected households to prevent acute malnutrition	6,938,192	3,772,127	0	3,772,127	3,747,132	24,995
	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	2,644,020	0	2,644,020	2,644,020	0
		Provide seasonal food/CBT assistance and complement Government's social transfers to food insecure Senegalese populations	4,580,606	1,220,958	0	1,220,958	1,220,925	34
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			55,344,304	13,505,164	1,655,773	15,160,937	15,135,908	25,029

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Annual Country Report

Senegal Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.2	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)	17,220,579	8,828,921	0	8,828,921	8,649,613	179,308
		Support beneficiaries through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes (including SBCC) to prevent and treat acute and chronic malnutrition	12,851,597	5,761,360	0	5,761,360	5,460,410	300,950
		Support Government's efforts to fight micronutrient deficiencies and enhance the availability of diversified, safe and healthy food	1,374,557	666,650	0	666,650	666,480	169
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			31,446,733	15,256,930	0	15,256,930	14,776,503	480,427

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.4	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	26,919,160	21,357,300	0	21,357,300	19,354,844	2,002,456
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			26,919,160	21,357,300	0	21,357,300	19,354,844	2,002,456
17.9	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	7,841,053	2,139,980	59,849	2,199,829	2,199,829	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			7,841,053	2,139,980	59,849	2,199,829	2,199,829	0
17.16	Humanitarian and development partners have access to common services throughout the year	Provide supply chain services to humanitarian and development partners	2,069,060	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			2,069,060	0	0	0	0	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	242,766	0	242,766	0	242,766
Subtotal SDG Target			0	242,766	0	242,766	0	242,766
Total Direct Operational Cost			123,620,309	52,502,141	1,715,622	54,217,763	51,467,085	2,750,678

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Direct Support Cost (DSC)	10,822,624	8,653,561	235,202	8,888,763	8,716,906	171,856
		Total Direct Costs	134,442,934	61,155,702	1,950,824	63,106,526	60,183,991	2,922,534
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	8,591,781	2,761,123		2,761,123	2,761,123	0
		Grand Total	143,034,715	63,916,825	1,950,824	65,867,649	62,945,115	2,922,534

This donor financial report is interim



Michael Hemling, CFORC
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