Evaluation of Senegal WFP Country Strategic Plan 2019-2023
WFP's specific contributions to ICSP strategic outcomes

SO1 Appreciation of **lean season support**, though little evidence of effectiveness. Handover 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

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
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.