

AND RECOVERY OPERATION 200138**Assistance to Conflict-Affected in the Casamance Naturelle and other Communities Impacted by Production Deficits**

Start date: 01 June 2012 End date: 31 December 2013

	Cost (United States dollars)		
	Current budget	Increase	Revised budget
Food cost	19,496,774	19,469,100	38,965,874
External transport	1,913,652	1,817,526	3,731,178
LTSH	3,822,595	3,423,129	7,245,724
ODOC	3,948,315	4,007,410	7,955,725
DSC	6,998,345	2,878,920	9,877,265
ISC (7.0 percent)	2,532,578	2,211,726	4,744,304
Total cost to WFP	38,712,259	33,807,811	72,520,070

NATURE OF THE INCREASE

1. This budget revision to the protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 200138 “Assistance to conflict-affected people and other communities affected by production deficit in Casamance Naturelle” is for WFP to respond to the drought in Senegal, in line with the Government’s request for international assistance. WFP will provide relief food and nutrition assistance to an additional 691,000 people expected to be food-insecure during the lean season (see table 2). This budget revision proposes to scale-up the appropriate ongoing interventions beyond the area originally covered by the PRRO (the Casamance Naturelle or Casamance). Two new activities will also be introduced, including support to village cereal banks and blanket supplementary feeding for the prevention of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). Accordingly, the title of the operation will be changed to “Assistance to Conflict-Affected in the Casamance Naturelle and other Communities Impacted by Production Deficits”.
2. Specifically, this budget revision provides for an:
 - additional 26,149 mt of food, valued at US\$12.8 million;
 - additional voucher transfers amounting to US\$6.6 million;
 - additional US\$12.1 million for external transport, landside transport, storage and handling (LTSH), other direct operational costs (ODOC) and direct support costs (DSC); and an
 - additional US\$2.2 million in indirect support costs (ISC).

JUSTIFICATION FOR BUDGET INCREASE

Summary of Existing Project Activities

3. The PRRO was launched in February 2012 and was originally focused in the conflict-affected Casamance (Kolda, Sédhiou, and Ziguinchor regions). In line with WFP Strategic Objectives¹ 1 and 3, WFP aims to foster food security and nutrition of the communities most affected by the 2011/2012 production shortfall, and promote recovery and livelihoods activities among returning refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs), and vulnerable urban households.
4. WFP was originally planning to assist around 400,000 beneficiaries in 2012 under the PRRO (see table 2). A relief component designed to provide short-term assistance to vulnerable communities affected by the production deficit in Casamance includes: i) targeted food distributions during the lean season; ii) voucher transfers to improve food access among vulnerable urban communities; iii) targeted supplementary feeding for malnourished children 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women; and iv) resettlement packages for repatriating refugees and displaced populations to meet minimum nutritional requirements. Under the recovery component, WFP supports the conflict-affected areas of Casamance through: i) blanket supplementary feeding for children 6-23 months to reduce the high prevalence of stunting; ii) school feeding to improve attendance and retention in pre-schools and primary schools; and iii) food-for-recovery activities to enhance communities' resilience to shocks and promote reintegration of displaced populations.
5. WFP is also implementing a country programme (CP 200249) for the period 2012-2016, which addresses longer-term development objectives in the rest of the country (i.e. apart from Casamance). In 2012, the country programme targets 276,000 beneficiaries in the regions of Dakar, Diourbel, Fatick, Kaffrine, Kaolack, Kedougou, Louga, Matam, Tambacounda and Thies. The country programme contributes to WFP's Strategic Objectives 2, 3, 4 and 5 and provides support by: i) rehabilitating environmental and productive infrastructure to improve household food security and assist vulnerable groups in rural areas in coping with climate shocks; ii) nutritional support to children 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women, as part of a programme to address acute malnutrition and offer nutritional education; and iii) school feeding for children aged 3-12 years.

Conclusion and Recommendations of the Re-Assessment

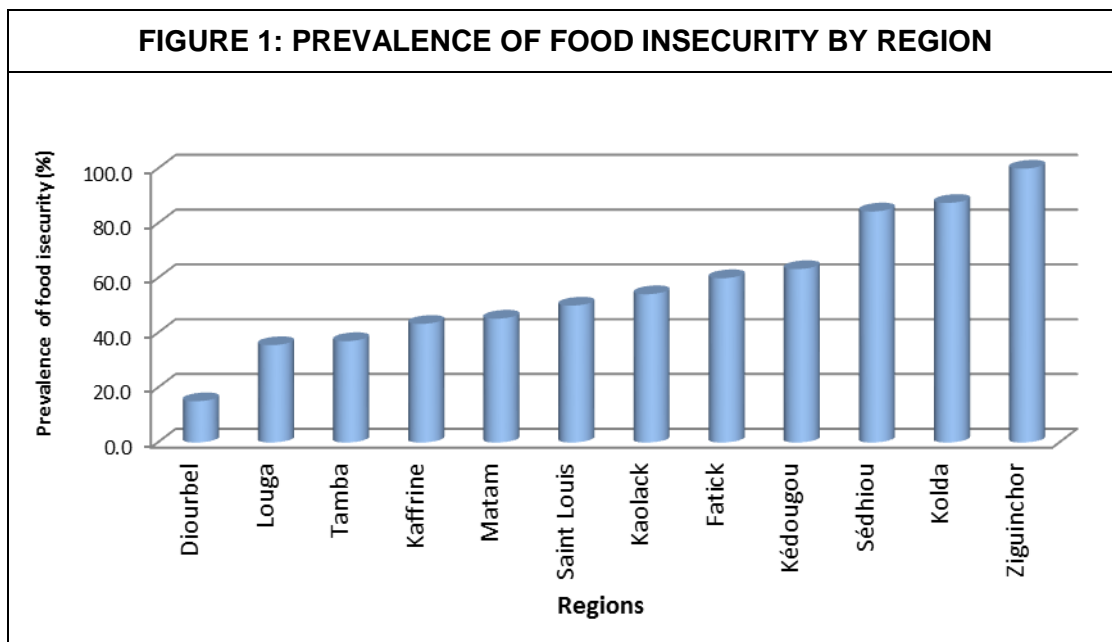
6. Senegal is one of several countries in the Sahel exposed to recurrent droughts and affected by the late start and early end of the 2011 rainy season, with long dry spells. In addition, subsidized fertilizers and seeds were not available in time for many farmers. As a result, the 2011-2012 harvest was poor, with significant deficits of major crops.
7. The overall agricultural production from the 2011/2012 season is estimated to cover only 52 percent of the national consumption requirements.² Senegal's cereal production is 36 percent less than the previous year and 20 percent below the five-year average. The highest deficits are reported for sorghum (47 percent), millet (47 percent) and rice (26 percent), while groundnuts,

¹ WFP Strategic Objective 1 - Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies; Strategic Objective 2 Prevent acute hunger and invest in disaster preparedness and mitigation measures; 3 Restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods in post-conflict, post-disaster or transition situations; 4 Reduce chronic hunger and malnutrition; 5 Strengthen the capacity of countries to combat hunger through hand-over strategies and local purchase.

² *Direction de l'Analyse, de la Prévision et des Statistiques*, Ministry of Agriculture, February 2012.

a key cash crop, declined by 59 percent compared with the previous year. Production deficits have caused an increase in food prices: in June 2012, prices for local cereals were up to 23 percent higher compared with the previous year.³

8. The Government's report to the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (*Comité permanent inter-états de lutte contre la Sécheresse dans le Sahel - CILSS*)⁴ recommended life-saving and resilience-building interventions through targeted food and voucher distributions, nutrition support and school feeding. In April, the President of Senegal, through the Ministry of Economy and Finance, appealed for assistance and estimated the total requirements at US\$81.9 million. Of this, US\$58.6 million are for food and nutrition assistance. The appeal was followed by an inter-ministerial council meeting to which bilateral and multilateral partners were invited.
9. WFP has conducted assessments to identify areas at risk of food insecurity, taking into account household food stocks and livelihood means. The February assessment identified 739,000 people in 100 rural zones at risk (ZARs) of food insecurity, indicating localized pockets of vulnerability throughout Senegal's 12 regions.⁵ The assessment revealed that household food stocks were limited, indicating an earlier onset and longer duration of the lean season, which is normally from June to September. Rural communities were already adopting negative coping strategies, such as decreasing the meal portion size and number of meals per day, experiencing days without eating, selling livestock, and taking loans to buy food. Figure 1 shows the prevalence of food insecurity by region.



Source: *Zones à risques d'insécurité alimentaire*, February 2012

10. In March 2012, WFP and the Government undertook a rapid survey in the urban areas of four regions, which revealed an overall level of food insecurity of 35 percent.⁶ Among the cities surveyed, Ziguinchor showed the greatest vulnerability with a food insecurity prevalence of 72 percent, followed by Kolda (40 percent), Tambacounda (17 percent) and Kaolack (10 percent). The analysis concluded that 67,000 persons in urban/peri-urban areas were food-insecure.

³ *Commissariat à la Sécurité Alimentaire/WFP*, Monthly Market Monitoring Bulletin, June 2012.

⁴ *Cabinet du Premier Ministre SAP Secrétariat Exécutif du Conseil National à la Sécurité Alimentaire* (Executive Secretariat of the National Council for Food Security): *Situation Alimentaire et Nutritionnelle 2011/12 du Senegal*, Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, 13-15 mars 2012.

⁵ Government of Senegal/SAP/WFP/NGO partners, *Zones à risques d'insécurité alimentaire*, February 2012.

⁶ WFP, *Rapport d'Evaluation de la Sécurité Alimentaire en Milieu Urbain*, March 2012.

11. A subsequent feasibility study in the same month assessed the feasibility for cash/voucher interventions. The findings indicated that in most urban/peri-urban areas, food markets are favourable and can support cash-based interventions, while in rural areas there are few food markets that are currently functional, with the exception of some areas in Matam and Ziguinchor.⁶ A recent evaluation of two WFP voucher pilot projects implemented in Pikine (Dakar peri-urban) and Zinguichor (Casamance) confirmed that cash-based interventions were appropriate and effective. The evaluation showed that vouchers were able to: i) protect vulnerable urban populations from high food prices; ii) stabilize food consumption; and iii) prevent beneficiaries from resorting to negative coping strategies.⁷
12. The prevalence of global acute malnutrition (GAM) was “serious”⁸ even after the harvest in Matam (14 percent) and Diourbel (10 percent), and “poor” (above 7 percent) in Kolda, Louga, Saint Louis and Thiès. Only in Kedougou and Tambacounda did the GAM reduce substantially as would be expected in the post-harvest period (but only to 6-7 percent).⁹ In view of the limited household food stocks and the prolonged lean season, the prevalence of GAM is expected to increase and become “serious” in regions where the prevalence was “poor” and could reach the “critical” level in Matam. The United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) estimates that 500,000 children are currently at risk of malnutrition in Senegal.

Purpose of Budget Increase

13. In response to the President’s appeal for international assistance, the humanitarian community has enhanced its overall capacity and scaled-up the response. Of the 806,000 people estimated to be vulnerable to food insecurity (i.e. 739,000 in rural areas and 67,000 in urban/peri-urban areas), this PRRO was already targeting 158,000 people in Casamance through targeted food/voucher distributions and food-for-recovery activities (see table 2). This budget revision will allow WFP to reach the additional 648,000 people in need in the most-affected areas beyond Casamance, through targeted food/voucher distributions and food-for-recovery activities. There will also be 24,000 additional children receiving school meals and 60,000 people assisted through village cereal banks. A further 50,000 children 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women (most of them already receiving support through the targeted food/voucher distributions or food-for-recovery activities) will also benefit from the on-going MAM treatment activity or the newly introduced blanket supplementary feeding for the prevention of MAM.
14. This budget revision will expand the PRRO’s geographic coverage to the regions of Diourbel, Fatick, Kaffrine, Kaolack, Kedougou, Louga, Matam, Saint Louis, Tambacounda and Thiès. The number of targeted beneficiaries takes into account recommendations by the various government and WFP assessment reports as well as capacities of the Government and partners to respond to the crisis. WFP’s drought response in Senegal is aligned with WFP’s Regional Response Framework. Nutrition activities are part of a joint response strategy adopted by UNICEF, WFP and World Health Organization in collaboration with the Government (Ministry of Health and *Cellule de Lutte contre la Malnutrition* – the Fight Against Malnutrition Unit) in response to the Sahel crisis in Senegal. To ensure consistency in approach, uniform targeting criteria will be adopted for all regions and beneficiaries covered by both WFP country programme and PRRO activities.

⁷ Regular voucher transfers enabled beneficiaries to improve and diversify their diet. The strong involvement of the Government, local authorities and community leaders in the project implementation was key to the success of the pilot and will ultimately help influencing the design of the government social protection strategy.

⁸ GAM prevalence 5-9 percent is “poor”, 10-14 percent is “serious”, and over 15 percent is “critical”. WHO 1995. *Cut-off values for public health significance*. www.who.int/nutgrowthb/en

⁹ Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) survey conducted between November-December 2011 by UNICEF and WFP, in partnership with the Government.

15. WFP aims to assist vulnerable populations during the peak of the lean season, with the exception of school feeding which follows the school calendar. A timeline for WFP's response is presented in Table 1.

Activity	2012										2013											
	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Targeted food distributions			X	X	X	X																
Targeted voucher distributions			X	X	X	X	X															
Cereal banks			X	X	X																	
Food for recovery			X	X	X	X																
School meals	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	
Targeted supplementary feeding		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X													
Blanket supplementary feeding		X	X	X	X	X	X															

16. *Targeted food distributions* will be extended to the most vulnerable communities in the areas identified as being at risk of food insecurity from June to September 2012. Within those zones, beneficiaries will be selected using the following criteria: households headed by women and without any source of income; large households (with over ten persons and at least three children under 5); households depending mainly or exclusively on subsistence agriculture and with low production (decrease of 50 percent over the past two-year average); households not receiving remittances; households with at least one malnourished child under 5; and/or households consuming a maximum of two meals per day. Using a participatory approach, community leaders, beneficiary groups, and cooperating partners will be closely involved in the targeting process. Food distributions will be carried out in partnership with the Senegalese Red Cross Society, Africare, Caritas and World Vision. Where access is limited, WFP will work in collaboration with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to distribute food. WFP and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) are collaborating to align the timing of food distributions with FAO's distribution of seeds and tools in the most affected communities.

17. *Targeted voucher distributions*. WFP will provide voucher transfers to 67,000 persons in urban areas (Bignona, Kaolack, Kolda, Tambacounda and Ziguinchor) and 122,000 persons in the rural areas of Matam and Ziguinchor for four months.¹⁰ Voucher transfers will follow recommendations of recent feasibility and market studies,¹¹ a rapid food security survey in urban areas, and the ZAR assessment for rural areas. The high alpha value¹² used as an indicator to assess the cost-efficiency of voucher transfers versus in-kind food is attributed to the high food prices in Senegal. However, voucher transfers in these areas will ensure a timely response, meet the beneficiaries' preferences (offering them a wider choice of food items) and are also expected to stimulate local markets. The targeting method for voucher distributions will follow the same approach as for targeted food distributions, although some criteria, such as land access, will not be used for urban populations. Women-led committees will be involved in the identification of the beneficiaries. Lessons learned from WFP previous voucher pilot project in Pikine and Ziguinchor will be taken into consideration for the scale-up of the voucher distributions.

¹⁰ Given some operational challenges, WFP may not be in a position to roll-out the voucher-based programme everywhere at once. Hence the implementation plan foresees that all beneficiaries will receive vouchers for four months within a five-month period.

¹¹ Government of Senegal/WFP, *Marchés et réponses au déficit de production agricole localisé*, December 2011.

¹² The alpha value compares the overall cost for WFP to deliver food to the beneficiaries with the local market value of the same type of commodities which can be bought through cash transfers.

18. Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition: Targeted supplementary feeding will treat children 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in regions where GAM exceeds 6 percent and there is a risk of deterioration in nutrition due to food insecurity.¹³ While malnourished children 6-59 months are already covered under the PRRO in Casamance and the CP in other regions, the number of targeted pregnant and lactating women will be increased by 7,000 through this budget revision to respond to additional needs. Malnourished children 6-59 months will receive ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF) such as Plumpy'sup™ for the duration of treatment, in line with the national protocol. It is expected that child recovery will take an average of two months. Malnourished pregnant and lactating women will receive Supercereal with sugar and fortified vegetable oil for an average of 7 months. WFP will work with the non-governmental organization (NGO) consortium to implement the activity.
19. Prevention of acute malnutrition: To prevent acute malnutrition, blanket supplementary feeding will be launched in Matam, where the GAM prevalence is approaching the "critical" level (15 percent). In this region, all children 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women will be assisted for six months during the lean season. Children 6-23 months will receive ready-to-use supplementary food while pregnant and lactating women will receive Supercereal with sugar and fortified vegetable oil. The blanket supplementary feeding activity will be implemented in partnership with the NGO consortium.
20. School meals will continue, acknowledging the households' weakened ability to keep children in school, and in response to a request from the Government that WFP provide a safety net for pre-school and school children in the ZARs. This budget revision will expand school feeding to the ZARs in Sedhiou not currently covered by the CP or PRRO, where food insecurity and malnutrition are highest. To qualify for WFP assistance, school must meet the following criteria agreed between WFP and the Ministry of Education: i) located in a food-insecure rural or peri-urban area; ii) between 50 and 600 children enrolled; iii) an operational management committee including active female members; iv) meeting the minimum standards of clean water, sanitation, cooking and storage facilities, and conditions conducive to learning; and v) local community support for the creation of infrastructure, such as a stockrooms and a kitchen.
21. Food-for-recovery activities will be expanded beyond the Casamance to the regions of Kaffrine, Kaolack, Kedougou, Matam and Tambacounda. Activities will be directed to ZARs to build resilience and prevent migration to urban areas during the lean season. A number of asset-creation activities that are feasible during the rainy season are envisaged, including reforestation and tree planting, lowland rehabilitation, anti-salt dikes and erosion-control measures. To ensure that food for recovery does not disrupt seasonal agricultural activities, WFP will adapt flexible working norms and hours. Furthermore, only one person per household will participate in an activity, while other active members of the household will work simultaneously in their own fields. Food for recovery support will cover a period of 120 days.
22. Village cereal banks: 100 village cereal banks will be established in the ZARs and will serve as both a safety net and a resilience-building activity. The cereal banks will ensure that cereals are consistently available in order to deter speculation and reduce vulnerability. Vulnerable households will be provided with 133 kg of cereals with the condition that they re-stock the

¹³ There will be no geographic overlap between the PRRO and CP. In 2012, targeted supplementary feeding will be implemented in the three Casamance regions (Kolda, Sédhiou, Ziguinchor) under the PRRO and in Diourbel, Kaffrine, Kédougou, Louga, Matam, Saint-Louis, Tambacounda and Thiès and under the CP.

bank following the harvest.¹⁴ These stocks will then be sold at a reasonable price to ensure that people can afford to buy them, while ensuring that farmers do not sell at a loss. The funds raised will be used to renew the stock and raise capital. The selection of the households that will have access to the banks will be made in collaboration with local committees. The Ministry of Agriculture will serve as WFP's primary partner in the creation of cereal banks.

Activities	Current	Increase	Revised
Relief component			
Targeted food distributions	55,000	313,476	368,476
Targeted voucher distributions	45,000	189,250	234,250
Treatment of MAM - children 6-59 months	14,543		14,543
Treatment of MAM - pregnant and lactating women	2,219	6,939	9,158
Prevention of MAM – children 6-23 months		25,500	25,500
Prevention of MAM – pregnant and lactating women		17,200	17,200
Resettlement package	3,000	-	3,000
Recovery component			
School feeding	160,281	23,780	206,861
Blanket feeding – children 6-23 months	27,924	-	27,924
Food for nutrition awareness	33,095	-	33,095
Food for recovery	58,274	145,000	203,274
Cereal Banks		60,000	60,000
Total	399,336	781,145	1,203,281
Adjusted total¹⁵	399,336	691,364	1,090,700

23. Table 3 outlines the food rations, which remain as in the original PRRO with the exception of a new ration for the prevention of acute malnutrition among children 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women.

Activity	Grammes/US\$/ person/day							Energy (kcal/ person/day)	Protein %	Fat %	Duration (days)
	Cereals	Pulses	Veg. oil	Salt	Super-cereal	RUSF	US\$				
Targeted food distributions	417	42	25	5				1 824	11	21	120
Targeted voucher distributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.23		-	-	150
Resettlement package	417	42	25	5				1 824	11	21	60
Treatment of MAM children 6-59 months						92		500	10	60	60
Treatment of MAM - PLW			25		270			1 301	15	29	210
Prevention of MAM – children 6-23						46 ¹⁶		250	10	60	180
Prevention of MAM - PLW			25		270			1 301	15	29	180
FFN awareness			25		270			1 301	15	29	180
Food for recovery	417	42	25	5				1 824	11	21	60
School feeding- Primary schools	150	40	15	4	80			1 129	13	20	120
School feeding –Pre-schools	80	20	10	3	.			445	11	26	120

¹⁴ They will have to provide 100 kg from their grain harvest to the bank.

¹⁵ The total number of beneficiaries has been adjusted to avoid double-counting of beneficiaries assisted through more than one activity. For example, most of the people benefiting from the cereal banks and school feeding are expected to be receiving support through the targeted food or voucher distributions or food for recovery. Similarly, part of the children 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women targeted under nutrition interventions may also benefit from the targeted food or voucher distributions or food for recovery.

24. To accommodate any price fluctuations, the value of the voucher is adjusted from FCFA3,000 to FCFA3,500 per person per month, with a maximum of FCFA21,000 per household per month (US\$43). The voucher value is based on the value of the targeted food distribution ration on local markets. Vouchers can be used to purchase maize, millet, rice, vegetable oil, iodized salt and sugar. WFP will use a flexible voucher value on the basis of the food prices in each town, with variation in time and location. Markets will be monitored regularly.

FOOD AND VOUCHER REQUIREMENTS

25. The additional food and voucher requirements are provided in the table below.

Activity	Commodity, cash or voucher	Current	Increase	Revised
Targeted food distributions	Commodity	3,227	18,396	21,623
Resettlement package	Commodity	176		176
Treatment of MAM - children 6-59 months	Commodity	80		80
Treatment of MAM – PLW	Commodity	177	430	607
Stunting prevention - children 6-23 months	Commodity	462		462
Stunting prevention (FFN awareness) PLW	Commodity	3,514		3,514
Prevention of MAM - children 6-23 months	Commodity		211	211
Prevention of MAM - PLW	Commodity		913	913
School meals	Commodity	9,590	612	10,202
Food for recovery	Commodity	5,090	4,254	9,344
Cereal banks	Commodity		1,333	1,333
Total food requirements (mt)		22,316	26,149	48,465
Targeted voucher distributions	Vouchers	3,780,000	6,623,750	10,403,750
Total voucher requirements (US\$)		3,780,000	6,623,750	10,403,750

RECOMMENDATION

26. The proposed budget revision for an additional commitment of food and associated costs, resulting in the revised budget for Senegal PRRO 200138 is recommended for approval by the Executive Director.

APPROVAL

 Ertharin Cousin
 Executive Director,
 United Nations World Food Programme

 Date

¹⁶ Equivalent to half-a-sachet per day.

ANNEX I-A

BUDGET INCREASE COST BREAKDOWN			
Food¹⁷	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
Cereals	21,057,92	8,454,971	
Pulses	2,054,55	984,128	
Oil and fats	1,313,08	2,212,540	
Mixed and blended food	1,525,51	1,429,081	
Others	197,66	-235 371	
Total food	26,148,72	12,845,350	
Cash transfers		0	
Voucher transfers		6,623,750	
Subtotal food and transfers			19,469,100
External transport			1,817,526
Landside transport, storage and handling			3,423,129
Other direct operational costs			4,007,410
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			2,878,920
Total WFP direct costs			31,596,085
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent) ¹⁸			2,211,726
TOTAL WFP COSTS			33,807,811

¹⁷ This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

¹⁸ The ISC rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	
Staff and staff-related costs	
International professional staff	572,631
Local staff - national officers	45,556
Local staff - temporary assistance	547,833
International consultants	414,933
Local consultants	40,833
Staff duty travel	343,186
Subtotal	1,964,972
Recurring expenses	
Rental of facility	17,119
Utilities	10,841
Office supplies and other consumables	6,109
Equipment repair and maintenance	12,772
TC / IT equipment	238,824
Vehicle running costs and maintenance	66,566
Office set-up and repairs	153,750
United Nations organization services	38,694
Subtotal	544,675
Equipment and capital costs	
Vehicle leasing	85,000
Communications equipment	147,395
Local security costs	136,878
Subtotal	369,273
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	2,878,920

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results - Hierarchy	Performance indicators	Assumptions and risks
Strategic Objective 1: save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies (contributes to Millennium Development Goals 1 and 4)¹⁹		
Outcome 1.1 Stabilized food consumption over assistance period for targeted households affected by localized production deficits (Targeted food distributions & voucher distributions)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Household food consumption score ➤ Coping strategy index 	Assumptions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Complementary services are provided by the Government, partners and other specialized agencies ➤ Donor response is timely ➤ Current security phase remains unchanged and allows humanitarian access + Risks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Deteriorating security conditions prevent WFP staff and partners from accessing targeted areas ➤ Untimely availability of funds and commodities
Outcome 1.2 Reduced or stabilized acute malnutrition in target groups of children and PLW (Blanket Supplementary Feeding and Targeted Supplementary Feeding)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Prevalence of acute malnutrition among children between 6-59 months (weight-for-height as %) ➤ Prevalence of low mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) among children 6-59 months and PLW Performance indicators for the Targeted Supplementary Feeding (children 6-59 months and PLW) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Recovery rate (target: 90%) ➤ Defaulter rate (target: 10%) ➤ Death rate (target: < 3%) ➤ Non-response rate (target: 10%) 	Assumptions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No major outbreak of diseases/epidemics ➤ Complementary health, water and sanitation services available ➤ Timely availability of nutritional products

¹⁹ MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; MDG 4: reduce child mortality;



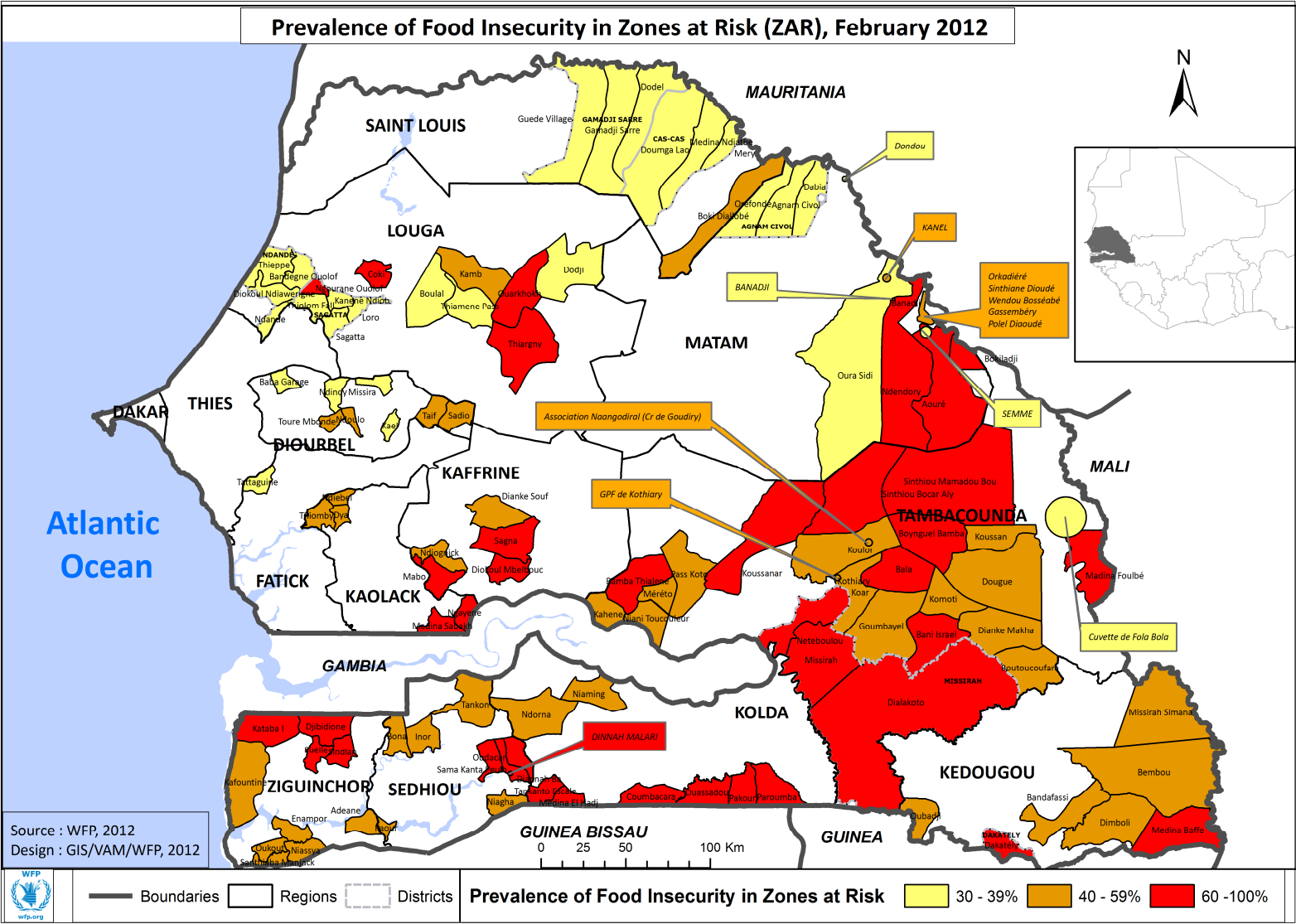
<p>Outputs 1.1, 1.2 Food and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to target groups of women, men, girls and boys.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of beneficiaries receiving food assistance disaggregated by gender and age, as % of planned figures by activity ➤ Number of beneficiaries receiving vouchers ➤ Tonnage of food distributed, by type, as % of planned distribution (targeted food distributions) ➤ US\$ value of vouchers distributed, as % of planned distribution ➤ Number of rural communities assisted 	<p>Assumption:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Adequate human and technical capacity is available among cooperating partners <p>Risk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sharp food price increases might diminish the voucher value
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Strategic Objective 2: prevent acute hunger and invest in disaster preparedness and mitigation measures		
<p>Outcome 2.1: Adequate food consumption over assistance period reached for target households, communities, IDPs and refugees (Cereal banks)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Household food consumption score ➤ Coping strategies index 	<p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Timely response from donors ➤ Rations are accepted by beneficiaries ➤ Government is in support of WFP and partners' assessments and other food security related actions ➤ Communities are willing to participate in FFR activities <p>Risk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Untimely availability of funds and commodities
<p>Output 2.1: Food distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted population</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of cereal banks assisted ➤ Number of beneficiaries receiving food through cereal banks 	
Strategic Objective 3: restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods in post-conflict, post-disaster or transition situations		
Outcome	Performance indicators	Assumption and risks
<p>Outcome 3.1 Adequate food consumption over assistance period for targeted households at risk of falling into acute hunger (Food for recovery)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Household food consumption score exceeds 42 for target households for over 60% for target population) 	<p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Timely response from donors ➤ Rations accepted by beneficiaries ➤ Government is in support of WFP and partners' assessments and other food security related actions ➤ Communities are willing to participate in food-for-recovery activities <p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Government and other United Nations agencies and



		<p>partner organizations do not respect their commitments and are unable to achieve planned results due to inadequate implementation capacity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Untimely availability of funds and commodities.
<p>Outcome 3.2 Reduced or stabilized stunting among children 6-23 months and PWL <i>(Blanket supplementary feeding)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Prevalence of low mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) among children under 2 	<p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No major outbreak of diseases/epidemics ➤ Complementary health, water and sanitation services available ➤ Timely availability of nutritional products
<p>Outcome 3.3 Stabilized retention rates for girls and boys including returnees in assisted schools</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Retention rate 	<p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Complementary services are provided by the Government , partners and other specialized agencies ➤ Donor response is timely ➤ Current security phase remains unchanged and allows humanitarian access <p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Deteriorating security conditions prevent WFP staff and partners from accessing targeted areas ➤ Untimely availability of funds and commodities
<p>Output 3.1 Community assets created or restored</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of community assets created by targeted communities, by type and unit of measure 	<p>Assumption:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Adequate human and technical capacity is available among cooperating partners
<p>Output 3.2 Food distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to children 6-23 months and PLW in targeted locations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of beneficiaries receiving food assistance disaggregated by gender, age, as % of planned figures ➤ Tonnage of food distributed by type as % of planned distribution ➤ Tonnage of fortified food distributed by type as % of planned distribution 	<p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No major outbreak of diseases/epidemics ➤ Complementary health, water and sanitation services available ➤ Timely availability of nutritional products
<p>Output 3.3 Food distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to pupils</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of schools assisted by WFP as % ➤ Number of pupils receiving food assistance by sex and % of planned figures ➤ Tonnage of food distributed by type as % of planned distribution. 	

ANNEX III – SENEGAL: “ASSISTANCE TO CONFLICT-AFFECTED IN THE CASAMANCE NATURELLE AND OTHER COMMUNITIES IMPACTED BY PRODUCTION DEFICITS”



LIST OF ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

CP	country programme
CSI	coping strategy index
DSC	direct support costs
FCFA	<i>Franc de la Communauté Financière Africaine</i> (franc of the African Financial Community)
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFN	food for nutrition
GAM	global acute malnutrition
ISC	indirect support costs
MAM	moderate acute malnutrition
NGO	non-governmental organization
ODOC	other direct operational costs
PLW	pregnant and lactating women
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
RUSF	ready-to-use supplementary food
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
ZAR	zones at risk