



World Food
Programme

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Senegal

Annual Country Report 2025

Country Strategic Plan
2025 - 2029

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Overview

Key messages

- In its first year, the WFP Country Strategic Plan (2025-2029) prioritized school feeding, nutrition and resilience assistance, reaching 162,992 beneficiaries, including 61 percent women and 7 percent people living with disabilities.
- Integrated food-systems initiatives strengthened linkages between livelihoods, markets and nutrition, notably through the Salémata Community Agricultural Cooperative (CAC), which supplied 170 tons of rice to school canteens.
- In 2025, WFP's donor landscape shifted markedly, with rising engagement from private-sector and multilateral donors in support of the Changing Lives Agenda, while bilateral contributions and emergency-focused funding continued to decline.

In 2025, WFP implemented the first year of its Country Strategic Plan (2025-2029), navigating a markedly constrained funding environment while prioritizing nutrition, school feeding, and resilient livelihoods. These priorities aligned with national ambitions under *Sénégal 2050: Agenda National de Transformation (Jubbanti)* and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF). Limited resources required prioritization, strategic sequencing and integration of activities, as well as close collaboration with government institutions and cooperating partners to maintain quality and a steady pace of implementation. Over the course of the year, WFP assisted **162,992 people, 61 percent of whom were women, including 11,735 persons living with disabilities, through a combination of capacity-strengthening activities, cash-based transfers and limited in-kind food assistance. This level of assistance represented a 57 percent decrease compared to 2024, due to funding shortfalls.**

Food insecurity remained a pressing concern, particularly in rural and peri-urban areas affected by climatic shocks and rising living costs. An estimated **1.3 million people were projected to face Crisis-level food insecurity** (Cadre Harmonisé - Phase 3) during the June - August lean season - twice as many as during the same period in the previous year. Despite these challenges, 2025 saw progress in system strengthening, local value-chain development, and the rollout of national initiatives across school feeding, nutrition and resilience.

School meals remained a cornerstone of WFP's work, contributing to improved nutrition, education access, and social protection. **Under the supervision of the Ministry of National Education, WFP supported 247 public primary schools in Kolda and Matam Regions, providing daily meals to 65,618 children** (60 percent girls) during the 2024-2025 academic year. Digitalization was expanded through the School Connect platform, strengthening management, transparency and evidence generation. A total of **402 education staff received training**, enabling improved management of school kitchens and food-stock monitoring. **The shift toward home-grown school feeding (HGSF) progressed significantly:** local procurement in Kolda channeled income to smallholder farmers, while retail-based e-vouchers in Matam stimulated local markets. These approaches further strengthened linkages between food systems and school meals while expanding economic participation of women and youth. At policy level, 2025 marked an inflection point as the Government committed to gradually extending coverage to 65 percent of public primary schools, prioritizing disadvantaged peri-urban areas. The national School Feeding Monitoring System (SASSE), inspired by WFP's School Connect application, became partially operational, enabling real-time oversight and improved decision-making [1]. A major milestone was the **approval of a EUR 43 million joint programme by the Islamic Development Bank's Board**. The four-year programme, which is expected to be implemented with the Ministry of National Education in collaboration with WFP and Islamic Relief France (SIF), would support school feeding across five regions [2], targeting 100,000 children in 950 schools and paving the way for predictable, multi-year financing and large-scale institutionalization once approved by the Government.

Nutrition interventions focused on preventing and treating moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) among vulnerable populations and advancing nutrition integration across systems. In partnership with the National Council for Nutrition Development (CNDN, in French), **WFP supported 30,508 children aged 6-59 months through the provision of specialized nutritious foods. WFP and partners advanced the Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG) analysis across 90 markets, generating essential evidence to inform policies on nutrient gaps, affordability of nutritious diets and targeting for social protection and food systems interventions. WFP also supported people living with HIV through nutrition-sensitive cash transfers** that improved dietary diversity, strengthened access to healthcare,

and mitigated stigma through discreet assistance modalities. In parallel, WFP continued scaling its rice fortification [3] initiative to enhance the nutritional quality of school meals. Critical research - including cost analyses, micronutrient-retention studies and modelling - was undertaken with support from DSM-Firmenich and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, helping chart a pathway toward national adoption of fortified staples.

WFP's resilience and food systems interventions focused on areas affected by land degradation, climate shocks and structural market constraints. In northern Senegal, integrated activities supported **ecosystem restoration, created community assets and strengthened local value chains, helping safeguard and improve livelihoods**. The multiyear Youth in Work Program locally known as the Salouma project [4] -funded by the Mastercard Foundation and implemented with national partners - continued to demonstrate the transformative potential of youth-centered, market-driven resilience programming. In 2025, nearly **48,000 participants - 97 percent youth and 70 percent women - received tailored packages of services and support, contributing to job creation, improved production, and strengthened entrepreneurship**. Salouma investments advanced competitive value chains through training, starter kits, financial inclusion, climate information, insurance enrollment and access to processing facilities.

In Salémata, Kédougou Region, WFP and the Senegalese Agricultural and Industrial Development Company (SODAGRI, in French) initiated the establishment of Senegal's first Community Agricultural Cooperative (CAC), a flagship initiative from the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Sovereignty and Livestock (MASAE, in French) to improve access to inputs, services and markets to smallholder farmers. Initial support enabled 161 cooperative members to cultivate nearly 300 hectares, yielding roughly 900 tons of paddy rice, of which 170 tons supplied 118 WFP-supported school canteens, reinforcing both producer incomes and school meal sustainability.

WFP strengthened climate-adaptation efforts through food-assistance-for-assets (FFA) [5], participatory planning and technical partnerships. The REUNIR bootcamp [6] in Matam trained facilitators and supported the rehabilitation of half-moons, stone bunds and anti-flood dikes, contributing to land restoration and protection. Through the GCF-IFAD funded Africa Integrated Climate Risk Management (AICRM) programme [7] and related initiatives, WFP expanded **weather-and yield-indexed microinsurance** coverage to **4,320 smallholder farmers (57 percent women), with about half receiving a payout after suffering from climate stress and low yields**. Collectively, these interventions strengthened climate resilience, diversified household incomes and reduced exposure to recurrent shocks.

WFP chaired the United Nations Operations Management Team (OMT), steering reforms to improve efficiency and system-wide coherence across 11 UN agencies, and led Senegal's Technical Partner Group (G15), reinforcing inter-agency coordination. All these interventions were made possible thanks to the generous support of WFP's partners, including **France, Monaco, Luxembourg, Japan, UNAIDS/UBRAF, DSM-Firmenich, IFAD, the Mastercard Foundation, Ireland, UNDP, the UNFCU Foundation, and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation**. **WFP also established a new partnership with the private-sector company Reitan Retail and carried out a joint mission with the Noma restaurant to WFP school-meal programmes to explore potential support and joint fundraising opportunities.**

Despite these operational achievements, Strategic Outcomes 1 and 4 received no dedicated resources, preventing crisis-response and limiting capacity-strengthening activities, and requiring the concentration of limited resources on nutrition, school feeding, and resilience. **Unconditional cash transfers for vulnerable populations during the critical lean season and flooding events could not be implemented**. WFP applied rigorous financial discipline, prioritizing the integration of high-impact interventions and aligning implementation plans to confirmed and highly probable contributions. Multiyear projects -particularly those under Strategic Outcome 3 - provided critical continuity despite the broader contraction in humanitarian financing. **WFP remained a key actor in supporting Senegal's progress toward Zero Hunger (SDG 2) and Partnerships for the Goals (SDG 17).**

162,992

Total beneficiaries in 2025



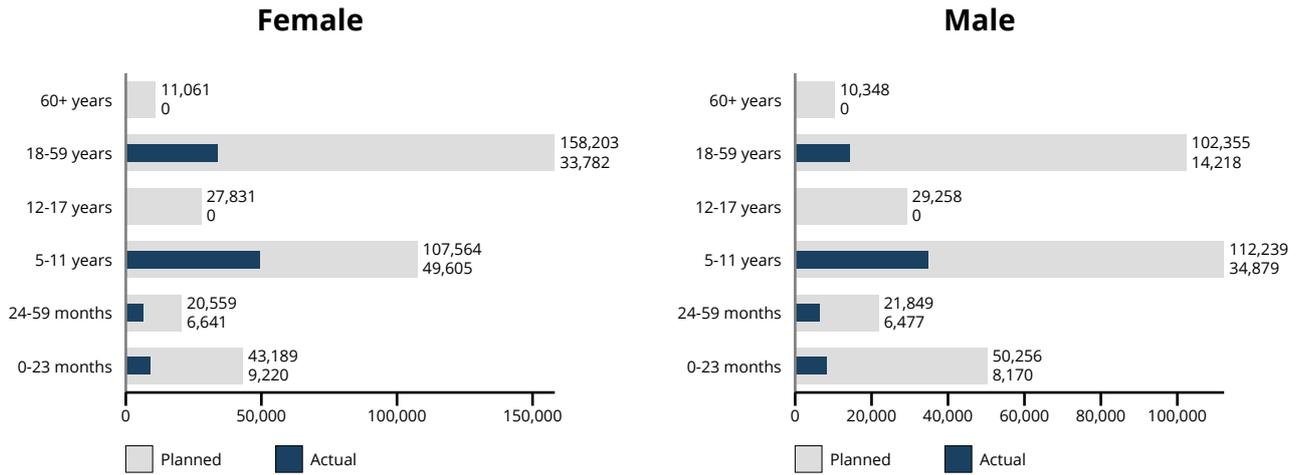
61% female



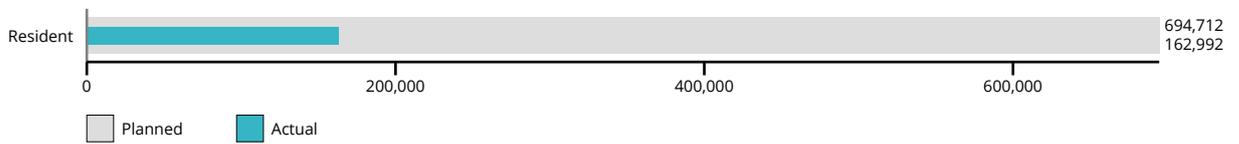
39% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 11,735 (60% Female, 40% Male)

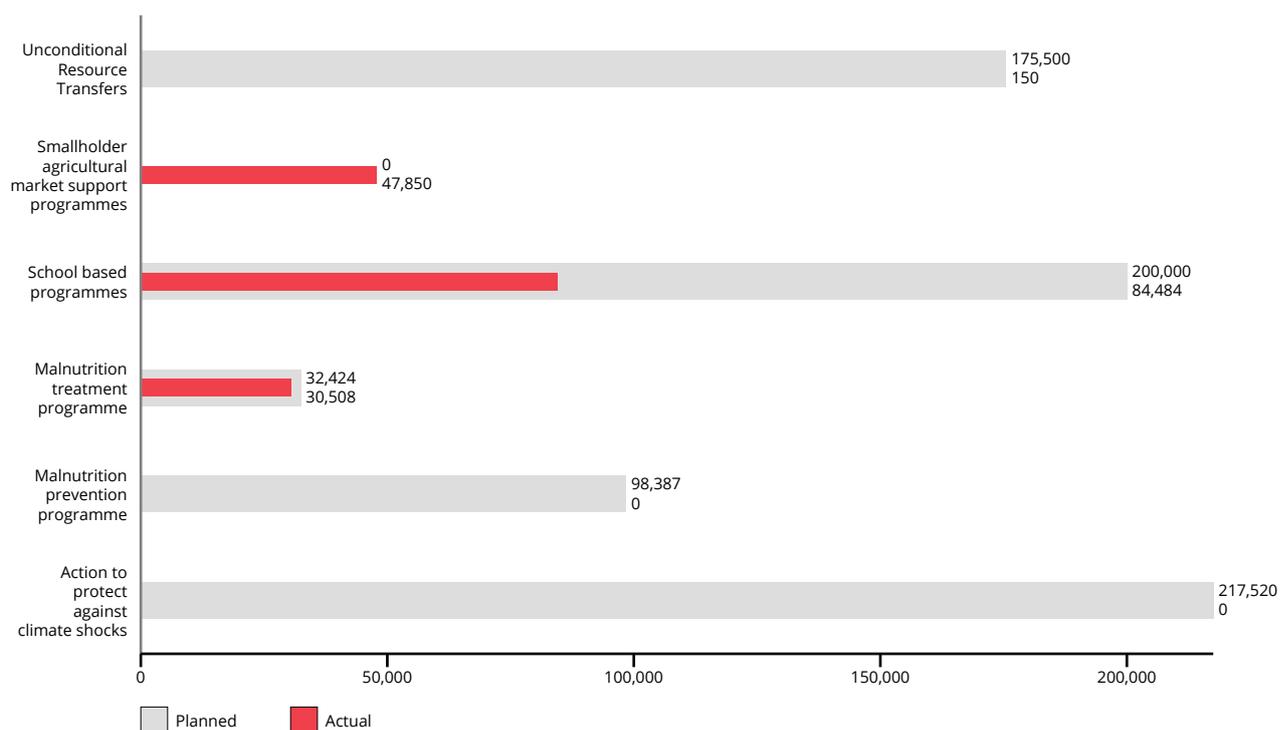
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



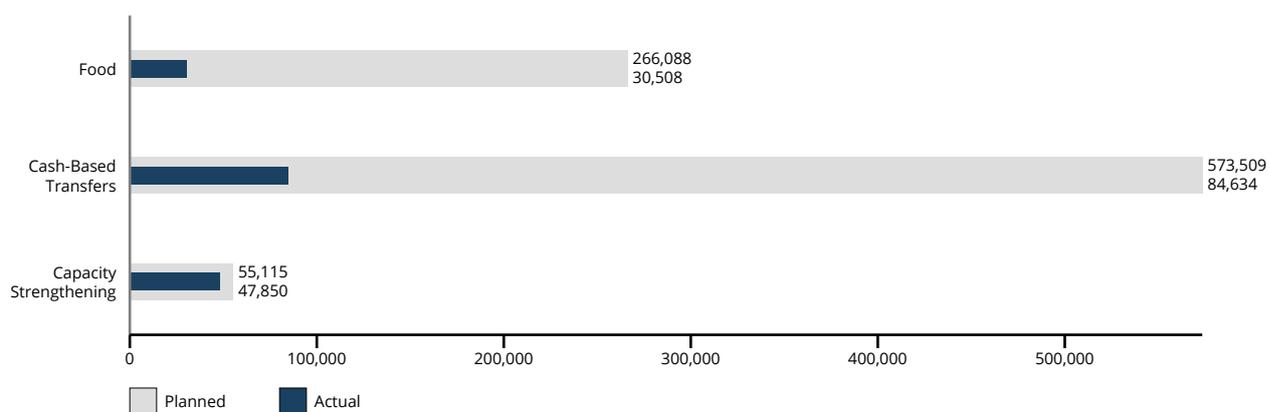
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



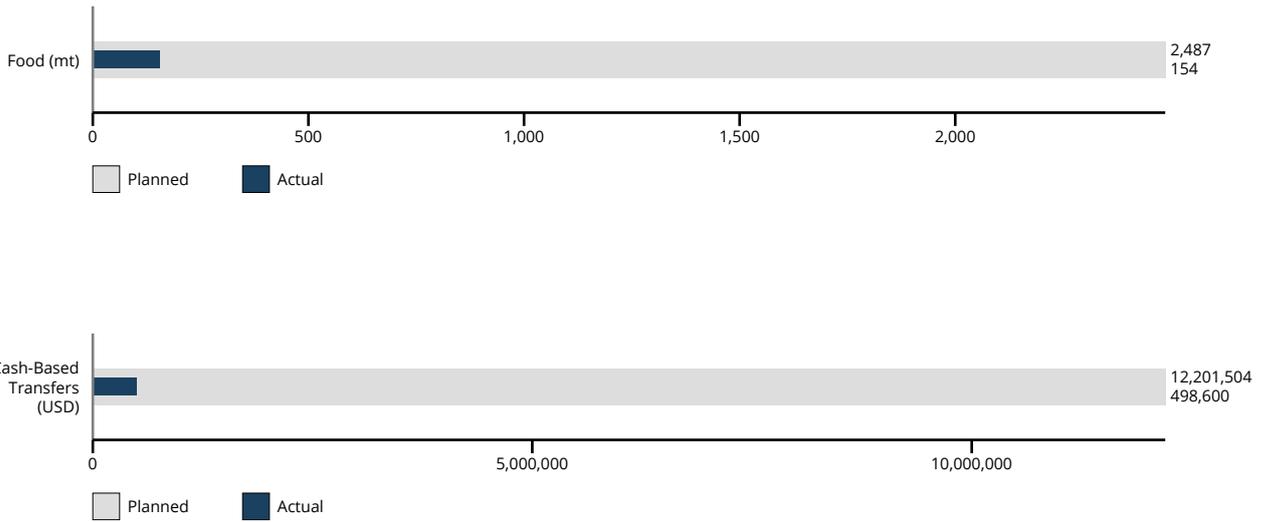
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



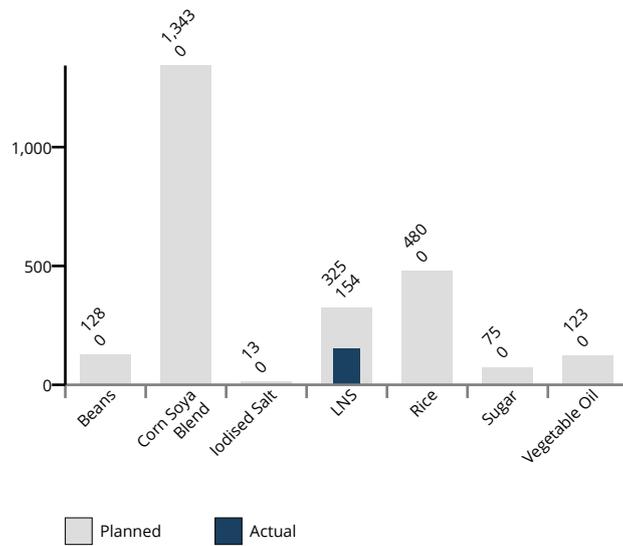
Beneficiaries by Modality



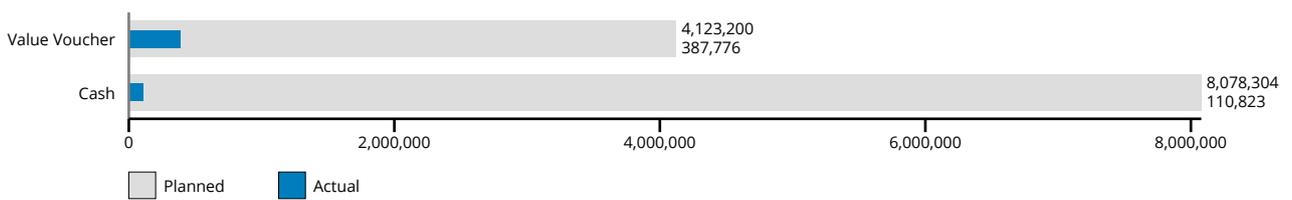
Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Food Transfer (mt)

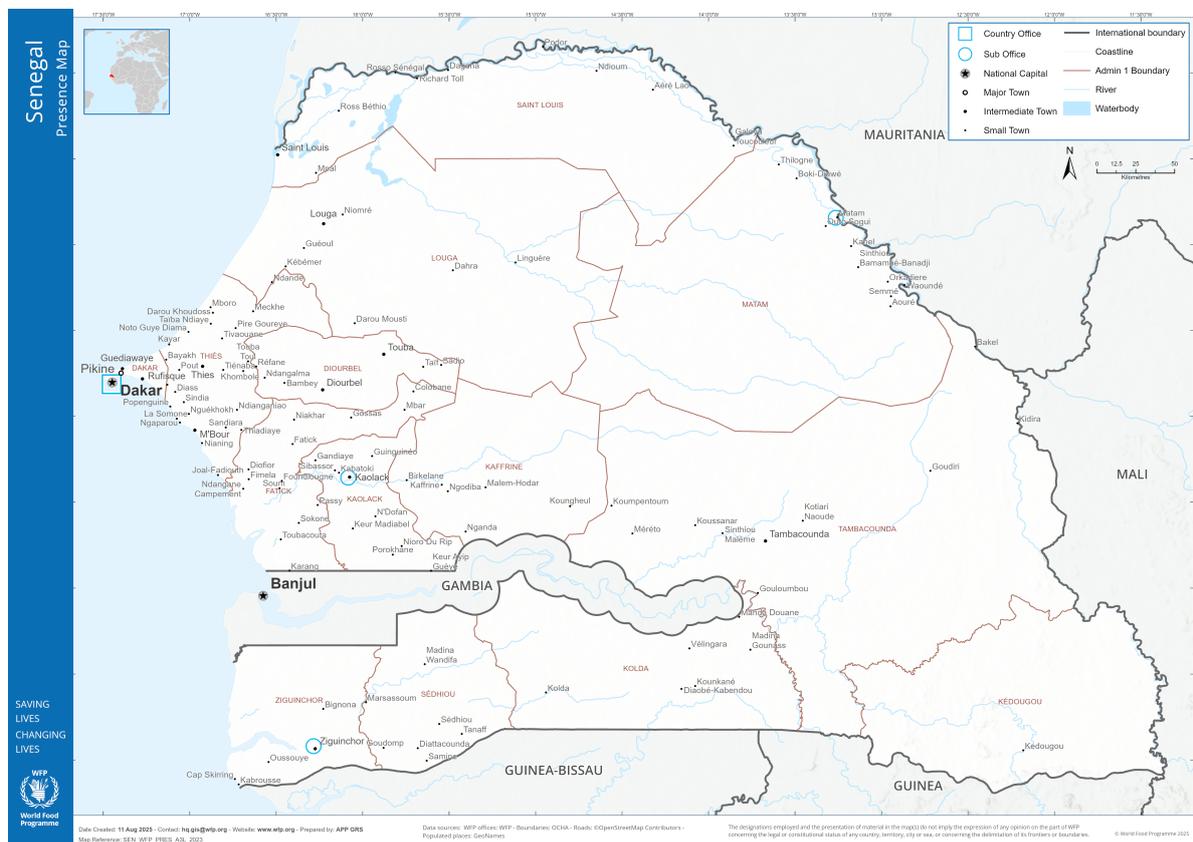


Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context

Advancing Senegal's Vision by Strengthening Human Capital



In 2025, food insecurity and malnutrition in Senegal were driven by structural vulnerabilities and climate-related shocks, with disproportionate impacts in rural and peri-urban areas. Recurrent climatic stressors and high food prices continued to erode household resilience, while carryover effects from flooding at the turn of the year influenced early-season planting decisions in flood-prone departments and disrupted market access in some riverine and low-lying areas.

Within this context, Senegal pursued the Sénégal 2050: Agenda National de Transformation (Jubbanti), which provides the national framework for economic governance, social development and human capital investment. WFP aligned its operational engagement with these priorities and concentrated its implemented portfolio on nutrition, school feeding and resilient livelihoods under its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2025-2029 (Outcomes 2 and 3).

Macroeconomic conditions in 2025 combined strong momentum with fiscal constraints. National accounts indicators showed 4.2 percent [1] real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth by the third quarter of 2025, driven by hydrocarbons-related expansion alongside softer non-oil activity. At the same time, an International Monetary Fund (IMF) staff mission in March 2025 reported audit related revisions to fiscal data and engaged the authorities on a new programme focused on fiscal sustainability, governance and debt management [2].

Socioeconomic vulnerability in 2025 remained unevenly distributed across space and population groups. Senegal's population was about 18.9 million in 2025, with sustained demographic growth and a youthful age structure; more than half of Senegalese lived outside major cities, and over 60 percent were under 25, exerting pressure on education, health, WASH and jobs, particularly in the rapidly expanding peri-urban belt [3].

Food insecurity during the 2025 lean season remained elevated. The March 2025 Cadre Harmonisé (CH) projected about 1.3 million people in Crisis or worse (CH Phase 3) for June-August 2025, with a marked widening of geographic coverage [4] compared to the previous year's lean season. Peri-urban households faced further constraints from price

sensitivity and unstable incomes over the same period.

Based on the most recent nationally available data, nutrition indicators remained below national and global targets. Stunting affected 18 percent of children under five, while wasting reached 10 percent, reflecting a deterioration over recent years. Micronutrient deficiencies were widespread: 68 percent of children aged 6-59 months and 53 percent of women of reproductive age were anaemic. Infant and young child feeding practices remained suboptimal, with only 9 percent of children under two receiving a minimum acceptable diet and 41 percent of infants under six months exclusively breastfed [5]. **These outcomes underscored the need for sustained prevention and treatment interventions focused on the critical first 1,000 days, alongside school-based nutrition to protect and build human capital.**

Education and human capital pressures in 2025 continued to affect attendance and retention among vulnerable households, particularly where food insecurity and informal, volatile incomes raised the opportunity cost of schooling. In response, **school feeding was treated as a strategic instrument to stabilize attendance and strengthen social protection.** In 2025, the Government committed to allocate XOF 5 billion (approx. USD 8.3 million) to school feeding and advanced systems to monitor programme performance as part of its multiyear plan to expand coverage [6]. A 2024 census showed that Senegal had 4.6 million children in school [7], of whom around 2 million (about 42 percent) were in primary school. In 2022, the country counted 10,343 primary schools, 83.4 percent of which were public (8,584) [8]. **By 2025, only 7 percent of primary schools (724 schools) had a functioning school canteen.**

Agriculture and rural livelihoods in 2025 remained exposed to shocks and structural constraints. Production was predominantly rainfed, with localized rainfall variability and water management challenges contributing to uneven outcomes across agroecological zones. **Rice and maize yields towards the end of the year were satisfactory thanks to recent water-management works and improved access to inputs and mechanized services. However, the risk of post-harvest losses remained high due to limited drying and dehulling facilities and persistent market-access challenges. Climate-risk management, asset protection, post-harvest loss reduction, and marketing support therefore remained priorities.**

Against this backdrop, WFP's engagement in 2025 focused on protecting human capital and strengthening resilience in areas where needs were most acute. **Under Outcome 2, WFP supported the prevention and treatment of malnutrition for children and for pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, alongside the provision of nutritious school meals for primary school students, with a particular emphasis on underserved rural and peri-urban areas. Under Outcome 3, WFP advanced resilient livelihoods and food systems -including climate-smart agriculture, asset creation and protection, ecosystem restoration, post-harvest loss reduction and market linkages (including homegrown school feeding) - with deliberate attention to women and young people.** Strategic Outcomes 1 and 4 were not implemented in 2025 due to the absence of dedicated funding. Planned crisis-response activities under Outcome 1 - including unconditional cash-based transfers during the lean season and specialized nutrition support for pregnant and breastfeeding women and children aged 6-59 months - could therefore not be delivered. Technical assistance and capacity strengthening activities foreseen under Outcome 4 were instead partially integrated into Outcomes 2 and 3 using their respective budgets.

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 is central to WFP's ability to remain proactive in a dynamic operating environment. Each year, WFP convenes a Risk Committee to review the risk landscape and maintain an updated risk register detailing priority risks and mitigation measures [9]. At the start of the 2019-2024 CSP, the risk profile was largely moderate. However, the operating environment evolved significantly, with several high-severity risks emerging from 2020 onward. **By 2025, high-severity risks accounted for 37.5 percent of all identified risks, compared to 11 percent in 2023.** These high-severity risks included:

- Insufficient funding
- Reduced middle-management and technical capacity following the organizational realignment
- Low performance in the cash-based transfer (CBT) reconciliation system

- Insufficiently resourced government partners
- Limited cooperating partner capacity to advance funding and operate at scale
- Inflationary pressures impacting operations
- Internet connectivity challenges in remote areas

To mitigate these risks, WFP implemented a range of measures, including:

- Broadening its donor base (South-South cooperation, government, private sector, UN agencies, bilateral and multilateral partners) and intensifying resource mobilization efforts
- Conducting workforce planning with HQ to identify staffing gaps
- Ensuring continuous presence of a national CBT staff/alternate throughout the year and strengthening the reconciliation committee's operational capacity and analytical skills
- Providing beneficiaries with a choice among multiple FSP platforms (Free/OFMS/Wave/UIMSEC) and enhancing FSP analysis and reporting systems (quality and timeliness)
- Renewing Memoranda of Understanding with key partner ministries and continuing to advocate for adequate resourcing of decentralized entities
- Evaluating cooperating-partner capacity, diversifying partnerships, and ensuring more rigorous process monitoring during implementation
- Updating CBT Standard Operational Procedures (SOPs) to include direct cash as a last-resort backup option

In parallel, WFP Senegal continued implementing recommendations from the 2024 internal oversight mission, reinforcing internal controls across operations, and contributed to the 2025 Executive Director's Assurance Exercise, which consolidates management inputs to highlight significant risks requiring senior-level attention.

Lessons learned

WFP implemented nutrition, school meals and resilience programmes in a challenging operational and funding environment, reinforcing the need for adaptive and realistic planning to sustain essential services for vulnerable children and food-insecure households. Early alignment of programme design, delivery timelines and partner capacities proved critical to maintaining programme continuity.

Experience showed that community-based approaches aligned with government policies enhanced sustainability and relevance. School feeding and resilience activities implemented through local systems and actors benefited from stronger ownership and alignment with national priorities. National systems - the single registry - played an important role in guiding targeting; transparent field engagement and community sensitization were essential to mitigate exclusion risks while system updates were pending.

Limited resources also constrained investments in monitoring and evaluation, affecting coverage and timeliness of data collection. This underscored the need to prioritize adequate M&E capacity to support evidence-based decision-making, demonstrate results and strengthen accountability, in nutrition and school meals. Increased digitalization and clear accountability frameworks reinforced operational safeguards.

Amid shrinking global humanitarian resources, diversifying partnerships became increasingly important, with private-sector actors providing both funding and technical expertise. Expanded private-sector engagement offers opportunities to leverage innovation, skills and operational efficiencies to enhance programme effectiveness and long-term resilience.

Country office story

Improving incomes and strengthening young farmers' ownership



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Marie Diongue, here with her chickens, believes it's possible to thrive from farming.

Since its launch in 2023, the Mastercard Foundation-funded Salouma project has focused on removing the barriers that keep many young people out of agriculture. By 2025, tangible changes were visible across rural Senegal.

With support from the Salouma project - including practical training, material assistance and improved market access - young farmers invested their own savings, acquiring land, expanding production and turning agriculture into a reliable source of income. What started as an opportunity steadily became a long-term commitment, with youth taking charge of their activities and planning ahead with confidence.

Stories like those of Korka and Yaya illustrate the scale of this progress.

Living with disabilities, Korka and Yaya have built thriving integrated farms that serve as learning sites for other producers. With strengthened poultry production, they have consolidated their business and established themselves as local leaders. They produce and market chickens, corn, cucumbers, eggplants, bananas and many other products. Supplying clients ranging from local buyers to institutional partners, they continue to expand their businesses while emerging as respected agricultural leaders in their communities.

Driven by an ambitious vision, they sought to expand their poultry production to meet growing demand. This prompted Korka to reinvest all his profits back into his business. Yaya, meanwhile, saves at least one million XOF (around USD 1,770) every year.

At the same time, Salouma support to producer groups reinforced technical skills, encouraged the adoption of agroecological practices and strengthened the resilience of farming systems in the face of evolving challenges.

Access to training and new skills was a key driver of this growing ownership:

"I benefited from a lot of training that allowed me to improve my methods in the field of poultry farming. After receiving a kit consisting of equipment and 50 chicks, I started poultry farming professionally. Now, I am able and capable of training other young people in my neighborhood," said Khady Dramé.

"As a farmer by profession, I have benefited greatly from the training provided by the Salouma project and have also received vegetable gardening starter kits. This project enabled me to buy wire fencing to enclose my garden, which is now protected from the cows that used to destroy my crops," said Ibrahima Dème.

"Thanks to the various training courses I received, and thanks to the income from my poultry farming activity under the Salouma project, I have been able to relieve my husband of some daily expenses and the cost of raising the children with the profits from my poultry farming activity," said Kadidiatou Sané.

These experiences reflect a broader shift: a generation of producers is emerging, strengthening local food supply while investing in its own future. Across rural Senegal, agriculture is becoming a space for ownership that young agripreneurs are shaping with hope and ambition.

Programme performance

Strategic outcome 01: Crisis-affected populations in targeted areas meet their urgent food and nutrition needs before, during, and after shocks.

Strategic Outcome 1 represents the crisis-response component of WFP Senegal's Country Strategic Plan (2025-2029). It aims to meet urgent food and nutrition needs before, during and after shocks - such as the lean season and floods - while protecting the nutrition status of vulnerable groups, in particular women and children.

As part of this mandate, WFP continued to play a **leading role in anticipatory action** [1] (AA) in Senegal. Together with other United Nations agencies, WFP supported the **Directorate of Civil Protection (DPC, in French)** in developing a multi-risk contingency plan that will serve as a strategic tool for faster, more coordinated and better-adapted emergency response. The plan includes operational procedures and, for certain hazards, predefined anticipatory actions. It covers three major risk categories: hydro-climatic hazards, industrial risks, and health and epidemic risks.

WFP also chaired the national technical committee on AA, leading the development of an AA roadmap and facilitating regular coordination meetings. In parallel, WFP strengthened national capacities for risk anticipation and management by supporting key institutions such as the **Food Security and Resilience Commissariat (CSAR, in French)**, the **National Agency for Civil Aviation and Meteorology (ANACIM, in French)**, and the DPC. These efforts contributed to stronger institutional anchoring, enhanced inter-agency coordination and more proactive responses to recurrent climate risks.

In addition to preparedness and coordination, WFP conducted a rapid assessment in Matam Region following severe flooding in the north-east. A concept note was shared with potential donors for a small-scale emergency intervention complementing Government and partner assistance. However, the proposal was not funded, as needs were considered limited compared to other crises in the Western Africa region.

These funding constraints also affected WFP's planned lean-season (June - August) and nutrition activities. **Unconditional cash-based transfers and specialized nutritious foods for pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, and for children aged 6-59 months, could not be implemented due to insufficient resources.**

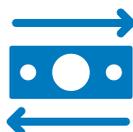
WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations and at-risk groups, including through national shock-responsive social protection where feasible	N/A

Strategic outcome 02: Populations at risk of malnutrition and school-aged children in targeted areas have improved nutrition status, which contributes to strengthened human capital, by 2029.



11 schools sourced all their food locally - injecting over **USD 51,000** into the local economy and supporting **32 smallholders (44 percent women)**.



150 people living with HIV received cash transfers, enabling all to enroll in health insurance and access improved care and nutrition.



65,618 children (60 percent girls) received school meals, maintaining a **99 percent retention rate**.

In Senegal, despite progress in reducing chronic malnutrition, 2023 data show that stunting still affects 18 percent of children under five, while acute malnutrition has worsened, rising from 8 to 10 percent in five years [1]. Micronutrient deficiencies also remain a concern, with anemia affecting 53 percent of children and 47 percent of women. Further, despite the Government's commitment to expand school-meal coverage to 65 percent of public elementary schools by 2028, school-meal programmes reached only 7 percent of primary schools in 2025, leaving 1.97 million children unserved [2]. **Under Strategic Outcome 2 (SO2), WFP supported national safety nets and provided nutrition assistance for children under five, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG), and marginalized groups such as people living with HIV (PLHIV), combining supplementation [3] with preparatory work for future malnutrition-prevention interventions. WFP also provided locally sourced school meals through cash-based transfers and strengthened home-grown school feeding (HGSF) models,** reinforcing national efforts to reduce malnutrition and build sustainable nutrition-sensitive systems.

SO2 was significantly underfunded in 2025, receiving only 22 percent of its requirements and leaving an USD 8.8 million gap. School meals (Activity 03) received 22 percent of needed resources (USD 4.9 million shortfall), and Nutrition (Activity 02) 27 percent (USD 3.9 million shortfall). This forced WFP to make major programme reductions. WFP scaled down school-meal coverage by 62 percent, from 626 to 247 schools, narrowing operations from six to two regions (Kolda and Matam). Beneficiary numbers and feeding days were consequently reduced. Nutrition activities were also affected: limited funding and partner-level constraints resulted in reduced specialized nutritious foods (SNF) [4] distributions, reaching only 8 percent of planned levels [5], and preventing the rollout of integrated supplementation and chronic-malnutrition interventions.

Activity 2 - Provide an integrated nutrition package to people at risk of malnutrition with particular attention to marginalized groups, including by strengthening community-level nutrition knowledge and services

Thanks to funding from France [6], WFP supported the Government in addressing **moderate acute malnutrition (MAM)** by providing technical, financial and logistical assistance to the **National Council for Nutrition Development (CNDN, in French),** in close coordination with the Ministry of Health and Social Action. Through this partnership, **30,508 children aged 6-59 months (52 percent girls) were supplemented across 26 health districts in 22 departments [7],** using 154 MT of SNF [8], well above the annual target of 13,524 children. Children received a 100 g ration in one or two monthly distributions [9], and communities more than five kilometers from health facilities were supported through nutrition rehabilitation centers. Awareness sessions on infant and young child feeding, maternal nutrition and WASH, combined with cooking demonstrations using local ingredients, reinforced positive nutrition behaviors.

WFP and CNDN also prepared the groundwork for a cash-for-prevention of acute malnutrition programme [10] in the Salémata and Goudiry Departments [11], under the French Initiative for Food Security and Nutrition (FIFSAN) and financed by France. The intervention will target 1,750 PBWG and 3,500 children aged 6-23 months in early 2026, through e-vouchers, supporting local markets and enabling the monitoring of food purchases [12]. Retailer contracts were established and beneficiaries enrolled through SCOPE [13]. PBWG will receive XOF 14,000 (USD 25) per month for themselves and XOF 5,000 (USD 9) per eligible child over three months, enabling access to nutritious local foods, complemented by awareness sessions on dietary diversity, optimal use of transfers, and breastfeeding.

In parallel, thanks to funding from the **UNAIDS Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework (UBRAF), WFP expanded nutrition assistance for people living with HIV (PLHIV) in partnership with the Kolda Health Department,** in line with the Global HIV Strategy (2021-2026). A total of **150 PLHIV - 50 percent more than the**

previous year - received XOF 50,000 (USD 90) over two months, enabling enrolment in mutual health insurance schemes and improving access to healthcare. WFP also strengthened local capacities by training **16 health workers on nutrition-HIV integration** and sensitized the **150 PLHIV** on dietary diversity, optimal feeding practices, and healthy behaviors.

In addition, WFP collaborated with **UNICEF**, the **National Food Fortification Committee (COSFAM**, in French), the **National Standards Association (ASN**, in French), research institutions and private-sector partners to **advance rice fortification**. WFP signed a contract with the **Sahelian Agro-Business Distribution Company (SEDAB**, in French) to expand fortified rice production to Kolda, Sédhiou and Ziguinchor Regions, while four technical studies - on rice standards, micronutrient retention, national cost analysis and modelling - provided a scaled and costed strategy to guide national implementation and partner alignment. A complementary Modelling and Mapping Micronutrient Inadequacy (MIMI) study funded by the **Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation** showed that combining rice and wheat-flour fortification could efficiently reduce micronutrient deficiencies. For example, inadequate iron intake could decline from 56 percent to 22 percent if large-scale combined rice and wheat-flour fortification were implemented. Further, in **Matam, 34,052 students across 101 school canteens continued consuming the 32 MT of fortified rice produced in 2024** [14], though production could not be expanded further in 2025 due to a shortage of micronutrient kernels.

Programme performance among MAM-treated children showed a recovery rate of 86 percent - below the 93.3 percent target and the results achieved in 2024 and 2023, but within SPHERE recovery standards [15] - indicating that most children responded well to treatment. **The treatment default rate was 0.93 percent**, slightly above the 0.65 percent target yet still within SPHERE norms, showing that only a small proportion of children left the programme before completing treatment. **However, 13 percent of children assisted did not recover, as reflected in the non-response rate, which is more than double the 2025 target of 6.3 percent. This highlights the importance of strict adherence to treatment protocols.**

Monitoring among PLHIV showed positive outcomes: most maintained a healthy BMI (18.5-24.9) [16] and achieved minimum dietary diversity (5 food groups), indicating improved nutritional stability. Additional indicators, including minimally acceptable diet (MAD) for children and minimum dietary diversity for women (MDD-W) among PBWG, are being collected as part of the implementation of activities to prevent acute malnutrition.

Overall, 2025 experience underscored the importance of strong collaboration with Government, NGOs, research institutions and private-sector actors, which enhanced programme effectiveness. Evidence generated through key 2025 studies also strengthened national advocacy for rice fortification and will support future resource-mobilization efforts for nutrition programming.

Activity 3 - Provide diverse, locally sourced school meals to children in schools

Thanks to multi-year support from Monaco and Luxembourg, and under the supervision of the Ministry of National Education, WFP provided nutrition-sensitive school meals to **247 public elementary schools** [17] in rural and peri-urban areas. The programme reached **65,618 learners (60 percent girls) for seven months, five days a week, during the 2024-2025 school year**. WFP transferred USD 362,206 to School Management Committees (SMC) to cover food purchases and operational costs. Through a digitized mechanism, two modalities were used: value e-vouchers for procurement from local retailers in Matam Region, and unrestricted cash transfers [18] for direct purchases from local smallholder farmers in Kolda Region. The **home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model in Kolda supported 32 small producers (including 14 women)** and injected USD 51,073 into the local economy through purchases of rice, cowpeas, peanut paste and other local foods. In **Matam, 100 retailers (15 women) supplied school canteens**, mostly with locally produced foodstuffs. At the start of the **2025-2026 academic year (November-December)**, WFP assisted **158 schools in Matam and Kolda, reaching 30,278 schoolchildren (58 percent girls)** [19].

WFP also continued supporting **15 "model school canteens" financed by Monaco** [20] (8 in Matam and 7 in Kolda) integrating poultry farming and school gardens to diversify meals, generate income and teach learners practical agricultural and poultry-rearing skills. Income generated enabled these schools to autonomously manage their poultry activities. With additional support from **Monaco**, the **Islamic Development Bank (IsDB)** and **Reitan Retail**, WFP plans to extend this model to **130 schools** in the coming years. Further capacity-building included a training-of-trainers on culinary modules for **16 women** in Matam, including five chief-cook trainers from the Matam Regional Center for Women's Technical Education (CRETF, in French), three culinary students from the same institution, and eight school cooks. In partnership with **SODEXO Stop-Hunger**, WFP started preparations to roll out cascade training for women cooks in **147 schools in Matam, 118 in Kédougou, and 11 in Kolda** for 2026.

Digitalization advances continued through the expansion of the **School Connect** platform to **46 additional schools**, bringing the total to **147** (including 101 enrolled in 2024). The platform streamlines data on consumption and stock levels, improving planning and efficiency. To support adoption, WFP trained **114 school directors, canteen managers and inspectors** across 57 schools in Matam and Kolda Regions.

With support from France through the **French Initiative for Food Security and Nutrition (IFSAN)**, WFP launched a **HGSF programme** in **118 schools in the Salémata [21] and Kédougou Departments** for the **2025-2026 school year**. Agricultural cooperatives and **Economic Interest Groups (GIE, in French)** were assessed and contracted to supply food to school canteens, and schools received programme-management tools. Sensitization sessions strengthened parental engagement. This intervention forms part of an integrated IFSAN package linking support to local producers - delivered through a **Community Agricultural Cooperative (CAC) [22] flagship project in Salémata** - with the supply of participating schools (see SO3 narrative), aiming to **provide daily school meals to 12,880 children**. Through this linkage, **170 MT of paddy rice** were purchased from producers through the Senegalese Agricultural and Industrial Development Company (SODAGRI, in French) for approximately **XOF 27 million (USD 49,000)**. In total, **402 government agents** - including canteen focal points from the Education and Training Inspectorates (IEFs) and teacher-managers - were trained on HGSF modalities and School Connect. Two additional training and learning sessions in Kolda and Kédougou Regions gathered producers, women cooks, GIE members, IEF focal points and school representatives.

Building on these interventions, WFP's school-meal programme continued to contribute positively to education outcomes during the 2024-2025 school year. Retention rates remained exceptionally high - **99.15 percent in Matam and 99.84 percent in Kolda** - meaning that fewer than 1 percent of enrolled children dropped out. Academic performance was also strong, with a **97 percent success rate** and a **0.16 percent dropout rate**.

Close partnership with the Ministry of National Education was further strengthened through WFP's support to the Senegalese delegation at the **Second Global School Meals Summit** in Fortaleza, Brazil, enhancing Senegal's visibility and engagement within the School Meals Coalition. Collaboration with the Ministry, **WFP's Centre of Excellence in Brazil, and financial support from France** contributed to updating the **National School Feeding Policy and Law**. A major milestone was the co-design of a **EUR 43 million national HGSF initiative** with the Ministry, the Islamic Development Bank and Islamic Relief France (SIF), in which WFP is expected to play a key support role. Private-sector engagement also expanded through a partnership with **Reitan Retail**, which is upgrading 15 existing chicken coops and installing 70 new ones in WFP-assisted school canteens across Kolda, Matam, Ziguinchor and Kaolack.

A key lesson from 2024-2025 was the success of the HGSF pilot in 11 schools, showing that fully local supply chains are feasible and scalable - now informing expansion to 118 schools in Kédougou and Salémata. Significant advances on the national school feeding policy, supported by WFP's Brazil Centre of Excellence and high-level engagement at the Global School Meals Summit, further underscored the value of strong policy collaboration.

WFP achieved a **Gender and Age Monitoring Marker (GAM-M) score of 4** for SO2, confirming that gender and age considerations were fully integrated across nutrition and school-feeding activities. Programmes were designed to ensure equitable access and promote girls' education, with targeted support for vulnerable groups such as women living with HIV, who received cash-based transfers to reduce stigma and facilitate safe access to assistance. Women's economic empowerment was also strengthened through supply-chain engagement, with over **40 percent** of HGSF school-canteen suppliers being women.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide an integrated nutrition package to people at risk of malnutrition with particular attention to marginalised groups, including by strengthening community-level nutrition knowledge and services.	4 - Fully integrates gender and age
Provide diverse, locally sourced school meals to children in schools	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

Strategic outcome 03: Communities, individuals, and food system actors in targeted areas vulnerable to shocks and stressors benefit from ecosystem restoration, resilient livelihoods, improved diets, and more sustainable food systems by 2029



Dignified youth jobs in local value chains advanced through the **MCF-funded Salouma project**, which supported **47,850 people (70 percent women)**.



Assets restored and protected: **262 half-moons** upgraded, **2,000 m of dikes** built, and women's groups and agro-pastoralists supported to farm **8 ha**.



4,320 smallholder farmers covered by weather-indexed insurance, with **51 percent** receiving a payout.

Under Strategic Outcome 3 (SO3), WFP strengthened the resilience of vulnerable communities and food-system actors through climate-resilience, livelihood-protection and food-systems interventions. Support expanded smallholder farmers' access to climate information and to weather- and yield-indexed insurance and premiums, improving their ability to anticipate shocks and protect their livelihoods against drought and yield losses. Risk-reduction and ecosystem-restoration activities under the **Food-for-Assets (FFA) programme** [1] - including land rehabilitation, soil-fertility management, and flood and water management - reduced exposure to flooding, land degradation and other climate hazards in northern Senegal while reinforcing community adaptive capacities. In parallel, WFP advanced livelihood opportunities and financial inclusion by strengthening Economic Interest Groups (GIE, in French) and **expanding employment and income for women and youth along agri-food value chains** (production, post-harvest, processing and marketing). **Nutrition-sensitive value-chain development** also progressed, including a new partnership to expand **rice fortification** in southern Senegal. These interventions were delivered through multiple programmes funded by the **Green Climate Fund (GCF) / International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)**, the **Mastercard Foundation (MCF)**, the **Embassy of Ireland**, **France's French Initiative for Food Security and Nutrition (IFSAN)**, the **United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)**, **Japan's Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)**, **DSM-Firmenich**, the **Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation**, and the **United Nations Federal Credit Union (UNFCU) Foundation**.

SO3 was the best-funded CSP component in 2025, reaching 66 percent of requirements (USD 9.8 million) and spending 46 percent, generating a USD 5.3 million carryover into 2026 [2]. Multi-year, predictable funding enabled uninterrupted field operations while other CSP components faced severe resource constraints. However, SO3 still operated below its Needs-Based Plan, as global resource limitations constrained donor flexibility and prevented scale-up to additional communities. Adjustments to beneficiary coverage and activity sequencing were made to remain within available resources. The carryover into 2026 positions SO3 for sustained delivery, ensuring uninterrupted implementation of MCF activities, progression of Africa Integrated Climate Risk Management (AICRM) [3] climate-adaptation interventions, and continued delivery of Ireland-funded and UNFCU-funded resilience projects. These predictable resources provide a critical buffer against funding volatility and are essential to consolidating resilience gains in communities repeatedly exposed to climate and economic shocks.

WFP's FFA programme supported land restoration (66 ha) and the creation of community assets (dams, ponds and half-moons) in northern Senegal. In total, **74 ha of vegetable and fodder gardens were rehabilitated or maintained** under the UNDP- and Ireland-funded projects.

Under the **Ireland-funded project to strengthen agro-pastoralist resilience in the Ferlo**, **FFA transfers should enable 306 households (45 percent women) to plant and restore 100 hectares of land as part of the Pan-African Great Green Wall initiative**. By 2025, a 3-ha community garden and 5 ha of fodder perimeters had been established. However, the remaining rehabilitation activities were delayed due to administrative constraints and will be completed in early 2026 under a no-cost extension. With renewed and increased Ireland funding, WFP will scale up this initiative in 2026.

As part of **flood-protection efforts**, **2 km of dikes were constructed through the Sahel Universities Network for Resilience (REUNIR) bootcamp** [4] in Matam, implemented with decentralized rural development services. The bootcamp brought together **737 participants, including 516 female heads of household**, indirectly reaching 5,896 people. At the Diandioly site, communities used XOF 4,500,000 (USD 8,000) in **cash-in-hand support to build a 2-km dike to protect 41 hectares from flooding, restore 262 half-moons, construct 100 m of stone bunds, integrate 20**

multifunctional half-moons, install 40 m³ gabion check dams and establish a syntropic farming (improved agroforestry) demonstration plot. This hands-on approach strengthened technical capacities and created a pool of facilitators able to replicate restoration efforts across the Sahel.

With **UNDP funding**, WFP launched the **Integrated Farms and Local Value Chain Strengthening Project** across Matam. **Two women's groups** (313 people, including 242 women) in **Diandioly, Ogo and Tékinguel** received training and support to upgrade 62 ha of fenced perimeters with enhanced irrigation systems, pisciculture basins and poultry units [5].

Through the **National Agricultural Insurance Company of Senegal** (CNAAS, in French), WFP expanded **weather- and yield-indexed insurance** to **4,320 smallholder farmers (57 percent women)**, benefiting about 38,880 household members, and protecting millet, peanuts, maize, rice, sorghum and cowpeas against drought and yield losses. Of these, 2,208 households were covered under IFAD's AICRM, 1,951 under the Mastercard Foundation (MCF)-funded Salouma project, and 161 under IFSAN in Salémata. **Premiums paid totaled USD 65,141 for a sum insured of USD 871,943.** A strategy for producers to gradually take over the premium payment is being implemented to ensure sustainability. Rainfall was generally satisfactory, but yields declined for some crops (peanuts, maize, cowpeas), triggering **compensation for 2,191 farmers (51 percent women) for USD 32,226**, benefiting around **19,720 household members**.

AICRM consolidated achievements of the GCF-financed 4R project [6] and expanded to new locations. By ensuring integration with IFAD projects, ten producer organizations under the Joint Programme for the Sahel in Response to the Challenges of COVID-19, Conflict and Climate Change (SD3C) [7] were sensitized, trained and covered by insurance in the Goudiry Department. Because of a late 2025 start-up, no activities were carried out with government or partners other than CNAAS; these will be developed in 2026 (capacity-building and institutional strengthening). From 2026, **WFP plans to support CNAAS to develop drought insurance for livestock under AICRM - a major innovation to reduce livestock losses, as weather-indexed products are currently limited to crops.**

Meanwhile, the **MCF-funded Salouma project** remained a cornerstone of SO3 outcomes in employment and resilience. Launched in 2023 and aiming to create 76,500 youth jobs by 2027 (with 70 percent women), Salouma **supported 47,850 youth (70 percent women) in 2025 - surpassing its annual target (38,000)** - through training on good agricultural practices, post-harvest loss reduction, processing, entrepreneurship and financial management, provision of starter kits, access to climate information, and insurance enrolment. A new **post-harvest loss-management unit in Ziguinchor** - with four cold rooms (37-ton total capacity) and processing equipment - created 60 jobs and is expected to serve over 2,000 beneficiaries by 2026. The Kaolack unit established in 2024 was upgraded (including a millet thresher), expanding service coverage to an estimated 6,000 producers by 2026.

Complementary financing strengthened enterprise linkages. With **UNFCU** funding, WFP complemented Salouma activities in Kaolack by supporting the Kaymor GIE (1,449 members), improving processing capacity and women's incomes; renewed UNFCU funding will replicate this model with a GIE group in Ziguinchor. In Salémata, **IFSAN** funding and collaboration with the **Senegalese Agricultural and Industrial Development Company (SODAGRI, in French)** initiated the establishment of Senegal's first **Community Agricultural Cooperative (CAC)** - a Ministry of Agriculture, Food Sovereignty and Livestock (MASAE, in French) flagship - to improve smallholders' access to inputs, services and markets. As a first step, 161 members of an existing cooperative cultivated 295 hectares, yielding around 900 tons of paddy rice; around 170 tons were purchased by WFP to supply school canteens in Salémata and Kédougou (see SO2 narrative), contributing to producer income stability and school-meals sustainability.

Salouma also strengthened access to finance for youth and micro-enterprises. Improved linkages with financial institutions enabled 250 of 600 connected youth to secure USD 215,636 through local financing mechanisms and public and private microfinance institutions. In parallel, 360 micro-enterprises were created or formalized and received tailored support. Partnerships with Kumba and SENAR DELICES generated commercial commitments for 800 tons of produce (700 tons of peanuts and 100 tons of millet), resulting in USD 166,903 in turnover, while business-to-business discussions continue with Lionceau, Les Mamelles Jaboot, Grain de Mil and Auchan.

Operational integration between rice-fortification activities and Salouma was reinforced. Salouma assessed and prepared support plans for rice-producer organizations able to supply the **Sénégalaise des Filières Alimentaires (SFA)** rice mill producing fortified rice in the North and trained 30 technicians employed by **Sahelienne d'Entreprise de Distribution en Agro-Business (SEDAB)**, which will produce fortified rice in the South. These technicians will train producers on production and post-harvest management to raise yields, reduce losses and ensure high-quality paddy supply to the mill.

Under the nutrition-sensitive **MAFF** project, **792 producers (510 women)**- members of **GIEs**- received training across nutrition, production and commercialization, alongside logistical support and cooperative formalization (26 sessions). To facilitate transport of agricultural products and inputs, tricycles were purchased for four producer organizations.

SO3 implementation engaged a wide network of national partners, including decentralized and deconcentrated agricultural authorities, **SODAGRI**, **CNAAS**, and the **Kaolack Chamber of Commerce**, among others. 2025 experience highlighted two key lessons. First, **diversifying cooperating partners and strengthening planning** are critical for on-time, high-quality delivery; reliance on a small number of partners handling very large activity volumes, combined with planning gaps, contributed to operational delays. Going forward, clearer division of responsibilities based on each partner’s expertise, complementary partnerships and closer process monitoring will help keep delivery on schedule and up to standard. Second, **women’s central role** was evident: they showed strong engagement in Salouma’s youth-employment opportunities and constituted almost half of FFA beneficiaries - likely influenced by seasonal male migration patterns - demonstrating the suitability of WFP-supported activities for women and the potential for significant economic and social empowerment.

WFP applied an inclusive approach to ensure equitable participation of **women, youth and persons with disabilities** across resilience activities, achieving a **Gender and Age Monitoring Marker (GAM-M) score of 4** by fully integrating gender and age throughout programme design and implementation. Interventions prioritized value chains with strong employment potential - such as horticulture, poultry and agro-processing - to expand decent and sustainable opportunities for women and youth. Support focused on skills, leadership and decision-making, and on improving access to economic resources (e.g., post-harvest equipment, e-commerce training), productive assets and risk-management tools such as agricultural insurance. These efforts strengthened women’s economic and social empowerment, enhanced youth inclusion and promoted meaningful participation of all target groups in local food systems and resilience-building processes.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide nutrition-sensitive livelihoods support and climate adaptation and risk financing services to individuals, communities, and food value chain actors, especially youth and women.	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

Strategic outcome 04: National systems and institutions have strengthened capacity to integrate food security, nutrition, and resilience in national policies and achieve Zero Hunger, reduce climate vulnerability, and further develop Senegal's human capital by 2029.

Outcome 4 of the Senegal Country Strategic Plan (2025-2029) aims to strengthen national systems and institutions to better integrate food security, nutrition and resilience into policies and programmes, contributing to zero hunger and reduced climate vulnerability. Although Activity 5 envisioned technical assistance, capacity-strengthening, and evidence-based support for nutrition-sensitive social protection and emergency preparedness and response (EPR) systems, the absence of dedicated funding meant that most capacity-strengthening efforts were instead embedded within Activities under Strategic Outcomes 2 and 3, using their respective budgets for nutrition-sensitive safety nets and resilience-building initiatives.

Despite these constraints, **WFP maintained strong engagement with national partners throughout 2025, reaffirming its commitment to food-security governance through close collaboration with the Technical Secretariat of the National Food Security Council (ST-CNSA, in French).** Within this framework, WFP actively contributed to both cycles of the **Cadre Harmonisé** analysis, a key tool for early warning, humanitarian planning and response. WFP experts supported the analytical process by ensuring rigorous assessment of vulnerability indicators and by producing cartographic outputs that helped identify priority areas facing food-security crises. In addition to this technical contribution, WFP provided approximately USD 5,000 in direct financial support to cover logistical requirements and facilitate the smooth organization of the sessions. This sustained partnership with ST-CNSA reflects a shared commitment to strengthening national early warning and decision-making systems to ensure that assistance reaches the most vulnerable populations.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide institutional partners and stakeholders with technical assistance, capacity strengthening and evidence-based policy and programmatic support for nutrition-sensitive social protection and emergency preparedness and response	N/A

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

Senegal has established a solid legal and policy framework for gender equality, including the 2001 Constitution, the 2010 Parity Law and the National Strategy for Gender Equity and Equality (SNEEG, 2016-2026). Implementation of these commitments, however, remains uneven, in part due to limited funding for SNEEG implementation at central and decentralized levels. Representation data reflect these structural challenges: following the November 2024 legislative elections, women held 41.2 percent [1] of seats in the National Assembly, while their presence in the executive remained lower at approximately 13 percent, and around 3 percent of mayoral positions nationwide [2].

Senegal's Gender Inequality Index (0.530) [3], ranking the country 131st out of 191, also indicates persistent disparities in reproductive health, empowerment and labor market participation, with gender gaps in literacy (41.5 percent for women vs. 61.5 percent for men) and labor force participation (37 percent for women vs. 63 percent for men) [4]. Gender disparities are also apparent in land and natural resource governance. Although statutory law provides for equal land rights, access and control in practice continue to be shaped by customary norms. Women remain underrepresented in local land commissions, have limited access to information on land administration procedures, and rarely hold formal land titles. **Women play a central role in rural production systems - accounting for an estimated 70 percent of the agricultural workforce and up to 80 percent of food production** [5] - yet they hold only 12 percent of agricultural land and less than 3 percent of land titles [6]. **This contradiction underscores the importance of strengthening women's access to productive resources, markets and decision-making spaces.**

Within this context, WFP's 2025 portfolio in Senegal strengthened the empowerment of women and youth by addressing inequalities in access to employment, resources and land through its nutrition, school-meal and resilience programmes. In nutrition, WFP continued targeted assistance for people living with HIV (PLHIV) through cash-based transfers designed to reduce stigma and preserve dignity. Cash assistance allows beneficiaries to receive support discreetly, without having to appear in distribution queues visibly associated with HIV assistance - thus reducing the risks of identification, social exposure or discrimination. The programme applied age- and gender-sensitive targeting and monitoring, acknowledging different nutritional needs, heightened stigma risks for women living with HIV, and barriers linked to mobility, control over household resources and caregiving responsibilities. This modality therefore provided not only nutritional support but also a gender-responsive and protective approach for vulnerable groups. In school feeding, WFP provided daily meals to 65,618 children, including 60 percent girls, contributing to improved enrolment and attendance in food-insecure departments. WFP also worked with education authorities to ensure that children with disabilities accessed school meals on equal terms with their peers. The home-grown school feeding model strengthened women's participation in local value chains: **more than 40 percent of contracted suppliers in 2025 were women**, contributing to increased household income and representation in school management structures. Community feedback mechanisms, including a tollfree hotline and structured engagement with parent-teacher associations, supported programme accountability and informed operational adjustments throughout the year.

Complementary initiatives expanded women's access to productive opportunities and services. The Mastercard Foundation-funded Salouma project, implemented in collaboration with national partners, strengthened women's skills in post-harvest management, group leadership and financial planning. The youth employment partnership integrated gender mainstreaming roadmaps, institutional training and pipeline development for women-led agripreneurship. These activities addressed persistent constraints related to information, finance, technology adoption and market integration - factors that disproportionately affect women producers and processors.

As a result of these efforts, in 2025, **45.9 percent of women and men participating in smallholder agricultural market-support activities reported meaningful participation in decision-making bodies- exceeding the annual target of 40 percent. Economic-empowerment indicators also surpassed expectations, with 53.5 percent of participants (51.1 percent of women and 58.2 percent of men) reporting greater control over income and**

economic decisions. These results reflect the growing influence of women and youth in local food systems and their strengthened capacity to engage in market-oriented production.

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 continued to face significant protection risks affecting vulnerable populations, particularly women, children, displaced and returnee households, people living with HIV and people living with disabilities (PLD). Although recent nationally representative data were not available, existing evidence continued to point to persistent protection concerns. The most recent Continuous Demographic and Health Survey (2023) indicated that 27 percent of women aged 15-49 had experienced physical violence, with many survivors neither reporting the abuse nor seeking assistance. These risks were further compounded by poverty, regional disparities and limited access to basic services, particularly in the southern and eastern regions, where climate shocks heightened vulnerabilities, especially among displaced populations. **In this context, ensuring gender-sensitive programming, safe assistance-delivery mechanisms and inclusive community engagement remained essential to mitigate protection risks.**

In 2025, WFP remained committed to protecting and empowering affected populations while ensuring accountability at all levels of its operations. To ensure consistent communication with beneficiaries and strengthen the integration of community feedback, WFP maintained **multiple communication channels, including a toll-free hotline, beneficiary cards, posters and radio messaging.** The hotline served both as a complaints and feedback mechanism and as a confidential reporting channel for sexual exploitation and abuse. **In 2025, the hotline received 84 calls, compared to 690 in 2024. Of these, 9 percent expressed gratitude, 86 percent concerned requests for information on eligibility and cash-based transfers, and 5 percent were complaints, mainly related to payment issues.** The reduction in calls is likely due to the shift away from targeted unconditional cash transfers for lean season support and direct management of information requests and complaints by implementing partners.

WFP also promoted the inclusion of PLD by offering flexible participation options in the Salouma project to address physical, social and communication barriers to engagement. The specific needs of PLD were addressed through targeted interventions such as capacity-building sessions and the provision of livestock, crop-production and horticulture kits designed to improve production and increase income, thereby strengthening their social and financial inclusion. Data on PLD reached through WFP interventions were systematically collected to support accountability and programme improvement. Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) indicated that 11,735 out of 162,992 beneficiaries reached in 2025 were people living with disabilities, demonstrating WFP's continued commitment to inclusivity.

PDM results also continued to highlight the overall safety and dignity of WFP operations. Building on 2024 findings - where 99 percent of beneficiaries reported safe access to distribution sites and 84 percent confirmed the presence of effective security measures - PDM in 2025 showed that **99.5 percent of beneficiaries perceived access to assistance as safe.** Among the small proportion who reported security incidents, most cases originated from Matam and Kolda, with the main issues including theft, discrimination and other obstacles that limited or reduced access to assistance. To mitigate these risks, WFP continued to rely on regulated financial service providers for the delivery of cash-based transfers, enabling beneficiaries to receive assistance discreetly. Cooperating financial partners with strong field presence were selected, and beneficiaries received awareness sessions on withdrawal procedures and security measures. Community feedback also reflected positively on the respectful implementation of WFP activities, with **95 percent and 98 percent of beneficiaries expressing satisfaction with the respect and dignity shown during assistance delivery respectively.** PDM also showed that **96.98 percent of beneficiaries reported no barriers to accessing food or nutrition assistance, confirming overall equitable and safe access to WFP support.**

In 2024, WFP reported delays in finalizing the community engagement plan initiated in 2023, which had been expected for completion in the first quarter of 2025. **By 2025, the community engagement strategy had not yet been finalized. However, a qualitative assessment conducted across eight regions provided substantial evidence and operational insights that will directly guide its development.** The study underscored the need for more inclusive and diversified communication channels - combining visual materials, audio messaging in local languages and structured public information sessions - to reduce reliance on informal intermediaries and strengthen transparency. Communities also called for the enhanced participation of women, PLD and other vulnerable groups in targeting committees, as well as clearer and more accessible recourse pathways through the complaint and feedback mechanism. Strengthening the responsiveness and confidentiality of these mechanisms, and ensuring systematic follow-up, were identified as essential to building trust and improving accountability. Overall, the assessment

recommended the establishment of a more participatory, inclusive and transparent engagement model that reinforces dignity, equity and community ownership across all stages of WFP assistance.

Finally, in line with its accountability framework, WFP increased its focus on **conducting Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) capacity assessments for cooperating partners, addressing gaps identified through oversight missions and reinforcing safeguarding practices across partnerships.**

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)

Senegal's food and nutrition security remains highly exposed to climate and environmental shocks, with cascading effects on agriculture, public health and household resilience. Irregular rainfall, rising temperatures and recurrent droughts continued to affect agricultural productivity. Pluvial floods in urban areas of the western and central regions, along with recurrent fluvial flooding in 2024 and 2025 in the Senegal and Gambia river basins, led to significant asset losses. In 2024, 34 percent of national land (6.86 million ha) was classified as degraded. These pressures contributed to recurrent food insecurity, impacting 25 percent of rural households. Environmental degradation and climate shocks also increased public health risks, including waterborne and vector-borne diseases.

WFP monitored and mitigated environmental and social risks under its Activity 04 (SO3). Only low-risk (Category C) interventions were implemented, screened through WFP's Environmental and Social Risk Screening Tool before activity design. Where residual risks were identified, mitigation actions were tracked through project-specific Environmental and Social Action Plans. These safeguards were applied in line with the "do no harm" principle, ensuring WFP interventions did not worsen existing environmental pressures, social tensions or protection risks, especially in fragile and climate-exposed areas.

WFP's resilience activities in northern Senegal contributed to ecosystem restoration and the protection of productive assets by supporting, with community participation, land rehabilitation, water management and reforestation efforts that benefited 791 households with support from Ireland and UNDP. As part of the REUNIR bootcamp, 262 half-moons were upgraded in Matam, while the ongoing Ireland-funded project to strengthen agro-pastoralist resilience in the Ferlo includes community-led development of an 8-hectare garden and fodder area, land protection works using stone bunds across 100 hectares of degraded land, and the planting of 360 fruit trees and 6,000 *A. mellifera* trees.

Communities reported environmental co-benefits, better soil conditions and increased resilience to climate shocks. WFP aligned interventions with national environmental guidelines and continued implementing its Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) Framework to prevent unintended impacts. WFP's Country Strategic Plan (2025-2029) commits to systematically integrating environmental and social impact analysis across all partnership agreements. Environmental clauses were included in all 10 field-level agreements (FLAs) signed in 2025, covering FFA and resilience projects - including the Irish-funded Ferlo agropastoral resilience project, the UNDP-funded Integrated Farm in Diandioly, and the MCF-funded Salouma project. In collaboration with the Directorate of Environment and Classified Areas, WFP conducted 10 environmental assessments in the Matam region using a harmonized WFP-national ESS approach aligned with the new national strategic plan. These assessments identified no negative environmental or social impacts.

Under Ireland-, UNDP- and Mastercard Foundation-funded resilience programmes, WFP sensitized cooperatives and partners on ESS requirements at project launches. Risk screening and monitoring continued throughout implementation to ensure compliance with environmental and social standards, including cultural considerations and human rights. **Women represented 45 percent of beneficiaries in targeted areas, with safeguards addressing pre-existing gender and social inequalities. Measures prioritized inclusive participation, respect for cultural norms, and protection of rights, recognizing the disproportionate impacts of environmental degradation and climate shocks on women, youth and marginalized groups.**

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP launched its Environmental Management System (EMS) in 2019 and has since been working to make its operations more sustainable in line with its environmental action plan. In 2025, it expanded EMS-related activities, building on the groundwork laid in 2022 to promote sustainable practices across its operations. **The office strengthened its waste management by improving sorting systems, ensuring the separation of organic, plastic, metal, and electronic waste.** Appropriate waste bins were distributed to sub-offices in Matam, Kaolack, and Ziguinchor, based on Dakar's model. This improved waste disposal practices within the office environment. **WFP cut electricity use by 60 percent and consumption by 40 percent through reduced office space and rotational presence of staffs. Staff received regular reminders to sort waste and turn off air conditioning and lights at night. However, financial constraints prevented installing solar panels at three sub-offices.**

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

WFP strengthened nutrition integration across its programmes. In education, **34,052 schoolchildren (58 percent girls)** from **101 school canteens** received **micronutrient-fortified rice** to improve dietary quality. This approach is now expanding to the southern regions of **Kolda, Sédhiou and Ziguinchor** to systematically include fortified rice in school meals as the programme grows (see more details in the Strategic Outcome 2 section).

Resilience programming strengthened the link between the **Salouma project** and nutrition by providing training and equipment for improved post-harvest management, and by connecting young producers with rice mills that supply fortified rice to school canteens. The Salouma project assessed needs and prepared a support plan for rice-producing farmer organizations so they can supply rice to the **Sénégalaise des Filières Alimentaires (SFA)** mill that produces fortified rice in northern Senegal. The project also trained 30 technicians employed by the **Sahelian Agro-Business Distribution Company (SEDAB)** mill, which will produce fortified rice in the southern regions. These technicians will in turn train rice producers in improved production and post-harvest practices to increase yields, reduce losses and ensure the supply of high-quality paddy rice to the mill.

To systematize nutrition integration across its portfolio, WFP led a **Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG)** analysis in collaboration with the **Commissariat for Food Security and Resilience (CSAR, in French)** and the **National Council for Nutrition Development (CNDN, in French)**. The study will provide evidence-based guidance on nutrient gaps, the affordability of nutritious diets, and opportunities to integrate nutrition more deliberately into school feeding, resilience, food assistance and local procurement strategies.

Partnerships

Diversifying partnerships and boosting advocacy

WFP continued to operate in a highly constrained funding environment marked by reduced official development assistance (ODA), shifting donor priorities, and compounding climate, food, and economic shocks. In line with its Country-Strategic Plan 2025 - 2029 Partnership and Resource Mobilization Strategy, **WFP prioritized diversification of its funding base, expansion of non-traditional and private sector partnerships, and strengthened strategic alliances to sustain resilience-building interventions.**

Two high-impact private-sector partnerships were advanced, with support from the WFP Liaison office in Copenhagen. A collaboration with **Reitan Retail and its subsidiary Norsk Kylling** will combine financial support and technical expertise to upgrade poultry infrastructure in "model school canteens", improving access to quality protein and supporting local value chains. In parallel, WFP is exploring an innovative partnership with the **Noma restaurant**, providing fundraising and culinary expertise to enhance menu design and promote nutritious, culturally appropriate school meals.

WFP mobilized new funding from **UNDP** under the Resilient Basin Territories programme and continued to benefit from partnerships initiated in 2024, including support from the **UNFCU Foundation** and the **Embassy of Ireland**. Strong bilateral and multilateral contributions from **France, Luxembourg, Monaco, Japan, the Mastercard Foundation, GCF/IFAD and UNAIDS/UBRAF** sustained school feeding, nutrition, and resilience programmes. Collaboration with **DSM-Firmenich** continued to advance national food fortification efforts, while the **Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation** funded a key micronutrient-retention (MIMI) study.

Collaboration with the Government of Senegal was further consolidated. A major milestone was the approval of a four-year joint school feeding project by the Islamic Development Bank, to be jointly implemented by the Ministry of National Education, WFP and the Islamic Relief France (SIF). WFP also signed **new Memoranda of Understanding with key government institutions - including the Technical Committee for Food and Nutrition Security (ST CNSA, in French), the Senegalese Space Studies Agency (ASES, in French), the Senegalese Agricultural and Industrial Development Company (SODAGRI, in French), the National Agricultural Insurance Company of Senegal (CNAAS), and several regional directorates - strengthening data systems, early warning, agricultural development and operational coordination under the CSP.**

Advocacy for school feeding intensified in 2025, including **high visibility engagements** such as Dakar Fashion Week hosted by the Türkiye Embassy and joint advocacy with UNICEF, with the support of WFP high-level support Amy Sarr Fall. Senegal's leadership in the global school meals agenda was reinforced through participation in the School Meals Coalition meeting in Fortaleza. WFP also showcased the Salouma project at the African Food Systems Forum, enhancing its visibility and positioning among regional partners. The event provided an opportunity to engage key agrifood stakeholders, explore collaboration prospects, and reinforce synergies supporting market access and youth led value chains.

Research and knowledge partnerships expanded through continued collaboration with Université Gaston Berger under the REUNIR initiative [1], including a second bootcamp on sustainable land and water management, and studies supported by MIMI and the Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG) initiative to inform evidence-based nutrition programming.

At the operational level, **WFP worked closely with ten government entities [2] and five national NGOs [3]** to support joint implementation, monitoring and decentralized resource mobilization. Field Level Agreements amounted to XOF 1.87 billion (USD 3.3 million). Under the Salouma project, WFP strengthened private-sector engagement by expanding market access for youth producers through purchase agreements and partnerships with processing companies, social enterprises and local retailers. **At the start of the marketing season, youth producers finalized purchase agreements with two processing partners -SENAR Délices for peanuts and LE KUMBA for millet - valued at a combined USD 581,818. These contracts represent a major step toward securing predictable markets and improving income stability for participating producers.**

WFP contributed to the **launch of the first WFP Innovation Hub for West Africa in Dakar**, supported by the WFP Innovation Accelerator in Munich. Over 100 guests and partners, including representatives from the Government of Senegal, bilateral and multilateral donors, UN agencies, civil society and the private sector, gathered to explore how innovation can drive solutions to food insecurity amid global crises. As part of the event, **WFP signed a tripartite**

Memorandum of Understanding ASES and the ST CNSA, aiming at enhancing the use of spatial data and digital tools in food security analysis, resilience programming and early warning systems.

Focus on localization

In 2025, **following the 2024 recruitment of cooperating partners through the United Nations Partner Portal (UNPP), WFP did not undertake new partner selections and instead extended existing agreements based on performance evaluations.** WFP worked with five cooperating partners under the Salouma project - the National Council for Rural Consultation and Cooperation (CNCR, in French), the Network of Peasant Organizations and Producers of Senegal (RESOPP, in French), ComDev, Bibliothèques Sans Frontières (BSF), and Caritas- while shifting toward stronger collaboration with national and decentralized government services. As a result, WFP signed more Memoranda of Understanding with government entities than Field-Level Agreements (FLAs) with cooperating partners. Government partnerships expanded significantly, with new agreements concluded with entities including the National Council for Nutrition Development (CNDN, in French), the Ministry of National Education, the Great Green Wall Agency, ST CNSA, the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Sovereignty and Livestock, SODAGRI, the Regional Directorate of Water and Forests (DREL), the Regional Directorate for Rural Development (DRDR, in French) of Matam, CNAAS, and the Regional Health Directorate of Kolda. While often slowing implementation due to administrative bottlenecks, this strengthened engagement with government entities enhanced operational coordination, reinforced national systems, and supported a more sustainable, country-led implementation approach.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

In line with the One UN approach, WFP assumed the Chairmanship of the Operations Management Team (OMT) of UN Senegal, facilitating strategic discussions among 11 UN agencies to enhance operational efficiency, effectiveness, and coherence across the UN system. WFP also led Senegal's Technical Partner Group (G15), reinforcing interagency coordination.

Financial Overview

Operating Amid Significant Resource Reductions

Building on an already challenging financial landscape, WFP entered 2025 facing even more severe resource constraints stemming from the deteriorating global funding environment, with reduced donor allocations and limited advance financing. **Total expenditure reached 50 percent (USD 8.1 million) of available resources.** This ratio is explained by receipt of approximately USD 5 million of funding in December intended for 2026 implementation, and late availability of funding to cooperating partners due to administrative delays, deferring implementation of activities to the first months of 2026.

These pressures coincided with the start of WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP 2025-2029), built on an ambitious USD 150 million needs-based plan (NBP). Despite strong national demand, WFP faced an unprecedented funding shock, losing more than USD 70 million in forecasted contributions due to global donor scarcity. This contraction forced substantial activity-plan adjustments, including the cancellation of the 2025 lean season response and the suspension of food procurement.

To realign planning with realistic implementation capacity, WFP reviewed its NBP following a **43 percent drop in forecasted contributions.** While a formal Budget Revision (BR) had not yet been initiated, WFP manually adjusted the 2025 NBP and pipeline data to reflect actual funding prospects, improving Net-Funding Requirement accuracy, and aligning planned and actual activity scopes.

The operational impact was substantial. With **no resources for lean season general food distributions, over 250,000 vulnerable people did not receive lifesaving support during the peak hunger period.** In school feeding, multi-year contributions from Monaco and Luxembourg sustained core activities, although beneficiary numbers and feeding days were reduced. The 2025 French contribution and the incoming Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) project are expected to mitigate projected gaps for the next school cycle. Conversely, institutional capacity strengthening (SO4) received no funding [1], resulting in the suspension of support to national social protection and resilience systems.

Nutrition programming was also affected. The distribution of Specialized Nutritious Foods (SNF) fell short due to funding gaps faced by the National Council for Nutrition Development (CNDN, in French), WFP's partner managing moderate acute malnutrition, whose World Bank-financed programme ended in June 2024. WFP collaborated with CNDN, the Ministry of Health, and local stakeholders to introduce community-based mitigation measures.

Throughout 2025, WFP applied strict financial discipline and prioritization to protect priority interventions. Implementation plans were aligned with confirmed and high-forecast resources, and engagement with government counterparts was strengthened to sequence activities and leverage national systems. In targeted areas with functional markets, WFP prioritized the cost-efficient cash-based transfers (CBTs) modality. WFP focused on safeguarding multi-year, high-value projects - such as the Mastercard Foundation Salouma project - and advancing initiatives funded by Ireland and the Green Climate Fund (GCF)/International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and other partners (See Partnerships Section). Despite constraints, WFP maximized available resources and maintained operational readiness, positioning itself to stabilize activity levels in 2026. Continued donor support remains essential to restore activity levels and meet rising needs under WFP's CSP (2025 - 2029).

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

Result chain	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	6,977,150	0	0	0
SO01: Crisis-affected populations in targeted areas meet their urgent food and nutrition needs before, during, and after shocks.	6,977,150	0	0	0
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for crisis-affected populations and at-risk groups, including through national shock-responsive social protection systems where feasible	6,977,150	0	0	0
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	11,204,490	1,664,485	3,692,761	2,127,724
SO02: Populations at risk of malnutrition and school-aged children in targeted areas have improved nutrition status, which contributes to strengthened human capital, by 2029.	11,204,490	1,664,485	3,692,761	2,127,724
Activity 02: Provide an integrated nutrition package to people at risk of malnutrition with particular attention to marginalised groups, including by strengthening community-level nutrition knowledge and services.	4,946,913	742,519	1,595,028	1,219,708
Activity 03: Provide diverse, locally sourced school meals to children in schools.	6,257,577	921,966	2,097,733	908,016
SDG Target 3. Smallholder Productivity & Incomes	14,867,207	7,522,095	10,213,690	4,551,846

SO03: Communities, individuals, and food system actors in targeted areas vulnerable to shocks and stressors benefit from ecosystem restoration, resilient livelihoods, improved diets, and more sustainable food systems by 2029	 14,867,207	 7,522,095	 10,213,690	 4,551,846
Activity 04: Provide nutrition-sensitive livelihoods support and climate adaptation and risk financing services to individuals, communities, and food value chain actors, especially women and young people.	 14,867,207	 7,522,095	 10,213,690	 4,551,846
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	 305,077	 0	 36,949	 36,126
SO04: National systems and institutions have strengthened capacity to integrate food security, nutrition, and resilience in national policies and achieve Zero Hunger, reduce climate vulnerability, and further develop Senegal's human capital by 2029.	 305,077	 0	 36,949	 36,126
Activity 05: Provide institutional partners and stakeholders with technical assistance, capacity strengthening and evidence-based policy and programmatic support for nutrition-sensitive social protection and emergency preparedness and response	 305,077	 0	 36,949	 36,126
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 106,975	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 33,353,924	 9,186,579	 14,050,374	 6,715,696
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 3,193,142	 1,094,908	 2,022,373	 1,384,016

Total Direct Costs	 36,547,066	 10,281,487	 16,072,748	 8,099,712
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 2,375,559	 668,297	 375,186	 375,186
Grand Total	 38,922,626	 10,949,784	 16,447,934	 8,474,898

Data Notes

Overview

[1] 2025 School Meals Coalition Update – Senegal.

[2] Diourbel, Fatick, Kaffrine, Kédougou, Tambacounda.

[3] Fortified rice is enriched with iron, folic acid, zinc, and vitamins A and B. Its production in Northern Senegal is supported by WFP in collaboration with the Société Sénégalaise des Filières Alimentaires (SFA), with financial and in-kind contributions from DSM-Firmenich and equipment support from Agritech International Sarl.

[4] The project operates across six regions - Saint-Louis, Matam, Tambacounda, Kolda, Ziguinchor and Kaolack - and supports key value chains including horticulture (vegetables and fruits), cereals (maize, fonio, sorghum, rice and millet), groundnut and dairy.

[5] Food assistance-for-assets (FFA) assistance is a programme 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.

[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] The Africa Integrated Climate Risk Management (AICRM) Programme is a multi-country initiative funded primarily by the Green Climate Fund, with co financing from IFAD, the African Development Bank (AfDB), the African Risk Capacity (ARC) Group, and national governments. It is implemented across seven Sahelian countries of the Great Green Wall - Burkina Faso, Chad, The Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, and Senegal - by national ministries in partnership with IFAD, WFP, AfDB, ARC and other regional actors. In Senegal, the programme targets resilience building for approximately 169,200 households across nine regions and runs through 2029.

Operational context

[1] Trading Economics, citing Agence Nationale de la Statistique et de la Démographie (ANSD), Q3 2025.

[2] International Monetary Fund (IMF), Press Release, 16 March 2025.

[3] UNFPA, World Population Dashboard, 2025.

[4] According to the March 2025 Cadre Harmonisé analysis for the June-August lean season, the 10 departments projected to be in Crisis (CH Phase 3) were Tambacounda, Koumpentoum, Goudiry, Bakel, Kanel, Matam, Ranérou-Ferlo, Podor, Salémata and Saraya, reflecting the expansion of Crisis-level food insecurity into eastern, northern and southern regions.

[5] Senegal Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), November 2023; World Bank Data Portal; Global Nutrition Report – Senegal Country Profile, 2022.

[6] School Meals Coalition, Senegal Update, 2025.

[7] General Population and Housing Census 5 (RGPH5), ANSD, 2024.

[8] ANSD, Situation Économique et Sociale du Sénégal, 2022.

[9] Risks are assessed based on likelihood, impact and severity and recorded in a formal risk register that includes mitigation measures and monitoring. High-severity risks - defined as those scoring above 12 out of 25 - are prioritized and integrated into annual work plans and management oversight systems.

Strategic outcome 01

[1] Anticipatory action refers to acting before predictable shocks occur, in order to prevent or reduce their humanitarian impacts.

[2] Data table - Output results: Planned unconditional cash transfers and specialized nutritious foods for pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, and for children aged 6–59 months, were not implemented owing to insufficient resources, which explains the absence of actual values.

Strategic outcome 02

- [1] Government of Senegal. Sénégal: Enquête démographique et de santé continue (EDS-C) 2023.
- [2] Direction des Cantines Scolaires (DCaS). 2025.
- [3] World Health Organization (WHO). In 2023, WHO launched the Guideline on the Prevention and Management of Wasting and Nutritional Oedema in Infants and Children Under 5 Years. This guideline introduced the term “management of wasting,” which encompasses both the treatment of severe wasting and supplementation for moderate wasting.
- [4] Lipid-Based Nutrient Supplement – Large Quantity (LNS-LQ).
- [5] WFP’s Needs-Based Plan foresaw a requirement of 1,818 MT for all nutrition activities (treatment and prevention) for all targets throughout 2025. It also planned supplementation for 13,524 individuals. However, due to funding shortfalls, WFP could not purchase specialized nutritious foods (SNFs) for 2025. WFP was only able to provide supplementation to children aged 6–59 months for a short period, using a 2024 balance from IFSAN funding, corresponding to 154 MT.
- [6] With the remaining balance of the 2024 Aide Alimentaire Programmée (AAP) funding tranche. AAP is renamed the French Initiative for Food Security and Nutrition (IFSAN) since 2025.
- [7] Namely Podor, Pété, Matam, Ranérou, Kanel, Thilogne, Kaffrine, Kougheul, Mbirkilane, Maléme Hoddar, Goudomp, Bounkiling, Sédhiou, Tambacounda, Bakel, Goudiry, Koumpentoum, Diourbel, Mbacké, Bambey, Pout et Thiaroye.
- [8] Lipid-Based Nutrient Supplement – Large Quantity (LNS-LQ).
- [9] In some departments, distributions were delayed, and double rations were provided during a single distribution to prevent SNF stocks from expiring.
- [10] The prevention of acute malnutrition should have been implemented under SO1, which covers acute malnutrition, whereas SO2 focuses on the prevention of chronic malnutrition. However, due to the funding calendar falling outside the lean season window, the activity was implemented under SO2.
- [11] Classified in ‘Crisis’ (Phase 3) in the June - August 2025 Cadre Harmonisé food security analysis, with Salémata recurrently categorized in ‘Crisis’ during previous cycles.
- [12] Through a network of WFP-approved retailers, beneficiaries can redeem vouchers for cereals (millet, maize, rice), legumes (groundnuts, lentils, beans, cowpeas), leafy greens, eggs, vitamin A-fortified oil, and other nutrient-rich products such as baobab powder, sardines, fortified blended flour, and iodized salt.
- [13] SCOPE is the World Food Programme’s digital platform for beneficiary and transfer management. It is used to register and verify beneficiaries, manage assistance delivery (including cash, vouchers, and in-kind transfers), and ensure secure, transparent tracking of who receives assistance and when.
- [14] Fortified rice is enriched with iron, folic acid, zinc, and vitamins A and B. Its production is supported by WFP in collaboration with the Société Sénégalaise des Filières Alimentaires (SFA), with financial and in-kind contributions from DSM Firmenich and equipment support from Agritech International Sarl.
- [15] The SPHERE standards are global humanitarian benchmarks established to ensure quality and accountability in crisis response.
- [16] Body Mass Index (BMI) is calculated as weight in kilograms divided by height in meters squared (kg/m²). For adults, a BMI between 18.5 and 24.9 indicates normal nutritional status.
- [17] 236 schools in Matam (61,790 learners – of whom 61 percent were girls) and 11 schools in Kolda (3,828 learners – of whom 50 percent were girls).
- [18] 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.
- [19] 147 primary schools in Matam (down from 236 due to funding constraints) and 11 primary schools in Kolda.
- [20] Launched in 2019.
- [21] Achieving 100 percent coverage in Salémata with the 68 targeted schools.
- [22] The CAC concept is part of the Ministry of Agriculture’s vision to enhance Senegal’s food sovereignty.
- [23] Data table - Output results - Activity 02: Cash transfers for the prevention of acute malnutrition targeting children under five and PBWG will start in 2026, which explains why no actual values are reported for prevention-related indicators A.1.2 “children”, A.1.2 “PBWG” and A.8. Furthermore, planned treatment activities for adults and for women of reproductive age could not be implemented due to funding shortfalls. As a result, no values were reported for treatment-related indicators A.1.2 (‘PBWG’ and ‘Other adults’), and the A.8 treatment indicator shows a significant gap between planned and actual figures.
- [24] Data table - Output results - Activity 03: Feeding days represented 75 percent of school days, instead of the 80 percent planned, due to (i) a delayed start to canteen operations and (ii) a 2025 funding shortfall that required reducing feeding days in the second half of the school year. Meanwhile, the narrative figure (65,618) reflects the 2024–2025 cohort reached during Jan–Jun 2025. The ACR ‘Actual’ (84,484) reflects unique, overlap adjusted 2025 participants across both 2024–2025 and the Nov–Dec 2025 start of 2025–2026. Counts exclude double counting per ACR rules.

Strategic outcome 03

- [1] Food assistance-for-assets (FFA) assistance is a programme 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.
- [2] Of this USD 5.3 million, 1.9 million were 2026 funds received in 2025. The remainder was largely committed to cooperating partners in 2025 but not yet fully spent and justified by those partners at year-end.
- [3] The Africa Integrated Climate Risk Management (AICRM) Programme is a multi-country initiative funded primarily by the Green Climate Fund, with co financing from IFAD, the African Development Bank (AfDB), the African Risk Capacity (ARC) Group, and national governments. It is implemented across seven Sahelian countries of the Great Green Wall - Burkina Faso, Chad, The Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, and Senegal - by national ministries in partnership with IFAD, WFP, AfDB, ARC and other regional actors. In Senegal, the programme targets resilience building for approximately 169,200 households across nine regions and runs through 2029.
- [4] 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.
- [5] By end of February 2026, WFP expects to train and support market access for an additional 115 producers, and to help install an additional 3 poultry units (1,000 birds each) and 4 fish farming basins benefitting 45 producers, a sheepfold stocked with 60 small ruminants benefitting 10 producers, an irrigation system for 50 women, and a local animal feed production unit.
- [6] The R4 Rural Resilience Initiative, funded by the Green Climate Fund (GCF) was implemented by WFP and the Government of Senegal (2020 - 2024) to build the climate resilience of food insecure smallholder farmers through integrated climate risk management (risk reduction, risk transfer via index insurance, risk reserves and prudent risk taking, and institutional support) in Fatick, Kaolack, Kolda, Kaffrine and Tambacounda Regions.
- [7] SD3C intervention areas include three regions (Saint-Louis, Matam, Tambacounda).
- [8] Data Table - The activities related to insurance were successfully carried out, but the beneficiaries (Tier 1) and the amounts (Value Vouchers for services - micro and meso insurance) are recorded in 2026 and will appear in the next ACR.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

- [1] Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) Parline, UN Women Data Hub.
- [2] Observatoire National de la Parité (ONP).
- [3] UNDP Gender Inequality Index Table.
- [4] World Bank Data Portal.
- [5] Alliance Bioversity & CIAT, 2024.
- [6] World Bank, Land rights and Gender Inequality in Senegal, 2024.

Environmental sustainability

- [1] 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.

Partnerships

- [1] 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.
- [2] The Ministry of Education (MEN); the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Sovereignty and Livestock (MASAE); the Technical Secretariat of the National Council for Food Security (ST-CNSA); the National Council for Nutrition Development (CNDN); the Agricultural and Industrial Development Corporation (SODAGRI); the Traditional Villages Modernization Group (GMVT); the Regional Health Directorate (DRS); the Regional Directorate for Rural Development of Matam (DRDR Matam); the Regional Directorate for Environment and Water and Forests of Matam (DREL Matam); and the National Agricultural Insurance Company of Senegal (CNAAS).
- [3] The National Council for Rural Consultation and Cooperation (CNCR), the Network of Farmers' and Pastoralists' Organizations of Senegal (RESOPP), Community Development (ComDev), Bibliothèques Sans Frontières (BSF), and Caritas Senegal.

Financial Overview

- [1] The 36k shown in the financial table corresponds to internal funds used for small scale CFM, community engagement, and communication activities.

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 outcome & cross-cutting indicators

The "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on outcome indicators (from 2025) and on cross-cutting indicators (from 2024 onwards). This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to outcome and cross-cutting indicators at the target and follow-up levels and to cross-cutting indicators at the baseline as well. 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	326,305	63,744	20%
	female	368,407	99,248	27%
	total	694,712	162,992	23%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	50,256	8,170	16%
	female	43,189	9,220	21%
	total	93,445	17,390	19%
24-59 months	male	21,849	6,477	30%
	female	20,559	6,641	32%
	total	42,408	13,118	31%
5-11 years	male	112,239	34,879	31%
	female	107,564	49,605	46%
	total	219,803	84,484	38%
12-17 years	male	29,258	0	-
	female	27,831	0	-
	total	57,089	0	-
18-59 years	male	102,355	14,218	14%
	female	158,203	33,782	21%
	total	260,558	48,000	18%
60+ years	male	10,348	0	-
	female	11,061	0	-
	total	21,409	0	-

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	694,712	162,992	23%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	217,520	0	0%
Malnutrition prevention programme	98,387	0	0%
Malnutrition treatment programme	32,424	30,508	94%
School based programmes	200,000	84,484	42%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	0	47,850	-
Unconditional Resource Transfers	175,500	150	0%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Corn Soya Blend	0	0	0%
Sugar	0	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	0	0	0%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	128	0	0%
Corn Soya Blend	1,343	0	0%
Iodised Salt	13	0	0%
LNS	325	154	47%
Rice	480	0	0%
Sugar	75	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	123	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			
Cash	6,174,601	0	0%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	0	110,823	-
Value Voucher	4,123,200	387,776	9%
Smallholder Productivity & Incomes			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	1,903,702	0	0%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Crisis-affected populations in targeted areas meet their urgent food and nutrition needs before, during, and after shocks.				Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance for crisis-affected populations and at-risk groups, including through national shock-responsive social protection systems where feasible					
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 01: (1.1) Crisis-affected populations equitably receive timely food and cash-based assistance that meets their urgent food needs. (Tier 1)					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
			USD	4,422,600	
	All	General Distribution	Female	86,872	
			Male	88,628	
			Total	175,500	
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 02: (1.2) Crisis-affected children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, including caregivers, receive a "nutrition in emergencies" package aimed at protecting their nutrition status (Tier 1).					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
			USD	1,752,001	
	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	13,800	
			Male	16,200	
			Total	30,000	
	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	19,204	
			Total	19,204	

Strategic Outcome 02: Populations at risk of malnutrition and school-aged children in targeted areas have improved nutrition status, which contributes to strengthened human capital, by 2029.				Resilience Building	
Output Results					
Activity 02: Provide an integrated nutrition package to people at risk of malnutrition with particular attention to marginalised groups, including by strengthening community-level nutrition knowledge and services.					
Corporate output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs					
CSP Output 03: (2.1) Populations at risk of malnutrition, particularly children under 5, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, and other marginalised groups, receive integrated nutrition assistance that prevents stunting and manages malnutrition and improves access to healthy diets. (Tier 1)					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Other adults; Children; Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls; ART clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition; Prevention of acute malnutrition; HIV/TB Mitigation & Safety Nets	Female	58,305	15,940
			Male	26,683	14,718
			Total	84,988	30,658
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	15,083	
			Male	17,706	
			Total	32,789	
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	6,437	15,861
			Male	7,087	14,647
			Total	13,524	30,508
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	17,010	
			Male	1,890	
			Total	18,900	
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 Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	16,394	
			Total	16,394	
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 Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	3,381	
			Total	3,381	

A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	1,818	153.97
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD		13,243
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		HIV/TB Mitigation & Safety Nets	Number		9,000
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Number	8,852,940	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Number	4,057,200	1,497,928

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 03: (2.1) Populations at risk of malnutrition, particularly children under 5, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, and other marginalised groups, receive integrated nutrition assistance that prevents stunting and manages malnutrition and improves access to healthy diets. (Tier 1)

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
B.1.1 Quantity of fortified food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	75	
B.1.2 Quantity of fortified food provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	75	
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	1,667	153.97

Activity 03: Provide diverse, locally sourced school meals to children in schools.

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

CSP Output 04: (3.1) School-aged boys and girls have improved access to diverse and locally sourced school meals, including through HGSEF where feasible, and complementary activities designed to improve nutrition, health, and food security, and facilitates good quality education (Tier 1).

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
			USD	4,123,200	485,357
			MT	669	
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 Male Total	98,000 102,000 200,000	49,605 34,879 84,484
B.1.3 Quantity of fortified food provided for girls and boys benefiting from school-based programming			MT	541	

Other Output

Activity 02: Provide an integrated nutrition package to people at risk of malnutrition with particular attention to marginalised groups, including by strengthening community-level nutrition knowledge and services.

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 03: (2.1) Populations at risk of malnutrition, particularly children under 5, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, and other marginalised groups, receive integrated nutrition assistance that prevents stunting and manages malnutrition and improves access to healthy diets. (Tier 1)

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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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	Malnutrition Treatment (CCS)	Number	50	325
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 Treatment (CCS)	Number	2	2
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Individual	3,000	

Activity 03: Provide diverse, locally sourced school meals to children in schools.

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

CSP Output 04: (3.1) School-aged boys and girls have improved access to diverse and locally sourced school meals, including through HGSF where feasible, and complementary activities designed to improve nutrition, health, and food security, and facilitates good quality education (Tier 1).

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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	200	247
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	2	2
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	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	50	246
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	2	4
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)	%	80	75
N.10: Volume of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors	N.10.1: Volume of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors	School feeding (on-site)	metric ton	100	90
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)	Number	17	14

N.6: Number of children covered by HGSF based programmes	N.6.1: Number of children covered by HGSF based programmes	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	4,000	3,828
N.7: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model	N.7.1: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model	School feeding (on-site)	Number	15	11
N.9: Value of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors	N.9.1: Value of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors	School feeding (on-site)	US\$	6,000	48,000

Outcome Results

Activity 02: Provide an integrated nutrition package to people at risk of malnutrition with particular attention to marginalised groups, including by strengthening community-level nutrition knowledge and services.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: CHILDREN 6-59 MONTHS - **Location:** Senegal - **Modality:** Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food - **Subactivity:** Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition

2.2.15: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	=0	=0	0		Secondary data
	Male	0	=0	=0	0.01		Secondary data
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0		Secondary data

Target Group: CHILDREN 6-59 MONTHS - **Location:** Senegal - **Modality:** Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food - **Subactivity:** Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition

2.2.14: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	92.65	≥95	≥92.65	87		Secondary data
	Male	93.3	≥95	≥93.3	84.3		Secondary data
	Overall	93	≥95	≥93	85.73		Secondary data

2.2.16: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	0.7	≤0.7	≤0.7	1.01		Secondary data
	Male	0.6	≤0.6	≤0.6	0.84		Secondary data
	Overall	0.65	≤0.65	≤0.65	0.93		Secondary data

2.2.17: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	6.59	≤6.59	≤6.59	13.64		Secondary data
	Male	6.05	≤6.05	≤6.05	12.44		Secondary data
	Overall	6.3	≤6.3	≤6.3	13.07		Secondary data

Target Group: Children 6-59 months - **Location:** Senegal - **Modality:** Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food - **Subactivity:** Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition

2.2.13: Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female		≥90	≥90	155		Secondary data
	Male		≥90	≥90	155		Secondary data
	Overall	Not collected	≥90	≥90	155		Secondary data
Target Group: PLWG 15 49 - Location: Senegal - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
2.2.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall					Not collected	
Target Group: PLWG 15 49 - Location: Senegal - Modality: Cash, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
2.2.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	64	≥75	≥64			WFP survey
Activity 03: Provide diverse, locally sourced school meals to children in schools.							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Students (Primary Schools) - Location: Senegal - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
2.2.23: Graduation rate	Female	99.87	=100	≥99.9	96.29		Secondary data
	Male	99.73	=100	≥99.8	97.12		Secondary data
	Overall	99.8	=100	≥99.8	96.62		Secondary data
2.2.47: Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	99.08	=100	≥99.5	99.32		Secondary data
	Male	99.11	=100	≥99.5	98.99		Secondary data
	Overall	99.1	=100	≥99.5	99.19		Secondary data

Strategic Outcome 03: Communities, individuals, and food system actors in targeted areas vulnerable to shocks and stressors benefit from ecosystem restoration, resilient livelihoods, improved diets, and more sustainable food systems by 2029	Resilience Building
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Output Results

Activity 04: Provide nutrition-sensitive livelihoods support and climate adaptation and risk financing services to individuals, communities, and food value chain actors, especially women and young people.

Corporate output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors

CSP Output 05: (4.1) Rural food insecure households and smallholder farmers have new and/or rehabilitated productive assets and access to climate adaptation support, and women and young people benefit from financial inclusion which increase overall resilience and protects rural livelihoods from recurring shocks. (Tier 1 and Tier 2).

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Female	108,034	
			Male	109,486	
			Total	217,520	
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	All	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Female	108,034	
			Male	109,486	
			Total	217,520	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	1,903,702	
A.3.5 Total value of cash transferred to people through actions to protect against Climate Shocks			USD	1,903,702	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Micro / Meso Insurance	Number		1,166,400
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Number	5,439,150	

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 06: (4.2) Food system actors, especially youth and women, have increased capacity to sustainably produce safe, affordable, nutritious food and access HGSF while protecting the natural resource base, therefore have improved livelihoods along the food value chain, contributing to food sovereignty. (Tier 1 and Tier 2)

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		33,703
			Male		14,147
			Total		47,850

Other Output

Activity 04: Provide nutrition-sensitive livelihoods support and climate adaptation and risk financing services to individuals, communities, and food value chain actors, especially women and young people.

Corporate Output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors

CSP Output 05: (4.1) Rural food insecure households and smallholder farmers have new and/or rehabilitated productive assets and access to climate adaptation support, and women and young people benefit from financial inclusion which increase overall resilience and protects rural livelihoods from recurring shocks. (Tier 1 and Tier 2).

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	2	3

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	62	74
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.2: Hectares of land forested	Food assistance for asset	Ha	100	66
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	100	66
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	30	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.8: Number of community infrastructure	Food assistance for asset	Number	3	3
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	27,000	38,880
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	19,000	19,719
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\$	31,500	32,226
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\$	31,607	65,141
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\$	800,000	871,943

Outcome Results

Activity 04: Provide nutrition-sensitive livelihoods support and climate adaptation and risk financing services to individuals, communities, and food value chain actors, especially women and young people.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Participants - Location: Senegal - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
3.3.30: Average percentage of smallholder post-harvest losses at the storage stage	Overall		<4.55	<4.55	4.55		WFP survey
3.3.31: Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops	Female		≥40	≥25	40		WFP survey
	Male		≥40	≥25	49		WFP survey
	Overall		≥40	≥25	43		WFP survey

Cross-cutting Indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 04: Provide nutrition-sensitive livelihoods support and climate adaptation and risk financing services to individuals, communities, and food value chain actors, especially women and young people.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: PARTICIPANTS - Location: Senegal - Modality: - - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	0	≥50	≥40	45.27		WFP survey
	Male	0	≥50	≥40	47.2		WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥50	≥40	45.9		WFP survey
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female		≥50	≥50	51.1		WFP survey
	Male		≥50	≥50	58.2		WFP survey
	Overall	Not collected	≥50	≥50	53.5		WFP survey

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.1.6: Country Office Score on Meeting Standards for the Identification and Documentation of Conflict Analysis and Conflict Sensitivity Risks, and Implementation of Mitigation Measures	Overall	Partially meets standard	Meets standard	Meets standard	Partially meets standard		WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 04: Provide nutrition-sensitive livelihoods support and climate adaptation and risk financing services to individuals, communities, and food value chain actors, especially women and young people.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: PARTICIPANTS - Location: Senegal - Modality: - - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	0	≥95	≥95	99.62		WFP survey
	Male	0	≥95	≥95	99.39		WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥95	≥95	99.55		WFP survey
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	0	≥95	≥95	96.26		WFP survey
	Male	0	≥95	≥95	98.3		WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥95	≥95	96.98		WFP survey
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	0	≥95	≥95	95.12		WFP survey
	Male	0	≥95	≥95	96.97		WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥95	≥95	95.72		WFP survey

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		WFP programme monitoring

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 02: Provide an integrated nutrition package to people at risk of malnutrition with particular attention to marginalised groups, including by strengthening community-level nutrition knowledge and services.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Children 6-59 months - Location: Senegal - Modality: - - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	≥80	≥60	0		Secondary data
Activity 03: Provide diverse, locally sourced school meals to children in schools.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Primary schools students - Location: Senegal - Modality: - - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	≥80	≥60	0		Secondary data
Activity 04: Provide nutrition-sensitive livelihoods support and climate adaptation and risk financing services to individuals, communities, and food value chain actors, especially women and young people.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Activity Supporters - Location: Senegal - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	≥80	≥60	100		Secondary data

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.5.3: Nutrition-sensitive score	Overall	0	≥10	≥8	9		Secondary data

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 02: Provide an integrated nutrition package to people at risk of malnutrition with particular attention to marginalised groups, including by strengthening community-level nutrition knowledge and services.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Children - Location: Senegal - Modality: - - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	=100	=100	100		Secondary data
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		Secondary data
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100		Secondary data
Activity 03: Provide diverse, locally sourced school meals to children in schools.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Primary School students - Location: Senegal - Modality: - - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	0	≥80	≥80	100		Secondary data
	Male	0	≥80	≥80	100		Secondary data
	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	100		Secondary data

Cover page photo © WFP/Sylvie NJOBATI

Aminata, a newly Insured participant of WFP's Senegal Micro-Insurance Programme, with her children.

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

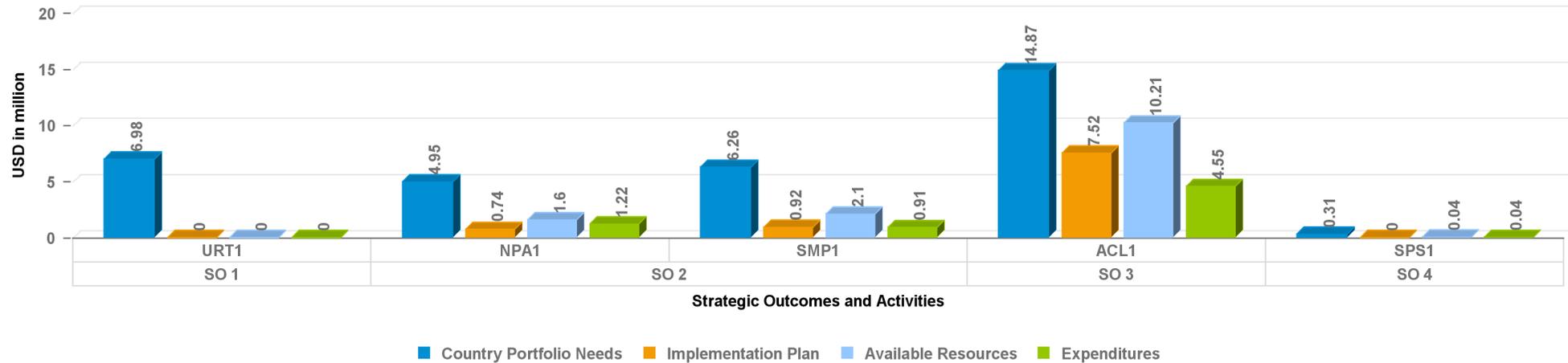
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Senegal Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2025-2029)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1		Crisis-affected populations in targeted areas meet their urgent food and nutrition needs before, during, and after shocks.
SO 2		Populations at risk of malnutrition and school-aged children in targeted areas have improved nutrition status, which contributes to strengthened human capital, by 2029.
SO 3		Communities, individuals, and food system actors in targeted areas vulnerable to shocks and stressors benefit from ecosystem restoration, resilient livelihoods, improved diets, and more sustainable food systems by 2029
SO 4		National systems and institutions have strengthened capacity to integrate food security, nutrition, and resilience in national policies and achieve Zero Hunger, reduce climate vulnerability, and further develop Senegal's human capital by 2029.
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	URT1	Provide food and nutrition assistance for crisis-affected populations and at-risk groups, including through national shock-responsive social protection systems where feasible
SO 2	NPA1	Provide an integrated nutrition package to people at risk of malnutrition with particular attention to marginalised groups, including by strengthening community-level nutrition knowledge and services.
SO 2	SMP1	Provide diverse, locally sourced school meals to children in schools.
SO 3	ACL1	Provide nutrition-sensitive livelihoods support and climate adaptation and risk financing services to individuals, communities, and food value chain actors, especially women and young people.
SO 4	SPS1	Provide institutional partners and stakeholders with technical assistance, capacity strengthening and evidence-based policy and programmatic support for nutrition-sensitive social protection and emergency preparedness and response

Annual Country Report

Senegal Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2025-2029)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	Crisis-affected populations in targeted areas meet their urgent food and nutrition needs before, during, and after shocks.	Provide food and nutrition assistance for crisis-affected populations and at-risk groups, including through national shock-responsive social protection systems where feasible	6,977,150	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			6,977,150	0	0	0
2.2	Populations at risk of malnutrition and school-aged children in targeted areas have improved nutrition status, which contributes to strengthened human capital, by 2029.	Provide an integrated nutrition package to people at risk of malnutrition with particular attention to marginalised groups, including by strengthening community-level nutrition knowledge and services.	4,946,913	742,519	1,595,028	1,219,708
		Provide diverse, locally sourced school meals to children in schools.	6,257,577	921,966	2,097,733	908,016
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			11,204,490	1,664,485	3,692,761	2,127,724
2.3	Communities, individuals, and food system actors in targeted areas vulnerable to shocks and stressors benefit from ecosystem restoration, resilient livelihoods, improved diets, and more sustainable food systems by 2029	Provide nutrition-sensitive livelihoods support and climate adaptation and risk financing services to individuals, communities, and food value chain actors, especially women and young people.	14,867,207	7,522,095	10,213,690	4,551,846
Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity & Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)			14,867,207	7,522,095	10,213,690	4,551,846

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Annual Country Report

Senegal Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2025-2029)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.9	National systems and institutions have strengthened capacity to integrate food security, nutrition, and resilience in national policies and achieve Zero Hunger, reduce climate vulnerability, and further develop Senegal's human capital by 2029.	Provide institutional partners and stakeholders with technical assistance, capacity strengthening and evidence-based policy and programmatic support for nutrition-sensitive social protection and emergency preparedness and response	305,077	0	36,949	36,126
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			305,077	0	36,949	36,126
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	106,975	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	106,975	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			33,353,924	9,186,579	14,050,374	6,715,696
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			3,193,142	1,094,908	2,022,373	1,384,016
Total Direct Costs			36,547,066	10,281,487	16,072,748	8,099,712
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			2,375,559	668,297	375,186	375,186
Grand Total			38,922,626	10,949,784	16,447,934	8,474,898



Michael Hemling

Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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

Latest approved prioritized funding requirements, derived from needs-based plan (incl. ISC), which is prioritized and adjusted based on the funding forecasts, 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

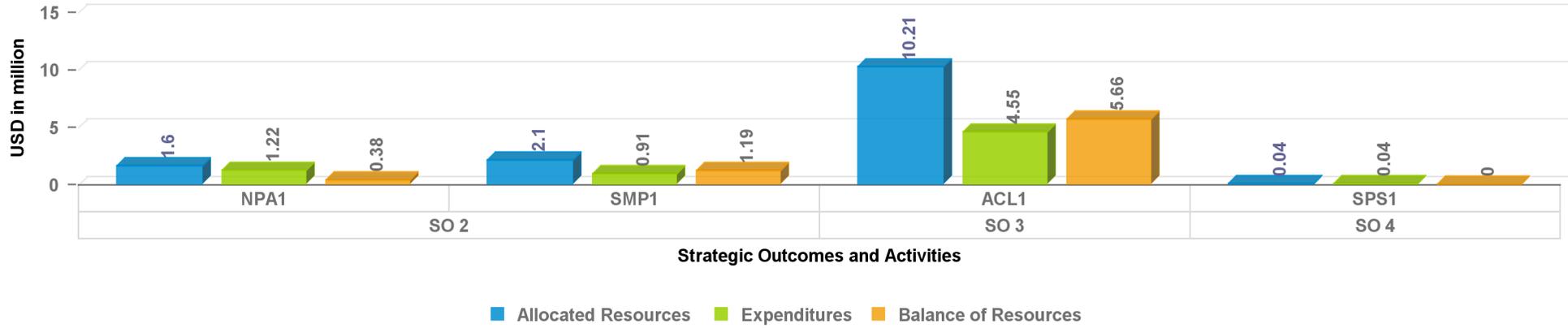
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Senegal Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2025-2029)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 2	Populations at risk of malnutrition and school-aged children in targeted areas have improved nutrition status, which contributes to strengthened human capital, by 2029.	
SO 3	Communities, individuals, and food system actors in targeted areas vulnerable to shocks and stressors benefit from ecosystem restoration, resilient livelihoods, improved diets, and more sustainable food systems by 2029	
SO 4	National systems and institutions have strengthened capacity to integrate food security, nutrition, and resilience in national policies and achieve Zero Hunger, reduce climate vulnerability, and further develop Senegal's human capital by 2029.	
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 2	NPA1	Provide an integrated nutrition package to people at risk of malnutrition with particular attention to marginalised groups, including by strengthening community-level nutrition knowledge and services.
SO 2	SMP1	Provide diverse, locally sourced school meals to children in schools.
SO 3	ACL1	Provide nutrition-sensitive livelihoods support and climate adaptation and risk financing services to individuals, communities, and food value chain actors, especially women and young people.
SO 4	SPS1	Provide institutional partners and stakeholders with technical assistance, capacity strengthening and evidence-based policy and programmatic support for nutrition-sensitive social protection and emergency preparedness and response

Annual Country Report

Senegal Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2025-2029)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	Crisis-affected populations in targeted areas meet their urgent food and nutrition needs before, during, and after shocks.	Provide food and nutrition assistance for crisis-affected populations and at-risk groups, including through national shock-responsive social protection systems where feasible	6,977,150	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			6,977,150	0	0	0	0	0
2.2	Populations at risk of malnutrition and school-aged children in targeted areas have improved nutrition status, which contributes to strengthened human capital, by 2029.	Provide an integrated nutrition package to people at risk of malnutrition with particular attention to marginalised groups, including by strengthening community-level nutrition knowledge and services.	4,946,913	1,595,028	0	1,595,028	1,219,708	375,319
		Provide diverse, locally sourced school meals to children in schools.	6,257,577	2,097,733	0	2,097,733	908,016	1,189,717
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			11,204,490	3,692,761	0	3,692,761	2,127,724	1,565,037

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Annual Country Report

Senegal Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2025-2029)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.3	Communities, individuals, and food system actors in targeted areas vulnerable to shocks and stressors benefit from ecosystem restoration, resilient livelihoods, improved diets, and more sustainable food systems by 2029	Provide nutrition-sensitive livelihoods support and climate adaptation and risk financing services to individuals, communities, and food value chain actors, especially women and young people.	14,867,207	10,213,690	0	10,213,690	4,551,846	5,661,843
Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity & Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)			14,867,207	10,213,690	0	10,213,690	4,551,846	5,661,843
17.9	National systems and institutions have strengthened capacity to integrate food security, nutrition, and resilience in national policies and achieve Zero Hunger, reduce climate vulnerability, and further develop Senegal's human capital by 2029.	Provide institutional partners and stakeholders with technical assistance, capacity strengthening and evidence-based policy and programmatic support for nutrition-sensitive social protection and emergency preparedness and response	305,077	36,949	0	36,949	36,126	824
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			305,077	36,949	0	36,949	36,126	824
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	106,975	0	106,975	0	106,975
Subtotal SDG Target			0	106,975	0	106,975	0	106,975
Total Direct Operational Cost			33,353,924	14,050,374	0	14,050,374	6,715,696	7,334,679
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			3,193,142	2,022,373	0	2,022,373	1,384,016	638,357

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Annual Country Report

Senegal Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2025-2029)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
			36,547,066	16,072,748	0	16,072,748	8,099,712	7,973,036
			2,375,559	380,645		380,645	380,645	0
			38,922,626	16,453,393	0	16,453,393	8,480,357	7,973,036

This donor financial report is interim


 Michael Hemming, CFORC
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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

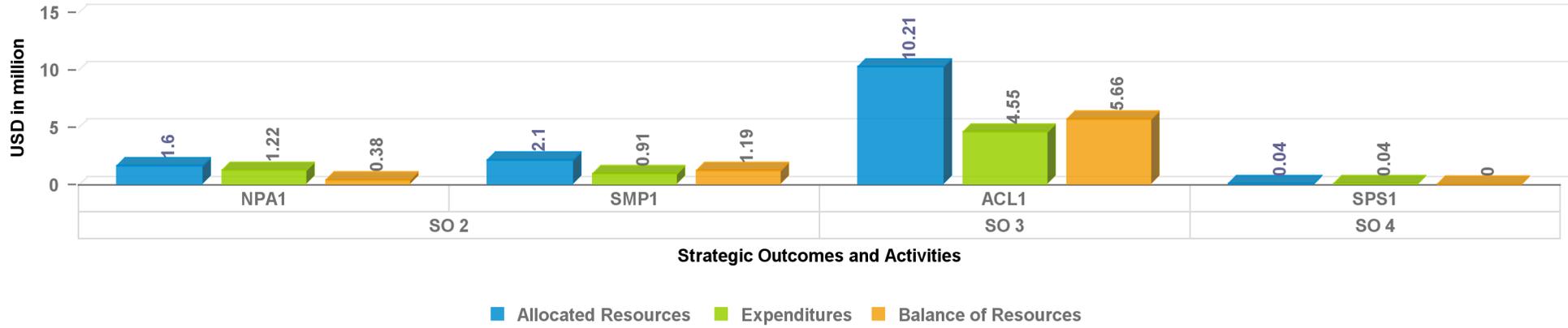
Allocated Resources minus Expenditures

Annual Country Report

Senegal Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2025-2029)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 2	Populations at risk of malnutrition and school-aged children in targeted areas have improved nutrition status, which contributes to strengthened human capital, by 2029.	
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Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			6,977,150	0	0	0	0	0
2.2	Populations at risk of malnutrition and school-aged children in targeted areas have improved nutrition status, which contributes to strengthened human capital, by 2029.	Provide an integrated nutrition package to people at risk of malnutrition with particular attention to marginalised groups, including by strengthening community-level nutrition knowledge and services.	4,946,913	1,595,028	0	1,595,028	1,219,708	375,319
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Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity & Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)			14,867,207	10,213,690	0	10,213,690	4,551,846	5,661,843
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Subtotal SDG Target			0	106,975	0	106,975	0	106,975
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			2,375,559	380,645		380,645	380,645	0
			38,922,626	16,453,393	0	16,453,393	8,480,357	7,973,036

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Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

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Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures