

برنامج
الأغذية
العالمي



Programme
Alimentaire
Mondial

World
Food
Programme

Programa
Mundial
de Alimentos

**Executive Board
First Regular Session**

Rome, 19–21 February 2007

COUNTRY PROGRAMMES

Agenda Item 8

*For approval on a
no-objection basis*

E

Distribution: GENERAL
WFP/EB.1/2007/8/1
1 December 2006
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

COUNTRY PROGRAMME— SENEGAL 10451.0 (2007–2011)



NOTE TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

This document is presented to the Executive Board for approval on a no-objection basis.

The Secretariat invites members of the Board who may have questions of a technical nature with regard to this document to contact the WFP staff focal points indicated below, preferably well in advance of the Board's meeting.

Regional Director, ODD: Mr M. Darboe tel.: 066513-2201

Senior Liaison Officer, ODD: Mr T. Lecato tel.: 066513-2370

Should you have any question regarding matters of dispatch of documentation for the Executive Board, please contact Ms C. Panlilio, Administrative Assistant, Conference Servicing Unit (tel.: 066513-2645).



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

With a population of 10.6 million inhabitants and a per capita GDP of US\$710 in 2005, Senegal is a Sahelian low-income food-deficit country. It ranked 156th out of 177 countries in the United Nations Development Programme 2006 Human Development Index.

Senegal country programme 10451.0 (2007–2011) was drawn up in conformity with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2007–2011) and was based on the new Poverty Reduction Strategic Paper (2006–2010).

Despite undeniable progress, the country's economic growth rate falls below the objective of halving poverty by 2015. Prevalence of poverty in Senegal remains high, especially in rural areas (56 percent of the total population) where it affects 62.5 percent of inhabitants and where access to basic services such as health and education remains limited. Most of the rural population is heavily dependent on rain-fed subsistence agriculture which, with its associated constraints such as the weather, natural disasters and environmental degradation, constitutes a source of food insecurity in several regions. Moreover, institutional capacity for combating food insecurity needs to be strengthened.

The country programme will help to achieve the first seven of the Millennium Development Goals and corresponds to WFP's Strategic Objectives 2, 3, 4 and 5. It also reflects WFP's Enhanced Commitments to Women.

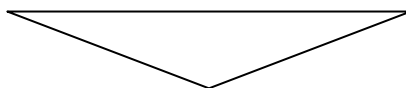
The present country programme, which was prepared in collaboration with the Government and other stakeholders, has three components to be implemented in the areas targeted by the vulnerability analysis and mapping survey: (i) support to malnutrition-prevention activities; (ii) education and child development; and (iii) prevention of food crises.

The nutrition component corresponds to the needs set out in the national Nutrition Enhancement Programme (phase II, 2007–2011) which focuses on community-based activities. The education component conforms to the objectives of the Sahel Alliance, which aims to promote universal basic education through the introduction of an Essential Education Package. Lastly, the food crisis prevention component will help rural populations to reduce their vulnerability to food insecurity. Central and local-level reinforcement of institutional capacity on the preparation and management of food aid and crisis-prevention will cross-cut the country programme to facilitate WFP's progressive exit strategy.

The total budget takes account of limited development resources and was fixed at US\$20 million. This will cover the needs of 960,000 beneficiaries over five years.



DRAFT DECISION*



The Board approves on a no-objection basis Country Programme Senegal 10451.0 (2007–2011) (WFP/EB.1/2007/8/1), for which the food requirement is 27,828 mt at a cost of US\$16,057,377 dollars covering all basic direct operational costs.

* This is a draft decision. For the final decision adopted by the Board, please refer to the Decisions and Recommendations document issued at the end of the session.



SITUATION ANALYSIS

Poverty

1. With a population of 10.6 million¹ inhabitants and a per capita gross domestic product (GDP) of US\$710 in 2005,² Senegal is a Sahelian low-income food-deficit country. It ranked 156th of 177 countries in the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) 2006 Human Development Index.
2. Despite undeniable progress, the country's economic growth rate falls below the objective of halving poverty by 2015 (5 percent on average over the past few years as against the 7 or 8 percent required).
3. The prevalence of poverty remains very high despite a significant drop from 67.9 percent in 1994 to 57.1 percent in 2002.³ It is especially high in rural areas (65.2 percent). Extreme poverty affects up to 20.2 percent of rural populations, reaching 30 percent in the Tambacounda and Kaolack regions.

Education

4. Senegal has made considerable progress in the field of education over the past few years. The education budget increased from 13.5 percent of public spending in 2000 to 22 percent in 2005. School enrolment was 69.3 percent in 2004 (71.3 percent for boys and 67.3 percent for girls). But significant differences remain between different regions and between urban and rural areas. In the Kaolack region, for example, the gross enrolment rate was 26.1 points below the national average of 82.5 percent in 2005.⁴ Children went to school for twice as long in urban areas (6.3 years) as they did in rural areas (3.7 years).
5. Major progress has yet to be made in some regions to reduce the education gap between boys and girls. In Tambacounda and Kolda, for instance, there is a 19-point difference in the numbers of boys and girls attending school as compared to a 3.8-point difference at the national level.
6. The 30 percent drop-out rate is a major problem and one that chiefly affects girls in rural areas. Whereas 51 percent of pupils completed the five-year primary education course at national level in 2003/04, only 45 percent of girls did so. In the Tambacounda region the rates were 39.2 percent of all pupils and 30.7 percent of girls.⁵
7. Increasing numbers of children are attending pre-school. However, children from poor families have limited access to this level of education amid persisting social and geographical inequalities.

¹ Planning and Statistics Directorate, Senegal.

² World Bank. *World Development Indicators*, 2006.

³ World Bank. 2004. *Poverty in Senegal: from the 1994 Devaluation to 2001–2002*. Planning and Statistics Directorate.

⁴ Education statistics 2004/05, Education Planning and Reform Directorate.

⁵ Basic statistics 2005, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).



Food Insecurity and Vulnerability

8. Agriculture and associated activities are the main source of income for 80.9 percent of the population in rural areas. However, agricultural productivity remains low, contributing only 17.7 percent of GDP in 2005.⁶ Agricultural production is characterized by a structural deficit in meeting the food needs of the population. In the last five years, national cereal production only covered 35 percent of needs on average, with the deficit filled by imports.⁷
9. Senegal remains vulnerable to various natural disasters such as drought, floods and locust swarms. Particularly during the lean period, such disasters affect the food security of populations, especially that of people dependent on subsistence agriculture.
10. A vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM) survey in December 2005⁸ showed that 20 percent of households were affected by severe food insecurity and 26 percent by moderate insecurity; a further 36 percent were threatened by food insecurity; only 18 percent are food-secure. More than 75 percent of households suffer from food insecurity in Casamance Naturelle and in the Tambacounda region, where 40 percent are affected by severe food insecurity. In the Bassin Arachidier, 38 percent were food-insecure while 13 percent faced severe food insecurity. In other regions, the prevalence of food insecurity is below the sample average (42 percent) and households basically suffer from moderate insecurity, mainly as a result of the diversification of their sources of income.
11. Food-insecure households are characterized by low incomes and a large share of revenues going on food. They also have poor or very poor diets and produce few cereals and few cash crops. Their livestock capital is low, their incomes are not diversified and they are vulnerable to natural and economic shocks.

Malnutrition

12. The prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 improved between 1992 and 2005, with the rate of stunting (chronic malnutrition) falling from 21.7 percent to 16.4 percent; the percentages of underweight children fell from 20.1 percent to 17.4 percent, and of emaciated children from 8.7 percent to 7.7 percent. Chronic malnutrition and underweight rates are twice as high in rural areas as urban centres.
13. Malnutrition in Senegal results from inappropriate dietary practices, paediatric diseases, poor healthcare, insufficient drinking water and sanitation and structural and short-term food insecurity.⁹
14. Complementary feeding is often introduced too early or too late; breast-feeding is still little practised (34 percent in 2005).¹⁰ Despite the implementation of integrated, community-based registration of paediatric cases, the incidence of disease among children is high and paediatric care is inadequate.

⁶ World Bank. 2006. *World Development Indicators*.

⁷ Common Country Assessment, 2005.

⁸ WFP. 2005. *Analysis of Structural Vulnerability in Rural Areas in Senegal in the Framework of Preparation of the 2007–2011 Country Programme*. Dakar Regional Office.

⁹ Nutrition Enhancement Programme (PRN, phase II, 2007–2011).

¹⁰ EDS-IV (2005).



15. Prevalence of anaemia because of iron deficiency is estimated at 71 percent among children under 5 and at 43 percent among women of childbearing age.¹¹ Inadequate dietary practices and a high level of intestinal parasite-borne diseases weaken children suffering from malnutrition or anaemia and make them much more vulnerable to malaria and other endemic diseases.
16. Prevalence of goitre resulting from iodine deficiency is estimated at 17 percent. In two regions in particular, Tambacouda and Kolda, iodine deficiency is recognized as being endemic; the prevalence of goitre is estimated at 51 percent.
17. Continuing large-scale prevalence of diarrhoea-type diseases and the recurrence of cholera in 2004 and 2005 are largely the result of limited access to water and sanitation.
18. The heavy physical work done by women even at an advanced stage of pregnancy, the poor level of education among mothers and limited access to food during the lean period all contribute to low birth weights and stunting.
19. The rate of prevalence of HIV/AIDS (0.7 percent)¹² is stable and relatively limited in the overall population.

Government Policies

20. Senegal's new Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP II)¹³ for 2006–2010 is based on four strategic thrusts reflecting the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) development objectives: creation of assets; accelerated promotion of basic social services; social protection; prevention and management of disaster-related risks; good governance and decentralized, participatory government.
21. As regards nutrition, the main objective set by the Government for 2015 is the reduction of the proportion of underweight children to 11 percent. Senegal has implemented a Nutrition Enhancement Programme (*Programme de renforcement de la nutrition*, PRN) aimed at: (i) halving the prevalence of malnutrition in children under 5; (ii) sustainably eliminating problems caused by iodine and vitamin A deficiency; (iii) reducing by a third the prevalence of anaemia, particularly anaemia arising from iron deficiency; (iv) ensuring that the population as a whole, and vulnerable persons or those living with HIV/AIDS, have sustainable access to food in terms of quantity and quality.
22. The Government's ten-year programme on education and training for 2000–2010 focuses on achieving universal primary education by 2010 and promotes access to a well-managed, quality education system. It sees school feeding as an essential component for quality learning in the school environment. The Ministry of Education has launched its own school feeding programme in primary and secondary schools. But resources available can only cover a very small number of schools. The Government has also placed early-childhood development as a national priority through financing a programme run by the National Kindergartens Agency.
23. Through PRSP II, the Government acknowledges that external shocks could jeopardize its objectives on poverty reduction. It is accordingly planning to reinforce its arrangements for preventing, mitigating and managing food crises.

¹¹ UNICEF; Micronutrient Initiative (MI); Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition; New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and Development Bank of Southern Africa. 2004. *Strategic Paper on Vitamin and Mineral Deficiencies in Sub-Saharan Africa*.

¹² Demographic and health survey (*Enquête démographique et de santé*, EDS) IV, 2005.

¹³ Currently being finalized.



PAST COOPERATION AND LESSONS LEARNED

24. The evaluation of the 2002–2006 country programme (CP)¹⁴ confirms that geographical targeting and the choice of intervention sectors are relevant.
25. Component 1: Support for the PRN suffered from major constraints following the reorientation of national strategic priorities towards preventive interventions. Another problem was the lack of capacity among some partners in carrying out the food distributions programmed with WFP.
26. Component 2: Support for the Education Sector and Training has had positive impacts on academic results. Comparing schools benefiting from WFP assistance to other schools, it may be noted that in the former: (i) the number of pupils, especially girls, grows faster; (ii) gender parity increases; (iii) retention of pupils is improved; (iv) fewer pupils have to repeat classes ; and (v) examination pass rates increase.¹⁵ However, the lack of a steering and monitoring mechanism at national level, and the lack of resources at the decentralized level, prompted WFP to substitute the Government in planning and managing the activity.
27. Component 3: Assistance to Crisis Prevention. The evaluation underlined the need to improve targeting of the most vulnerable beneficiaries and to define eligible activities more precisely.
28. The evaluation mission recommended that emphasis be placed on improving the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system and on identifying partners with the resources to: (i) manage activities in the field; (ii) implement complementary activities; and (iii) monitor and evaluate the results obtained in accordance with the objectives set. Further, the institutional framework now operating at the national, regional, departmental and local levels should be developed. Finally, WFP assistance should be integrated more closely with national programmes. Such integration would serve to complement efforts already undertaken to increase national capacity with regard to food aid planning and management.
29. WFP's protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 10188.1 in Casamance is due to end in December 2007. Evaluation of the operation, scheduled for the first quarter of 2007, will draw any lessons emerging from the operation and take note of the prevailing security, political and socio-economic conditions in Casamance Naturelle.

STRATEGIC FOCUS OF THE COUNTRY PROGRAMME

30. The CP will contribute to achieving the first seven MDGs in line with the strategic thrusts set out in PRSP II (2006–2010) while focusing on the areas of cooperation listed by the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for 2007–2011.
31. The objectives of the CP will be as follows:
 - a) support for implementation of the Government's programmes for eradication of malnutrition among children under 5;

¹⁴ Evaluation mission included the Consultants G. Landart, J.P. Vélis and A. Ndiaye (March 2005).

¹⁵ Performance indicator in WFP school feeding programme for rural schools in Senegal, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), May 2004.



- b) improvement in children's access to quality basic education; and
- c) improved access by vulnerable groups to food security and improved management of natural resources.

It will also contribute to achieving WFP's Strategic Objectives 2, 3, 4 and 5.¹⁶ Strategic objective 5 will be integrated across the CP and will help to steer WFP's progressive exit policy involving the strengthening of national capacities at the central and local levels.

32. The CP is designed around three fundamental components:¹⁷

- i) support for malnutrition prevention activities;
- ii) children's education and development; and
- iii) prevention of food crises.

33. A VAM survey in December 2005 identified geographical areas corresponding to the Bassin Arachidier, Casamance Naturelle¹⁸ and Eastern Senegal as being the most vulnerable to food insecurity. They will be considered as priority areas for targeting food aid interventions under the new CP.¹⁹ In 2007 a new VAM study will be conducted in the areas most vulnerable to food insecurity and malnutrition to refine the focus at the departmental level.

34. WFP's Enhanced Commitments to Women have been taken into account, specifically commitments I.3, II.1, III.2, III.3, III.4, V.1, V.2 and V.3.

Programme Components

⇒ *Component 1: Support to Malnutrition Prevention Activities*

35. Component 1 corresponds to WFP's Strategic Objectives 3 and 5. The objective of this component is to help the Government to prevent malnutrition among children under 5 and in vulnerable groups. Results expected in the medium term are as follows:²⁰ (i) prevention of decline in the nutritional status of children under 5 and vulnerable groups, and prevention of iodine deficiency in areas with a high prevalence of goitre; (ii) strengthening of national capacities for designing and conducting nutritional programmes.

36. The activity will be implemented in the framework of the nutrition/integrated care for paediatric diseases at the community level (*Prise en charge intégrée des maladies de l'enfant au niveau communautaire*, PCIME-C) component under PRN II. This provides for monitoring the growth of children under 2, awareness-raising and training sessions for women and distribution to communities of products and medicines for children under 5 and to pregnant and lactating women.

37. WFP will contribute to the promotion of malnutrition-prevention activities and support awareness-raising sessions on sound dietary, nutritional, hygiene and health practices, organized during the most critical months of the lean period (July–September). The

¹⁶ Strategic Plan (2006–2009), WFP/EB.A/2005/5-A/Rev.1.

¹⁷ The order in which these activities are listed does not reflect their degree of priority or their relative importance in terms of value or volume.

¹⁸ Intervention area of PRRO 10188.1, due to end in December 2007.

¹⁹ See map of the priority areas for targeting food aid interventions.

²⁰ See annex II.



sessions will be held every two months, six sessions per year; WFP-assisted pregnant and lactating women targeted by the programme will receive an incentive consisting of a family dry ration including 5 kg of vegetables (*niébé*), 2 kg of vitamin A-enriched oil and 400 g of iodized salt.²¹

38. The number of women of childbearing age targeted by WFP in the most vulnerable areas will progressively increase from 9,000 in 2007 to 13,000 in 2011, with the overall number of beneficiaries²² for 2007–2011 totalling 330,000.
39. WFP food aid will thus respond to the needs of the households most vulnerable to food insecurity. It will also compensate participants for the cost of leaving their regular work to take part in the awareness-raising sessions.
40. The community sessions will be conducted in the framework of the PRN by community agencies. They will also be responsible for weighing children, checking them for body parasites and distributing micronutrients (vitamin A and iron). These prevention activities will complement the therapeutic feeding undertaken in health centres. Actors other than WFP taking part in PRN activities include the World Bank, the African Development Bank, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization (WHO), World Vision, Helen Keller International, MI, Senegal's *Institut de technologie alimentaire* (ITA; Food Technology Institute) and other actors such as local organizations. The cooperative effort will be coordinated by the Ministry of Health's Malnutrition Unit with the support of the Food, Nutrition and Child Survival Division.
41. WFP will participate in national initiatives on food enrichment and will specifically support ongoing efforts to obtain universal iodine enrichment for salt.²³ In collaboration with the Malnutrition Unit and ITA, it will also support activities aimed at promoting the local production of enriched foods at the national and community levels and their consumption by vulnerable groups.
42. WFP will also contribute to achieving the second objective of the PRN – reinforcing the country's institutional and organizational capacities on nutrition for implementation and evaluation of policies. Missions and studies will be co-financed to identify more effective modalities of implementing, managing and monitoring nutritional interventions. The studies, to be carried out in collaboration with the Malnutrition Reduction Unit (*Cellule de lutte contre la malnutrition*, CLM), ITA, the Food, Nutrition and Survival Division for Children (*Division de l'alimentation, de la nutrition et de la survie de l'enfant*, DANSE), United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other partners, will make it possible to determine with greater precision the role of food and the pertinence of WFP food aid in the nutritional programmes being implemented in Senegal.

⇒ Component 2: Education and Children's Development

43. Component 2 will target primary school feeding and a number of pre-school centres. The objective of the activity is to encourage children's access to quality basic education, in line with WFP's Strategic Objectives 4 and 5. Results expected in the medium term are: (i) improved enrolment of boys and girls in WFP-assisted primary schools and kindergartens; (ii) improved attendance by boys and girls in WFP-assisted primary schools

²¹ See Annex I-B.

²² Six people per household on average; see Annex I-A.

²³ WFP project Iodization of Salt in Senegal (2006–2007). Canadian Impact Grant in partnership with CLM, MI and UNICEF.



and kindergartens; (iii) improved capacity to concentrate and learn among boys and girls in WFP-assisted schools and kindergartens; and (iv) improved government capacity to prepare and manage a national school-feeding programme in the context of promoting its Essential Education Package.

44. At start-up, the 2007–2011 CP will assist 160,000 pupils in intervention areas covered by the 2002–2006 CP, but from the beginning of the 2007/08 school year it will include children from Casamance Naturelle previously assisted under PRRO 10188.1 (2005-2007). Every year the number of pupils registered in WFP-supported school feeding will increase by an average 7.2 percent, rising to 222,400 beneficiaries in 2011.
45. In these intervention areas, WFP will support a number of primary schools assisted by NGOs such as Caritas. In addition, WFP will intervene regularly in the framework of inter-institutional projects aimed at modernizing some of the *daaras*.²⁴ Stakeholders include the ministries and United Nations organizations concerned, and more particularly UNICEF, the International Labour Organization (ILO), UNESCO and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).²⁵
46. Food aid supplied for primary school feeding will provide pupils with a nutritional supplement and will encourage families to send children between 7 and 12 to school, particularly girls. The children will be given a meal every day for 150 days a year. The daily ration will include 120 g of cereals, 30 g of vegetables, 20 g of vitamin A-enriched oil and 5 g of iodized salt.
47. WFP will also support infant homes (CTP) in the areas most vulnerable to food insecurity. The aim is to prepare children better for primary school in places where enrolment rates at pre-school centres are lowest and primary school attendance rates are weakest. The CTPs will also be supported by UNICEF, World Vision and the PRN.
48. Children attending the CTPs will receive a daily meal for 150 days a year. The daily ration will include 80 g of cereals, 20 g of vegetables, 10 g of vitamin A-enriched oil and 3 g of iodized salt. The number of children from poor families assisted by WFP in CTPs will increase gradually from 7,000 in 2007 to 9,200 in 2011.
49. Component 2 is part of the strategic framework of the Alliance for School Feeding, Health and Basic Education in the Sahel, which aims to promote access to quality basic education for children from areas affected by food insecurity. Existing partnerships with UNICEF, UNESCO, UNFPA, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and NGOs are part of that strategy and will be reinforced. Collaboration with UNICEF and the Ministry of Education will, in particular, be central to efforts to promote implementation of the PEE.
50. The PRN's multi-sectoral dimension will facilitate the creation of synergies with WFP's school and pre-school feeding programme. The PRN is distributing weekly doses of iron and carrying out mebendazol-based checks of body parasites every six months at schools in its intervention areas.

²⁴ Traditional religious schools; part of the formal education system since 2002.

²⁵ Formulation mission for the 2007–2011 CP: proposal for a *daaras* and literacy training sub-component by the WFP office in Senegal, November 2005.



51. In order to allow the Government to take over the school feeding project and to develop a WFP exit strategy, the activity will be directed by the newly-created National Division for School Feeding (DNCS) at the Ministry of Education. The division was established in 2006 with WFP assistance.²⁶
52. DNCS and WFP will study possible mechanisms to substitute for the current financing of school feeding. WFP's phase out presupposes the prior strengthening of institutional capacities at the central and local levels under annual action plans drawn up by WFP and DNCS in consultation with other partners.
53. WFP will provide training on targeting, monitoring and evaluation, preparation of results-based reports, programme management, food purchasing and financing strategy and needs monitoring. In doing so it will contribute to strengthening the capacities of the DNCS and local bodies such as schools inspectorates, Regional Development Agencies (ARDs), regional councils, NGOs and local organizations. The activities will facilitate the eventual handover of the school feeding project and associated activities while contributing to mobilizing diversified resources.
54. WFP and DNCS will facilitate the creation of operational partnerships with NGOs such as World Vision, *Aide et Action*, Plan International, Caritas and other international and local NGOs to mobilize communities in order to and encourage them to participate in the management, monitoring and evaluation of the school feeding project and to make their cash or in-kind contributions. They will give particular attention to strengthening the management of school feeding, which should eventually include at least 50 percent women. The latter will be encouraged to play an ever greater role in the decision-making process.

⇒ *Component 3: Prevention of Food Crises*

55. The objective of this component, which aims to improve the food security of vulnerable groups and the management of natural resources, corresponds to WFP's Strategic Objectives 2 and 5. Expected results in the medium term are: (i) improved capacity of households, in particular those headed by women, most exposed to shocks and the effects of the lean period to meet their food needs; and (ii) increased national capacity to analyse vulnerability to food insecurity and to design and manage food security strategies and programmes.
56. The food-for-assets (FFA) and food-for-training (FFT) components will chiefly be implemented during the lean period in the priority areas identified by VAM – the areas with the greatest problems as regards availability and adequate utilization of, and access to, food. They will focus on interventions established through a participatory approach and designed to improve the ability of communities to respond to food crises by increasing food availability, increasing and diversifying revenues, reducing the effects of natural disasters and protecting national resources. Women and teenagers will make up 75 percent of recipients of WFP food aid and will be involved in identifying micro-projects.
57. The daily family ration²⁷ intended for FFA and FFT activities consists of 2.5 kg of cereals, 250 g of vegetables, 150 g of vitamin A-enriched oil and 30 g of iodized salt. Food aid will act as an incentive and foster revenue transfers in households to promote the

²⁶ German quality-improvement grant project: Setting up a National Division for School Feeding in Senegal, 2006.

²⁷ Six people per family on average.



implementation of collective improvement works. Emphasis will be placed on works likely to have the greatest impact on local agriculture, forest and pasture resources and on sustainable production increases. They will principally involve dykes, water-runoff sills and ponds and interventions in production areas such as bottomland settlement and windbreaks, or small-scale wells and farm tracks. The food will also support the training of women to increase their capacity to manage the productive assets thus created.

58. FFA and FFT resources supplied by WFP will support the skills and human and financial resources provided by partners, whose complementary activities will contribute to the short-term and medium-term sustainability of FFA and FFT activities. The development of decentralized partnerships with departmental rural development services, departmental water and forestry services, rural development agencies and local organizations will facilitate the beneficiaries' takeover of activities, improved planning of requirements and more efficient implementation, while also contributing to mobilizing supplementary resources.
59. A major part of the resources for the component will be devoted to an activity aimed at reinforcing national partners' capacities in areas connected with monitoring and evaluating food insecurity, household vulnerability and malnutrition.²⁸
60. Through technical assistance, participation in joint field missions and co-financing of studies and training workshops, WFP will support, in partnership with the Government – particularly the National Council for Food Security and the Commissariat for Food Security – the Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) and other United Nations agencies, particularly FAO and UNICEF, activities designed to improve methods and tools for analysing food security and malnutrition in an integrated and exhaustive manner and aimed at reinforcing efforts undertaken for the development of an early-warning system in Senegal..
61. In order to prepare for future food crises, WFP will participate in the planning of emergency operations by United Nations organizations present in Senegal and will help the Government to draw up a national emergency plan. It will support national efforts aimed at creating an inter-sectoral organization of ministries, United Nations organizations, donors and NGOs charged with preventing and managing food crises.

PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

62. Concerted action with the Government, donors, United Nations organizations, NGOs and other partners was arranged during preparation of the CP. The results matrix containing monitoring indicators was prepared during a workshop grouping WFP and its partners. The workshop also served as an occasion to draft an M&E system for the CP.
63. A local consultative committee including the actors listed above will review drafts for each component for approval by the country director. All components will be implemented under the direction of a group including the Government and implementing partners in order to ensure that inputs are supplied promptly.
64. WFP will carry out regular field visits under an annual mission plan and ensure that implementing partners report on their activities in the framework of field agreements. Regular joint missions with partners or donors are also planned. The action plan for the

²⁸ Some activities will be financed with funds allocated to institutional strengthening under a 2006-2007 project aimed at strengthening national capacities with regard to food security.



2007–2011 CP and the annual work plans will serve as the official basis for cooperation with the Government.

65. WFP will strengthen its results-based management process in line with efforts during implementation of the 2002–2006 CP and the formulation of the 2007–2011 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), with UNICEF as lead agency in the M&E working group of the United Nations system in Senegal.
66. Regarding nutrition, baseline data will be provided by EDS-IV and PRN-I; the monitoring system for the component will be fully integrated with that of PRN-II. In the framework of the Sahel Alliance, WFP and its partners will use a joint M&E system overseen by the Ministry of Education. The system calls for a baseline survey with annual updates. Monitoring of short-term results for the education component will rely on decentralized bodies regularly returning information according to a fixed schedule. Baseline surveys on the food security situation and updates at mid-term and the end of the CP will provide information on the effects of the intervention and of the food crisis prevention component. The Government's strengthened national household vulnerability monitoring body will track the food-security situation on a regular basis. The information gathered will feed into a database containing the information required for the preparation of annual CP reports and workplans and for managing the CP.
67. An in-house evaluation will be undertaken in May 2009. It will include a risk analysis and allow the strategies implemented to be reviewed. A final external evaluation mission, which will also formulate a programme from 2011, will be conducted during the last quarter of 2010.
68. In order to guarantee the highest quality of activities in the CP, the country office will seek finance from the private sector and through special contributions.
69. Commodities will be shipped by WFP through the port of Dakar to extended delivery points provided by the Government at Thiès, Kahone, Tambacounda and Kédougou, where they will be stored. WFP in collaboration with the Commisariat for Food Security, national counterparts and partners, will be responsible for managing the food and for receiving, storing, transporting and distributing it to operational sites planned under the CP. Internal transport, storage and handling (ITSH) costs will be covered by WFP and the Government. The latter will provide warehouses and personnel to manage the food and non-food items.
70. The country office will pursue a flexible policy on food and non-food purchases, favouring as far as possible local purchases of products that satisfy quality requirements on the basis of availability and of competitive offers, taking care not to disturb local markets.



ANNEX I-A

BENEFICIARY COVERAGE BY COMPONENT AND FOOD ALLOCATION						
CP component	Total quantity of commodities (mt)	Distribution by component (%) *	Number of beneficiaries** men/women/total			Women beneficiaries (%)
			Men	Women	Total	
Component 1—Support to malnutrition prevention activities						
	2 442	8.8	165 000	165 000	330 000	50
Component 2—Education and child development						
Primary schools	20 010	71.9	145 668	134 078	279 746	48
Pre-school centres	541	1.9	9 660	8 916	18 576	48
Total Component 2	20 551	73.8	155 328	142 994	298 322	48
Component 3—Prevention of food crises						
	4 835***	17.4	165 000	165 000	330 000	50
CP total	27 828	100	485 328	472 994	958 322	49.4

* Average of six people per household.

** Food products for each component as a percentage of total food.

*** Amount of food needed for approximately 1,650,000 worker-days (11,000 workers per year for 5 years; 30 days of work per worker per year).



ANNEX I-B

COMMODITY TYPE AND RATION SIZE			
CP component	Food commodity	Size of individual ration (per person per day) (g)	Nutritional value (kcal, % of protein) per person
Component 1—Support for malnutrition prevention activities	Vegetables	5 000	
	Enriched oil	2 000	
	Iodized salt	400	
Total component 1		7 400* (every two weeks in July August and September)	N/D
Component 2a — School feeding Primary schools	Cereals	120	432
	Vegetables	30	102
	Enriched oil	20	177
	Iodized salt	5	0
Total component 2a		205	711/8.1%
Component 2b — School feeding Pre-school centres	Cereals	80	288
	Vegetables	20	68
	Enriched oil	10	88.5
	Iodized salt	3	0
Total component 2b		113	444.5/8.6%
Component 3—Prevention of food crises	Cereals	2 500	1 498
	Vegetables	250	137
	Enriched oil	150	221
	Iodized salt	30	0
Total Component 3		2 930**	1 856/8.2% ***

* Take-home family ration (FFS) as an incentive to participation in the training/awareness-raising sessions.

** Take-home family ration (FFA).

*** Six people per family.





ANNEX II: RESULTS MATRIX		
Results hierarchy	Performance indicators	Risks and assumptions
UNDAF OUTCOMES		
Improvement of food security and reduction of malnutrition		
Reinforcement of decision-making powers of women, of community capacities and of favourable practices, giving vulnerable groups greater access to health services		
Universal access to primary education for boys and girls		
Prevention of crises, natural catastrophes and epidemics		
CP Outcomes	Performance indicators¹	
Component 1: Support for malnutrition prevention activities		
1. Prevention of the degradation of nutritional conditions of children under five and vulnerable groups and prevention of iodine deficiency in areas with a high prevalence of goitre	1.1 Prevalence of under weight among children under 5 1.2 Level of women's knowledge of sound nutritional, hygiene and health practices 1.3 Prevalence of goitre	
2. Reinforcement of national institutional capacity to design and implement nutritional programmes	2.1 Adequate account taken of food aid in government strategies and nutritional programmes 2.2 Percentage of iodized salt produced by small salt producers (as against their overall production) 2.3 Percentage of households consuming iodized salt in targeted areas	
Component 2: Education and child development	By age group, level and type of school:	
3. Improved enrolment of boys and girls in primary schools and kindergartens supported by WFP	3.1 Number of first-year pupils in targeted schools 3.2 Gross enrolment rate in targeted schools 3.3 Net enrolment rate in targeted schools	
4. Improved attendance by boys and girls in primary schools and kindergartens supported by WFP	4.1 Attendance rate 4.2 Retention rate	

¹ Indications are given in figures in the summaries of components. All indicators are broken down by gender.



ANNEX II: RESULTS MATRIX		
Results hierarchy	Performance indicators	Risks and assumptions
5. Improved capacity to concentrate and learn for boys and girls in primary schools supported by WFP	5.1 Perception by teachers of the capacity to learn and concentrate among pupils benefiting from a school feeding programme 5.2 Pupils examination pass rates, by age group 5.3 Pupils having to repeat a class, by age group	
6. Improvement of the Government's capacity to develop and manage a national school-feeding programme in the framework of the PEE and in view of WFP's phase-out	6.1 Number of schools included in the national school-feeding programme 6.2 Number of schools transferred from the WFP school-feeding programme to the national school-feeding programme 6.3 Share of the national budget devoted to school feeding 6.4 Number of pupils benefiting from PEE elements 6.5 Percentage of schools where the local community is involved in the management of the schools and of the canteens in particular 6.6 Level of collection, processing and dissemination of monitoring indicators by the Ministry of Education	
Component 3: Prevention of food crises		
7. Increased capacity to meet their food needs of the households (and of households headed by women in particular) most exposed to the effects of the lean period	7.1 Share of targeted households' budgets devoted to food 7.2 Degree of variety in the diets of targeted households 7.3 Percentage of women with a decision-making role in management committees formed to administer newly-created productive assets 7.4 Percentage of new/rehabilitated productive assets used by targeted populations 7.5 Type and importance of economic activities resulting from new/rehabilitated productive assets	
8. Increased national capacity to analyze vulnerability to food insecurity and to develop and manage food security strategies and programmes	8.1 Level of quality and pertinence of reports produced by the early-warning system 8.2 Level and quality of intervention programmes during national or local food crises	



ANNEX II: RESULTS MATRIX		
Results hierarchy	Performance indicators	Risks and assumptions
Key CP outputs	Performance indicators	
1.1. Sufficient and timely supply of food products for malnutrition prevention sessions at community level	1.1.1 Quantity and quality of food distributed 1.1.2 Number of beneficiaries by category 1.1.3 Number of children under two whose growth is monitored at community level 1.1.4 Attendance rates at training sessions during the food assistance period, by category and gender 1.1.5 Time taken to deliver food	The PRN is adequately funded by the Government and partners
1.2 Improved capacity of small producers to iodize salt	1.2.1 Quantity of potassium iodate (KIO3) distributed by WFP 1.2.2 Existence of a working-capital fund for salt producers to purchase KIO3	Parent-teacher associations and local management committees participate fully in managing schools' activities
2.1 Strengthening of national counterpart personnel capacities in reducing malnutrition	2.1.1 Number of training workshops and persons trained, by type of training, with WFP support 2.1.2 Number and type of studies financed by WFP 2.1.3 Number of joint mission reports	Ministry of Education departments involved in implementing and monitoring and evaluating activities have the required human, material and financial resources
3/4/5.1 Supply of a daily school meal to pupils in primary schools and kindergartens	3/4/5.1.1 Number of pupils receiving WFP food aid by age group and type of school 3/4/5.1.2 Quantity and quality of food distributed 3/4/5.1.3 Time taken to deliver the food	The Government and partners are able to provide complementary resources to the food supplied by WFP
6.1 Strengthening of the capacity of the National Division of School Canteens and of decentralized education bodies	6.1.1 Number of training workshops and persons trained, by type of training, with WFP support 6.1.2 Number of joint mission reports	Communities learn to master resources conservation and management techniques
7.1 Timely supplies of sufficient quantities of food through FFA and FFS activities to the populations most vulnerable to the effects of lean periods	7.1.1 Quantity and quality of food distributed 7.1.2 Number of beneficiaries, by category 7.1.3 Number of participants by type of activity 7.1.4 Number of productive assets created, by type 7.1.5 Time taken to deliver food	The Government and partners are able to provide complementary resources to the food supplied by WFP

ANNEX II: RESULTS MATRIX		
Results hierarchy	Performance indicators	Risks and assumptions
7.2 Active participation of women in assets management committees	7.2.1 Percentage of women members of food distribution and productive assets management committees	
8.1 Support from national bodies, in the framework of an early-warning system, to the preparation and management of food security strategies and programmes	8.1.1 Number of training workshops and persons trained by type of training 8.1.2 Existence of a food security strategy and monitoring plan matrix 8.1.3 Existence of an updated VAM survey refined to departmental level	

The assumptions for achieving the short-term results are as follows: (i) the Government will provide activities with complementary human, material and financial resources; (ii) implementing partners will perform the tasks assigned to them efficiently; (iii) distribution areas are accessible; (iv) target populations involve themselves fully in activities



ANNEX III

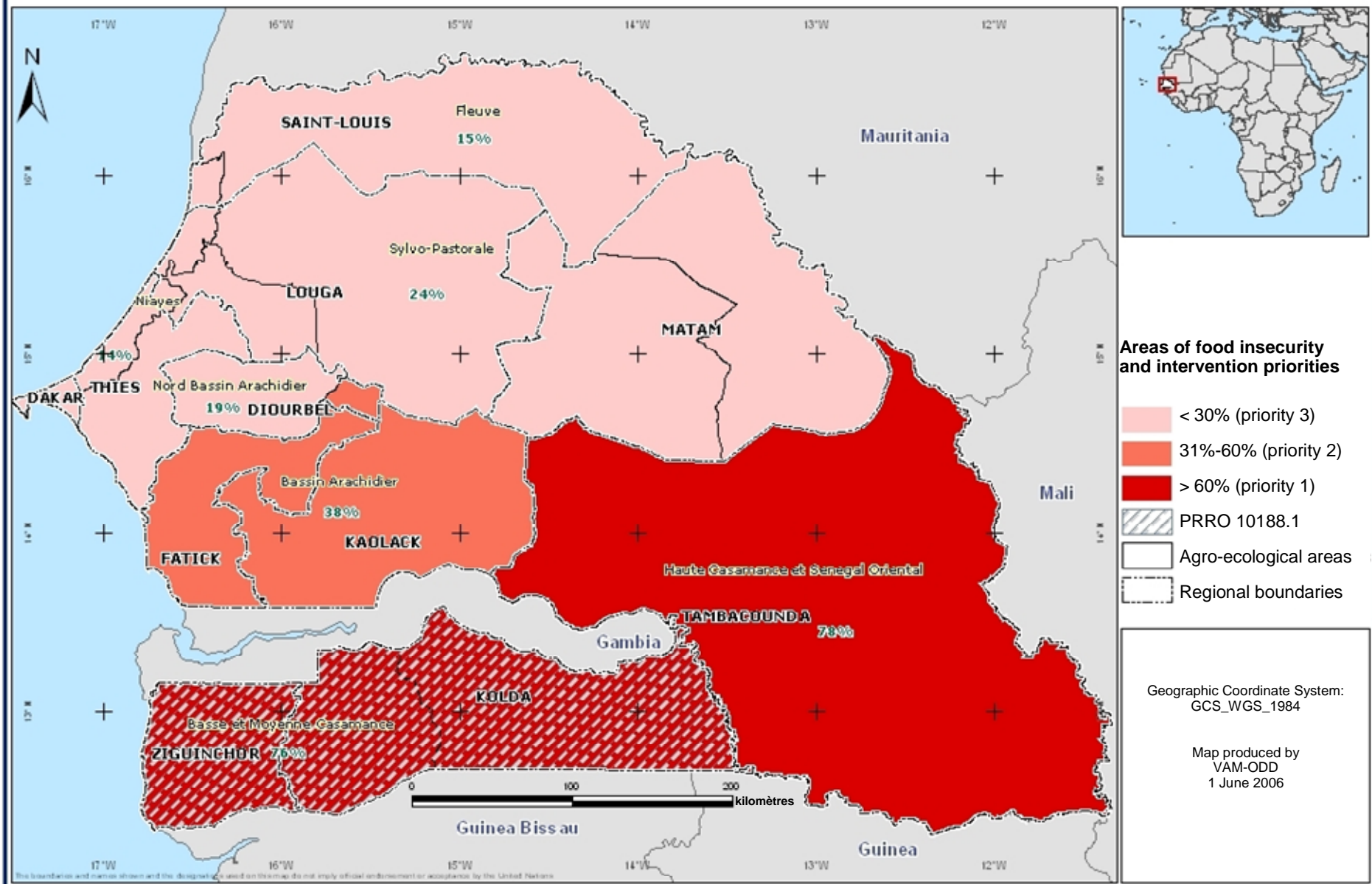
BUDGET PLAN BY COMPONENT (US\$)				
	Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Total
Food commodities (mt)	2 442	20 551	4 835	27 828
Food commodities (value)	1 129 590	7 592 558	1 603 553	10 325 700
External transport	76 758	1 506 524	349 606	1 932 906
ITSH (total)	212 031	1 972 794	440 954	2 625 779
ITSH (cost per mt)	86.83	96.00	91.21	
ODOC	114 565	519 250	539 176	1 172 991
Total DOC				16 057 377
DSC ¹				2 632 653
ISC ²				1 308 302
Total WFP costs				19 998 332
Government contribution (estimated)				1 190 840

¹ The DSC amount is an indicative figure for information purposes. The annual DSC allotment for a CP is reviewed and set annually following an assessment of DSC requirements and resource availability.

² The ISC rate may be amended by the Board during the period covered by the CP.



SENEGAL: Vulnerability to food insecurity: CP priority intervention areas (2007-2011)



Areas of food insecurity and intervention priorities

- < 30% (priority 3)
- 31%-60% (priority 2)
- > 60% (priority 1)
- PRRO 10188.1
- Agro-ecological areas
- Regional boundaries

Geographic Coordinate System:
GCS_WGS_1984

Map produced by
VAM-ODD
1 June 2006

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Food Programme (WFP) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its frontiers or boundaries.

ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

AIDS	auto-immune deficiency syndrome
ARD	<i>Agence régionale de développement</i> (regional development agency)
CILSS	<i>Comité permanent inter-États de lutte contre la sécheresse dans le Sahel</i> (Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel)
CLM	<i>Cellule de lutte contre la malnutrition</i> (anti-malnutrition unit)
CP	country programme
CTP	<i>Case des tout-petits</i> (infant home)
DANSE	<i>Division de l'alimentation, de la nutrition et de la survie de l'enfant</i> (Food, Nutrition and Survival Division for Children)
DNCS	<i>Division nationale des cantines scolaires</i> (National Division for School Feeding)
DOC	direct operational costs
DSC	direct support costs
EDS	<i>Enquête démographique et de santé</i> (demographic and health survey)
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FEWS-NET	Famine Early-Warning System Network
FFA	food for assets
FFT	food for training
GDP	gross domestic product
HIV	human immune-deficiency virus
ILO	International Labour Organization
ISC	indirect support costs
ITA	<i>Institut de technologie alimentaire</i> (Food Technology Institute)
ITSH	internal transport, storage and handling
KIO3	potassium iodate
LTSH	landside transport, storage and handling
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MI	Micronutrient Initiative
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGO	non-governmental organization
ODD	Regional Bureau Dakar
PCIME-C	<i>Prise en charge intégrée des maladies de l'enfant au niveau communautaire</i> (integrated care for pediatric diseases at the community level)
PEE	<i>Paquet éducatif essentiel</i> (Essential Education Package)

PRN	<i>Programme de renforcement de la nutrition</i> (Nutrition Enhancement Programme)
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VAM	vulnerability analysis and mapping
WHO	World Health Organization