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**Executive Board  
Second Regular Session**

**Rome, 10–13 November 2014**

# PROJECTS FOR EXECUTIVE BOARD APPROVAL

Agenda item 8

*For approval*



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## PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATIONS – SENEGAL 200681

### Protecting Livelihoods and Promoting Resilience

Number of beneficiaries	925,650
Duration of project	2 years (1 January 2015–31 December 2016)
Gender marker code*	2A
WFP food tonnage	17,773 mt
<b>Cost (United States dollars)</b>	
Food and related costs	24,512,866
Cash/vouchers and related costs	12,887,427
Capacity development and augmentation	4,553,286
<b>Total cost to WFP</b>	<b>54,057,773</b>

\*<https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/system/files/documents/files/gm-overview-en.pdf>

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## NOTE TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

**This document is submitted to the Executive Board for approval.**

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.

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Should you have any questions regarding availability of documentation for the Executive Board, please contact the Conference Servicing Unit (tel.: 066513-2645).

\* Dakar Regional Bureau (West Africa)

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Senegal – a politically stable country in a region affected by multiple conflicts – adopted the *Plan Sénégal Émergent* in February 2014 to boost national economic growth and reduce poverty.

Along with other Sahelian countries, Senegal faces increasing climate shocks resulting in harvest deficits. Compounded by poverty prevalence of 47 percent, these shocks affect rural areas in particular, where alternative income-generating opportunities are scarce and 25 percent of the population was food-insecure in June 2013. Poverty and food insecurity are highest in the remote Casamance region, further burdened by continuing conflict, and eastern areas of the country.

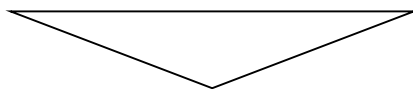
Global acute malnutrition is stable or falling in eight of Senegal's 14 regions; it remains high in four regions of the north and east, in two of which it exceeds the critical threshold.

Protracted relief and recovery operation 200681 is in line with the *Plan Sénégal Émergent*, the 2014–2016 Strategic Response Plan, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and WFP's Regional Roadmap for West Africa. It supports Strategic Objectives 2, 3 and 4, and Millennium Development Goals 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7 by:

- adopting a twin-track approach to address acute food insecurity in communities affected by shocks, combined with recovery and resilience support;
- treating global acute malnutrition where prevalence exceeds 10 percent and preventing it where it exceeds 15 percent; and
- strengthening national preparedness and response capacities with integrated early-warning systems and response tools.

WFP will work in partnership with the Government and its decentralized services, United Nations agencies, multilateral financial institutions, bilateral donors, the Senegalese Red Cross and non-governmental organizations.

## DRAFT DECISION\*



The Board approves the proposed protracted relief and recovery operation Senegal 200681 “Protecting Livelihoods and Promoting Resilience” (WFP/EB.2/2014/8-B/5).

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\* 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

### Context

1. Senegal has a solid record of democracy and macro-economic stability; inflation was a low of 0.7 percent in 2013. The Government has ensured that 99.6 percent of the urban population and 81.2 percent of the rural population have access to potable water. Primary school enrolment has increased to 93 percent but completion rates are only 66 percent, well short of the 2015 target of 90 percent. Senegal has a population of 12.8 million and ranks 154<sup>th</sup> of 186 countries in the human development index.
2. Progress has been uneven. Regional disparities remain and rural areas record a poverty rate of 57 percent compared with 26 percent in Dakar.<sup>1</sup> Annual population growth of 2.7 percent puts additional pressure on the economy and social services; gross domestic product grew by 3.5 percent in 2013 but remains below the Government's target of 7 percent.<sup>2</sup>
3. Senegal is affected by food production deficits and price volatility. Recent droughts and seasonal flooding have affected agricultural production, which is predominantly rain-fed, and caused deficits of rice and other staples. Although 72 percent of households are engaged in agriculture, it accounted for only 8.8 percent of 2013 gross domestic product. Senegal imports 46 percent of its food.
4. Women contribute significantly to agriculture, but have limited access to land, training, credit and inputs. They produce rice, fish, vegetables and fruit, but men control the allocation of resources. Boys often drop out of school at an early age to work. Senegal has a gender inequality index of 0.54, which places it 115<sup>th</sup> of 186 countries in the *2013 Human Development Report*.
5. In Casamance, landmines and insecurity hamper trade, agriculture and economic opportunities, and discourage refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) from returning. Poverty levels are 65 percent in Ziguinchor, 69 percent in Sédhiou and 75 percent in Kolda. Peace talks between the Government and the Movement of Democratic Forces of Casamance in 2013 resulted in an agenda for negotiations.

### The Food Security and Nutrition Situation

6. The 2013 national food security and nutrition survey (*Enquête nationale sur la sécurité alimentaire et la nutrition*, ENSAN) showed that 2.5 million people – 18.8 percent of households – are food-insecure, 5 percent severely and 14 percent moderately, and that in rural areas food insecurity affects 25 percent of the population compared with 15 percent in April–June 2010. Food insecurity exceeds 50 percent in parts of the south and east, but is moderate at 16 percent in the centre and north; some areas have experienced a considerable decline in food security since 2010.
7. Food insecurity results from inadequate and unstable household food production, conflict in Casamance, desert encroachment and salinization of arable land. It is compounded by poverty, high dependence on markets and low resilience among households and communities. During lean seasons, poor households typically reduce food consumption and

<sup>1</sup> Government of Senegal. May 2013. *Deuxième enquête de suivi de la pauvreté au Sénégal*. Dakar.

<sup>2</sup> International Monetary Fund. October 2013. *Perspectives économiques régionales*. Washington, DC.

diversity, sell assets and livestock and take on debt; family members often migrate to seek work.

8. Cereal production in 2013/14 was 16 percent lower than in 2012/13, and 20 percent below the five-year average. A March 2014 analysis by the Harmonized Framework (*Cadre harmonisé*) assessed four departments as Phase 3 “in crisis”, and 24 as Phase 2 “stressed”. The results of ENSAN, confirmed by the Harmonized Framework, triggered the 2014 government response plan that supported 675,000 severely food-insecure people with targeted food assistance (TFA) and led to the development of a national resilience plan.
9. The 2014/15 crop season suffered from late rains in the centre and north and from dry spells in the south and east. By the end of July 2014, most of the country had not received the usual rainfall.
10. Markets are functional and integrated, especially for imported goods, and can handle additional demand from voucher distributions.<sup>3</sup> Cereal prices were stable in April and May, but were high compared with 2013 and the five-year average. Government policies applied since 2013 have stabilized rice prices.
11. Chronic malnutrition has been a steady 16 percent in recent years, and the situation has improved in Louga and Kolda regions. The 2014 Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) survey showed deterioration in Matam and Podor in the north, but chronic malnutrition remains below the 30 percent “serious” level. The prevalence of global acute malnutrition (GAM) has fallen in several regions, but it exceeds the 10 percent “serious” level in Louga, Matam, Tambacounda and Saint-Louis; in Matam and the department of Podor GAM exceeds the 15 percent “critical” level.
12. Limited access to health services contributes to the maternal mortality rate of 370/100,000 live births; 54 percent of women suffer from low or moderate anaemia, with higher levels among pregnant women. The mortality rate is 75/1,000 among children under 5, of whom 76 percent suffer from anaemia – 48 percent moderate and 5 percent severe.<sup>4</sup> Malnutrition among children under 5 is associated with food insecurity, poor feeding practices, limited access to safe water and diarrhoea.

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## POLICIES, CAPACITIES AND ACTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT AND OTHERS

### Policies, Capacities and Actions of the Government

13. Government priorities for poverty reduction, social protection and economic growth in 2014–2018 are outlined in the *Plan Sénégal émergent*. Strategies have been developed for nutrition, agriculture and education, including school feeding. Early-warning systems and national response plans are in place but need to be consolidated.
14. The Government is committed to gender equality and has a legal framework to protect women’s rights and national institutions; its current strategy for gender equality and equity runs until 2015.

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<sup>3</sup> Government of Senegal and WFP. 2013. *Évaluation rapide des marchés agricoles en relation avec la sécurité alimentaire au Sénégal en période de soudure*. Dakar.

<sup>4</sup> United Nations. 2013. *2014 Humanitarian Needs Overview: Senegal*. New York.

15. The Government is committed to the Global Alliance for Resilience Initiative (*Alliance Globale pour l'Initiative Résilience*, AGIR) and the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition; it is a member of the Scaling Up Nutrition movement and intends to join the Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger initiative. The Government's priorities include safety nets such as the National Family Allowance Benefits Programme (*Programme national de bourses de sécurité familiale*), which will assist 250,000 households by 2017, national response plans and school feeding.

### **Policies, Capacities and Actions of other Major Actors**

16. An integrated multi-sectoral approach is needed to address food insecurity and malnutrition and to build resilience to shocks. The Government works with WFP, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) on early warning, national response plans and resilience, supported by the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the World Bank, the African Development Bank, United States Agency for International Development, Canada, Japan and the European Union.
17. The Senegalese Red Cross, the International Committee of the Red Cross, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), decentralized government structures and national financial institutions are also government partners.

### **Coordination**

18. The United Nations country team coordinates the work of United Nations agencies. WFP and FAO co-lead the food security sector working group; WFP is a member of the Government's committee on social protection and the donor forum, *Groupe des 50*, which advises the Government on official development assistance policies.

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## **OBJECTIVES OF WFP ASSISTANCE**

19. The relief and recovery components of protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 200681 contribute to Strategic Objectives 2 and 4; where possible, recovery activities will pave the way for more rigorous and partnered interventions addressing disaster risk reduction and building long-term resilience in line with the country programme. Local food procurement and enhancement of the national early-warning system support Strategic Objective 3.
20. The objectives of PRRO 200681 are to ensure that vulnerable groups have access to food and productive assets, to protect household food security, particularly during the lean season, and to support the treatment and prevention of moderate acute malnutrition. In Casamance, the household economy approach analysis confirmed the importance of school feeding as a safety net for poor households; the PRRO will support school feeding in preschools and primary schools to reduce drop-outs, particularly among boys. It will also facilitate the return of displaced people. WFP will continue to promote the AGIR national resilience strategy.

## WFP RESPONSE STRATEGY

### Nature and Effectiveness of Food Security-Related Assistance to Date

21. PRRO 200138 expanded beyond Casamance in 2012 to respond to the Sahel crisis on Senegal and address vulnerability to food insecurity in light of localized climate shocks; the country strategy developed in 2013 promotes partnerships to establish holistic approaches and links relief with recovery and resilience interventions that close gender gaps in access to WFP services. Capacities for cash assistance and local procurement were scaled up in PRRO 200138 and country programme (CP) 200249. WFP reached 2 million beneficiaries in 2012 and 1 million in 2013, of whom 51 percent were women.
22. In 2014, WFP aligned CP 200249 with the country strategy so that PRRO and CP operations complement each other. The PRRO concentrates on localized relief, recovery and resilience support, while the CP focuses on structural food insecurity and chronic malnutrition, markets for smallholder farmers on the basis of the Purchase from Africans for Africa pilot, improved management of cereal stocks, local food fortification and employment for rural young people. The CP will continue to promote achievement of Strategic Objective 3 by providing food assistance for assets (FFA), which will build on PRRO recovery interventions and include elements of the Rural Resilience Initiative (R4), such as access to savings and credit. The CP will also continue to support school feeding outside Casamance, where the activity pursues mainly educational objectives.

### Strategy

23. This PRRO will address the acute food and nutrition needs of vulnerable populations. The TFA component will complement national plans to assist food-insecure people during lean seasons in the expectation that national capacities will be adequate to continue the work from 2016. To minimize negative coping mechanisms, WFP will also support the creation of village food security stocks for the most vulnerable, with a view to converting them into sustainable cereal banks; the CP will support these developments with training for communities in resource management and post-harvest handling.
24. Under the twin-track approach, PRRO 200681 will promote recovery and resilience through FFA, which will focus on the rehabilitation of community assets and the restoration of livelihoods; some of the communities will receive insurance support under R4. These activities will combine to help food-insecure communities to recover and become resilient to future shocks.
25. Partnerships with community leaders and local authorities will optimize targeting. Seasonal livelihoods programming and community-based participatory planning will enhance coordination and community ownership and increase women's participation in the production and management of food resources. Workshops on these topics will involve men and women equally, and seasonal calendars will be disaggregated by gender.
26. WFP will partner with national structures and decentralized agencies, the Senegalese Red Cross, NGOs, the FAO seed multiplication project and the lowland rehabilitation project of the International Fund for Agricultural Development. The Government will coordinate relief and recovery interventions under its national response plans and the resilience strategy. A baseline study in 2014 of households benefiting from FFA, insurance and village cereal banks will be the reference point for measuring the results of the combination of activities during the project.



27. WFP and the Institute for Development Studies are documenting and mainstreaming gender best practices, which will be integrated into PRRO 200681 with gender-sensitive indicators, sensitization and awareness raising. Project targeting, design, monitoring and evaluation will take gender issues into account.
28. WFP will help to enhance the Government's early-warning capabilities and risk-management tools such as weather index insurance for smallholder farmers, national food reserves and a registry of vulnerable households to inform targeting.
29. WFP will provide treatment and prevention of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women in areas where GAM exceeds the serious and critical thresholds. Treatment will be provided year-round, but blanket supplementary feeding (BSF) will be limited to the March–August lean seasons. Activities will be implemented through the Ministry of Health and the *Cellule de lutte contre la malnutrition*, and linked with treatment of severe acute malnutrition supported by UNICEF.
30. Government partners are responsible for nutritional screening, distributions of food, nutrition communications and monitoring of recovery. Communities supported by PRRO 200681 will also benefit from CP activities such as behaviour change communication, community awareness-raising and family planning, which will also include men and community leaders to promote understanding of infant feeding practices and the nutrition needs of mothers and children.
31. School feeding in Casamance will provide a safety net for vulnerable preschool and primary school children – especially boys. The food basket will include fortified foods to address micronutrient deficiencies. In 2015, 25 percent of primary schools will receive vouchers to procure food from retailers, rising to 50 percent in 2016. The mainstreaming of gender best practices and sensitization activities will help to raise awareness of the importance of school attendance for boys and girls. The activities will be coordinated with the family allowance programme, which provides quarterly cash assistance for extremely poor households with young children.
32. The use of vouchers in TFA, FFA and school feeding will increase. Decisions as to cash or food options are based on market assessments and feasibility studies. Vouchers will reduce the burden on women and will give them autonomy in buying food in shops. Food will be procured from farmers' associations where possible to stimulate local economies and agriculture.

## Hand-Over

33. The PRRO will prepare for hand-over of TFA to national authorities. It is expected that acute needs will eventually be met by national structures and resources and supported by initiatives such as the African Risk Capacity insurance scheme. The progressive roll-out of the family allowance programme will provide a safety net for vulnerable populations, and the creation of a single register will inform beneficiary targeting in the long term.
34. Recovery activities will pave the way for long-term development under the CP. The national resilience strategy will guide the Government and its partners in mitigating the impacts of shocks. WFP and other United Nations agencies will continue to work with the Government and partners to address the causes of malnutrition and to augment capacities in nutrition policy and programming.
35. The Government is committed to building a nationwide school feeding programme. The action plan for progressive take-over – developed by the Ministry of Education during the System Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) workshop and the February 2014 international forum on school feeding – will be rolled out in 2015 and 2016.

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## BENEFICIARIES AND TARGETING

36. Geographic targeting is based on ENSAN area assessments and crop and food supply assessments. Analyses of food insecurity, malnutrition, shocks, coping strategies and household assets indicates the most vulnerable areas for resilience-building and nutrition interventions. The household economy approach will refine community-based targeting for TFA and recovery. Membership of targeting and food-distribution committees should be at least 50 percent women.
37. The TFA component will assist 80,000 severely food-insecure people during the 2015 lean season. The activity covers minimum requirements and may be adjusted on the basis of evaluations to complement the Government response.
38. Returnees in Casamance will receive resettlement packages. Targeting will be carried out in collaboration with the International Committee of the Red Cross.
39. Recovery-focused FFA, insurance and village food security stocks will assist food-insecure communities in areas previously assisted through TFA. Most beneficiaries will be in the south, east and the central groundnut-producing area basin, which is sensitive to climate variability. The activities will be implemented from January to September.
40. The targeted supplementary feeding (TSF) component will prioritize children aged 6–59 months with MAM,<sup>5</sup> and malnourished pregnant and lactating women where GAM is above 10 percent. In accordance with the 2014 SMART survey, TSF will focus on Louga, Matam and Tambacounda regions, and the departments of Dagana and Podor in Saint-Louis region. The BSF component will reach children aged 6–23 months and pregnant and lactating women in Matam and the department of Podor, where GAM is above 15 percent. There may be geographic overlap between TSF under PRRO 200681 and complementary feeding under the CP, but the target groups and objectives will be different.
41. School feeding will target preschool and primary schoolchildren in food-insecure areas of Casamance. Schools will be selected in agreement with the Ministry of Education and the National Agency for Preschool Children (*Agence nationale de la petite enfance et de la case des tout-petits*, ANPECTP) and in line with WFP guidance. The existence of community gardens and rice fields supported by WFP or partners will be taken into consideration during targeting.

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<sup>5</sup> UNICEF addresses severe acute malnutrition.

**TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY**

	2015			2016			Total
	Boys/ men	Girls/ women	Total	Boys/ men	Girls/ women	Total	
TSF – children 6–59 months	48 000	48 000	<b>96 000</b>	35 500	35 500	<b>71 000</b>	<b>144 000</b>
TSF – pregnant and lactating women	-	13 500	<b>13 500</b>	-	7 800	<b>7 800</b>	<b>20 250</b>
BSF – children 6–23 months	31 500	31 500	<b>63 000</b>	21 500	21 500	<b>43 000</b>	<b>94 500</b>
BSF – pregnant and lactating women	-	38 000	<b>38 000</b>	-	26 000	<b>26 000</b>	<b>57 000</b>
School feeding – primary schools	99 450	99 450	<b>198 900</b>	103 650	103 650	<b>207 300</b>	<b>207 300</b>
School feeding – preschools	5 650	5 650	<b>11 300</b>	5 900	5 900	<b>11 800</b>	<b>11 800</b>
TFA	40 000	40 000	<b>80 000</b>	-	-	-	<b>80 000</b>
GFD – resettlement packages	1 500	1 500	<b>3 000</b>	750	750	<b>1 500</b>	<b>3 000</b>
FFA*	13 500	13 500	<b>27 000</b>	13 500	13 500	<b>27 000</b>	<b>40 500</b>
FFA/R4**	48 600	48 600	<b>97 200</b>	48 600	48 600	<b>97 200</b>	<b>145 800</b>
Village food security stocks	40 500	40 500	<b>81 000</b>	40 500	40 500	<b>81 000</b>	<b>121 500</b>
<b>TOTAL***</b>			<b>578 050</b>			<b>447 150</b>	<b>925 650</b>

\* Beneficiaries not offered insurance, credit or savings.

\*\* Beneficiaries also benefiting from R4 components.

\*\*\* Excludes double counting.

## NUTRITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS AND RATIONS/VALUE OF CASH/VOUCHER TRANSFERS

42. The food basket reflects national preferences for rice, *niébé* (black-eyed pea) and vegetable oil. Nutrition products are accepted by beneficiaries and aligned with national protocols. Rations are provided dry, except for school feeding. School meals are prepared on-site, and the Ministry of Education monitors hygiene and access to potable water.
43. WFP will carry out sensitization and will issue ration cards/vouchers in the name of women heads of household, where possible, to promote women's role in the allocation of resources and household food security.

**TABLE 2: FOOD RATION/TRANSFER BY ACTIVITY (g/person/day)**

	TSF		BSF		School feeding				TFA	FFA/R4	Village food security stocks	GFD/re-settlement packages
	Children 6-59 months	Pregnant and lactating women	Children 6-23 months	Pregnant and lactating women	Primary schools		Preschools					
					Half day	Full day	Half day 3 times /week	Half day twice/ week				
Cereals	-	-	-	-	120	150	80	-	-	417	185	417
Pulses	-	-	-	-	35	40	20	-	-	42	-	42
Vegetable oil	-	25	-	25	10	15	10	10	-	25	-	25
Iodized salt	-	-	-	-	4	4	2	2	-	5	-	5
Plumpy'Sup	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SuperCereal Plus	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SuperCereal with sugar	-	250	-	200	-	80	-	80*	-	-	-	-
Cash/voucher (USD/person/day)	-	-	-	-	0.21		-	-	0.35	0.34**	-	-
Insurance for work premium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>489</b>
Kcal/day	500	1 175	394	984	638	1 112	444	394	-	1 863	-	1 863
% kcal from protein	10.2	13.2	16.6	12.6	9.7	11.1	8.7	12.6	-	8	-	8
% kcal from fat	54.9	34.9	23.2	37.9	15.6	18.5	21.6	37.9	-	13	-	13
No. of feeding days per year	60	270	180	180	82	54	82	54	120	50	60	60

\* A rice-based meal is provided three times a week and a SuperCereal-based meal twice a week.

\*\* Voucher value equivalent to the average daily wage in rural areas.

**TABLE 3: TOTAL REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY (mt)**

	TSF	BSF	School feeding	TFA	FFA	FFA/ R4	Village food security stocks	GFD/ resettlement package	Total
Cereals	-	-	4 688	-	197	710	1 798	111	<b>7 504</b>
Pulses	-	-	1 310	-	20	71	-	11	<b>1 412</b>
Vegetable oil	144	288	443	-	12	42	-	7	<b>936</b>
Iodized salt	-	-	144	-	3	8	-	1	<b>156</b>
Plumpy' Sup	922	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>922</b>
SuperCereal Plus	-	1 908	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>1 908</b>
SuperCereal with sugar	1 438	2 304	1 192	-	-	-	-	-	<b>4 934</b>
<b>TOTAL (mt)</b>	<b>2 503</b>	<b>4 500</b>	<b>7 777</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>831</b>	<b>1 798</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>17 773</b>
Cash/vouchers (USD)	-	-	4 402 290	3 360 000	757 350	2 985 660	-	-	<b>11 505 300</b>

44. The TFA cash value is USD 10 per beneficiary per month, equivalent to the cost of 417 g of rice, 42 g of beans, 25 g of vegetable oil and 5 g of iodized salt. The FFA beneficiaries will receive CFA 1,450 (USD 2.90) per working day, slightly less than the average rural wage of CFA 1,500. School feeding vouchers will be valued at the local price of the equivalent food ration.
45. One hundred percent of TFA and up to 75 percent of FFA beneficiaries are expected to receive voucher assistance during the project. The GFD and TFA transfers include family rations based on an average household of nine.<sup>6</sup> School meals for half days cover 34 percent of energy requirements; meals for full days cover 60 percent. The standardized annual cost per child is USD 43. Rations and duration for treatment and prevention of MAM are aligned with WFP nutritional guidelines and national protocols.

## IMPLEMENTATION

### Participation

46. WFP will work with food committees, community leaders, parents' associations, healthcare centres and women's associations. Beneficiary feedback obtained through post-distribution monitoring and a mid-term evaluation will guide the design of interventions. Feedback from community-based participatory planning and seasonal livelihoods planning will guide the implementation as well as the design of interventions.
47. Beneficiaries of cash and vouchers can use hotlines operated by the service provider, which reports to WFP. Other activities benefit from a feedback registry managed by cooperating partners and community committees. Cash operations will favour women because they usually manage food, but men need to be sensitized to avoid misunderstandings. Complaint mechanisms will enable beneficiaries to express themselves without discrimination. At least half of food committees will be women, and ration cards, mobile telephone cards or vouchers will be assigned to women whenever feasible.

<sup>6</sup> Government of Senegal. May 2013. *Deuxième enquête de suivi de la pauvreté au Sénégal (ESPS-II 2011)*. Dakar.

48. To implement the voucher components, WFP will work with micro-finance institutions for the reimbursement of paper vouchers, service providers offering bank cards or scratch cards, and SMS service providers. Beneficiaries will be required to exchange vouchers at selected shops for a predetermined range of foods.
49. Decisions on food or voucher distributions are based on feasibility assessments and analysis of financial service providers and the effects on markets and prices. Updates during PRRO 200681 will guide future interventions; other surveys will assess retail capacities and the cost-efficiency of different cash modalities.
50. Insurance payouts under R4 will be made by the *Compagnie nationale d'assurance agricole*.
51. Collaboration with partners is governed by field-level agreements, under which partners submit monthly progress reports that also inform WFP's Standard Project Reports. The field-level agreements will include a gender clause to ensure partners' commitment to mainstreaming gender best practices.

## Procurement

52. All pulses and iodized salt and 60 percent of the rice will be procured locally to reduce lead times, build demand for smallholder farmers' associations and engage FFA communities and those supported by other partners. Procurement will be adjusted to food availability, price fluctuations and production capacities.

## Logistics

53. Food procured internationally will be shipped to Dakar. Commercial companies will be contracted to transport food from extended delivery points to final distribution points, where cooperating partners manage distribution to beneficiaries. The Commodity Movement Processing and Analysis System will track food transport and deliveries.

## Non-Food Inputs

54. WFP, the Government and UNICEF will support nutrition education and water, sanitation and hygiene activities. School feeding, community gardens, FFA, insurance for assets and village food security stocks will require non-food items and technical support from WFP and its partners.

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## PERFORMANCE MONITORING

55. Performance and targeting will be monitored through distribution and post-distribution monitoring and monthly monitoring of food prices. Outcomes of PRRO activities will be measured by food security monitoring and nutrition surveys in cooperation with the Government and partners. Data will be disaggregated by sex and age to identify gender disparities.
56. Monthly screening of the nutritional status of children under 5 will be carried out at supplementary feeding centres. The nutrition thematic group will conduct annual SMART surveys, and WFP, NGO partners and the Ministry of Education will monitor school feeding.

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## **RISK MANAGEMENT**

57. The situation in Casamance will be monitored by the United Nations Department of Safety and Security to determine access.
58. Timely access to resources and multi-year funding are crucial for meeting acute needs and for building resilience. Lack of capacity and resources among partners could delay implementation of activities. Resource mobilization will mitigate the risk of underfunding; WFP will prioritize the most vulnerable areas and certain activities if funding falls short.
59. The risks of food deviation, misuse of cash vouchers and inaccurate beneficiary targeting will be mitigated through vulnerability-based targeting, community sensitization and monitoring.

### **Security Risk Management**

60. WFP is a member of the Security Management Team. Senegal is at security level 2 except for Casamance, which is at level 3. Security conditions are monitored with support from the United Nations Department of Safety and Security and the regional bureau.

## ANNEX I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity ( <i>mt</i> )	Value ( <i>USD</i> )	Value ( <i>USD</i> )
<b>Food</b>			
Cereals	7 504	3 400 490	
Pulses	1 412	1 249 815	
Oil and fats	936	1 085 264	
Mixed and blended food	7 764	11 111 394	
Others	156	14 668	
<b>Total food</b>	<b>17 773</b>	<b>16 861 630</b>	
External transport		1 051 350	
Landside transport, storage and handling		2 953 929	
Other direct operational costs: food		3 645 957	
<b>Food and related costs<sup>1</sup></b>		<b>24 512 866</b>	<b>24 512 866</b>
Cash and vouchers		11 505 300	
Related costs		1 382 127	
<b>Cash and vouchers and related costs</b>		<b>12 887 427</b>	<b>12 887 427</b>
<b>Capacity development and augmentation</b>		<b>4 553 286</b>	<b>4 553 286</b>
Direct operational costs			41 953 579
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B) <sup>2</sup>			8 567 704
<b>Total direct project costs</b>			<b>50 521 283</b>
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent) <sup>3</sup>			3 536 490
<b>TOTAL WFP COSTS</b>			<b>54 057 773</b>

<sup>1</sup> This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

<sup>2</sup> Indicative figure for information purposes. The direct support cost allotment is reviewed annually.

<sup>3</sup> The direct support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.



**ANNEX I-B**

<b>DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (USD)</b>	
<b>Staff and staff-related</b>	
Professional staff	2 713 469
General service staff	1 325 325
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4 038 794</b>
<b>Recurring and other</b>	<b>864 019</b>
<b>Capital equipment</b>	<b>633 981</b>
<b>Security</b>	<b>671 150</b>
<b>Travel and transportation</b>	<b>1 639 760</b>
<b>Assessments, evaluations and monitoring<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>720 000</b>
<b>TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS</b>	<b>8 567 704</b>

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<sup>1</sup> Reflects estimated costs for when these activities are carried out by third parties.



<b>ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK</b>		
<b>Results</b>	<b>Performance indicators</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
<b>Cross-cutting</b>		
<p><b>Gender</b> Gender equality and empowerment improved</p>	<p>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</p> <p>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</p> <p>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</p> <p>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</p> <p>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</p>	
<p><b>Partnership</b> Food assistance interventions coordinated and partnerships developed and maintained</p>	<p>Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)</p> <p>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</p> <p>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</p>	
<p><b>Protection and accountability to affected populations</b> WFP assistance delivered and utilized in safe, accountable and dignified conditions</p>	<p>Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</p> <p>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</p>	

**ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK**

Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
<b>Strategic Objective 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies</b>		
<p><b>Outcome 2.1</b> Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted</p>	<p>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households) FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed) FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed) FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed) FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed) Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households) CSI: Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index CSI: Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index Diet Diversity Score FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score CSI: Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</p>	<p>Resources available as required Project areas are accessible and safe Cooperating partners have the required capacities</p>
<p><b>Outcome 2.2</b> Stabilized or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children</p>	<p>Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage) MAM treatment default rate (%) MAM treatment mortality rate (%) MAM treatment non-response rate (%) MAM treatment recovery rate (%)</p>	<p>Health, education and protection ensured by the Government and partners No major disease outbreaks during implementation</p>





## ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
<p><b>Outcome 2.3</b> Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure</p>	<p>CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score</p>	<p>Communities and partners are involved in community-based projects</p>
<p><b>Output 2.1</b> Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p>	<p>Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned</p> <p>Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. schools, health centres), as % of planned</p> <p>Total value of vouchers distributed (expressed in food/cash) transferred to targeted beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as % of planned</p> <p>Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned</p> <p>Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as % of planned</p> <p>Quantity of non-food items distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned</p>	
<p><b>Output 2.2</b> Community or livelihood assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities</p>	<p>Number of assets built restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure</p>	
<p><b>Output 2.3</b> Messaging and counselling on specialized nutritious foods and infant and young child feeding practices implemented effectively</p>	<p>Proportion of women/men beneficiaries exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP, against proportion planned</p> <p>Proportion of women/men receiving nutrition counselling supported by WFP, against proportion planned</p>	



## ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

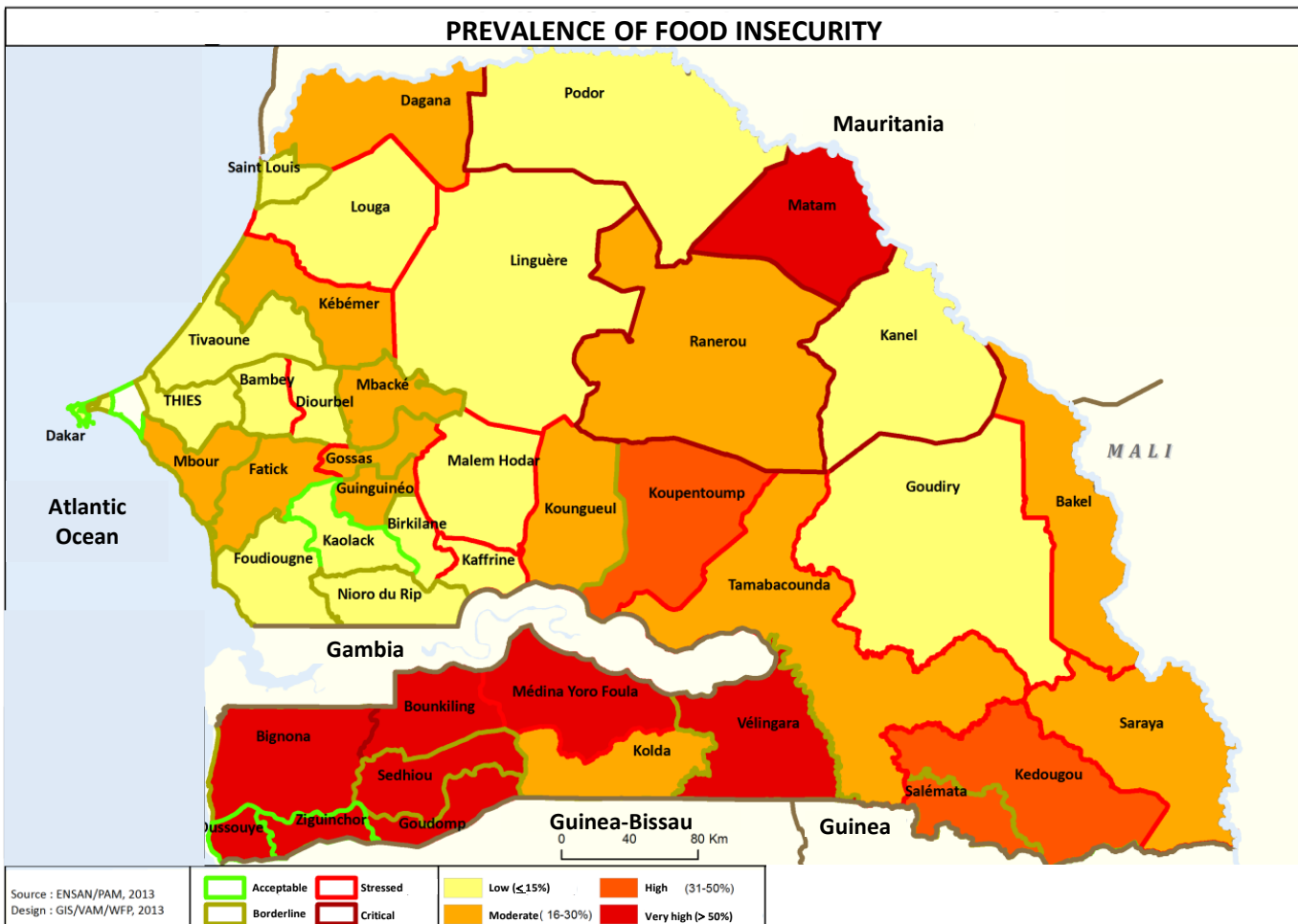
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
<b>Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs</b>		
<b>Outcome 3.1</b> Increased marketing opportunities for producers and traders of agricultural products and food at the regional, national and local levels	Food purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of food distributed by WFP in-country Food purchased from aggregation systems in which smallholders are participating, as % of regional, national and local purchases	Local production and marketing are efficient Market prices are stable Local products meet requirements
<b>Outcome 3.2</b> Risk reduction capacity of countries, communities and institutions strengthened	NCI: Food security programmes National Capacity Index Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climatic shocks and risks supported by WFP	Technical staff are available
<b>Output 3.1</b> National systems for monitoring trends in food security and nutrition strengthened	Number of government counterparts trained in collection and analysis of food and nutrition security data Number of food security and nutrition monitoring/surveillance reports produced with WFP support	
<b>Output 3.2</b> Increased WFP food purchase from regional, national and local markets and smallholder farmers	Quantity of food purchased locally through local and regional purchases (mt) Number of smallholder farmers supported	



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
<b>Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger</b>		
<b>Outcome 4.1</b> Increased equitable access to and utilization of education	Attendance rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools Attendance rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools	Regional political and security issues do not affect implementation Other education needs are addressed by other stakeholders Ministry of Education has adequate staff and tools for monitoring and evaluation
<b>Outcome 4.2</b> Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels	NCI: School Feeding National Capacity Index	
<b>Outcome 4.3</b> Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children	Average number of schooldays per month on which multi-fortified foods or at least 4 food groups were provided	Cooks and non-food items are available

<b>ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK</b>		
<b>Results</b>	<b>Performance indicators</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
<p><b>Output 4.1</b> Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p>	<p>Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned</p> <p>Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned</p> <p>Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. schools, health centres), as % of planned</p>	
<p><b>Output 4.2</b> National nutrition, school feeding, safety net policies and/or regulatory frameworks in place</p>	<p>Number of technical assistance activities provided, by type</p>	

**ANNEX III**



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

AGIR	Global Alliance for Resilience <i>(Alliance Globale pour l'initiative Résilience)</i>
BSF	blanket supplementary feeding
CP	country programme
ENSAN	National food security and nutrition survey <i>(Enquête Nationale sur la Sécurité Alimentaire et la Nutrition)</i>
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFA	food assistance for assets
GAM	global acute malnutrition
GFD	general food distribution
MAM	moderate acute malnutrition
NCI	National Capacity Index
NGO	non-governmental organization
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery programme
R4	Rural Resilience Initiative
SMART	standardized monitoring and assessment of relief and transitions
TFA	targeted food assistance
TSF	targeted supplementary feeding
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund