



WFP EVALUATION

Evaluation of Senegal WFP Country Strategic Plan 2019-2023

October 2023

Evaluation Round Table

CSP 2019-2023

SIX STRATEGIC OUTCOMES (% of needs-based budget after BR #2 of 12/2020)



SO1

Food insecure populations in targeted areas have access to adequate food during lean season

15%



SO2

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

25%



SO3

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

21%



SO4

National and local institutions have strengthened capacities to manage food and nutrition security, social protection and resilience-building programmes by 2023

8%



SO5

Crisis-affected households and communities in targeted areas can meet their basic food and nutrition needs both during and in the aftermath of a crisis

29%



SO6

Humanitarian and development partners have access to common services throughout the year

[not activated]

2%

EVALUATION FINDINGS

Q1 To what extent are WFP's strategic position, role and specific contribution based on country priorities and people's needs, as well as WFP's strengths?



Alignment with national policies; some coherence challenges on social protection



Strategic engagement in supporting climate change resilience; opportunities for more coordination with the UN system



Relevant to needs: most vulnerable areas targeted; COVID-19 response through CBT and nutrition

Q2 What is the extent and quality of WFP's specific contribution to ICSP strategic outcomes?



SO1: appreciation of **lean season support**, though little evidence of effectiveness. Hand-over pending



SO2: Malnutrition interventions and food fortification successful; limited effects on diets. **School meals** contributed to enrolment; little integration with nutrition and local production



SO3: Resilience integration achieved, some coordination challenges persisted

Q2 What is the extent and quality of WFP's specific contribution to ICSP strategic outcomes? (CONT.)



SO4: institutional capacity strengthening successful in school feeding and malnutrition. More efforts and coordination needed on cash transfers and resilience.



SO5: COVID-19 Cash transfer response contributed to food security; coverage and awareness challenges.



SO6: *Common services – not activated*

Cross-cutting issues



Gender and cohesion: Equal participation, support to financial empowerment and community social cohesion.
More evidence on WFP contribution to gender equality in Senegal needed



Humanitarian principles respected, more consideration needed for disabilities and other specific vulnerabilities

Q3 To what extent did WFP use its resources efficiently in contributing to ICSP outputs and strategic outcomes?



Adaptation to changing circumstances and new government requests



Timeliness: mixed results; shortest delays in crisis response; longer for CBT and nutrition



Targeting reached vulnerable populations; opportunities to enhance integration and reduce dispersion of activities.



Cash transfers positive effects on efficiency, transparency, and costs

Q4 What are the factors that explain WFP performance and the extent to which it has made the strategic shift expected by the ICSP?



Strategic partnerships with government varied, opportunities to work more on social protection



Coordination with UN agencies satisfactory, room for more engagement with FAO/IFAD



Funding improved over time, increased flexibility with earmarking mainly for resilience building activities



Human resources qualified but high turnover. Additional profiles needed



M&E system improvements, challenges with accessibility and information use

Conclusions



Relevance to Senegal's context, WFP highly valued by partners



Strategic positioning gaps: social protection, integration of activities, and UN coordination on resilience.



Operational effectiveness and efficiency varied across activities:

- COVID-19 response and resilience showed clearer results;
- Limited evidence of progress on women's empowerment;
- Cash transfers helped reduce transfer costs.



More efforts required on **institutional capacity strengthening for greater sustainability**

Recommendations

1

Continue national policy support in food and nutrition security, social protection, emergency response and climate change resilience

2

Improve operational convergence and coherence, especially in social protection, resilience and nutrition

3

Enhance efficiency in terms of contracting of cooperating partners and digitalisation of electronic transfers

4

Consolidate and strengthen support to the National School Feeding Programme and promote the Home-Grown School Feeding approach

5

Agree on and communicate WFP Senegal's strategy on gender and women's empowerment

6

Further improve the monitoring system