



World Food
Programme

SAVING
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Senegal

Annual Country Report 2023

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2024

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Overview

In Senegal, WFP works with the government and partners to address the persistent challenges related to food insecurity and malnutrition. Its core mission is to provide vital assistance and support to vulnerable populations affected by hunger, poverty, and various crises, including natural hazards and socio-economic challenges. It includes assistance during the lean season while implementing sustainable programs to improve food security, nutrition, and community resilience. Its comprehensive approach includes capacity strengthening, technical support, and promoting long-term solutions to address underlying causes of food insecurity. The persistent hunger and nutrition-related challenges in Senegal are attributed to several interrelated factors. The *Cadre Harmonisé* reports of March and November 2023 highlighted key issues, such as decreased food availability due to diminished stocks in specific regions and escalated prices of essential commodities, particularly staple foods.

Additionally, recurrent climatic adversities severely impact agricultural yield, influencing food supply. Socio-economic vulnerabilities, constrained access to vital resources, deterioration of land and natural resources, and unequal distribution mechanisms intensify these issues, with rural areas disproportionately affected. This multifaceted situation underscores the need for comprehensive and targeted strategies to address food insecurity in Senegal.

People most affected by hunger and malnutrition in Senegal include crisis-affected households and communities, including those exposed to climatic shocks and other risks, people living with HIV (PLHIV) or with a disability, food insecure population, children, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBW/G) and other nutritionally vulnerable people and school-aged children. These groups often lack access to adequate and nutritious food, making them particularly vulnerable to food insecurity. In 2023, WFP was only able to reach 510,141 people, a significant decrease compared to the previous year due to a combination of factors including limited funding, which covered only a fraction of the needs, leading to a limited intervention scope. Operational challenges, such as logistical difficulties in remote areas, and a strategic shift towards more intensive, quality-focused nutrition programmes also contribute to the decrease. Environmental factors like droughts and floods, the global economic downturn, and inflation also affected resource availability and programme scaling. Despite these challenges, WFP maintained a strong emphasis on the effectiveness and quality of its support to the beneficiaries it could reach. Gender components were integrated into all programmatic actions to ensure effective gender-sensitive results. This year, WFP made considerable progress in ensuring the protection and accountability for affected populations, PLHIV and people with disabilities.

In targeted departments, WFP continued to successfully improve the nutritional status of vulnerable populations, including children, and PBW/G. WFP distributed specialized nutritious foods (SNF), assisting more than 24,000 children in addressing moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). In supporting vulnerable populations in crisis-affected areas, WFP provided food assistance to 9,000 households. To build community resilience and sustainable food systems, WFP facilitated agricultural insurance for 23,700 households, exceeding the target, which reflects successful awareness-raising efforts. The success of WFP's agricultural insurance model through the Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) programme has been recognized and exported beyond Senegal, influencing practices in The Gambia.

This year, WFP noticed a clear trend towards improved integration and strengthening of connections between its activities, particularly school meal programmes, nutrition, and resilience. The school meals programme acts as a cornerstone, ensuring the consistent nutritional intake necessary for educational success and long-term resilience. By providing specialized nutritious foods and integrating fortified rice and fonio into diets, WFP is directly contributing to building resilience against health issues like malnutrition. Providing agricultural insurance and support to savings groups through these activities also addresses the economic aspects of resilience, ensuring that communities can sustain their nutritional gains. Thus, efforts to improve overall community nutrition and economic resilience simultaneously contribute to a more sustainable and holistic approach to tackling food insecurity and malnutrition. This synergy underscores the importance of integrated programming in addressing vulnerable populations' multifaceted challenges.

In 2023, WFP continued collaborating closely with the Government of Senegal, aligning its activities with national policies and strategies. It provided technical expertise, capacity strengthening, and assistance to strengthen the government's efforts in addressing food insecurity, thereby supporting the overall direction towards achieving food security and sustainable development goals. Thanks to WFP advocacy and technical support, during the School Meals Coalition Summit in Paris in October 2023, the Secretary General of the Ministry of Education of Senegal officially declared that the national school meals programme would start in the first quarter of 2024 aiming to reach 1.4 million children in more than 7,500 schools in rural and peri-urban areas by 2026. The school meal programme serves as a crucial entry point for reducing hunger globally and contributes significantly towards achieving SDG 2.

510,141

Total beneficiaries in 2023



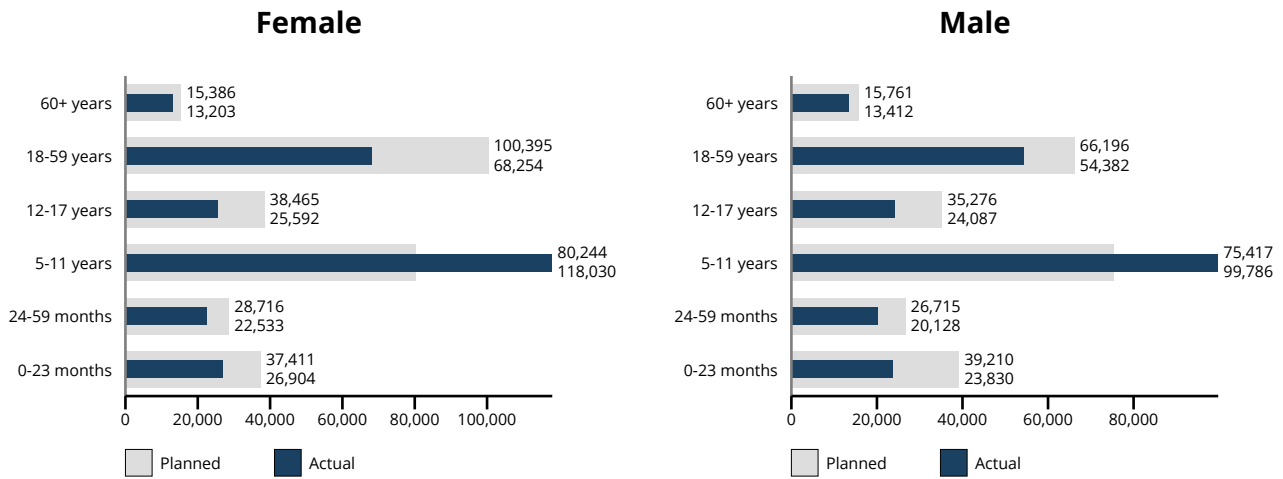
54% female



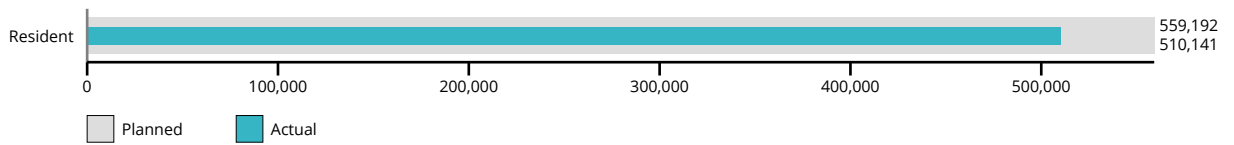
46% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 30,000 (50% Female, 50% Male)

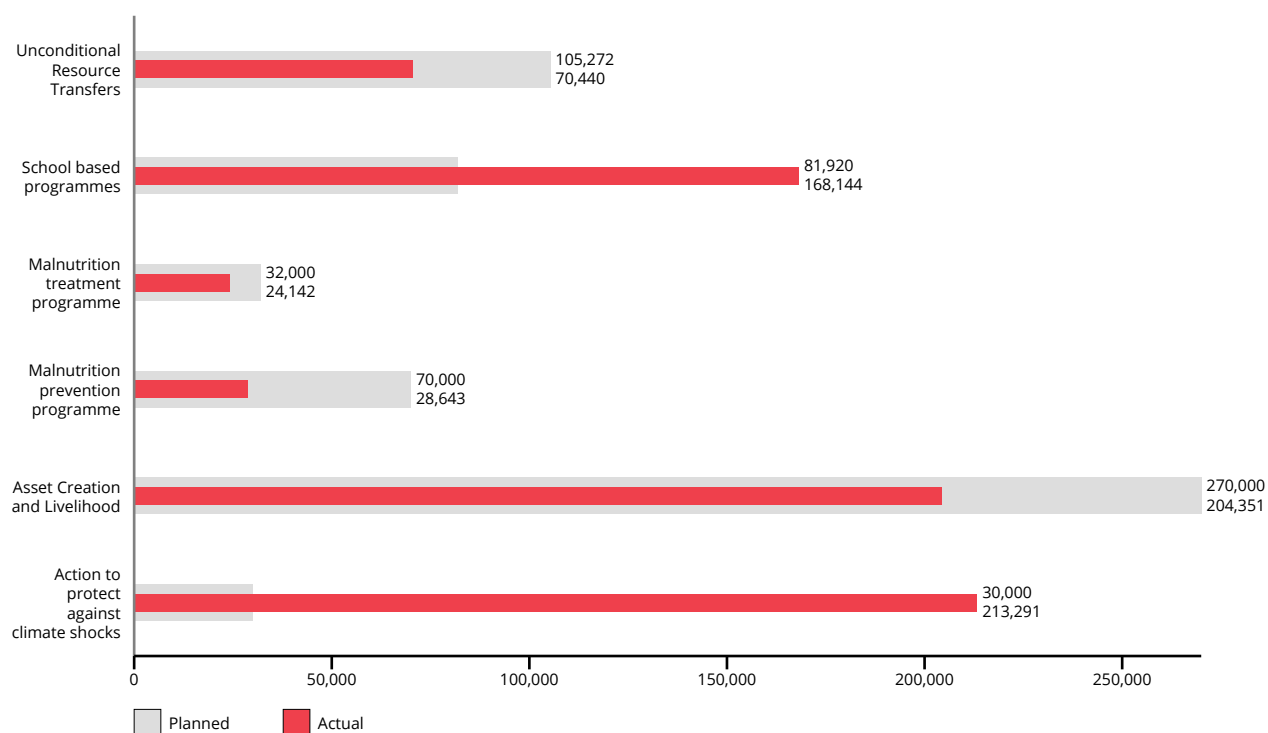
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



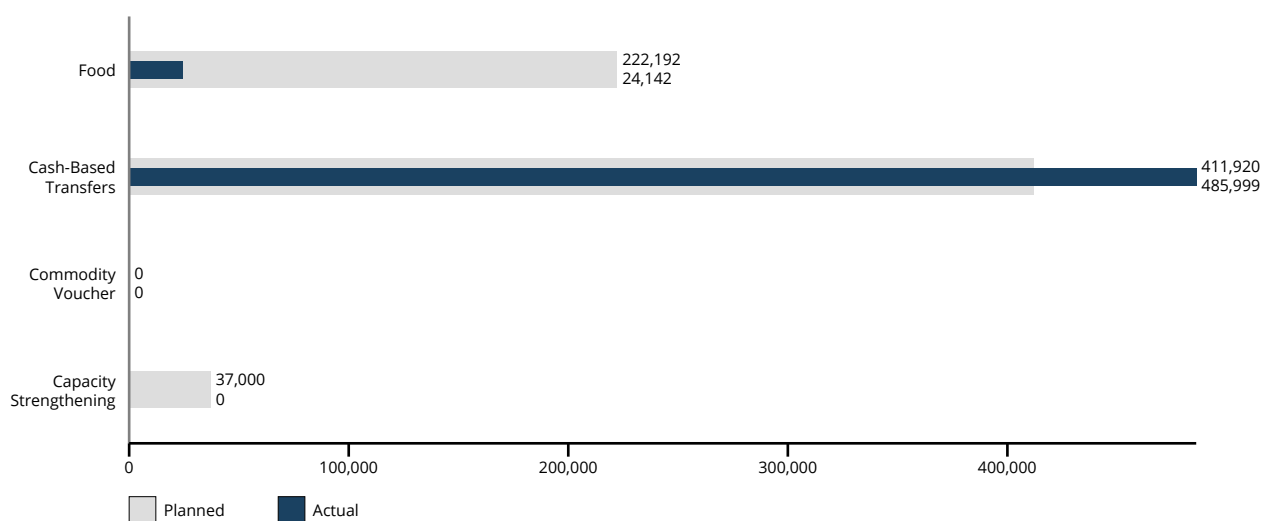
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



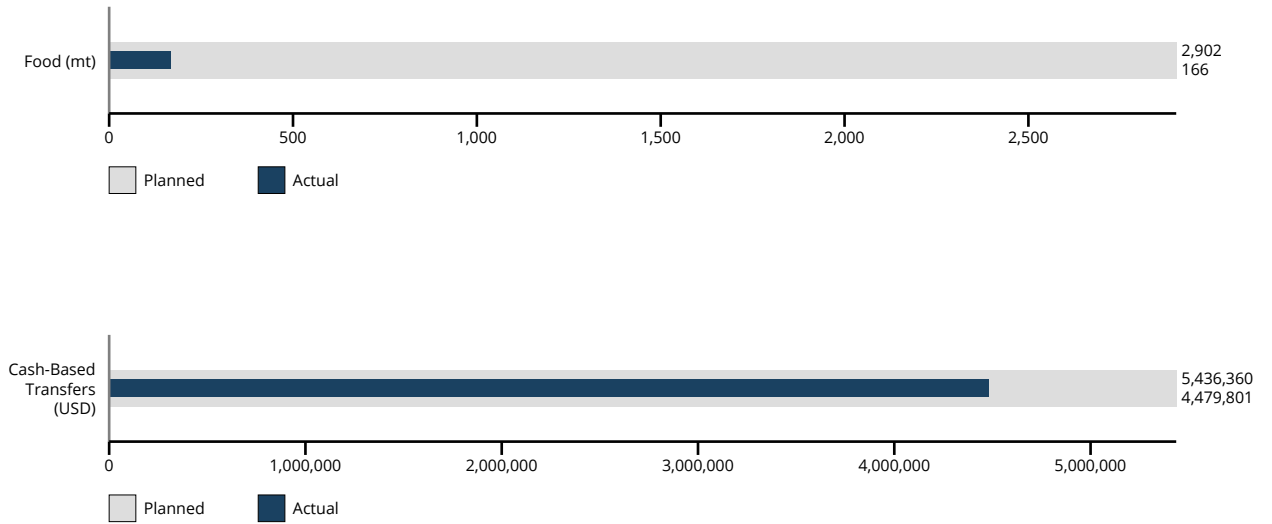
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



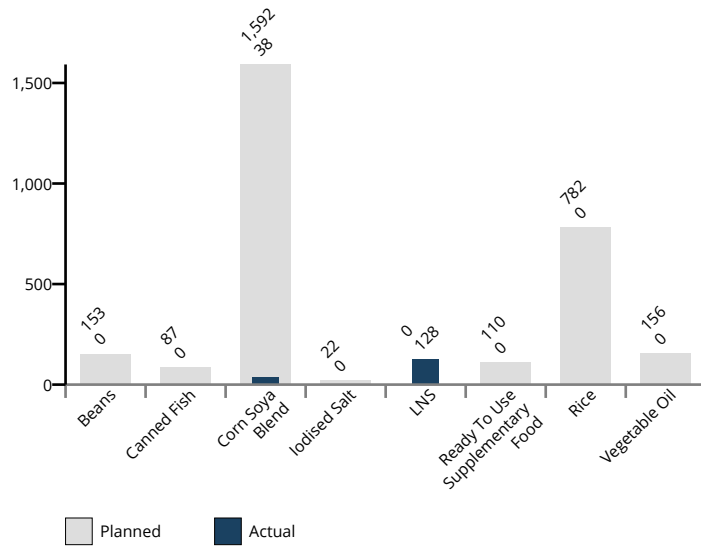
Beneficiaries by Modality



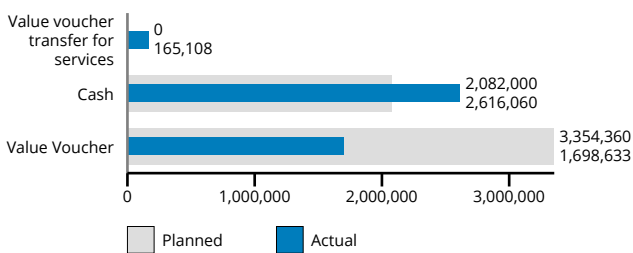
Total Transfers by Modality



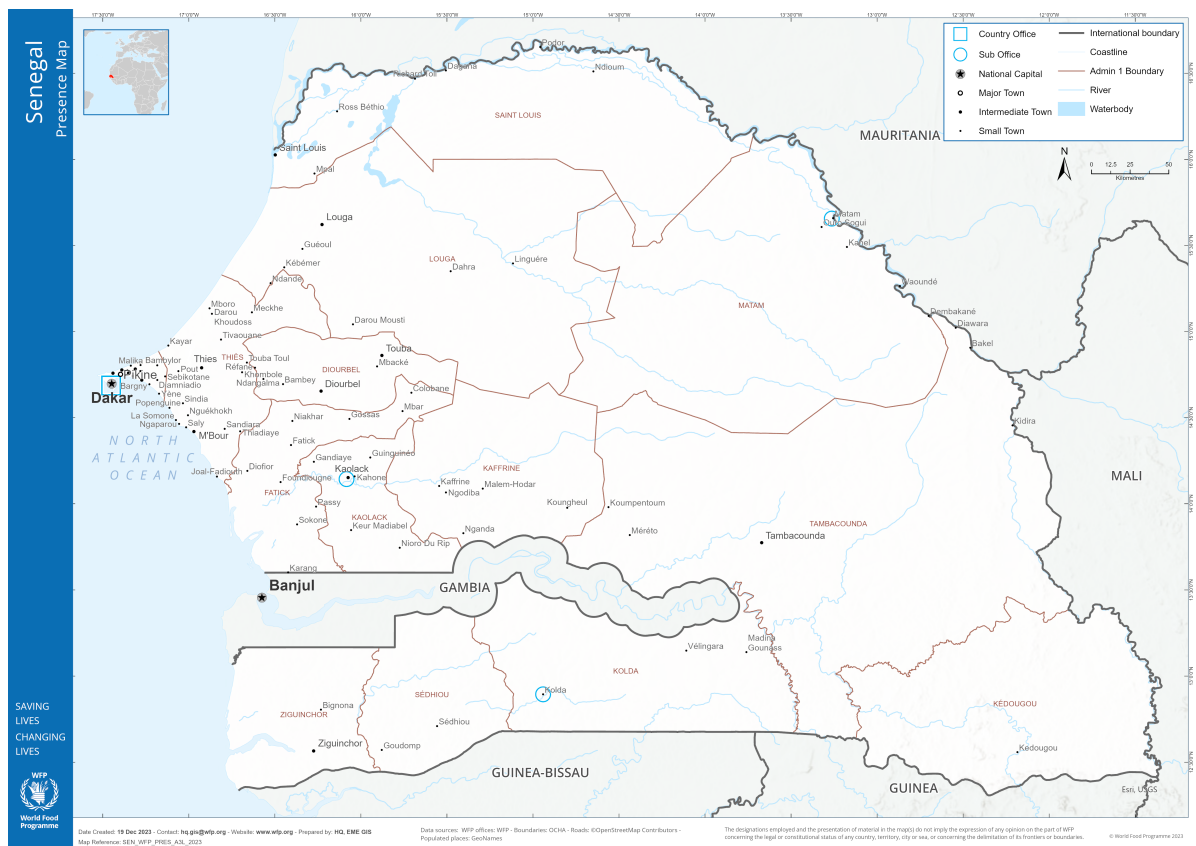
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



Senegal is recognized as one of the most stable countries in Africa, having experienced peaceful transitions of power since its independence in 1960. However, in 2023, the political landscape saw a resurgence of tensions. The presidential elections, which were initially scheduled for February 2024, have the potential to lead to demonstrations that could impact the country's long-standing political stability.

The country has made socio-economic gains through improved access to key services. However, Senegal's economy, like many others, has been affected by global events such as the pandemic and the conflict in Ukraine. These events have disrupted trade, leading to high inflation and a slowdown in GDP growth. Households face challenges due to reduced incomes, domestic price inflation, and potential disruptions in essential services. Despite these challenges, Senegal has implemented measures for economic resilience. However, constraints such as limited funding and social safety nets, healthcare system vulnerabilities, and the large informal sector pose challenges. The focus on economic recovery includes reinforcing reforms under the Plan for an Emerging Senegal (PES) and diversifying the economy. However, major oil and gas projects are delayed until 2035.

Senegal faces significant development challenges, including enhancing environmental and social resilience, improving human capital, boosting competitiveness and job creation, reducing energy costs, and promoting the services economy and agriculture sector. These are crucial for achieving sustainable and inclusive growth.

Despite Senegal's status as one of the world's fastest-growing economies, over a third of its population lives in poverty, particularly in rural areas. Senegal is ranked 170th out of 191 on the Human Development Index (HDI). The limitations in economic growth have not sufficiently trickled down to reduce rural poverty, impacting food security for a significant portion of the population. The agricultural sector, crucial to the economy, faces issues including recurrent droughts and floods that directly impact agricultural productivity, exacerbating food insecurity and nutritional challenges. The limited access to land and water also affects small-scale farmers significantly. Women, constituting over 60 percent of the agricultural workforce, have less access to productive resources than men, making them more vulnerable to food insecurity.

The 2023 Global Hunger Index ranks Senegal 69th out of 125 countries. With a score of 15.0, Senegal has a moderate hunger level. The last *Cadre Harmonisé* results show that the number of food insecure during the lean season (June-August) has increased significantly in recent years, from approximately 490,000 (*Cadre Harmonisé* Phase 3-5) in 2021 to 880,000 in 2022 and 1.26 million in 2023. In addition, the number of departments in crisis has risen from four in

2022 to nine in 2023. Staple food prices remain above average, partly linked to the Ukraine crisis and the heightened risk of a political crisis in Senegal, suggesting that the situation will likely deteriorate in 2024.

WFP is present in Senegal primarily due to the country's challenges with food security, malnutrition, and vulnerability to climatic and economic shocks. In 2023, WFP's operations in Senegal were strategically designed to address the needs of the most vulnerable populations, focusing on those living in crisis areas and affected by them, particularly during the lean season. Vulnerable groups such as children, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, including people living with HIV (PLHIV), and smallholder farmers were assisted. These groups were selected due to their heightened risk of malnutrition and food insecurity, exacerbated by several external factors.

Several events in 2023 affected WFP's plans, including budgetary constraints, which reduced coverage areas for nutritional support. Despite these challenges, WFP adapted its strategies to ensure the efficient distribution of resources and assistance. Needs were prioritized based on the severity of food insecurity and nutritional vulnerability, focusing on the most affected regions and groups. The national food security and nutrition surveys and the *Cadre Harmonisé* analysis also informed strategic prioritization.

WFP's operations aligned with national strategies to combat hunger and international humanitarian and development frameworks, including the Sustainable Development Goals. This alignment ensured that WFP's efforts complemented broader initiatives and maximized their impact. The United Nations system supports the Government's PES through three strategic priorities outlined in the United Nations Framework for Development Assistance for 2019-2023 (UNDAF): inclusive and sustainable economic growth, access to basic social services and social protection, and governance, peace, and security. The evaluation report of the current Country Strategic Plan (CSP) published in 2023 showed that the CSP was aligned with the strategic axes of the UNDAF for 2019-2023. This independent evaluation will also serve as a foundation for the design of the second generation CSP where most of the recommendations will be considered. The Zero Hunger Strategic Review conducted in 2017 serves as the primary reference for WFP's activities in the country. It guides the Government in its work related to SDG 2.

Risk management

In 2023, following WFP's risk assessment, several risks were identified across various categories. At the operational level, risks identified included financial partners' inability to deliver timely assistance and the lack of protection for beneficiaries, particularly concerning their illiteracy and vulnerability to exploitation. At the strategic level, insufficient programme funding, the presence of armed groups in the southern region, climatic shocks, instability due to presidential elections, and obstacles in external relations were identified. At the fiduciary level, the assessment identified risks such as fraud and corruption leading to the diversion of assistance and violations related to non-compliance with beneficiary data protection laws. WFP highlighted a new risk associated with collaborations with retailers. The risk related to power outages in sub-offices was mitigated by installing generators. In 2023, the risk matrix underwent a mid-year review, highlighting significant risks such as insufficient contributions, underperformance of financial service providers and delays in reconciliations.

To mitigate risks related to insufficient funding, the presence of armed groups, diversion of assistance, legal non-compliance, and problems with financial and technical partners, issues were escalated to WFP HQ or directly to the Regional Bureau for Western Africa (RBD). Monitoring these mitigation measures is an ongoing process, and a comprehensive review is scheduled to show how the risks identified have been managed.

Simultaneously WFP is working to ensure that the global assurance standards are in place and that the right assistance goes to the right people.

Lessons learned

WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) evaluation for Senegal, covering the period 2019-2023, was conducted between March 2022 and March 2023. Its main objectives were to report on the actions taken and to facilitate learning to inform the development of the next CSP for Senegal. The report has identified critical lessons to guide future strategic management and address recommendations from evaluations. These lessons emphasize aligning WFP's strategies with the government's policies and strengthening partnerships for more effective interventions. WFP recognizes the importance of resource efficiency and innovation, particularly in adapting to evolving situations. Emphasis is also placed on the need for data-driven decision-making to target interventions precisely. Coordination with the Government and other United Nations entities is vital to reinforce integrated approaches and complementarity.

Additionally, WFP plans to focus on enhancing nutrition, school meal programme, and resilience-building to ensure sustainable outcomes and stronger government ownership of programmes. These measures aim to improve programme efficiency, increase impact on communities, and align with broader developmental goals and United Nations frameworks.

Country office story



© WFP/Caritas Kaolack; Dieynaba Ba
Ibrahim Mbaye and his brickmaking business

Meet Ibrahim Mbaye, 35

INTEGRATED PACKAGE TO CHANGE LIVES IN KAFFRINE

Since 2013, WFP in Senegal employed a comprehensive climate risk management strategy known as R4. This initiative significantly expanded in 2020, mainly due to funding from the Green Climate Fund. The strategy integrates four risk management strategies at the household and community level: (i) climate risk reduction through productive asset creation and the delivery of climate services to farmers; (ii) risk transfer through micro-insurance against drought; (iii) risk reserve through small savings; (iv) cautious risk-taking through credit.

Ibrahima Mbaye, a 35-year-old member of Sope Mame Rokhy savings and credit group in Ndoune village, benefited from the rural resilience initiative for rural communities. Previously trained in cement brickmaking but needing more equipment, he faced significant economic inactivity and social challenges. However, the formation of the Savings Group for Change (SfC) in 2022 marked a turning point. Despite initial reluctance to join what he thought was an all-women's group, he discovered it was mixed and began saving. Eventually, he secured an XOF 40,000 (USD 65) loan from SfC, enabling him to buy a brickmaking machine and additional tools.

"I spent a long time doing nothing, without any economic activity in my village. As a result, I sometimes faced enormous difficulties in terms of social needs (...). I can say that the SfC group allowed me to start an economic activity and helped two young people like me to also have an economic activity (...)".

His brickmaking business, particularly active during the dry season and peanut marketing period, now employs two workers, generating a daily income of USD 16 to USD 41. The earnings are distributed among employees, equipment maintenance, and personal income. This venture not only kickstarted his economic activity but also created job opportunities for two other youths, showcasing the transformative impact of the SfC group, supported by the WFP Senegal's resilience approach.

Programme performance

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

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP's objective was to complement the government's social transfers to food-insecure households during the lean season by offering seasonal assistance. This effort aimed to facilitate food access for some of the most vulnerable populations benefiting from the Family Security Scholarship Programme. WFP initially intended to transition to the Government the responsibility for this activity within the first two years of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) implementation. However, due to the significant impact of the pandemic on food security, WFP opted to position support during the lean season under strategic outcome 5, which specifically focuses on crisis response. Additionally, the second activity regarding the provision of nutritious school meals (home-grown school feeding) to vulnerable children in targeted departments during the school year, was transferred from 2021 to strategic outcome 2 to enhance the synergy with the initiatives related to nutritious-sensitive agriculture promoted by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide nutritious school meals to vulnerable Senegalese children in targeted departments during the school year, in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home-grown school feeding)	N/A

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



323 metric tons of specialized nutritious food was distributed in **23** departments



100 percent recovery rate reached for moderate acute malnutrition treatment



168,000 hot meals distributed to schoolchildren; **55 percent** girls

Under strategic outcome 2, WFP aimed to improve the nutritional status of vulnerable populations, including children, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBW/G), and other nutritionally vulnerable individuals in selected departments throughout the year.

Activity 3

In 2023, WFP contributed to the improvement of the nutritional status of vulnerable populations in targeted departments, including children, and PBW/G, to ensure that these groups maintain good nutritional status throughout the year.

WFP intensified its support during the lean season by improving beneficiaries' access to nutritious food and providing specialized nutritious foods (SNF), in the 23 departments identified by the National Council Nutrition Development (CNDN, in French). This provision was a critical component in addressing moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and stunting among more than 24,000 children aged 6-59 months, more than half of whom were girls.

In 2023, significant progress was observed thanks to the prompt availability of SNF and effective logistics from cooperating partners ensuring distribution to the most isolated regions. WFP nutrition's activities ensured that all treated children surpassed the immediate risk of malnutrition, which is crucial for early childhood development and contributes to creating a foundation for better health and development, reducing the likelihood of chronic diseases. As a result, the treatment performance rate was 90 percent, and the MAM treatment mortality rate was 0.005 percent. The MAM treatment recovery rates reached 100 percent, surpassing the annual and end-CSP targets (>75 percent). However, a slight uptick in the MAM treatment non-response rate to nine percent indicated areas needing improvement, even though the overall goal was achieved (<15 percent).

Strategic partnerships, including with the CNDN, played a key role in MAM treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition. These partnerships enhanced community agents' ability to monitor and promote key community nutrition behaviours. However, delays in formalising these partnerships affected the timing of activity implementation.

Activity 4

WFP's activities in 2023 contributed to improving the nutritional status of vulnerable groups, including children and PBWG in targeted departments, by enhancing local capacity for producing safe, quality, and nutritious local and fortified food products.

WFP supported the introduction of locally produced fortified foods such as fortified rice, iodized salt, and fonio targeting vulnerable populations, including PBW/G, children aged 6-59 months and schoolchildren. This approach received financial support from WFP Innovation Accelerator and DSM-Firmenich to improve access to healthy food.

The programme successfully integrated fortified rice and fonio into meals for schoolchildren and other vulnerable populations, helping prevent micronutrient deficiencies. The allocated funding enabled the official launch of the pilot project to produce and introduce fortified rice in Matam school canteens and the Government's participation in the micronutrient forum. In Kolda's school canteens, the pilot project distributed 2,630 kg of fonio across seven canteens, benefiting 2,338 students, half of whom were girls. Academic authorities endorsed and supported the inclusion of fonio and fortified rice in the food basket of school canteens.

For rice fortification, WFP formed strategic partnerships with the CNDN and *Sénégalaise des filières alimentaires*. Collaborative efforts with the Government were instrumental in implementing these initiatives, including the successful introduction of fortified rice in Matam school canteens. Additionally, WFP embraced an integrated approach, partnering

with government structures, the private sector, UNICEF and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to improve year-round access to healthy, nutritious, diverse, and affordable food.

The importance of early and efficient partnership agreements was a key lesson, as delays in these agreements can hinder project implementation. Capacity strengthening for people involved in food preparation and hygiene was crucial for effectively executing these nutrition initiatives. WFP planned to conduct a value chain assessment for fonio in early 2024, focusing on sustainable integration into school canteens and local diets.

Activity 9

In 2023, WFP supported the Government in implementing nutrition-sensitive safety nets to assist vulnerable populations. This initiative aimed to improve their nutritional status throughout the year, including supporting the Government's national school feeding programme. Canada and Luxembourg solely funded meal distribution in schools while Monaco supported supplementary activities like poultry farming and school gardens.

WFP worked with the Ministry of Education's school canteens division to provide nutritious meals to children in 626 public primary schools across six regions. During the 2022-2023 school year, WFP facilitated digital cash transfers through value vouchers for food procurement from local retailers, benefiting more than 168,000 children, including 55 percent of girls. This initiative aimed to create a safety net for vulnerable communities, increase access to education, ensure regular attendance, particularly among girls, and improve the nutritional status of the targeted children. The retention rate achieved during the 2022-2023 school year was remarkably high at 99 percent, surpassing both the target and the previous year's rates. This indicates the effectiveness of school meals in promoting student enrolment and attendance. Additionally, the dropout rate was impressively low, at less than one percent, further underscoring the programme's success. Nearly 98 percent of the students completed their last school year, highlighting the positive impact of sustained school meal initiatives on educational continuity.

WFP's development of 15 "model canteens" in the Matam and Kolda departments demonstrated a scalable method for home-grown school feeding, incorporating poultry farming and school gardens. Through this project, WFP aimed to diversify nutritious meals for schoolchildren and generate extra income for school committees. A total of 15 school gardens were established to increase vegetable consumption and serve as educational tools for schoolchildren.

As part of its commitment to environmental preservation, WFP distributed 774 fuel-efficient wood-burning stoves across 387 schools, providing two stoves per school to reduce deforestation and meal preparation costs, enhancing the sustainability of its school feeding programme. This initiative also aimed to lower the risk of respiratory infections among cooks, promoting a healthier and environmentally friendly cooking environment.

In 2023, WFP initiated a discussion for future collaboration with UNICEF and *Secours Islamique Français* to extend educational access, including Daaras (Koranic schools). To bolster partnerships and support for school feeding in Senegal, WFP continued its advocacy efforts for a national school feeding programme and funded the Government's participation in international fora.

Throughout 2023, the school meals programme faced several challenges, including limited community contributions, insufficient government staff monitoring, and delays in digitizing data. These issues significantly hindered programme implementation. In response, WFP focused on fundraising for the school feeding programme, facilitated training for school management committees, worked with the Ministry of Education to develop an online database for efficient data management. The programme also saw an increase in parent participation, where parents made some financial contributions to procure supplemental food items like fish and vegetables.

The Gender Accountability Marker (GAM) reflects a positive nutrition and school feeding activity score. Yet there are substantial challenges for WFP to address. The need for an in-depth comparative analysis of treatment outcomes between boys and girls remained a crucial challenge in the nutrition area. This analysis involves examining which gender benefits more from treatment, pinpointing specific needs of girls, assessing failure rates by gender, developing strategies to meet the needs of both genders better, and collecting qualitative socio-economic data to gain insights into cultural influences on nutrition in intervention areas. For activity 4, which focuses on integrating gender into policies and laws for government partners, it is crucial to expand activities that meaningfully integrate gender considerations. In school feeding, the emphasis is on empowering women, particularly those involved in cooking, by enhancing the structure of economic community associations. This effort aims to improve women's access to markets for their products, such as those used in school canteens, thereby boosting their economic participation and influence.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Support beneficiaries through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes (including SBCC) to prevent and treat acute and chronic malnutrition.	3 - Fully integrates gender
Support Government's efforts to fight micronutrient deficiencies and enhance the availability of diversified, safe and healthy food	3 - Fully integrates gender
Provide nutritious school meals to vulnerable Senegalese children in targeted departments during the school year, in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home-grown school feeding)	3 - Fully integrates gender

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



1.5 million farmers were provided with **climate information**



10,801 investment loans for the creation of **2,040** non-climate sensitive **income generating activities**



890 hectares of **farmland protected** against erosion

Under strategic outcome 3, WFP implemented actions to foster resilient livelihoods and established sustainable food systems for food-insecure populations and communities in the most food-insecure and vulnerable areas of the country. In 2023, WFP continued to support smallholder farmers, enhancing their resilience against climate risks and endemic poverty while reducing their vulnerability to food market inflation. These resilient activities, also targeting the beneficiaries of the Family Security Scholarship Programme, with about 77 percent of them being from this group, complement the national social protection programme, further reinforcing WFP's commitment to supporting vulnerable communities.

This outcome remained the most funded component of the Country Strategic Plan, (53 percent of CSP available resources) thanks to contributions from donors including the Green Climate Fund (GCF), the Mastercard Foundation and the Government of Senegal (through a loan from the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), facilitating the continuity of resilience-building activities and the initiation of the value chain and rural entrepreneurship programmes for youth. Yet, delays in securing cooperating partners for the Mastercard Foundation project to strengthen food systems to promote smallholder value chains for youth and women's employment hindered the achievement of expected goals. An independent final evaluation of the GCF project, commissioned by WFP, is underway and will be an opportunity to inform donors, Government and cooperating partners about the project results.

In 2023, projects under the rural resilience initiative were carried out in the southern and central regions of Senegal, while the Sahel integrated resilience model covered projects in the northern part of the country. WFP supported 32,500 households in creating productive assets in seven regions, including 25,000 households covered by the GCF project, an increase from the 30,000 households reached in 2022, showcasing WFP's growing impact in building community resilience through asset creation. These households received unrestricted cash transfers through mobile money worth USD 1.2 million, allowing them to build and safeguard various productive assets, encompassing 13.6 km of stone bunds, 32 km of dikes for gully protection and treatment, and securing 890 hectares of farmland against water erosion. Through the Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) approach, communities developed essential assets, including vegetable gardens equipped with solar pumping systems and land restoration projects, significantly enhancing their resilience to environmental challenges.

Throughout the year, WFP continued its activities to recover degraded land and protect it against erosion. An additional 20 hectares of fenced land were installed, supplementing the 30 hectares completed in 2022. Within these expanded zones, WFP installed two solar boreholes covering a total of 30 ha in Diandioly, facilitating year-round agricultural activities, particularly crucial during the nine-month dry season in northern Senegal. The project should start generating income beginning of 2024. Furthermore, WFP conducted the first training session on syntropic agriculture in the Diandioly site gathering 25 farmers within the 30-hectare fenced area and introducing the agroforestry approach to integrate agriculture and livestock breeding into a silvicultural system.

In 2023, 3,400 farmers, representing about 96 percent of the targeted goal, received weather alerts and agricultural advice through mobile networks. Among these farmers, 40 percent were women. These services enabled farmers to plan and manage their agricultural activities strategically. While in the project's first three years during which WFP covered the provision of climate information, in 2023, as part of a sustainability test for the climate information service, WFP launched a pilot programme in the Tambacounda region. Therefore, 250 "Savings for Change" groups paid USD 15 to access a climate information package. This pilot project was successful, with a strong willingness among the groups to repeat the experience.

WFP also expanded the reach of its climate service initiative by broadcasting 41 radio programmes, reaching 1.5 million people. With these actions, WFP not only exceeded the objectives of its project but also laid the groundwork for an expansion in 2024, thereby strengthening the capacities of the farmers.

In 2023, WFP strengthened risk mitigation within agricultural communities, notably by significantly increasing agricultural insurance subscriptions. This surpassed the previous year's focus on micro-insurance against drought, demonstrating the programme's effectiveness in promoting risk management strategies. Specifically, WFP's innovative approach to household self-financing of insurance premiums facilitated the enrolment of nearly 23,700 households, achieving 95 percent of the annual target, with 47 percent of the insured farmers being women. This method allowed participants of the "work for insurance" model to contribute to their premiums through savings and income-generating activities. In the project's final year, over 6,500 farmers, representing 28 percent of the total and including 54 percent women, fully paid their insurance premiums without WFP subsidies. These farmers will continue to pay their premiums and work with the insurance company, thus ensuring the initiative's sustainability.

Additionally, 27,900 households (139 percent of the target) directly subscribed to insurance, indicating a growing awareness of the importance of agricultural insurance within the communities. In 2023, WFP registered 51,600 insured producers, reaching 115 percent of the annual overall target. Among these insured households, during the 2023 season, over 19,800 were affected by reduced yields. The compensation paid by the insurance company amounted to approximately USD 160,400. These compensations will enable the households to meet some of their essential needs, notably purchasing food supplies.

The support provided to around 17,900 members of savings groups, 90 percent of whom are women, led to substantial financial empowerment, with notable savings (USD 196,125) and investments (USD 174,000) in income-generating activities. This financial inclusion initiative was a crucial component in building community resilience. A total of 2,040 non-sensitive climate income-generating activities were created as a result, including soap production and sale and small-scale businesses involved in buying and selling commodities such as sugar, milk, and various other food items. Moreover, WFP supported 39 community village cereal banks, stocking 224 tons of cereals to improve food sovereignty in 41 villages across five regions: Tambacounda, Kaolack, Fatick, Kaffrine, and Kolda.

In 2023, WFP partnered with 25 entities, including the Senegalese government, the private sector, organisations of civil society, academic institutions, and the Rome-based agencies: the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and IFAD. This year's accomplishments were achieved through a collaboration with the Government, including the Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Equipment and Food Sovereignty. WFP forged a strategic partnership with the Ministry's agricultural direction to reinstate support activities for village cereal banks and bolster community food sovereignty, aligning with Senegal's government activities through the 4R resilience strategy. Additionally, activities were complementary to national development projects implemented by WFP partners PROVALE-CV (value chain and water management project) and PASA LouMaKaf (food security project) to strengthen community resilience efforts collectively. Civil society organisations are vital in identifying beneficiaries, conducting awareness-raising, and leading training initiatives. As active community participants, members of civil society organisations have a deep understanding of community dynamics, enabling effective mobilisation and awareness-raising among the local population. Academic institutions, including Gaston Berger University, a key member of the Sahel Universities Network for Resilience in Senegal, played a pivotal role in WFP's initiatives by actively engaging in training WFP scholarship students and supervising land recovery sites, ensuring the quality and impact of the work. This kind of collaboration aimed to enhance the training programmes and improve youth employability, demonstrating the significant contribution of academic partners to WFP's efforts. Additionally, to promote the creation of green jobs for the youth, WFP will sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) in 2024 with the Senegalese Agency for Reforestation of the Great Green Wall (ASREGS, in French).

Climate information services emerged as a vital tool for guiding agricultural practices. Farmers now recognised these alerts as a crucial agricultural input. Integrating livestock with crop production was identified as a valuable approach to improve food security and environmental sustainability. It also catalyses the creation of green jobs, particularly for young people engaged in producing and selling livestock feeds and compost. The agricultural insurance programme initiated by WFP has generated interest internationally. The national agricultural insurance company of Senegal exported this successful model, following the productive exchange visits from insurance companies and WFP country office in The Gambia.

In 2023, strategic outcome 3 achieved a commendable gender score of three. WFP focused on developing sustainable solutions for women producers and youth to access essential productive resources such as water, land, and financial services, and mobilizing resources for gender-specific initiatives. WFP conducted a qualitative gender analysis to understand cultural blockage related to land access for women producers, involving men producers in formulating strategies to foster positive attitudes towards land access for women and youth and enhancing women producers' capacity by improving their access to equipment and water resources, thereby empowering them.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide livelihood and climate adaptation support to targeted groups through an integrated risk management approach, and linkages to market opportunities.	3 - Fully integrates gender

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



WFP assisted the **Food Security Commissioner** to update their data management system for **market price monitoring**



WFP supported participation of the **Senegalese Government** in the **Micronutrient Forum's 6th Global Conference** and **COP28**

Under strategic outcome 4, WFP aimed to support and bolster the capacities of government entities and partners in key areas such as economic development, inequality reduction, food and nutritional security improvement, climate change resilience, environmental protection, strengthening educational and training institutions, and advancing access to health, nutrition, and various services.

In 2023, WFP supported the Government in finalizing its strategic document on the National Food Security and Resilience Support Programme (PNASAR, in French), particularly the process of creating a contingency plan. In addition, WFP provided technical support in analysing data from the *Cadre Harmonisé* and classifying Senegal's departments according to their vulnerability (under pressure, crisis, emergency and famine). WFP also provided financial support to the Executive Secretariat of the National Food Security Council (SE CNSA, in French) for the bi-annual review of food and nutrition insecurity in Senegal (*Cadre Harmonisé*).

WFP provided vital financial support to the Food Security Commissioner (CSA, in French) for the enhancement of their data management system, specifically for monitoring market prices. CSA utilized this financial support to acquire computer equipment and conduct regular missions to observe market trends during the lean season. The assistance significantly improved the SE CNSA's capabilities in *Cadre Harmonisé* data analysis, enabling more thorough data mining and effective triangulation of food security data with secondary data from various departments. Furthermore, for the CSA, price data collection on key consumer goods has been modernized through smartphones. This advancement has allowed agents to transmit high-quality, real-time data. It has enabled the CSA to conduct efficient remote supervision supported by WFP.

WFP Senegal continued its collaboration with the Ministry of Education through the School Canteens Division, aligning with government strategies to address the needs of school-age children in food-insecure and malnourished areas. WFP supported the Ministry of Education in conducting a national workshop in February 2023, with the participation of 70 people, to assess school feeding and nutrition capacities using the Systemic Approach for Better Education Results (SABER). This initiative plays a significant role in evaluating and improving educational outcomes. WFP contributed to creating guidelines for an online database. This tool is essential for better data management and more effective monitoring of the school feeding programmes. WFP supported drafting Senegal's commitment note for the School Meals Coalition Summit which took place in Paris in October 2023. This involvement is a testament to Senegal's dedication to improving and expanding school feeding programmes, a critical initiative for child nutrition and education. Additionally, WFP provided technical and financial support for Senegal's participation in Dubai's 28th United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP28). The aim was to advocate for school feeding programmes in Senegal, highlighting their importance in the broader context of educational and nutritional development.

WFP's involvement in SSTC was exemplified by hosting a study tour from 13 to 17 March 2023 for key stakeholders from The Gambia's government, banking sector, and farmer organizations on the Weather Index Insurance under the R4 Rural Resilience Initiatives. The visit aimed to learn from Senegal's experience in implementing climate risk insurance, significantly benefiting smallholder farmers. The tour included meetings with the *Compagnie Nationale d'Assurance Agricole du Sénégal* (CNAAS, in French) and field visits to exchange best practices. The visit highlighted key strategies for successfully implementing microinsurance programmes in The Gambia, including farmer-to-farmer exchanges, the development of agricultural insurance frameworks, and the involvement of government and meteorological departments in supporting smallholder farmers.

As part of the implementation of integrated nutrition activities, WFP supported the National Council of Nutrition Development (CNDN, in French) in treating moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), including by providing specialized nutritious foods and supporting initiatives to introduce locally produced fortified foods. WFP supported the government's participation in the Micronutrient Forum's 6th Global Conference in October 2023.

In 2023, Senegal remained engaged in implementing South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) projects. Following Mauritania's request, WFP Senegal facilitated a study visit from 13 to 17 November for government members and WFP staff to learn about social protection with the Senegalese government. The primary objective of the study visit was to enable an exchange of best practices in the coordination and governance of social protection and resilience programmes. This initiative is part of a broader effort to expand social protection coverage in Africa as countries strive to adopt a regional social protection strategy for 2021-2025. This strategy is aligned with the UN's 2030 Agenda and the African Union's Agenda 2063, focusing on establishing comprehensive, inclusive, and sustainable social protection systems.

Senegal's proactive role in these SSTC initiatives highlights its commitment to shared learning and collaborative development in the region. By playing a provider role in SSTC, WFP Senegal demonstrated its dedication to facilitating cross-border cooperation and contributing to regional social protection and resilience progress.

WFP continued to face obstacles in devising additional activities that more effectively incorporate gender considerations into the policies and laws of governmental partners. WFP should also engage more with institutional partners in integrating gender considerations into training activities.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Build and enhance capacity of central and local government in food and nutrition security analysis, emergency preparedness and response, supply chain management, and gender transformative safety-net programme design and management	1 - Partially integrates gender and age

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



9,000 vulnerable households were provided unconditional **food assistance**



28,500 people received **nutritional assistance**

Under strategic outcome 5, WFP aimed to support vulnerable populations in crisis-affected areas to meet their food and basic nutritional needs, particularly during the lean season. In 2023, to promote healthy, diverse, and nutritious diets, facilitate people living with HIV (PLHIV) enrolment in mutual health insurance schemes and enable access to health facilities, WFP continued to assist affected people. This assistance included unconditional food assistance to crisis-affected households and communities, nutritional support for 6 to 23 months for pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBW/G), provided through the distribution of commodity vouchers and food assistance to vulnerable people living with HIV through cash transfers.

Activity 7

In 2023, during the lean season, WFP provided unconditional food assistance through unrestricted cash-based transfer (CBT), to 9,000 households (5,6 percent of the national crisis-affected population). In the Kédougou region, 6,000 vulnerable households received two months of food assistance. Following the results of the March 2023 *Cadre Harmonisé*, including the indication of a deterioration in food security, with an expected rise in the number of households facing severe food shortages, WFP initiated monetary transfers for 3,000 vulnerable households in Goudiry, Matam, Kanel and Ranérou. These departments targeted in 2022 but not included in the 2022 national resilience programme, showed significant vulnerability, particularly in Matam, where the chronic malnutrition rate reached 22 percent, exceeding the critical threshold of 20 percent.

In 2023, WFP continued its collaboration with government entities such as the Executive Secretariat of the National Council for Food Security (SECNSA, in French) and the General Delegation for Social Protection and National Solidarity (DGPSN, in French), as well as with the private sector, including a network of retailers and Orange Finance Mobile, to ensure the provision of food vouchers to people WFP supports. This partnership was vital in delivering effective nutritional and food assistance. Operationally, WFP relied on several international NGOs (PanAfricare, Red Cross, La Lumière, Sahel 3000, Caritas, and Ancar) to implement and monitor activities.

The coverage rate for targeted households receiving unconditional assistance reached approximately 97 percent in 2023, mainly due to the widespread opening of electronic wallets for beneficiaries. According to the post-distribution monitoring (PDM) results, the population highly appreciated WFP's two-month monetary transfer assistance. WFP also noted a significant decrease in the reliance on consumption-based strategies and livelihood-related strategies indicating a reduction in households resorting to "crisis" and "emergency" strategies.

Activity 8

WFP provided nutritional assistance to more than 28,500 people affected by the crisis, including 53 percent of children between 6 and 23 months and 47 percent of PBW/G. For children, vouchers valued at USD 20 were provided, while PBW/G received vouchers of USD 60. The assistance, intended to last three months, was consolidated into a single distribution. The programme successfully reached its target population and ensured adherence to the nutrition distributions. It achieved 92 percent coverage for 2023, surpassing its target coverage rate of over 70 percent for interventions to prevent MAM. The follow-up figures for 2023 not only meet but exceed the set targets, indicating strong performance in these indicators. Challenges with the SCOPE platform and a delayed start affected the remaining 8 percent who needed to be assisted.

The programme's integrated approach, involving operational stakeholders such as retailers, facilitated the establishment of a distribution system through value vouchers for beneficiaries using SCOPE cards. The use of value vouchers, along with the technical support provided to WFP staff and partners, including the recruitment of three data collection assistants, significantly improved the precision of data management. Additionally, the use of the SCOPE platform and operational tools (thermal printers and Mpos) enabled more precise data collection and analysis related to nutrition, leading to more targeted interventions and priority-oriented operational monitoring.

WFP provided food assistance to PLHIV via CBT valued at USD 82, reaching 99 of 100 targeted individuals, a 99 percent coverage rate, surpassing the previous year's 86 percent. WFP increased beneficiary enrolment in health mutuals to 77 percent, a notable rise from 57 percent in phase 1, enhancing access to quality healthcare. Over 75 percent of these beneficiaries used these funds, ranging from USD 16 to USD 42, for health purposes. Also, thanks to WFP's efforts in enhancing nutrition integration, all nine nurse *Chefs de Poste* incorporated Nutrition Assessment Counselling and Support (NACS) into their service for PLHIV. On a regional level, the Regional Health Direction (DRS, in French) Kolda integrated nutrition into its PLHIV healthcare policies, helping 99 percent of targeted PLHIV meet their nutritional needs through diversified diets.

In 2023, funding for nutritional assistance under this strategic outcome reached over 100 percent of the amount specified in the Country Strategic Plan (CSP). Consequently, WFP was able to provide nutritional assistance in some areas experiencing food and nutritional insecurity. By redefining priority zones using data from the *Cadre Harmonisé* and hotspot analysis, WFP concentrated its efforts on the Matam department and areas already equipped with a functional partner tracking system. The food assistance dedicated to PLHIV focused WFP's activities to the Kolda department, serving 100 PLHIV.

WFP continued to collaborate with key governmental bodies, including the CNDN and the Ministry of Health and Social Action (MSAS, in French). This partnership has been bolstered by WFP's financial and technical support, encompassing training for staff and assistance with reporting. This assistance enabled WFP's comprehensive involvement in various facets, such as the *Cadre Harmonisé*, strategic meetings, and surveys.

WFP's efforts in nutrition included enhancing government partners' capabilities in nutritional aid implementation and SCOPE equipment use. Despite data gaps in the *Cadre Harmonisé*, WFP directed efforts to Matam region's three departments based on national data and findings of the National Food and Nutritional Security Survey (ENSAN, in French) [1]. The SCOPE platform's use for lean season support requires technical involvement and full-time human resources for effective operation. Future considerations in the CSP involve the approach of aid provision, weighing specialized nutritious foods (SNF) against cash assistance.

Addressing the unique challenges of the PLHIV group, including stigmatization and health vulnerabilities, and integrating them into social protection and nutrition policies remains a significant ongoing challenge for WFP and its partners.

The gender score for this strategic outcome is currently low, at a rating of one. Several challenges exist, along with activities to address them, including:

- Conducting more comprehensive analyses on the stigmatization experienced by both men and women living with HIV.
- Performing detailed gender analyses to strengthen the economic empowerment of women living with HIV and to promote their health and nutritional care.
- Actively involving men, including the husbands of women living with HIV, in discussions about nutrition, particularly about their health status and unique needs.

Developing strategic partnerships with NGOs that focus on both women and men living with HIV as part of the upcoming CSP's Gender Action Plan. This collaboration aims to facilitate qualitative research to meet the needs identified in the above analyses (activity 8).

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash transfers to crisis-affected beneficiaries	3 - Fully integrates gender
Provide specialized nutritious food to crisis affected households to prevent acute malnutrition	1 - Partially integrates gender and age

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



WFP co-led the **Operations Management Team (OMT) supply chain working group**



WFP offered its **expertise in procurement and service contracting**

Following the pandemic, WFP introduced strategic outcome 6 in its Country Strategic Plan, to offer its logistic expertise to the humanitarian community. This strategic outcome aims to ensure easy access to common services for humanitarian and development partners while strengthening and expanding WFP's role in supply chain and procurement services in Senegal. WFP offered technical expertise, logistical support, procurement services, and coordinated efforts to enable humanitarian partners to address any situation swiftly and efficiently.

In 2023, WFP continued to provide its expertise to humanitarian and development actors within the 'delivering as one' initiative, emphasizing collaborative efforts in procurement and service contracting. This approach was formalized in November 2018 through a mutual recognition declaration, wherein participating organizations committed to employing and trusting United Nations procurement policies, procedures, framework contracts, and associated operational methods.

WFP Senegal sustained active engagement within the Operations Management Team (OMT) supply chain working group, serving as its co-lead. One of its primary objectives was to identify crucial services utilized by multiple agencies (such as IT, travel, hotel, and security services) and establish Long-Term Agreements (LTAs) beneficial for all United Nations entities. These LTAs streamline the procurement process, eliminating the need for frequent tendering processes and saving time in procurement activities.

Specifically, WFP continued to use a long-term agreement previously secured by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) with a telecommunications service provider. This collaboration reduced office mobile connectivity expenses for WFP while providing access to increased bandwidth at preferential rates.

Considering the upcoming presidential elections in the country and the potential scenarios they may bring, reactivating the logistics cluster within our Kolda, Matam, and Kaolack sub-offices becomes a pertinent consideration. This reinvigoration aims to proactively anticipate and address logistical needs that may arise during this critical period, ensuring preparedness for various potential outcomes stemming from the elections. Emergency telecommunications cluster training was delivered to certain WFP staff members in this context.

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

In 2023, Senegal made notable progress in gender equality, as evidenced in the mid-term evaluation of the national strategy for equity and gender equality supported by WFP. This year saw an increase in women's representation in decision-making bodies (with women comprising 44 percent of the National Assembly deputies) and the establishment of gender units in every ministry. Additionally, school enrolment rates for girls reached a high of 93 percent, surpassing that of boys at 79 percent. Despite these efforts, the legislative framework for protecting women and girls requires further enhancement, and its practical implementation remains challenging, especially in resource mobilization.

WFP Senegal faced the challenge of narrowing the gap between small businesses led by men and women, particularly in school feeding and nutrition activities. The number of women retailers and small food shop owners in WFP cash-based transfer (CBT) programmes still needs to grow. To address this, WFP will strongly consider developing partnerships with local women's associations and organizations through the home-grown school feeding programmes, supported by the smallholder agricultural market support activities.

In line with the WFP Gender Parity Strategy 2022-2026, WFP achieved significant milestones in 2023 by promoting gender mainstreaming. A gender-focused qualitative analysis in the nutrition programme for people living with HIV (PLHIV) revealed a higher stigma and concealment rate among women (76 percent) compared to men (60 percent), placing women at a higher risk regarding healthcare and nutritional status. WFP's initiatives led to 74 percent participation of women in training activities in 2023.

This year, WFP aimed to close resource gaps and reduce work burdens to reduce work burdens. For instance, in the village market garden of Matam (Ogo), 62 women producers were supported to install a drip and sprinkler system. This system, capable of irrigating 2 hectares with 80m³ of water per hour, significantly reduced their work hours, enabling year-round vegetable production and strengthening their autonomy by selling surplus produce. WFP supported 1,113 saving groups to develop non-climate-sensitive income-generating activities. These community mechanisms for capital mobilization through savings address the gap in women's access to formal financial services. Tailored financial services were provided to 17,924 group members, predominantly women (15,984 members), enhancing their financial independence and capacity. A training of trainers of school-based programmes committees was conducted on gender-responsive pedagogy in Matam to enable effective consideration of gender dimension in school feeding operations and activities to strengthen women and girls' leadership and participation in decision-making, to promote equitable sharing of tasks and to convey positive standards that reduce risks of Gender-Based Violence in schools.

In 2023, WFP allocated USD 29,000 to empower women producers in the northern and central regions of Senegal. This funding led to initiatives such as installing water systems for vegetable production and providing agricultural equipment, benefiting women's groups directly. For example, in the Kaffrine department, the creation of 20 wells across two kilometres of lowland, utilized by 270 women producers enabled year-round tomato production.

WFP Senegal also focused on transforming gender dynamics, particularly in addressing men's perceptions of land access for women and youth in the Tambacounda department - discussions with 111 male producers aimed to shift power dynamics and improve access to productive resources. The findings from these discussions will inform WFP's future resilience projects, focusing on sensitizing men and families about women's rights to land access. At the household level, male-dominated decision-making regarding WFP assistance persists, with men making 57 percent of decisions. To address this, efforts will be intensified to involve women in decision-making, ensuring equitable resource utilization.

Despite these efforts, challenges remain in school feeding and general food distribution, especially in aligning with women's preferences and living conditions. WFP's resilience, nutrition, and support activities for women living with HIV reflect a firm commitment to gender mainstreaming. However, further integration of gender considerations is essential to improve the Gender and Management (GAM) score.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

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

In 2023, WFP continue to improve accountability to affected populations (AAP). To maintain proximity with communities served, WFP established mobile processing points for cash transfers. This approach is complemented by the widespread adoption of e-cash modalities, streamlining and facilitating the withdrawal of assistance.

WFP's post-distribution monitoring highlighted high safety and security at WFP sites. A remarkable 99 percent of beneficiaries confirmed safe access, a direct outcome of WFP's AAP mechanisms like the strategic location of cash points. Communities' feedback underscored the respectful implementation of WFP activities, with 99.7 percent satisfaction with the respectful treatment received, reflecting WFP's commitment to upholding dignity.

In supporting PLHIV, WFP provided consistent assistance packages, including cash transfers and enrolment in universal health coverage. Their active participation in different programmes, such as the R4 Initiative in the Kolda region, illustrates WFP's holistic approach to enhancing their well-being, including in food security, health and resilience areas. Overall, WFP's strategy aims to empower PLHIV by boosting their capacity to navigate socio-economic challenges. WFP also ensured the inclusion of people with disabilities in community asset-building activities, accommodating their needs through flexible participation options.

However, information dissemination to affected communities requires improvement. Despite WFP's efforts using radio spots, community talks, and the placement of toll-free numbers on beneficiary cards, 62 percent of beneficiaries need more clarity about their selection, 49 percent about their entitlements, and 84 percent about assistance duration. WFP's dissemination approach includes multiple channels like beneficiary cards, WFP posters, radio spots, and additional telephone lines at sub-offices. The toll-free hotline, while serving primarily for collecting feedback and complaints from communities, is also a secure way to report cases of exploitation and sexual abuse. Users handling these calls receive specialized training to gather and elevate these concerns. Following this, the complaints may be subject to a detailed investigation and subsequently addressed by WFP.

WFP's community engagement plan, a crucial component, was absent this year. WFP will prioritise it in the upcoming year by reinforcing its participation in the AAP community of practice. Regular meetings present good practices, challenges, and lessons learned.

As WFP addresses challenges and seeks enhancements, WFP's commitment to bolstering protection and accountability for affected populations continues. In 2024, WFP will focus on strengthening community engagement and ensuring efficient communication with affected communities, adopting a bottom-up approach that actively involves them in the conception and implementation of assistance.

Environmental sustainability

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

Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF)

Due to the strong dependence of food systems on environmental conditions, food and nutritional security is increasingly challenging to achieve in Senegal. The country is threatened by climate crisis, particularly drought, heatwaves, and frequent flooding. Poor management of natural resources by farmers, deforestation, loss of arable land, and salinization are also sources of problems that compromise the country's ability to produce enough food. Of the 3,805,000 ha of arable land available in Senegal, 63 percent is severely degraded (CILSS, 2010) [1].

In 2023, WFP's activities in various regions of Senegal enhanced ecosystem restoration through reforestation, land rehabilitation, and water management, improving the resilience of 35,500 households to environmental challenges. Key projects included installing 7,675 half-moons, constructing 13.6 km of stone bunds and 32 km of framed stone bunds to prevent water erosion, and planting 30,493 trees, some combatting soil salinization across 300 hectares of rice fields. Communities reported environmental co-benefits and increased resilience. WFP also promoted the use of 500 tons of local compost and organic manure, improving soil fertility and reducing chemical fertilizer use.

In 2023, adaptation to climate change and protecting productive assets against environmental degradation remained essential to WFP interventions in Senegal. WFP continued to align its activities with government directives on environmental preservation. To address these concerns and safeguard its programmes from inadvertently harming the environment or exacerbating social issues, WFP continued implementing an environmental and social safeguards (ESS) framework to ensure its programmes do not cause unintended harm to the environment or populations. At the programme level, environmental clauses are included in most field-level agreements (FLA) signed in 2023. Of 25 FLA, 17 of them, including those contracted under the Green Climate Fund, contain environmental clauses. In addition, WFP mandated all cooperating partners involved in FFA activities to conduct environmental screenings. In 2023, in cooperation with the government through the Directorate of Environment and Classified Establishments WFP conducted three environmental screenings for FFA projects in Matam, Kaolack and Kolda regions. These activities were assessed using the ESS framework from both WFP and the Government. The screenings evaluated environmental impact risks, and the results indicated no negative impacts from the projects implemented.

As WFP moves forward with its new Country Strategic Plan, it will adopt a new approach and plan to combine WFP and government ESS screenings to develop a universally accepted plan. All environmental analysis actions will be mandatory in the FLA of partners. In the case of the Mastercard Foundation project, all partners already systematically included elements related to environmental and social safeguards in their FLA. In 2024, WFP plans to organize training sessions on environmental screening for all cooperating partners.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP Senegal initiated the implementation of the environmental management system (EMS) activities in March 2022, achieving success by reorganising waste storage areas in the office. The office bought waste bins to sort and separate waste types (organic, plastic, metal, electronic, etc.).

Furthermore, for a comprehensive view of waste management in Senegal, a visit was arranged with a WFP EMS expert to a sub-office and warehouse in Kaolack. The aim was to explore the implementation of solar panels and replicate the waste bin management system at the sub-office level. Additionally, the implementation of solar panels is planned in Matam and Kolda.

In collaboration with the environmental protection unit of the Regional Bureau for Western Africa, the WFP Senegal office recycled/destroyed approximately 550 kg of solid waste, mainly computer hardware and accessories, via the company Sénégal Numérique.

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 has significantly contributed to strengthening communities, households, and individuals' capacity to improve their diets and nutritional status amidst shocks and long-term stressors. This has been particularly vital in addressing inequalities, including gender and disability, that affect access to healthy diets. WFP's interventions in Senegal have focused on providing nutrition-sensitive programming to vulnerable groups, including children, pregnant and breastfeeding women, and communities affected by crises.

WFP Senegal has been actively supporting nutrition-sensitive programming, dedicating resources and strategies to enhance nutrition-sensitive programming throughout the year. This includes integrating nutritional considerations into school feeding programmes, agricultural initiatives, and resilience-building activities. Such integration has led to significant strides in improving the nutrition-sensitive aspect of WFP's work in Senegal. This strategy aligns with the government's commitment to integrate nutrition into action plans across different ministerial sectors. By adopting an inclusive and participatory method, WFP has effectively incorporated systemic, individual, and programme nutrition.

WFP's interventions have targeted both the direct and indirect determinants of malnutrition. Direct interventions included distributing specialized nutritious foods (SNF) to treat MAM, achieving a 90,15 percent recovery rate. WFP has tackled malnutrition by supporting local agriculture, enhancing women's access to resources, and implementing school feeding programmes that ensure nutritious meals for children.

Progress in integrating nutrition into its country's programmes has been notable. WFP has successfully incorporated nutrition considerations into a range of activities, from crisis food assistance to long-term resilience building. The integration of nutrition in school feeding programmes, for example, has not only addressed the immediate dietary needs of children but also supported their overall health and academic performance. Academic authorities endorsed and supported the incorporation of fonio and fortified rice into the food baskets of school canteens. This strategy has increased the availability of nutritious food for vulnerable populations, improving their nutritional outcomes. This achievement stems from incorporating nutrition into resilience programmes and school canteens, emphasizing access to nutritious and healthy food in urban and rural settings. Additionally, WFP conducted capacity-strengthening sessions for 14 cooks from seven schools equipped with canteens in the Kolda department, focusing on nutrition and good food practices. This initiative ensured that every participating woman (100 percent) was able to fulfil the nutritional requirements of schoolchildren. This objective of gradually integrating nutrition has been achieved thanks to the programme's strong advocacy and the use of fortified foods, specialized nutritional products and activities aimed at diversifying the diet in nutrition and school canteen interventions. Furthermore, WFP's initiatives to strengthen the abilities, skills, and expertise of its staff and partners engaged in nutrition-related activities have resulted in noticeable enhancements in dietary variety, understanding of nutrition, and the implementation of healthier habits within the targeted communities. The collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Social Action has facilitated the integration of nutrition into the care of PLHIV and nutrition reporting. This holistic approach by WFP to nutrition-sensitive programming addresses various determinants of malnutrition. It contributes significantly to enhancing the capacity of communities, households, and individuals to improve their diets and nutrition status amidst shocks and long-term stressors. It also addresses inequalities such as gender and disability, affecting healthy diet access.

The journey towards nutrition integration has encountered challenges and successes. Budget constraints and operational challenges, such as the rising non-response rate in MAM treatment, have posed difficulties. However, the successes, particularly the high recovery rates in MAM treatment and the effective implementation of the school feeding programme showcase WFP's commitment to improving nutritional outcomes.

To enhance and expand programmes for better nutrition impact, WFP Senegal has made several changes. Regarding the programming, WFP strengthened the design and implementation of nutrition-specific interventions, ensuring timely delivery of SNF and maintaining high-quality standards in treatment protocols. WFP improved logistics and supply chains to ensure the availability of nutritious food even in remote areas and integrated digital solutions for better monitoring and reporting. In Senegal, WFP focuses on community involvement and empowerment, including women and people with disabilities, to ensure equitable access to nutritional support. This includes collaborating with local farmers and producers to source nutritious foods, thereby supporting the local economy while ensuring a steady supply of nutritious items. Additionally, WFP organizes community-based nutrition workshops and cooking

demonstrations, often led by trained community members, to foster local expertise in preparing healthy meals. Furthermore, WFP partners with existing community health programmes, integrating nutrition services and training community health workers to identify signs of malnutrition and provide essential nutrition advice. WFP activities also aimed to empower women through access to resources and agricultural training, recognising their crucial role in household nutrition. Capacity-strengthening efforts have been directed towards local partners and government agencies to sustain these efforts.

Partnerships

While WFP Senegal continued to strengthen its relationship with its long-standing partners in 2023, it significantly broadened its partnerships, revolutionizing its approach to address the challenges of achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2 and 17.

In Senegal, where rice is a dietary staple and malnutrition persists as a significant challenge, WFP is leading an innovative drive to transform nutrition by collaborating with the private sector. Acknowledging the substantial potential of corporate, philanthropic, and individual support, WFP established impactful partnerships with organizations dedicated to ending hunger and enhancing nutrition for all.

WFP forged a ground-breaking collaboration with the Foundation Grameen Credit Agricole and Dubai Cares to enhance its resilience efforts in its programming. A social impact programme addressing the multifaceted challenges of food security and nutrition was launched during the COP28 in Dubai in November 2023, placing WFP at the forefront of global efforts to fight hunger.

Against the backdrop of the challenging job market for youth in Senegal, where three-quarters of the population is under 25 years old, WFP is committed to uplifting the younger generation through its engagement in the "Strengthening Food System to Promote Increased Value Chain Employment Opportunities for Youth," a five-year project in partnership with the Mastercard Foundation. The project aims to address this issue by empowering smallholder farmers, fostering the growth of promising food value chains, and actively promoting job creation. Its primary focus is on providing meaningful employment opportunities, especially targeting the youth and women who face significant hurdles in accessing jobs within the country.

Additionally, WFP's collaboration with Royal DSM, a global company specializing in nutritional solutions, has notably impacted Senegal's nutritional landscape. This strategic alliance focuses on enriching rice with vital vitamins and minerals, ensuring that schoolchildren have access to a nourishing meal that supports their overall growth and development. Through close collaboration with local rice mills and distributors, WFP and DSM have significantly expanded the production of fortified rice, making it more accessible to the most vulnerable populations in the region.

In Senegal, WFP is characterized by the proactive initiative of mapping key regional private sector companies, reflecting a strategic commitment to deepen local engagement. WFP also intends to organize a landmark Forum in 2024 to foster meet-and-greet opportunities with these companies. This initiative aligns with WFP's broader strategy of engaging local private sector entities with corporate social responsibility (CSR) strategies and budgets. Drawing inspiration from the success of other country offices, WFP approaches in Senegal focus on leveraging direct engagement and organizing special events to raise funds. These efforts are part of a global shift in the funding strategy to enhance WFP's impact and redefine its mission. By aligning with companies invested in CSR, WFP is broadening its funding base and transforming the ecosystem's perception of WFP. This shift marks a strategy transition from 'Changing Lives' to 'Saving Lives', emphasising WFP's commitment to immediate and impactful humanitarian assistance.

WFP is collaborating with the Islamic Development Bank and the Senegalese Ministry of Education to explore potential support for school feeding and resilience activities. This partnership aligns with the broader goal of strengthening national systems and effectively responding to shocks, further reinforcing WFP's role in enhancing food security and nutrition. Specific details regarding the funding and scope of the activities are being carefully considered as part of this strategic collaboration.

WFP has maintained a solid and productive partnership with the Government of Senegal and several International Financial Institutions (IFI) throughout 2023, working collaboratively to strengthen national food security and nutrition systems. This partnership has been particularly evident in WFP's efforts to secure funding for school feeding and resilience activities, and its commitment to supporting the Government in implementing IFI-funded programmes. In 2023, WFP remained engaged and participated in the G-15 group of partners in Senegal. As such, WFP regularly shares data and analysis with the Government and IFIs and collaborates with the Government in the programme design, implementation, and monitoring. WFP Senegal also participated in assessment missions carried out by IFI, has established shared staffing arrangements with the Government, and regularly participates in coordination mechanisms established by the Government of Senegal and IFI. WFP's innovation extends to collaborations with microfinance institutions, reinforcing partnerships through better communication. The appointment of a senior advisor for engagement with international financial institutions has facilitated new developmental opportunities and joint programming.

WFP engaged in discussions with the governments of Senegal and Spain to finalize an innovative funding opportunity through a proposed debt swap. This initiative, involving collaboration with the Spanish Embassy in Senegal, reflects WFP's commitment to exploring inventive solutions for complex challenges. This approach aims to provide financial

support while diversifying traditional resource mobilization strategies. WFP continued to receive multi-year support from several countries: France, Monaco, Luxembourg, Canada, and Japan for 2023, experiencing a 30 percent increase in support between 2022 and 2023.

Focus on localization

In 2023, WFP continued its strategic approach to enhance operations and impact by maintaining and creating partnerships with local stakeholders. WFP signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) with CTIC to empower youths and encourage entrepreneurship. The MoU led to a project focusing on strengthening the ecosystem, building community resilience, and promoting settlements in various localities. WFP also collaborated with local NGOs, community-based organizations, and civil society, particularly in the Sahel region. This collaboration involved partnering with universities across five Sahelian countries through the *Sahel Universities Network for Resilience* network, embracing a "whole of society" approach to build resilience and contribute to SDG2.

The United Nations Partner Portal (UNPP) enhanced WFP's capability to share partnership opportunities. This platform has been instrumental in the youth employment creation programme, facilitating calls for interest and recruiting partners focused on rural women's business incubation and youth agricultural entrepreneurship. Utilizing United Nations agency evaluations, UNPP ensures transparent communication and pre-assessment of partners, simplifying WFP's collaboration processes. It also helps assess partner support needs for abuse prevention and reporting. The platform's usage has expanded WFP's engagement with various civil society groups, including youth associations, who actively participate in these opportunities.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

WFP Senegal actively collaborated with other United Nations agencies to establish the parameters for future shared services at the new UN House, encompassing printing, conferences, and data management. In preparation for the transition to Diamniadio and to address various logistical challenges, focus groups and action proposals were initiated. Additionally, WFP is leading the transport sub-group, specifically tasked with managing the transportation of United Nations personnel to the new site.

WFP facilitated access to its office space rental services for other agencies, including UNICEF and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), in Matam. This collaboration aimed to optimize shared resources and foster greater cooperation. Leveraging this successful partnership model in Matam, WFP plans to extend similar opportunities for office space rentals to its other sub-offices in Kolda and Kaolack. This initiative seeks to promote efficiency, cost-effectiveness, and enhanced collaboration among various United Nations agencies across multiple locations in Senegal.

Financial Overview

In 2023, WFP's ongoing fundraising efforts resulted in significant contributions received for all five strategic outcomes of its Country Strategic Plan (CSP), demonstrating a strong commitment to food security and related issues. Overall, expenditures aligned with targets, reaching about 60 percent (USD 13.9 million) compared to the available resources and the approved implementation plan. Additional funding was obtained through a five-year grant (2022-2027) from the Mastercard Foundation, aimed at enhancing smallholder farmers' productivity and value chain.

Strategic outcome 3, focused on enhancing resilience and climate shock response, remained the most funded component of the CSP, with available resources totalling USD 10.6 million, including carryover from previous years. Despite this substantial funding, the expenditure for strategic outcome 3 was relatively modest at 30 percent of the available resources. This was mainly because most of the available funds are from multi-year contributions or contributions with a long duration. Operational challenges and late fund receipts further contributed to delays in delivering planned activities.

For strategic outcome 5, the level of expenditure was three times higher than the implementation plan, mainly due to the transfers that were made in 2022 being reconciled or recorded in 2023. As a result, these expenses appear in the accounts for 2023, leading to a significant increase in the level of expenditures for this year.

Activities' implementation started during the third and fourth quarters of the year as it involved a lengthy procurement process and took place during the lean season. Financial resources enabled major achievements including the provision of specialized nutritious foods to over 24,000 children, effectively addressing moderate acute malnutrition and stunting in 23 departments. Additionally, the school meals programme, an essential part of WFP's efforts to enhance nutrition and educational outcomes, successfully delivered daily nutritious meals to students in over 600 schools, contributing to improved school attendance and academic performance.





































WFP is developing a funding strategy to ensure its country operations can continue smoothly throughout the year and is also working with the Senegalese Government to secure more funds for the crisis response in 2024. The UN House project had also a significant impact on direct support cost due to limited funding forecasts for 2024, resulting in relatively high programming rates.

Following the confirmation of additional funding in early 2023, WFP completed its annual financial overview and mid-year implementation plan review to reflect the funding levels effectively. The review increased the budget for the school-based and resilience programmes and unconditional transfer activity.





A third budget revision was approved in 2023, increasing the CSP's needs-based plan to USD 132.4 million and extending its duration for six months, ending in June 2024. The budget revision will enable operations to be maintained during the transition period before the next CSP starts, considering the country's high levels of food security and the tense election period.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	3,911,007	1,448,679	4,540,354	4,237,537
SO01: Food insecure populations, in targeted areas, have access to adequate food during lean season	1,654	0	1,192	0
Activity 01: Provide seasonal food/CBT assistance and complement Government's social transfers to food insecure Senegalese populations	1,654	0	33	0
Activity 02: Provide nutritious school meals to vulnerable Senegalese children in targeted departments during the school year in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home grown school feeding)	0	0	1,159	0
SO05: Crisis-affected households and communities in targeted areas can meet their basic food and nutrition needs both during and in the aftermath of crises	3,909,353	1,448,679	4,539,162	4,237,537
Activity 07: Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash transfers to crisis-affected beneficiaries	2,893,927	819,372	2,277,568	2,246,929
Activity 08: Provide specialized nutritious food to crisis affected households to prevent acute malnutrition	1,015,425	629,306	2,261,593	1,990,608
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	3,973,371	4,088,102	4,495,504	3,717,667

SO02: Vulnerable populations, including children, pregnant/lactating women, girls, other nutritionally vulnerable individuals and school-aged children, in targeted departments, have improved nutritional status all year-round	 3,973,371	 4,088,102	 4,495,504	 3,717,667
Activity 03: Support beneficiaries through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes (including SBCC) to prevent and treat acute and chronic malnutrition	 1,454,785	 1,025,515	 1,516,882	 1,182,017
Activity 04: Support Government's efforts to fight micronutrient deficiencies and enhance the availability of diversified, safe and healthy food	 286,666	 144,807	 146,590	 113,869
Activity 09: Provide nutritious school meals to vulnerable children in targeted departments during the school year in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home grown school feeding)	 2,231,919	 2,917,779	 2,832,031	 2,421,780
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	 4,841,435	 13,075,113	 10,644,686	 3,199,508
SO03: Food-insecure populations and communities exposed to climatic shocks and other risks, in targeted areas have resilient livelihoods, and sustainable food systems all year-round	 4,841,435	 13,075,113	 10,644,686	 3,199,508
Activity 05: Provide livelihood and climate adaptation support to targeted groups through an integrated risk management approach, and linkages to market opportunities	 4,841,435	 13,075,113	 10,644,686	 3,199,508
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	 1,353,439	 304,837	 395,548	 283,085
SO04: National and local institutions have strengthened capacities to manage food and nutrition security, social protection and resilience building programmes by 2023.	 1,353,439	 304,837	 395,548	 283,085

Activity 06: Build and enhance capacity of central and local government in food and nutrition security analysis, emergency preparedness and response, supply chain management, and gender transformative safety-net programme design and management	1,353,439	304,837	395,548	283,085
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	676,500	0	0	0
SO06: Humanitarian and development partners have access to common services throughout the year	676,500	0	0	0
Activity 10: Provide supply chain services to humanitarian and development partners	676,500	0	0	0
Non-SDG Target	0	0	72,491	0
Total Direct Operational Costs	14,755,753	18,916,732	20,148,586	11,437,799
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	1,519,933	2,006,772	2,867,935	2,146,067
Total Direct Costs	16,275,686	20,923,504	23,016,521	13,583,866
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	1,009,417	1,360,027	278,230	278,230

Grand Total				
	17,285,104	22,283,531	23,294,751	13,862,097

Data Notes

Operational context

[1] The 2023 evaluation report is available at: <https://www.wfp.org/publications/evaluation-senegal-wfp-country-strategic-plan-2019-2023>

Strategic outcome 05

[1] Enquête nationale sur la sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle (ENSAN), October 2022. National Food and Nutritional Security Survey, in English

Environmental sustainability

[1] Comité Permanent Inter-Etats de Lutte Contre la Sécheresse dans le Sahel (CILSS). Permanent Interstate Committee for the Fight Against Drought in the Sahel, in English.

Annex

Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

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

- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities 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.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	258,575	235,625	91%
	female	300,617	274,516	91%
	total	559,192	510,141	91%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	39,210	23,830	61%
	female	37,411	26,904	72%
	total	76,621	50,734	66%
24-59 months	male	26,715	20,128	75%
	female	28,716	22,533	78%
	total	55,431	42,661	77%
5-11 years	male	75,417	99,786	132%
	female	80,244	118,030	147%
	total	155,661	217,816	140%
12-17 years	male	35,276	24,087	68%
	female	38,465	25,592	67%
	total	73,741	49,679	67%
18-59 years	male	66,196	54,382	82%
	female	100,395	68,254	68%
	total	166,591	122,636	74%
60+ years	male	15,761	13,412	85%
	female	15,386	13,203	86%
	total	31,147	26,615	85%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	559,192	510,141	91%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	30,000	213,291	710%
Asset Creation and Livelihood	270,000	204,351	75%
Malnutrition prevention programme	70,000	28,643	40%

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Malnutrition treatment programme	32,000	24,142	75%
School based programmes	81,920	168,144	205%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	105,272	70,440	66%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	0	0	0%
Canned Fish	0	0	0%
Corn Soya Blend	0	0	0%
Iodised Salt	0	0	0%
Rice	0	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	0	0	0%
Strategic Outcome 05			
Beans	99	0	0%
Canned Fish	0	0	0%
Corn Soya Blend	459	0	0%
Iodised Salt	8	0	0%
Rice	580	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	83	0	0%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	54	0	0%
Canned Fish	87	0	0%
Corn Soya Blend	1,132	38	3%
Iodised Salt	13	0	0%
LNS	0	128	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	110	0	0%
Rice	202	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	73	0	0%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Strategic Outcome 05			
Cash	1,533,000	2,145,499	140%

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Value Voucher	0	35,699	-
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Value Voucher	1,167,360	1,662,934	142%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	549,000	470,561	86%
Value voucher transfer for services	0	165,108	-
Value Voucher	2,187,000	0	0%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Food insecure populations, in targeted areas, have access to adequate food during lean season				Resilience Building	
Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide seasonal food/CBT assistance and complement Government's social transfers to food insecure Senegalese populations					
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 01: Targeted beneficiaries receive timely and adequate food/CBT in order to meet their food and nutrition requirements					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
Activity 02: Provide nutritious school meals to vulnerable Senegalese children in targeted departments during the school year in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home grown school feeding)					
Corporate output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages					
CSP Output 02: Children attending pre- and primary schools receive timely and adequate school meals in order to meet their food and nutrition requirements and support school enrollment and attendance					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual

Outcome Results						
Activity 01: Provide seasonal food/CBT assistance and complement Government's social transfers to food insecure Senegalese populations						
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Vulnerable households - Location: Senegal - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	10	<5		13.94	WFP survey
	Male	8	<5		13.51	WFP survey
	Overall	9	<5		13.61	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	86.3	>86.3	>86.3	32.6	WFP survey
	Male	88.6	>88.6	>88.6	38.7	WFP survey
	Overall	87.5	>87.5	>87.5	37.8	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	13.2	<13.2	<13.2	31.2	WFP survey
	Male	9.2	<9.2	<9.2	29.9	WFP survey
	Overall	11.1	<11.1	<11.1	30.2	WFP survey

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0.5	<0.5	<0.5	36.1	WFP survey
	Male	2.1	<2.1	<2.1	31.4	WFP survey
	Overall	1.4	<1.4	<1.4	32.5	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	45.3	<45.3	≤45.3	21.5	WFP survey
	Male	38.9	<38.9	≤38.9	10.1	WFP survey
	Overall	42	<42	≤42	21.8	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	30.3	<30.3	≤30.3	29.9	WFP survey
	Male	34.4	<34.4	≤34.4	31.2	WFP survey
	Overall	32.4	<32.4	≤32.4	30.9	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	21.5	<21.5	≤21.3	26.4	WFP survey
	Male	24.2	<24.2	≤24.2	27.7	WFP survey
	Overall	22.9	<22.9	≤22.9	27.4	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	2.8	>2.8	≥2.8	22.2	WFP survey
	Male	2.6	>2.6	≥2.6	31	WFP survey
	Overall	2.7	>2.7	≥2.7	28.9	WFP survey

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

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

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

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

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	10,200	13,429
			Male	9,800	10,713
			Total	20,000	24,142
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	3,850	
			Male	3,150	
			Total	7,000	
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	5,000	
			Male		
			Total	5,000	
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	193	165.76
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Number	1,500,000	1,487,880
B.1.2 Quantity of fortified food provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	8	
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	185	165.76

CSP Output 05: Targeted children aged 6-23 months and PLW/G receive adequate and timely specialized nutritious food in order to prevent moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and stunting

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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	13,800	
			Male	16,200	
			Total	30,000	

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 Male Total	10,000 10,000	
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	945	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Number	7,200,000	
B.1.2 Quantity of fortified food provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	45	
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	900	

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

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

CSP Output 17: Children attending pre- and primary school (Tier 1) receive nutritious home-grown school meals in order to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during the school year and promote school enrolment and attendance

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	41,779 40,141 81,920	92,445 75,699 168,144
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	533	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	1,167,360	1,662,935
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		School feeding (on-site)	Number	13,107,200	12,752,570
B.1.3 Quantity of fortified food provided for girls and boys benefiting from school-based programming			MT	34	
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	157	

Other Output

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

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

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	A.6.1.1: Total number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	centre/site	436	450

CSP Output 05: Targeted children aged 6-23 months and PLW/G receive adequate and timely specialized nutritious food in order to prevent moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and stunting

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	A.6.1.1: Total number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	Prevention of acute malnutrition	centre/site	400	

CSP Output 06: Targeted beneficiaries including mothers of children 6-59 months, adolescent girls, PLW/Gs and other nutritionally-vulnerable individuals such as PLW living with HIV receive nutrition education and social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) in order to improve nutrition related-practices and prevent malnutrition

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Individual	24,000	28,530

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

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

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	5	4

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

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

CSP Output 17: Children attending pre- and primary school (Tier 1) receive nutritious home-grown school meals in order to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during the school year and promote school enrolment and attendance

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.g.2: Total number of energy-efficient devices distributed to targeted institutions, communities and households	School feeding (on-site)	Number	23	24,781
A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	A.6.1.1: Total number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	School feeding (on-site)	centre/site	626	626

A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	School feeding (on-site)	school	800	626
N.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N.1.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	School feeding (on-site)	%	75	62
N.2: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	N.2.1: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	School feeding (on-site)	%	7	7

CSP Output 18: Food-insecure people benefit from enhanced national, local government and community capacity to implement home-grown school feeding and nutrition programmes

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	1	1
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.1: Number of advocacy and information exchange initiatives facilitated or implemented	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	3	3
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	1	4
C.8: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	C.8.1: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	School Based Programmes (CCS)	US\$	100,000	90,000

Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Primary school students - Location: Senegal - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)						
Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	96.2	>96.2	>96.2	99.22	Secondary data
	Male	95.3	>95.3	>95.3	99.14	Secondary data
	Overall	95.8	>95.8	>95.8	99.18	Secondary data

Strategic Outcome 03: Food-insecure populations and communities exposed to climatic shocks and other risks, in targeted areas have resilient livelihoods, and sustainable food systems all year-round					Resilience Building
Output Results					
Activity 05: Provide livelihood and climate adaptation support to targeted groups through an integrated risk management approach, and linkages to market opportunities					
Corporate output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors					
CSP Output 08: Targeted beneficiaries receive timely food assistance for asset creation in order to meet their short-term food and nutrition needs while improving their resilience					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	137,700	101,426
			Male	132,300	97,444
			Total	270,000	198,870
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD		433,022
A.4.3 Total value of vouchers transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	2,187,000	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Food assistance for asset	Number	8,100,000	1,652,112
Corporate output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods					
CSP Output 10: Targeted smallholders and their households benefit from climate adaptation measures, including agricultural insurance, climate services and village cereal banks (VCB) in order to increase their adaptation to climate change					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
			USD		165,108
	All	Food assistance for asset	Female		2,795
			Male		2,686
			Total		5,481
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	Activity supporters	Micro / Meso Insurance	Female Male Total		108,778 104,513 213,291
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	Activity supporters	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Female Male Total	15,300 14,700 30,000	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	549,000	37,539
A.3.5 Total value of cash transferred to people through actions to protect against Climate Shocks			USD	549,000	

Other Output

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

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

CSP Output 08: Targeted beneficiaries receive timely food assistance for asset creation in order to meet their short-term food and nutrition needs while improving their resilience

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	A.6.1.1: Total number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	Food assistance for asset	centre/site	120	247

CSP Output 09: Targeted populations benefit from assets built or improved and other livelihood support interventions in order to enhance their productivity and resilience to recurrent climate shocks

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.10: Number of Household and School Gardens	Food assistance for asset	Number	10	44
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	58,007	3,876
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.1: Hectares of community gardens and orchards established/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Ha	78	351
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.3: Hectares of land rehabilitated/benefiting from irrigation infrastructures	Food assistance for asset	Ha	1,800	1,115
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.5: Kilometers of drainage canals and flood protection dykes built/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Km	27	26.29
D.2: Number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services	D.2.10: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Cooking)	Food assistance for asset	Individual	25,000	85,000
D.2: Number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services	D.2.11: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Communication and lighting)	Food assistance for asset	Individual	300	45
D.2: Number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services	D.2.12: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Productive uses)	Food assistance for asset	Individual	3,000	9,878

Corporate Output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods

CSP Output 10: Targeted smallholders and their households benefit from climate adaptation measures, including agricultural insurance, climate services and village cereal banks (VCB) in order to increase their adaptation to climate change

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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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	225,000	213,291
G.1: Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.1.12: Total number of people covered by micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with cash or direct payment)	Micro / Meso Insurance	Individual	251,100	251,127
G.10: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's risk management activities	G.10.1: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities (overall)	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Individual	270,000	225,000
G.11: Number of people benefiting from insurance pay outs of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.11.3: Number of people benefiting from payouts of micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with a Combination Value Voucher and Cash)	Micro / Meso Insurance	Individual	100,000	19,827
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\$	140,000	160,842
G.13: Type of support provided to CSP activities by funds and raised	G.13.1: Type of support provided to CSP activities by funds raised with a climate risk reduction objective (GCF)	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Type	Timely available and used	Timely available and used
G.2: Total USD value of premiums paid under risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.2.3: Total USD value of premiums paid under micro-insurance schemes - (Premium paid with a Combination Value Voucher and Cash)	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	307,000	307,211
G.2: Total USD value of premiums paid under risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.2.4: Total USD value of premiums paid under micro-insurance schemes - (Premium paid with Cash or Direct Payment)	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	275,000	276,767
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\$	3,800,000	3,840,139
G.3: Total sum insured through risk management interventions	G.3.6: Total sum insured through micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with cash or direct payment)	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	8,300,000	8,309,956

G.4: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.4.1: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Overall)	Savings and Loans Associations	Individual		17,924
G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.3: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through mobile phones and/or SMS services	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Individual	15,000	3,427
G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.4: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through face-to-face communication channels	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Individual	10,000	78,821
G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.5: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through Radio Programmes	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Individual	15,000	1,449,536

Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: 4R vulnerable households - Location: Senegal - Modality: Cash, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	9	<5	<9	7	WFP survey
	Male	7	<5	<7	7	WFP survey
	Overall	7	<5	<7	7	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	29.8	>50	>29.8	69.1	WFP survey
	Male	39	>50	>39	72.3	WFP survey
	Overall	37.6	>50	>37.6	71.7	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	45.2	<35	<45.2	26.2	WFP survey
	Male	44.8	<35	<44.8	23.2	WFP survey
	Overall	44.8	<35	<44.8	23.8	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	25	<15	<25	4.7	WFP survey
	Male	16.2	<15	<16.2	4.5	WFP survey
	Overall	17.6	<15	<17.6	4.5	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	9.7	<3	<9.7	9.7	WFP survey
	Male	6.5	<3	<6.5	8.9	WFP survey
	Overall	7	<3	<7	9	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	7.3	<2	<7.3	25.9	WFP survey
	Male	6.7	<2	<6.7	22.6	WFP survey
	Overall	6.8	<2	<6.8	23.2	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	36.3	<35	<36.3	42.8	WFP survey
	Male	37.5	<35	<37.5	44	WFP survey
	Overall	37.3	<35	<37.3	43.8	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	46.8	>50	>46.8	21.6	WFP survey
	Male	49.3	>50	>49.3	24.5	WFP survey
	Overall	48.9	>50	>48.9	24	WFP survey

Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	69	>69	≥69	83.13	WFP survey
	Male	69	>69	≥69	80.29	WFP survey
	Overall	69	>69	≥69	80.81	WFP survey
Target Group: 4R/FFA vulnerable households - Location: Senegal - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Overall	98.7	>98.7	≥98.7	98.7	Joint survey
Target Group: 4R/FFA vulnerable households - Location: Senegal - Modality: Cash, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	12.7	>12.7	>12.7	13.8	WFP survey
	Male	9.5	>9.5	>9.5	12.4	WFP survey
	Overall	10	>10	>10	12.6	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	60	>60	≥60	76.2	WFP survey
	Male	59.9	>59.8	≥59.8	77	WFP survey
	Overall	59.9	>59.9	≥59.9	76.9	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	27.3	<27.3	<27.1	10	WFP survey
	Male	30.7	<30.7	<30.7	10.6	WFP survey
	Overall	30.1	<30.1	<30.3	10.5	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	46	>46	≥46	75.6	WFP survey
	Male	51.2	>51.2	≥51.2	77.8	WFP survey
	Overall	50.3	>50.4	≥50.4	77.4	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	44.7	>44.7	≥44.7	23.4	WFP survey
	Male	39.6	>39.6	≥39.6	21.5	WFP survey
	Overall	40.4	>40.4	≥40.4	21.8	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	9.3	<9.3	<9.3	1	WFP survey
	Male	9.2	<9.2	<9.2	0.7	WFP survey
	Overall	9.2	<9.2	<9.2	0.8	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	54	>54	>54	54.4	WFP survey
	Male	57.6	>57.6	>57.6	52	WFP survey
	Overall	57	>57	>57	52.4	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	36	>36	>36	40	WFP survey
	Male	29.5	>29.5	>29.7	41.7	WFP survey
	Overall	30.5	>30.6	>30.6	41.4	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	10	<10	<10	5.6	WFP survey
	Male	12.9	<12.9	<12.9	6.3	WFP survey
	Overall	12.4	<12.4	<12.4	6.2	WFP survey
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	60	>75	>75	82.39	WFP survey
Target Group: FFA vulnerable households - Location: Senegal - Modality: Cash, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	13	<10	<13	10.17	WFP survey
	Male	9.5	<10	<9.5	9.78	WFP survey
	Overall	11	<10	<11	9.85	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	59.7	>60	≥59.7	69.1	WFP survey
	Male	51.9	>60	≥51.9	72.3	WFP survey
	Overall	55	>60	≥55	71.7	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	31.3	<31	<31.3	26.2	WFP survey
	Male	37.7	<31	<37.7	23.2	WFP survey
	Overall	35.2	<31	<35.2	23.8	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	9	<9	<9	4.7	WFP survey
	Male	10.4	<9	<10.4	4.5	WFP survey
	Overall	9.8	<9	<9.8	4.5	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	20.9	<20	<20.9	9.7	WFP survey
	Male	23.7	<20	<26.7	8.9	WFP survey
	Overall	22.6	<20	<22.6	9	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	32.3	<5	<23.7	25.9	WFP survey
	Male	16.9	<5	<16.9	22.6	WFP survey
	Overall	23	<5	<23	23.2	WFP survey

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	30.3	<30	<30.3	42.8	WFP survey
	Male	34.7	<30	<34.7	44	WFP survey
	Overall	33	<30	<33	43.8	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	16.4	>45	>16.4	21.6	WFP survey
	Male	24.7	>45	>24.7	24.5	WFP survey
	Overall	21.4	>45	>21.4	24	WFP survey

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

Other Output

Activity 06: Build and enhance capacity of central and local government in food and nutrition security analysis, emergency preparedness and response, supply chain management, and gender transformative safety-net programme design and management

Corporate Output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs

CSP Output 12: Food-insecure vulnerable individuals and communities benefit from effective emergency preparedness and response, climate adaptation and shock-responsive national programmes and social protection delivery systems in order to receive timely assistance from the government, WFP and partners.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	4	4
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	12	12

Strategic Outcome 05: Crisis-affected households and communities in targeted areas can meet their basic food and nutrition needs both during and in the aftermath of crises				Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 07: Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash transfers to crisis-affected beneficiaries					
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs					
CSP Output 15: Crisis-affected beneficiaries in targeted vulnerable regions receive nutritious food or cash transfers in order to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	General Distribution	Female	53,688	35,923
			Male	51,584	34,517
			Total	105,272	70,440
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	837	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	1,380,000	1,023,448
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	4,658,160	3,612,000
Activity 08: Provide specialized nutritious food to crisis affected households to prevent acute malnutrition					
Corporate output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets					
CSP Output 16: Targeted children aged 6-23 months and PLW/Gs in crisis affected households receive adequate and timely specialized nutritious food in order to prevent acute malnutrition					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
			USD		35,699
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	ART clients	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female		85
			Male		15
			Total		100
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	14,600	7,788
			Male	5,400	7,482
			Total	20,000	15,270
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	10,000	13,273
			Male		
			Total	10,000	13,273
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	394	

A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	153,000	1,122,052
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Number	3,150,000	2,636,370
B.1.2 Quantity of fortified food provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	34	
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	360	

Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Vulnerable households - **Location:** Senegal - **Modality:** Cash - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	9	<9	≤9	13.94	WFP survey
	Male	8	<8	≤8	13.51	WFP survey
	Overall	9	<8	≤9	13.61	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	12.7	>12.7	>12.7	32.6	WFP survey
	Male	13	>13	>13	38.7	WFP survey
	Overall	12.8	>12.8	>12.8	37.9	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	29	<29	<29	31.2	WFP survey
	Male	25.6	<25.6	<25.6	29.9	WFP survey
	Overall	27.2	<27.2	<27.2	30.2	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	58.3	<58.3	<58.3	36.1	WFP survey
	Male	61.4	<61.4	<61.4	31.4	WFP survey
	Overall	60	<60	<60	32.5	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	51.8	<51.8	<51.9	21.5	WFP survey
	Male	54	<54	<54	10.1	WFP survey
	Overall	52.9	<52.9	<52.9	12.8	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	18.8	<18.8	<18.8	29.9	WFP survey
	Male	13.9	<13.9	<13.9	31.2	WFP survey
	Overall	16.2	<16.2	<16.2	30.9	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	24.7	<24.7	<24.7	26.4	WFP survey
	Male	26.8	<26.8	<26.8	27.7	WFP survey
	Overall	25.9	<25.9	<25.9	27.4	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	4.7	>4.7	>4.7	22.2	WFP survey
	Male	5.3	>5.3	>5.3	31	WFP survey
	Overall	5	>5	>5	28.9	WFP survey

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

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

Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	0	>70	>70	92.3	WFP survey
	Male	0	>70	>70	90.6	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>70	>70	91.8	WFP survey
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Overall	0		≥90	99	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	60.2	>60.2	>60.2	45	WFP survey
	Male	60.3	>60.3	>60.3	45.1	WFP survey
	Overall	60.3	>60.3	>60.3	45.1	WFP survey

Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	17.1	>17.1	>17.1	33.6	WFP survey
	Male	14.7	>14.7	>14.7	27.1	WFP survey
	Overall	15.9	>15.9	>15.9	30.2	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female	2.4	>2.4	>2.4	6.1	WFP survey
	Male	0.9	>0.9	>0.9	2.8	WFP survey
	Overall	1.7	>1.7	>1.7	4.4	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	11.4	>11.4	>11.4	23.7	WFP survey
	Male	12.1	>12.1	>12.1	21.5	WFP survey
	Overall	11.7	>11.7	>11.7	22.5	WFP survey
Target Group: Women 15-49 years old - Location: Senegal - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition						
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	67.7	>75	>75	64	WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 06: Humanitarian and development partners have access to common services throughout the year					Crisis Response	
Other Output						
Activity 10: Provide supply chain services to humanitarian and development partners						
Corporate Output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions						
CSP Output 19: Crisis affected populations (tier 2) targeted by humanitarian and development partners benefit from WFP Supply Chain services according to identified needs (cat. H), receiving timely and effective assistance						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H.15: Total tonnage of food procured	H.15.1: total tonnage of food procured	SC/Food Procurement Services	metric ton	200		

Cross-cutting Indicators

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	0	=100	=100	57.12	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100		
	Overall	0	=100	=100		

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 05: Provide livelihood and climate adaptation support to targeted groups through an integrated risk management approach, and linkages to market opportunities						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: all beneficiaries - Location: Senegal - Modality: Cash, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	100	>80	>80	100	WFP programme monitoring

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	15	>50	>50	36.5	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	47	<25	<25	56.7	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	38	<25	<25	6.8	WFP survey

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 02: Provide nutritious school meals to vulnerable Senegalese children in targeted departments during the school year in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home grown school feeding)						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Primary school students - Location: Senegal - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)						
Percentage of food assistance decision making entity members who are women	Overall	46		≥46		WFP survey
Activity 07: Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash transfers to crisis-affected beneficiaries						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Vulnerable households - Location: Senegal - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	15	>50	>50	36.5	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	47	<25	<25	56.7	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	38	<25	<25	6.8	WFP survey

Protection indicators

Protection indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide seasonal food/CBT assistance and complement Government's social transfers to food insecure Senegalese populations						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Vulnerable households - Location: Senegal - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	97.54	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100		
	Overall	100	=100	=100		
Activity 07: Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash transfers to crisis-affected beneficiaries						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Vulnerable Households - Location: Senegal - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	99.34	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100		
	Overall	100	=100	=100		
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	99.67	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100		
	Overall	100	=100	=100		

Accountability to Affected Population indicators

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

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 03: Support beneficiaries through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes (including SBCC) to prevent and treat acute and chronic malnutrition						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Children 6-23 months - Location: Senegal - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	9.5	>90	≥90		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5.7	>90	≥90		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	6.5	>90	≥90		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 08: Provide specialized nutritious food to crisis affected households to prevent acute malnutrition						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Children 6-23 months - Location: Senegal - Modality: Commodity Voucher, Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition						
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Dixon

Sharing a meal, sharing hope: schoolchildren sharing a meal in a canteen supported by WFP in Matam

World Food Programme

Contact info

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Financial Section

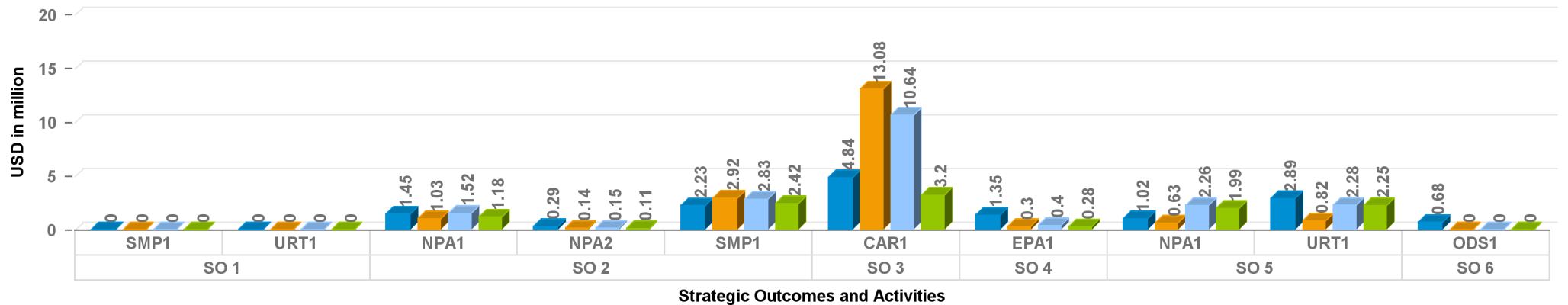
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Senegal Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



■ Needs Based Plan ■ Implementation Plan ■ Available Resources ■ Expenditures

Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1		Food insecure populations, in targeted areas, have access to adequate food during lean season
SO 2		Vulnerable populations, including children, pregnant/lactating women, girls, other nutritionally vulnerable individuals and school-aged children, in targeted departments, have improved nutritional status all year-round
SO 3		Food-insecure populations and communities exposed to climatic shocks and other risks, in targeted areas have resilient livelihoods, and sustainable food systems all year-round
SO 4		National and local institutions have strengthened capacities to manage food and nutrition security, social protection and resilience building programmes by 2023.
SO 5		Crisis-affected households and communities in targeted areas can meet their basic food and nutrition needs both during and in the aftermath of crises
SO 6		Humanitarian and development partners have access to common services throughout the year
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	SMP1	Provide nutritious school meals to vulnerable Senegalese children in targeted departments during the school year in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home grown school feeding)
SO 1	URT1	Provide seasonal food/CBT assistance and complement Government's social transfers to food insecure Senegalese populations
SO 2	NPA1	Support beneficiaries through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes (including SBCC) to prevent and treat acute and chronic malnutrition
SO 2	NPA2	Support Government's efforts to fight micronutrient deficiencies and enhance the availability of diversified, safe and healthy food
SO 2	SMP1	Provide nutritious school meals to vulnerable children in targeted departments during the school year in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home grown school feeding)
SO 3	CAR1	Provide livelihood and climate adaptation support to targeted groups through an integrated risk management approach, and linkages to market opportunities
SO 4	EPA1	Build and enhance capacity of central and local government in food and nutrition security analysis, emergency preparedness and response, supply chain management, and gender transformative safety-net programme design and management
SO 5	NPA1	Provide specialized nutritious food to crisis affected households to prevent acute malnutrition
SO 5	URT1	Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash transfers to crisis-affected beneficiaries
SO 6	ODS1	Provide supply chain services to humanitarian and development partners

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	Crisis-affected households and communities in targeted areas can meet their basic food and nutrition needs both during and in the aftermath of crises	Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash transfers to crisis-affected beneficiaries	2,893,928	819,373	2,277,568	2,246,929
		Provide specialized nutritious food to crisis affected households to prevent acute malnutrition	1,015,426	629,307	2,261,594	1,990,608
	Food insecure populations, in targeted areas, have access to adequate food during lean season	Provide nutritious school meals to vulnerable Senegalese children in targeted departments during the school year in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home grown school feeding)	0	0	1,079	80
		Provide seasonal food/CBT assistance and complement Government's social transfers to food insecure Senegalese populations	1,654	0	34	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			3,911,008	1,448,679	4,540,274	4,237,618

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.2	Vulnerable populations, including children, pregnant/lactating women, girls, other nutritionally vulnerable individuals and school-aged children, in targeted departments, have improved nutritional status all year-round	Provide nutritious school meals to vulnerable children in targeted departments during the school year in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home grown school feeding)	2,231,920	2,917,780	2,832,112	2,421,700
		Support beneficiaries through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes (including SBCC) to prevent and treat acute and chronic malnutrition	1,454,785	1,025,515	1,516,882	1,182,018
		Support Government's efforts to fight micronutrient deficiencies and enhance the availability of diversified, safe and healthy food	286,666	144,808	146,591	113,870
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			3,973,371	4,088,102	4,495,585	3,717,588
2.4	Food-insecure populations and communities exposed to climatic shocks and other risks, in targeted areas have resilient livelihoods, and sustainable food systems all year-round	Provide livelihood and climate adaptation support to targeted groups through an integrated risk management approach, and linkages to market opportunities	4,841,435	13,075,114	10,644,687	3,199,509
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			4,841,435	13,075,114	10,644,687	3,199,509

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Senegal Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.9	National and local institutions have strengthened capacities to manage food and nutrition security, social protection and resilience building programmes by 2023.	Build and enhance capacity of central and local government in food and nutrition security analysis, emergency preparedness and response, supply chain management, and gender transformative safety-net programme design and management	1,353,440	304,837	395,549	283,085
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			1,353,440	304,837	395,549	283,085
17.16	Humanitarian and development partners have access to common services throughout the year	Provide supply chain services to humanitarian and development partners	676,500	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			676,500	0	0	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	72,491	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	72,491	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			14,755,754	18,916,732	20,148,586	11,437,799
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,519,933	2,006,772	2,867,935	2,146,068
Total Direct Costs			16,275,687	20,923,504	23,016,521	13,583,867
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,009,418	1,360,028	278,231	278,231
Grand Total			17,285,105	22,283,532	23,294,752	13,862,097



Wannee Piyabongkam

Chief
Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

Expenditures

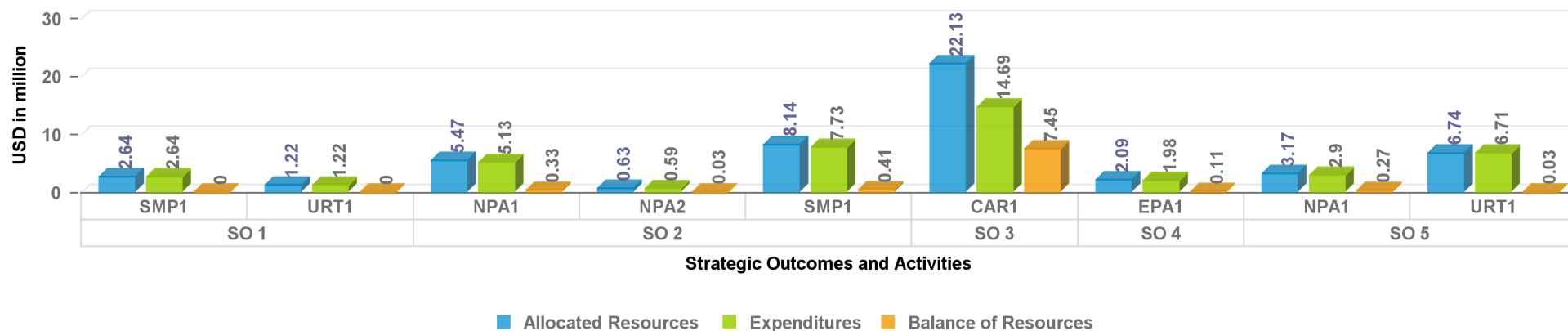
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Senegal Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Food insecure populations, in targeted areas, have access to adequate food during lean season
SO 2	Vulnerable populations, including children, pregnant/lactating women, girls, other nutritionally vulnerable individuals and school-aged children, in targeted departments, have improved nutritional status all year-round
SO 3	Food-insecure populations and communities exposed to climatic shocks and other risks, in targeted areas have resilient livelihoods, and sustainable food systems all year-round
SO 4	National and local institutions have strengthened capacities to manage food and nutrition security, social protection and resilience building programmes by 2023.
SO 5	Crisis-affected households and communities in targeted areas can meet their basic food and nutrition needs both during and in the aftermath of crises

Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	SMP1	Provide nutritious school meals to vulnerable Senegalese children in targeted departments during the school year in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home grown school feeding)
SO 1	URT1	Provide seasonal food/CBT assistance and complement Government's social transfers to food insecure Senegalese populations
SO 2	NPA1	Support beneficiaries through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes (including SBCC) to prevent and treat acute and chronic malnutrition
SO 2	NPA2	Support Government's efforts to fight micronutrient deficiencies and enhance the availability of diversified, safe and healthy food
SO 2	SMP1	Provide nutritious school meals to vulnerable children in targeted departments during the school year in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home grown school feeding)
SO 3	CAR1	Provide livelihood and climate adaptation support to targeted groups through an integrated risk management approach, and linkages to market opportunities
SO 4	EPA1	Build and enhance capacity of central and local government in food and nutrition security analysis, emergency preparedness and response, supply chain management, and gender transformative safety-net programme design and management
SO 5	NPA1	Provide specialized nutritious food to crisis affected households to prevent acute malnutrition
SO 5	URT1	Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash transfers to crisis-affected beneficiaries

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Senegal Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	Crisis-affected households and communities in targeted areas can meet their basic food and nutrition needs both during and in the aftermath of crises	Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash transfers to crisis-affected beneficiaries	21,709,019	5,083,681	1,655,773	6,739,454	6,708,815	30,639
		Provide specialized nutritious food to crisis affected households to prevent acute malnutrition	4,956,477	3,170,020	0	3,170,020	2,899,034	270,985
	Food insecure populations, in targeted areas, have access to adequate food during lean season	Provide nutritious school meals to vulnerable Senegalese children in targeted departments during the school year in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home grown school feeding)	9,251,820	2,644,679	0	2,644,679	2,643,680	918
		Provide seasonal food/CBT assistance and complement Government's social transfers to food insecure Senegalese populations	4,580,606	1,220,958	0	1,220,958	1,220,925	34
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			40,497,922	12,119,338	1,655,773	13,775,111	13,472,374	302,753

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Annual Country Report

Senegal Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.2	Vulnerable populations, including children, pregnant/lactating women, girls, other nutritionnally vulnerable individuals and school-aged children, in targeted departments, have improved nutritional status all year-round	Provide nutritious school meals to vulnerable children in targeted departments during the school year in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home grown school feeding)	10,684,540	8,141,595	0	8,141,595	7,731,263	410,332
		Support beneficiaries through the provision of specialized nutritious food and integrated programmes (including SBCC) to prevent and treat acute and chronic malnutrition	11,143,678	5,466,006	0	5,466,006	5,131,142	334,864
		Support Government's efforts to fight micronutrient deficiencies and enhance the availability of diversified, safe and healthy food	1,205,000	626,234	0	626,234	593,513	32,721
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			23,033,217	14,233,835	0	14,233,835	13,455,918	777,997

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Senegal Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.4	Food-insecure populations and communities exposed to climatic shocks and other risks, in targeted areas have resilient livelihoods, and sustainable food systems all year-round	Provide livelihood and climate adaptation support to targeted groups through an integrated risk management approach, and linkages to market opportunities	19,373,382	22,130,507	0	22,130,507	14,685,329	7,445,178
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			19,373,382	22,130,507	0	22,130,507	14,685,329	7,445,178
17.9	National and local institutions have strengthened capacities to manage food and nutrition security, social protection and resilience building programmes by 2023.	Build and enhance capacity of central and local government in food and nutrition security analysis, emergency preparedness and response, supply chain management, and gender transformative safety-net programme design and management	7,280,067	2,093,605	0	2,093,605	1,981,142	112,464
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			7,280,067	2,093,605	0	2,093,605	1,981,142	112,464
17.16	Humanitarian and development partners have access to common services throughout the year	Provide supply chain services to humanitarian and development partners	2,069,060	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			2,069,060	0	0	0	0	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	72,491	0	72,491	0	72,491
Subtotal SDG Target			0	72,491	0	72,491	0	72,491
Total Direct Operational Cost			92,253,649	50,649,777	1,655,773	52,305,550	43,594,763	8,710,787

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Senegal Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Direct Support Cost (DSC)	7,381,049	6,942,160	222,161	7,164,321	6,442,454	721,867
		Total Direct Costs	99,634,698	57,591,937	1,877,934	59,469,871	50,037,217	9,432,654
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	6,329,246	2,563,145		2,563,145	2,563,145	0
		Grand Total	105,963,944	60,155,082	1,877,934	62,033,016	52,600,361	9,432,654

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures