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SPR Reading Guidance



Country Programme Senegal (2012-2016)

Standard Project Report 2016

World Food Programme in Senegal, Republic of (SN)

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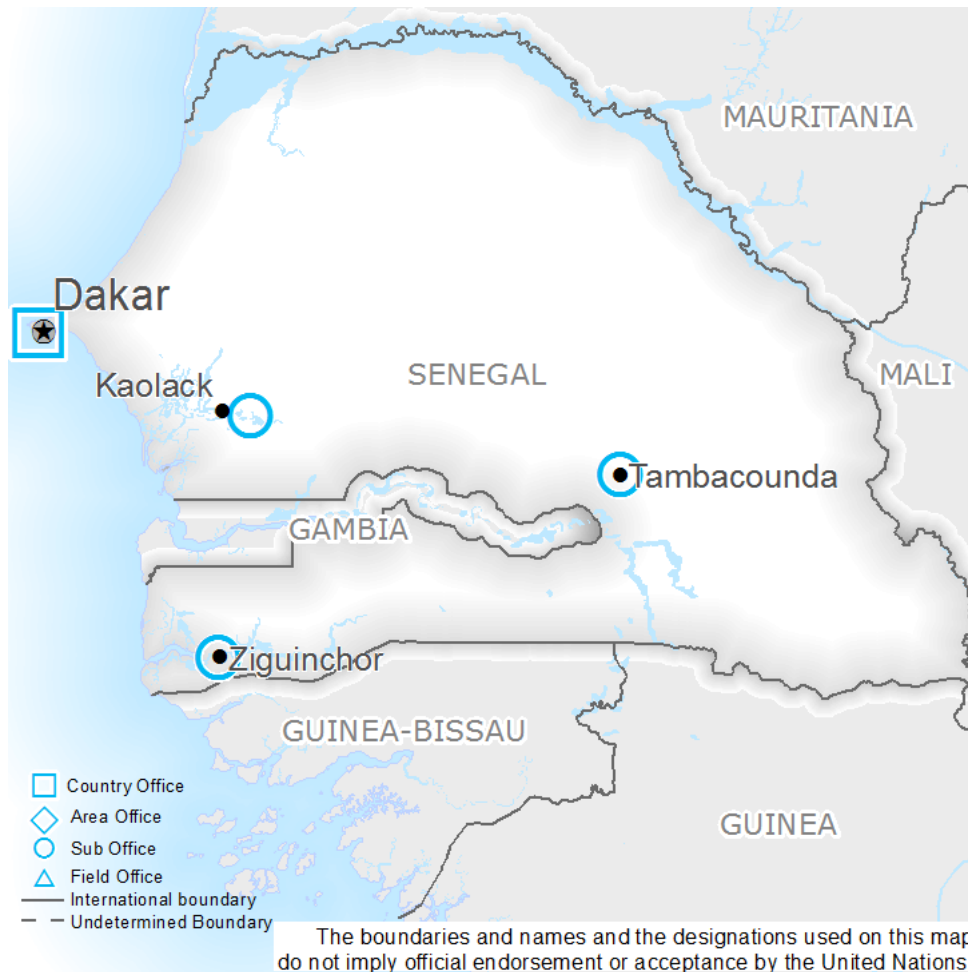
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Country Context and WFP Objectives



Country Context

Senegal, one of the most stable and democratic countries in Western Africa, aims to become an emerging country by 2035. Over the last 15 years however, progress towards poverty reduction in the country has been weakened, between 2001 and 2005, the national poverty rate dropped by 6.9 percent (from 55.2 to 48.3 percent) but stalled between 2005 and 2011 [1]. Poverty remains high, affecting 46.7 percent of the population, and is mostly concentrated in the Casamance region. The country is ranked 170 out of 188 on the 2015 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Index and 113 out of 188 in the Gender Inequality Index.

Like most Sahelian countries, food and nutrition insecurity in Senegal is persistent and related to poverty, environmental degradation and cyclical climatic shocks, particularly droughts and floods with significant effect on livelihoods, as the rural economy is strongly dependent on climate sensitive activities like agriculture and livestock. Trends in household food security in rural areas also indicate a deterioration since 2010.

The *Programme d'Amélioration de la Qualité, de l'Équité et de la Transparence du secteur de l'Éducation et de la Formation* (PAQUET-EF) 2013–2025 gives a major place to school meals development. With a gross enrolment rate of 88.1 percent in 2016, it has greatly contributed to increasing access to primary education. However, with a completion rate of 61.5 percent in 2016, the internal efficiency of the education system remains a major drawback in achieving the sustained target of 90 percent by 2020.

According to the 2010 Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA), the 2013 National Food Security and Nutrition Survey (ENSAN), the 2015 Rural Food Security, Nutrition and Agricultural Survey (ERASAN) and 2016 National Food Security Assessment, household food insecurity stood respectively at 15 percent, 25

percent, 28 percent, showing an improvement at 24 percent in 2016. Acute malnutrition remains a concern in the northern and eastern parts of the country, where global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates exceed 15 percent. Results of the November 2015 Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transition (SMART) survey carried out by the Ministry of Health with the technical, logistic and financial support from WFP, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and other partners, indicate a national GAM rate at 9 percent. However, the prevalence is critical in the north and north eastern part of the country (over 15 percent) in two regions: Louga and Matam. GAM rates are also high in Saint Louis and Tambacounda where the prevalence is close to the critical threshold of 15 percent. Although stunting rates have decreased, they still remain a concern in the regions of Kolda (23.7 percent), Kedougou (25.4 percent) and Sedhiou (29.6 percent) [2]. Micronutrient deficiencies are still significant with anaemia prevalence exceeding the critical threshold of 40 percent and affecting 66 percent of children under 5 years of age [3]. In general, the same determinants of malnutrition presented in the literature and schematised in the conceptual framework of UNICEF are found in Senegal. These determinants are multidimensional and inter-related. They refer to maternal and child care, health environment, food security and other more fundamental aspects of the socio-economic context (education, gender inequality).

The November 2016 *Cadre Harmonisé* analysis indicates that three percent of the population (345,049 people) are currently in Phase 3 crisis situation with severe food insecurity, and 18 percent (2.2 million people) in Phase 2 stress situation with moderate food insecurity. Seven percent of the population (808,458 people) are expected to be severely food insecure (phase three or crisis situation) and 3.1 million to be moderately food insecure during the upcoming lean season. Besides persistent poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition, Senegal is affected by climate change and frequent oscillations between drought and floods, which, combined with food price increase, have aggravated food insecurity, malnutrition and poverty in rural areas.

[1] The small change of -1.6 percent recorded between 2005 and 2011 was statistically insignificant. Senegal Poverty Assessment, World Bank, 2015.

[2] Government of Senegal, UNICEF, WFP and al., Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) survey (November 2015). It should be noted that the 2014 CFSVA noted that stunting rates were very high in the departments of Kolda, (30.9 percent) and Medina Yoro Fola (30.4 percent) all in Kolda region and in Saraya (29.1percent) in Kedougou region.

[3] Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), 2015.

Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

WFP interventions in Senegal are in line with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2012–2018 and the new Economic and Social Policy Document 2011–2015. The objectives of the UNDAF are to create opportunities for economic development in rural areas, ensure access to basic social services, and improve governance in order to support sustainable human development. WFP Senegal is hosting the Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and Undernutrition (REACH), which is an inter-agency partnership composed of WFP, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). The partnership aims to provide a joint and cohesive support to the Senegalese Government against child hunger and malnutrition.

WFP works closely with the *Secrétariat Exécutif du Conseil National de Sécurité Alimentaire* (SE-CNSA, National Food Security Secretariat), *Délégation Générale à la Protection Sociale et à la Solidarité Nationale* (DGPSN, General Delegation for Social Protection and National Solidarity), Commissariat for Food Security (CSA) and the Ministry of Agriculture on needs assessments, targeting, national response plans and resilience strategy. WFP also collaborates with decentralized services on programme implementation and in particular the creation of the Cereal Banks village.

The *Cellule de Lutte contre la Malnutrition* (CLM) and the Ministry of Health are the main nutrition and health partners. WFP signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the DGPSN to reinforce synergies with the Government social protection activities and to set up a unified household registry for the beneficiary management for all social protection activities of which WFP is a technical member.

WFP collaborates closely with UNICEF and WHO on nutrition and health programmes, and with FAO and International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) on food security, rural development and resilience programmes. WFP co-leads with FAO the Food Security cluster/working group and uses this position to plan and implement activities with other partners. WFP is a member of the food security and rural development thematic group, and is a technical member on the African Risk Capacity (ARC) national committee and plays an important role in emergency preparedness and response, including national contingency and operational planning and response.

Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

The objectives of the country programme 200249 are aligned with the government priorities outlined in the *Plan Senegal Emergent* (PSE), the National Nutrition Policy, the *Programme d'Amélioration de la Qualité, de l'Équité et de la Transparence* (PAQUET) and the *Programme d'Accélération de la Cadence de l'Agriculture Sénégalaise* (PRACS).

In 2016, WFP pursued a twin track approach addressing urgent food and nutrition needs through safety nets support, simultaneously building resilience to shocks in vulnerable rural areas by strengthening livelihoods and creating sustainable community assets. Emphasis was made on reinforcing the capacity of government staff at both national and local level. WFP also strengthened strategic partnerships and developed synergies with other United Nations agencies as well as development actors.

Under PRRO 200681 (2015–2016), with an approved budget of USD 58 million, WFP helps preventing acute malnutrition especially during the lean season in vulnerable food insecure departments through the provision of targeted food assistance and nutrition supplements to children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women. In addition to prevention, treatment activities were carried out for children aged 6-59 months, as well as pregnant and lactating women, suffering from moderate acute malnutrition. PRRO also provided assistance to returnees and supported school meals in pre-schools and primary schools in highly food-insecure and conflict-affected areas of Casamance. WFP implemented food assistance for assets (FFA) and disaster risk-reduction activities through the rural resilience initiative named R4. Village security stocks were also implemented to assist food-insecure communities.

Country programme 200249 (2012–2016), with an approved budget of USD 79 million, lays emphasis on strengthening the capacity of government institutions, decentralised services and local communities to support the most vulnerable. WFP implements safety nets programmes especially school meals, complementary feeding and asset creation activities.

In 2016, activities under trust funds include the Purchase from Africans for Africa (PAA). WFP also hosted, coordinated and implemented the activities of the Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and Undernutrition (REACH), which aims to provide an improved and coherent support to the Government of Senegal in fighting child hunger and malnutrition.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

Shortage of funding in 2016 greatly affected the country programme, which received only 33 percent of direct contributions. Trends in resource mobilization show a decrease of more than 50 percent from the last few years. Contributions received in 2016 are directed to activities specifically agreed upon with donors. Scarcity of resources has not only affected the implementation of activities but also direct support costs. In order to remain efficient and cost-effective in the challenging context, most activities in 2016 were carried out using mostly cash-based transfer (CBT) and reduced in-food donations, aiming at ensuring synergy between activities to optimise the use of limited resources reaching a maximum number of beneficiaries.

For cost effectiveness, remote post-distribution monitoring by phone was organized by the monitoring and evaluation unit. Data quality was not affected and costs were reduced by more than two thirds.

For timely deliveries of food to partners and beneficiaries and to contain costs, focus was placed on the quality of existing and new shortlisted transporters. A new tariff system contract allowed WFP to carry out quick deliveries at identical rates for a locality even in case of withdrawal of the first bidder. Because of very low funding for the PRRO 200681 and to cut costs, WFP prioritised activities through CBT.

Achievements at Country Level

Since 2010, Senegal has been affected by climate shocks with frequent floods or droughts. This, combined with rising food prices, has contributed to increased food insecurity and malnutrition, mainly in rural areas.

Although the number of people in need is not decreasing, WFP Senegal assisted approximately 50 percent less beneficiaries in 2016 than in previous years because of a lack of funding. During the past four years, the number of beneficiaries decreased steadily, dropping from more than one million to 320,000. Two activities, school meals and food assistance for assets (FFA), were implemented in 2016 under the country programme, while in 2015 only school meals were funded, the total number of beneficiaries dropped by 50 percent. For the PRRO, all activities implemented in 2015 were renewed in 2016.

WFP assistance focuses on school meals to primary and pre-schoolchildren and on nutrition among children aged 6-59 months, therefore 70 percent of beneficiaries are youth under the age of 18.

With the involvement of a large retailer network (around 1,800 retailers) in Senegal, commodity vouchers were the main modality used for all activities except nutrition.

WFP continues to support the Government's leadership in food security and nutrition and provided capacity strengthening to government staff – *Secrétariat Exécutif du Conseil National de Sécurité Alimentaire (SE-CNSA)*, *Commissariat à la Sécurité Alimentaire (CSA)*, *Cellule de Lutte contre la Malnutrition (CLM)*, *Délégation Générale à la Protection Sociale et à la Solidarité Nationale (DGPSN)* – on food and nutrition analysis, early warning and the expansion of rural development and social safety nets programmes like school meals.

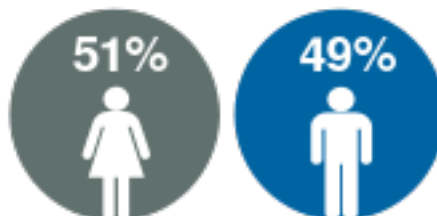
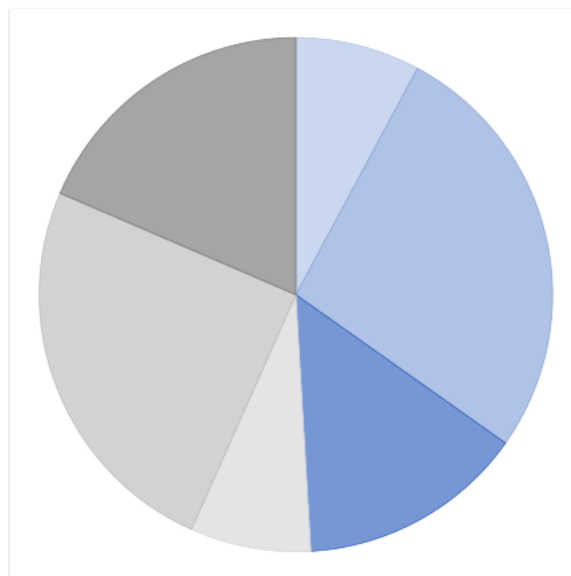
The collaboration of the Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) unit with different stakeholders, Government and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), in the field of early warning, capacity development and food security assessments and analysis, has enabled Senegal country office to improve programme design and targeting. WFP and partners can choose appropriate programming options that directly impact on lives/livelihoods of the most vulnerable groups, placing at the same time resilience and disaster risk reduction at the centre of core activities. Besides a harmonised targeting methodology, the collaboration has worked towards putting in place an integrated food security and market analysis database and an information management platform. The capacity strengthening component has enabled the Government (SE-CNSA, CSA) and its partners to monitor hazards, analyse risks and undertake countrywide and specific food security surveys and analysis with minimum supervision and technical support. With WFP support, SE-CNSA currently leads the *Cadre Harmonisé*, Household Economy Approach working group and is piloting a food security monitoring system using sentinel sites.

Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	25,289	24,507	49,796
Children (5-18 years)	86,715	79,769	166,484
Adults (18 years plus)	45,927	59,678	105,605
Total number of beneficiaries in 2016	157,931	163,954	321,885

Country Beneficiaries by Gender and Age

- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)
- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)





Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Country Programme	418	-	0	-	1	419
Single Country PRRO	462	141	44	650	42	1,339
Total Food Distributed in 2016	879	141	44	650	42	1,757



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Country Programme	-	-	361,643
Single Country PRRO	-	-	2,078,481
Total Distributed in 2016	-	-	2,440,124

Supply Chain

The port of Dakar is the main commercial point of entry in Senegal and is also used for shipments to Mali. WFP does not have a storage facility in Dakar, the nearest WFP warehouse is 70 km away in Thiès, which is easily accessible. This large capacity warehouse is also used as a transshipment point to the five other warehouses located in Kahone, Tambacounda, Kédougou, Ourosogou and Ziguinchor. Each warehouse allows the coverage of a specific area of WFP intervention zone. Of the six warehouses used by WFP, only the one located in Ziguinchor is managed directly by WFP. The other five warehouses are owned by *the Commissariat à la Sécurité Alimentaire* (CSA), a Government structure managing the warehouses as part of a logistics protocol with WFP. Food is managed according to WFP standards and procedures, and regular monitoring/inventory are carried out jointly by CSA and WFP staff.

The roads connecting the warehouses are asphalt and in good condition. However, access to delivery points from warehouses are often long and sometimes difficult.

A revision of the shortlisted transporters made it possible to increase the quality of services for food deliveries. Transport contracts based on a tariff system allowed significant cost reduction.

In 2016, 2,009 mt of food was globally transported including 145 mt in support to commodity voucher modality for school meals. Usual commodities are rice, peas and salt. In 2016, only 4 mt of peas were purchased locally. For reasons of availability and shorter delivery time, 50 mt of rice, 76 mt of SuperCereal and 52 mt of Plumpy'Sup were purchased from the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF). In line with its commitment to stimulate local production, WFP will encourage increased local purchases in 2017.

Close monitoring of food quality helps aim towards zero loss. Furthermore, inventory is shared monthly with the programme and management to spot commodities with an expiry date of six months or less. These actions helped ensure minimal losses.

Reduction in transport tariffs and interest rates contracted under the Forwarding Agency Agreement contract with a new freight forwarder for the clearing of maritime cargoes received at the port of Dakar and their transport to the Extended Delivery Points (EDPs) were reflected in the revision of the Country Programme 200249 and PRRO 200681 landside transport, storage and handling (LTSH) matrices. This resulted in a significant reduction in LTSH rates for both projects. It should be noted that the drop in and the stability of fuel prices was also in favour of these

very competitive tariffs.

With a view to improve efficiency, customs clearance of sea cargoes usually carried out by CSA were transferred to the WFP forwarder to avoid storage and demurrage costs usually caused by the delay in processing files.



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Canned Fish	-	350	350
Corn Soya Blend	-	158	158
Peas	4	-	4
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	25	25
Vegetable Oil	-	19	19
Total	4	551	555
Percentage	0.7%	99.3%	

Annual Global Commodity Management Facility Purchases Received in Country (mt)

Commodity	Total
Corn Soya Blend	76
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	52
Rice	50
Total	177

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

The Impact Evaluation on Food for Assets on Livelihood Resilience in Senegal (2014) recommended to develop a multi-year approach to resilience based on food assistance for assets (FFA) activities linked to government policies, strategies and decentralisation processes. In order to strengthen resilience in Senegal, with a focus on multi-sectoral partnerships, the R4 initiative adopts a multi-year approach to the programming of activities. The 2016 R4 initiative evaluation indicates improvement in staple crop production compared to the previous year and higher yields for rice and other staple crops. It also showed an increase in the average volume of rice produced per participant household compared to 2015, and improvement in beneficiaries' Food Consumption Score (FCS).

Senegal used the Three-pronged Approach (3PA). The Integrated Context Analysis (ICA) is led by the Government through the *Secrétariat Exécutif du Conseil National de Sécurité Alimentaire* (SE-CNSA), in collaboration with WFP with interventions focusing in areas of chronic food insecurity. Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP) has been originally designed in five regions (Tambacounda, Kolda, Kaffrine, Kaolack and Fatick), however activities were not implemented in Kaolack and Fatick. SLP conducted in Tambacounda, Kolda and Kaffrine led to a better understanding of the context and helped identify programmatic gaps. However, for better results, partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) need to be strengthened.

Useful programmatic recommendations were made during the country programme mid-term evaluation, some of which have been implemented or are being implemented. A strategic analysis of current and future staffing structure has been completed and a staffing structure review is underway. WFP Senegal has already started work to maximise the effect of its activities with limited financial and human resources. WFP Senegal will focus on building synergies and targeting the same geographical areas as other United Nations (UN) agencies and partners to improve efficiency and effectiveness of their operations. Meetings with various UN agencies in that effect have already taken place. The *Programme Intégré Santé Education Nutrition* (PISEN) was boosted with the collaboration of six UN agencies in Kolda region. Mapping of all interventions in this region and other parts of the country is ongoing.

Convergence of nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive activities, and implementation of multi-sectoral approach are key driving principles behind WFP intervention in Senegal. Post-distribution monitoring showed that nutrition rations were shared among all households' members, it was therefore decided to distribute commodity vouchers to households already benefiting from nutrition products.

Two additional evaluations were conducted in 2016. A centralised evaluation (April) related to WFP Policy on Capacity Development 2009–2015 and a decentralised evaluation (October) on the Purchase from Africans for Africa (PAA) Programme. The first evaluation is meant to inform the positioning of capacity development in the next WFP Strategic Plan within the overall framework of the Sustainable Development Goals. The report highlights the importance of WFP capacity strengthening role with the Government of Senegal. The second evaluation commissioned by PAA Africa/WFP-FAO Coordination Unit outlines the plans for prospective evaluation of PAA Africa programme's second phase (September 2013–July 2016) implemented in Senegal. PAA Africa is a programme inspired by the lessons learned from Brazil's Zero Hunger initiative which combines school meals activities with institutional procurement from farmer organizations. The evaluation provides evidence-based findings to inform improvement of partnership coordination and operational and strategic decision-making. Findings will be disseminated and lessons learned will be incorporated into relevant lesson sharing systems and elaboration of the Country Strategic Plan.

The R4 Initiative, WFP and Oxfam give to vulnerable people the means to be resilient

In Senegal since mid-1960s, WFP has shifted its focus over the last few years to make vulnerable communities more resilient and to support them in the fight against climate change. Through the Rural Resilience Initiative (R4), implemented in the vulnerable regions of Tambacounda, Kolda and Kaffrine, WFP supports an Innovative Risk Management Approach based on building synergies and partnerships with the view to overcome hunger, achieve food security and enhance resilience.

Fifty-year old Awa Lougare participates in the R4 Initiative, a WFP-Oxfam strategic partnership focused on developing four risk management strategies: improved resources management through assets creation (risk reduction), insurance (risk transfer), livelihoods diversification and microcredit (prudent risk taking) and savings (risk reserves) to face climate variability in rural areas. She lives in the village of Kouthia Gaydi, in Tambacounda region (Eastern Senegal). "My participation in the R4 Initiative made the heavy burden of taking care of my seven young children, lighter," says Awa. "With the R4 Initiative, women can be more financially secure. The food issue is behind us, with our savings we can contribute to the health care and school fees of our children."

Through the R4 Initiative, WFP benefited from a strong and dynamic partnership with Oxfam providing relevant, innovative and effective tools to food-insecure rural populations to enhance their resilience to climate shocks and increase their agricultural production. This was made possible by using new cultivation techniques and a better organization of work.

After four years of implementation, the R4 Initiative helped some 12,000 households to increase their food security through activities that create sustainable community assets. At the same time, R4 increased trust among participants, creating new social groups or supporting existing structures within communities, which served as the basis for improved social interactions and conflict resolution.

R4 was also implemented in the village of Saré Bilali in Kolda region. After three years of intervention with the support of the implementing partner P2RS, 12 hectares of low-lands were developed. The strong involvement of the communities tripled the harvest from previous years. With the cereal bank set up by the community and the processing equipment available to the population, rice reserves now largely cover the lean season, ensuring an availability of food for at least six months.

"R4 established a dynamic community in our village and that spirit has been extended to other surrounding villages. Now, men join us in the valley to grow rice, which was for a long time an activity for women only. We regularly consult each other to organize our work according to different arrangements and needs; making us more efficient and productive," said Mouskéba Mane a woman participant in Anice low-land located in Kolda region (Southern Senegal).

Men, women, young people and the elderly are all involved in the implementation process, from the selection of structures to be built to their maintenance. R4 is having a particularly positive impact on women's decision-making and financial autonomy; recent surveys show that women participants have their voice heard over the use of farmland. Furthermore, the Savings for Change activities provide an avenue for women to save and acquire small loans to engage in income-generating activities such as rice farming, groundnut farming, vegetable growing and petty trade. With more financial autonomy, women contribute to the well-being of the family.

WFP also put in place a new strategy to ensure the resilience of rural populations to climate shocks. It is an effective system of risk transfer based on the subscription of R4 participants to a micro insurance allowing them to deal with disaster situations in case of rainfall deficit. In 2016, around 2,900 participants were compensated for 2015 agricultural campaign by *La Compagnie nationale d'assurance agricole du Sénégal* (CNAAS), the National Agricultural Insurance Company. Although at this stage of implementation, the participants received a grant from WFP and the Government of Senegal, the medium- to long-term goal is to get farmers and producers organizations to subscribe themselves to agricultural insurance.

With a view to further increase synergies on the ground with other activities and partners, WFP is planning an inclusive package of interventions to respond effectively to the general needs of vulnerable populations. In the near future, R4 will also integrate school meals and nutrition programmes into its risks management strategies.

Project Objectives and Results

Project Objectives

Aligned with priorities in the new national policy Plan Sénégal Emergent (PSE), WFP Strategic Plan and the WFP Senegal Country Strategy, the country programme aims to: promote agricultural development and long-term resilience to reduce structural food insecurity in rural areas; address chronic malnutrition and its causes; encourage basic education; and ensure progressive integration towards national ownership of assistance programmes. The introduction and rapid scale up of voucher assistance are in line with the Government's priority to boost local agricultural production and consumption, support smallholder farmers and agribusiness, and accelerate economic growth.

In line with Strategic Objectives 3 and 4, the country programme includes the following activities: village cereal banks (VCB) and Food Assistance For Assets (FFA) to support communities affected by structural food insecurity; school meals activities to increase equitable access to and utilisation of education and ensure the transition and hand-over to the Ministry of Education; complementary feeding targeting children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women; nutrition education, specifically behavioural change communication (BCC) activities, on the chronic causes of malnutrition and the prevention of stunting; salt iodization and flour fortification for the prevention of micronutrient deficiencies; Purchase from Africans to Africa, an initiative providing training and equipment to smallholder farmers organizations; and capacity development and augmentation, to strengthen national leadership in promoting long-term food security, nutrition, resilience and education.



Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

Cost Category	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	2,828,104
Direct Support Costs	13,206,467
Food and Related Costs	49,551,847
Indirect Support Costs	5,217,429
Cash & Voucher and Related Costs	8,948,284
Total	79,752,132

Project Activities

Strategic Objective 3

Under food assistance for assets (FFA), in order to enhance resilience and reduce risks from disaster and shocks, food-insecure communities received cash or vouchers depending on the season. Preference was given to cash transfer during the dry season when markets were easily accessible and food stocks available, while during the rainy season when food supplies were almost exhausted, most beneficiaries opted for in-kind. Because of limited resources and there was no WFP food stocks, commodity vouchers were used. The value of transfer amounted to an average daily wage or its equivalent in commodity voucher based on 20 days a month per household. The village cereal banks (VCB) activity was not implemented as no food supplies were available.

With a view to enable communities to meet their own food and nutrition needs, WFP identified marketing opportunities and connected smallholder farmers to potential markets. Following a post-harvest assessment mission to evaluate production and surpluses as well as various challenges farmers faced, a partner-buyer was identified and prices were negotiated.

WFP continued to provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening for the national early warning system.

Strategic Objective 4

The nutrition component focused on the prevention of stunting and included behavioural change, communication and awareness campaigns on infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices. However, due to a lack of funding no complementary feeding activities were implemented in the region of Kolda.

To address micronutrient deficiencies, WFP supported the *Cellule de Lutte contre la Malnutrition* (CLM) within the framework of the National Universal Salt Iodization Strategy and through this agreement contributed to the improvement of the quality of iodized salt production and the well-being of 23 salt producer groups in Kaolack, Fatick, Dakar, Saint-Louis and Kaffrine.

As part of the school meals programme, WFP provided hot meals (one daily lunch, and a breakfasts twice a week) to schoolchildren in targeted primary schools, pre-schools and in Koranic schools, with the objective to promote access to and retention in school. Due to a lack of funding, in consultation with the Ministry of Education, WFP reduced its support to school meals by about 85 percent thus reducing its coverage from 161,455 to 49,522 beneficiaries. Lack of resources led to the suspension of WFP intervention in some areas severely affected by malnutrition. Geographical targeting prioritised departments most affected by food insecurity and low educational performance (gross enrolment rate and primary completion rate). Priority was also given to departments that hosted pilot initiatives such as cash-based transfer (CBT) and Purchase from Africans for Africa (PAA). With regards to the targeting of schools, priority was given to those in rural areas that met school selection criteria – 50 to 600 students, functional management committee and acceptable standards of hygiene. WFP resumed assistance in Matam region from the beginning of the 2016/17 school year after new funding was granted.

After one year pilot covering 15 percent of targeted school, CBT was expanded to cover 70 percent of schools. In order to optimise available resources, commodity vouchers were combined with food (33 percent of rice), in most of the targeted primary schools. Schools that had benefited from the project "community fields" received full vouchers. Pre-schools and Koranic schools received only food. CBT modality was extended to all schools, at the beginning of the school year.

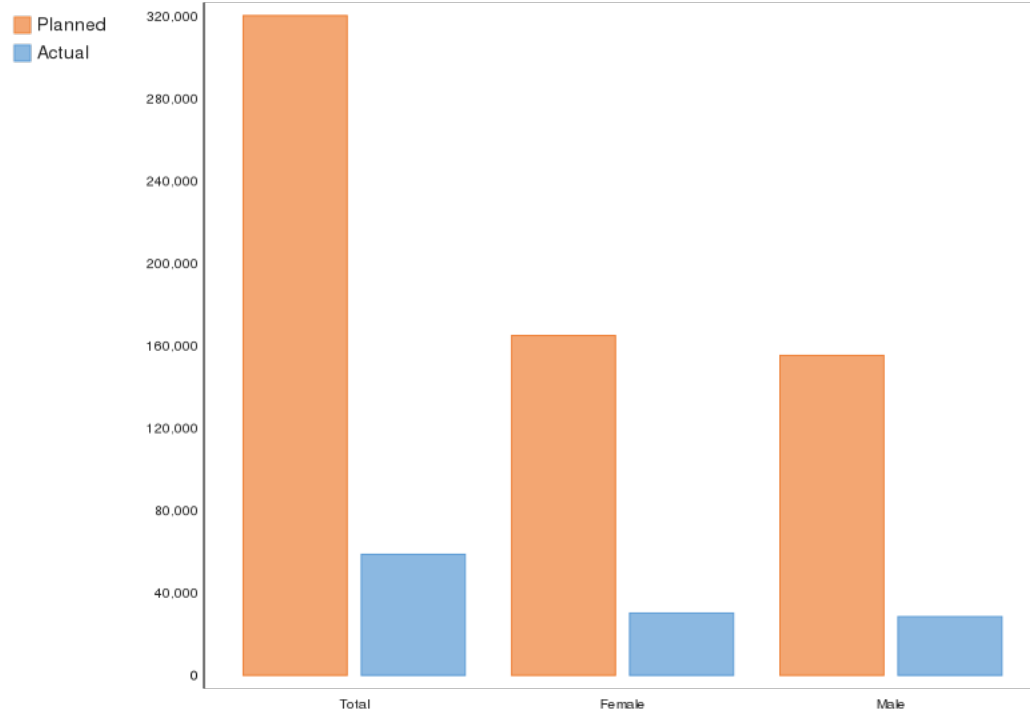
Planned activities linked to school meals, such as deworming, nutrition education and Safe Access to Fuel and Energy (SAFE) were not implemented due to lack of resources.

WFP continued to strengthen the Government's capacity with pilot initiatives to ensure an adequate implementation of the programme and an effective transition to a national autonomous and sustainable school meals programme. Purchase from Africans for Africa (PAA) project in the Kedougou region was reinforced and an extension process was engaged under the lead of *Secrétariat Exécutif du Conseil National de Sécurité Alimentaire* (SE-CNSA) in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Agriculture. With a view to encourage local communities to take charge of school meals. The project "community fields" was also strengthened and scaled up from 9 to 15 schools with the strong involvement of local authorities.

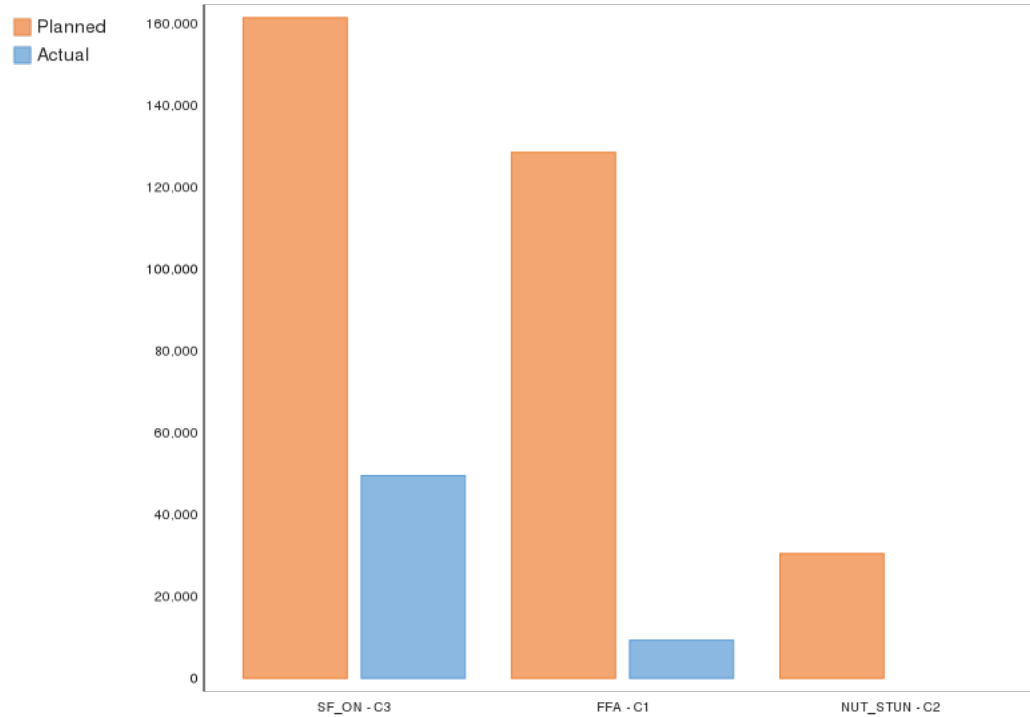
WFP supported the Ministry of Education in updating the school meals development and management guide. The objective of the revision was to bring forward some critical issues related to nutrition, agricultural production, monetary transfer, environment, gender and governance.

School meals programme managers, school management committees and selected retailers in Matam, where CBT was newly introduced, received training.

Annual Project Beneficiaries

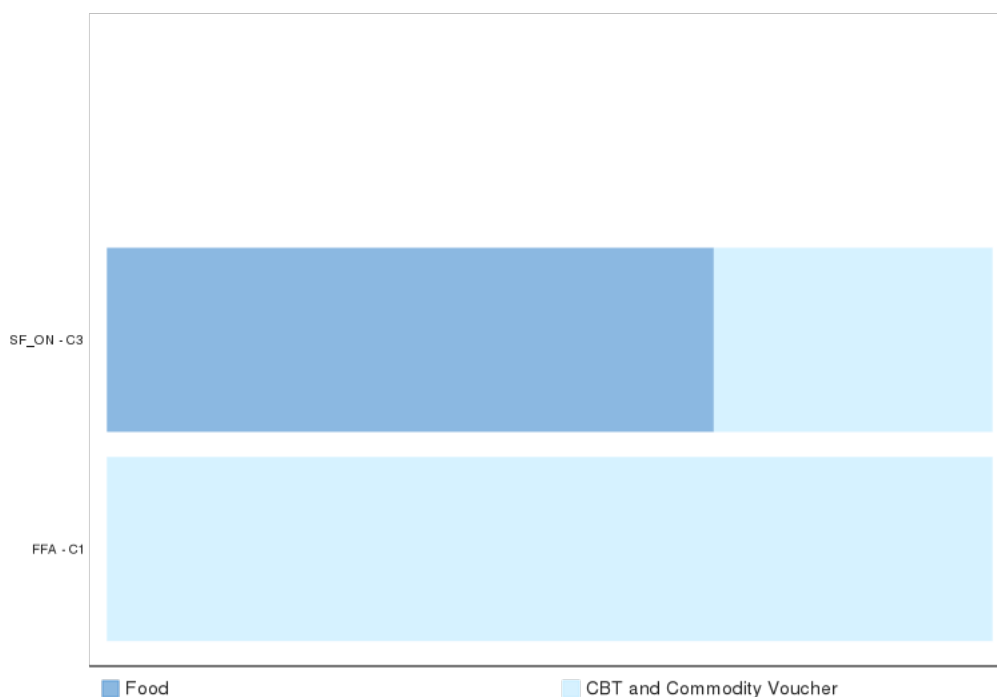


Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



SF_ON: School Feeding (on-site)
 FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets
 NUT_STUN: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting

Modality of Transfer by Activity



FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets
SF_ON: School Feeding (on-site)



Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Comp.1-Improving Household Food Security			
Beans	17	-	-
Iodised Salt	2	-	-
Rice	772	-	-
Vegetable Oil	10	-	-
Subtotal	802	-	-
Comp.2-Providing Nutritional Support			
Corn Soya Blend	320	-	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	179	-	-
Vegetable Oil	40	-	-
Subtotal	539	-	-
Comp.3-Supporting School Feeding			
Beans	408	-	-
Corn Soya Blend	368	-	-
Iodised Salt	44	1	1.4%

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Rice	1,465	418	28.5%
Split Peas	-	0	-
Vegetable Oil	136	-	-
Subtotal	2,421	419	17.3%
Total	3,761	419	11.1%

Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution for the Project (USD)

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Comp.1-Improving Household Food Security			
Commodity Voucher	1,656,107	22,196	1.3%
Comp.3-Supporting School Feeding			
Commodity Voucher	2,116,550	339,447	16.0%
Total	3,772,657	361,643	9.6%

Operational Partnerships

The country programme focuses specifically on strengthening the capacity of government counterparts.

In collaboration with the Brazil Centre of Excellence against Hunger, WFP reinforced its support to the Ministry of Education for the implementation of the transition plan to a national school meals program. A national cost assessment was launched to map existing financial flows in the national school meals programme in order to plan the transition budget more accurately. A cost-benefit analysis is also ongoing in order to mobilise additional multi-year national and international resources, presenting school meals as an investment. Furthermore, during the training on cash-based transfer (CBT) WFP focused on the capacity development of decentralised staff from the Ministry of Education and members of the school meals management committees.

WFP worked closely with the coordinator of the initiative, the *Secrétariat Exécutif du Conseil National de Sécurité Alimentaire* (SE-CNSA) on the implementation of the Global Alliance Roadmap for the Resilience Initiative. WFP is also actively involved in the development of the national resilience strategy.

Furthermore, WFP provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Health, *Cellule de Lutte contre la Malnutrition* (CLM), SE-CNSA, *Commissariat à la Sécurité Alimentaire* (CSA), Ministry of Agriculture, and other government ministries and institutions to ensure an adequate coordination and implementation of food security and nutrition activities.

A strong partnership between WFP, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Ministry of Education, Ministry of Agriculture and CSA, under the coordination of the SE-CNSA facilitated the inclusion of Purchase from Africans for Africa (PAA) in the Government's three-year priority investment plan (PTIP).

WFP is an active member of the *Comité Interministériel de la Stratégie Nationale et de la Protection Sociale*, which brings together the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), FAO, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), International Labour Organization (ILO) and World Health Organization (WHO) to work on safety nets activities. The fruitful partnership enabled the inclusion of school canteens in the National Social Strategy. WFP co-leads with FAO the Food Security Sector Working Group coordinating the humanitarian response, and is a member of the thematic group for Rural Development and Food Security guiding and supporting the National Agriculture Policy.

Performance Monitoring

A project monitoring plan and implementation plan were developed at the beginning of the year to guide data collection, analysis and reporting on performance indicators approved in the logframe. The country office followed the corporate minimum monitoring requirements to guide the process monitoring of WFP interventions and set up of corporate outcome, output and cross-cutting indicators.

Most of the outcome and cross-cutting gender and protection indicators (except Community Asset Score and National Capacity Index) were collected during post-distribution monitoring (PDM). WFP used independent enumerators trained on the use of questionnaires or survey methodologies. Smartphones were used to collect data in the field and transmitted to the Regional Bureau's server. This enabled real time access to data collected and timely analysis and reporting on project performances. Representative sampling of beneficiary households and communities that participated in WFP programmes allowed the collection of quality data and reporting on results. Data analysis was done using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS). Outputs, outcomes and cross-cutting indicators were regularly recorded in the Country Office Tool for Managing Effectively (COMET).

Baseline values for Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) were collected in 2015 and a PDM outcome monitoring was conducted on the same beneficiaries' households and non-beneficiaries households' representative samples in order to follow food security changes at household level.

Outcome indicators for school meals were collected through the *Base de Données pour l'Alimentation Scolaire au Sénégal* (BALISE), which is managed by the *Direction des Cantines Scolaires* (DcAS) in the Ministry of Education.

Results/Outcomes

In 2016, funding shortfalls were persistent, and this significantly affected WFP's capacity to reach all beneficiaries as planned. School meals and food assistance for assets (FFA) activities were implemented but the percentage of beneficiaries assisted was low: 30 percent in school meals and 7 percent in FFA.

Due to resource constraints, only 12 percent of pre-schoolchildren and 35 percent of primary schoolchildren were supported by the school meals programme. Community involvement in school meals encouraged regularity, with canteens operating 5 days a week, which in turn increased enrolment and attendance rates. After resumption of WFP support in Matam region, various actors on the ground received training on cash-based transfer (CBT) and management tools. Solving the critical issue of access to water, WFP provided drainage equipment to six schools as part of a pilot initiative implemented in Kaolack region.

Commodity vouchers were used in about 70 percent of schools participating in the school meals programme, and for FFA activities. Rural development activities were implemented in Fatick and Kaolack regions to provide beneficiaries with an integrated resilience package that enhances their food security, protects livelihoods and enables them to better manage risks and exposure to climatic shocks.

Planned targets were exceeded for most family gardens planted and for people trained in agricultural techniques. Family gardens enabled beneficiaries, of which more than half were women, to participate in income-generating activities. Open air trainings made it possible for neighbouring producers, who were not direct beneficiaries, to apply what they learned in their own fields. This contributed to promote smallholder production and allowed communities to meet their needs for personal consumption, approximately 20 percent of the total production was sold at the local markets.

In spite of funding shortages, FFA contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks among targeted food-insecure households. The proportion of food-secure households remained stable throughout the year with a better quality diet, as assessed by the diet diversity score at household level. Moreover, 60 percent of beneficiaries, particularly in households headed by women, stabilised or reduced their Coping Strategy Index (CSI) [1]. In December 2016, only 2 percent of households were using crisis strategies, such as selling productive assets, most households used neutral strategies, such as borrowing money or spending their savings. In spite of food unavailability, most communities continued to work on asset building and rehabilitation projects, as a way to show both ownership and appreciation of working towards securing their livelihoods against shocks. Ongoing activities had a positive effect on communities livelihood and their environment, as such the rehabilitation of water control structures contributed to improved access to water, agricultural production and environmental conservation, particularly in Niore, where there is high land degradation.

In Louga, WFP focused its activities on commodity vouchers, therefore, WFP did not reach direct local purchase target. However, registered and trained retailers could exchange local food against commodity voucher for school meals and FFA activities.

Due to a lack of funding, no nutrition activity was implemented as planned in Kolda and Kedougou regions where chronic malnutrition exceeds or is close to 30 percent.

Collaboration between the Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) unit and various stakeholders including the Government and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the field of early warning, capacity development and food security assessments and analysis, enabled the country office to improve programme design and the targeting of WFP operations. Moreover, WFP and partners chose appropriate programming options that affect directly lives and livelihoods of the most vulnerable groups, placing resilience and disaster risk reduction at the centre of core activities. An integrated food security and market analysis database, information management platform as well as a harmonized targeting methodology were put in place. A capacity development component was included allowing stakeholders to monitor hazards, analyse risks and undertake countrywide food security surveys and analysis with minimum supervision and technical support. With WFP technical support, *Secrétariat Exécutif du Conseil National de Sécurité Alimentaire* (SE-CNSA) now leads the *Cadre Harmonisé*, Household Economy Approach working group and is piloting a food security monitoring system using sentinel sites.

WFP supported the francophone school feeding network in Africa (RAFAS) to set up a platform to promote communication, synergies and partnerships between school leaders.

[1] Coping Strategy Index measures the behaviours adopted by households when they have difficulties in covering their food needs. The recall period for the reduced CSI is 7 days.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

In Senegal, gender mainstreaming has become a priority for both the Government and international institutions involved in the implementation of national policies.

Women contribute significantly to agriculture but have inadequate access to land, training, credit and inputs. They produce rice, fish, vegetables and fruits but men control the allocation of resources. Boys often leave school at an early age to go to work.

In line with the new gender policy (2015–2020), WFP is working to ensure that gender-sensitive indicators form an integral part of all WFP interventions across the agriculture, education and nutrition sectors to contribute towards gender equality and women's empowerment.

For WFP, the concept of gender has been enhanced under the impetus of its new policy in line with the Headquarters initiatives resulting from the global strategy on gender. WFP Senegal has set up the Gender Results Network (GRN) for gender thinking, guidance and promotion.

Three priorities have been identified:

- Empower women by giving them tools to be more performant to realize their social and economic dreams;
- Strengthen decision-making for girls and women to become leaders in their community and household; and
- Emphasise the involvement of men in nutrition activities.

In 2016, in the framework of the second phase of the project "Innovations from the field", WFP in partnership with the Institute of Development Studies (IDS) strengthened capacities of all staff (in Dakar and sub-offices) and its partners, in order to take into account the gender dimension at all levels from design to planning and implementation, and monitoring and evaluation.

Field monitoring and focus groups were organized in the field to better involve beneficiaries and local actors throughout the implementation processes of projects and programmes. Grass-roots concerns, needs and reflections were captured and will be taken into account at different stages of the programme cycle.

WFP uses information collected from post-distribution monitoring (PDM) and from focus group discussions to assess the efforts made to mainstream the gender dimension in its programmes.

The results of a "Gender and Market" survey initiated by the Regional Bureau have provided qualitative and reliable information to understand the role and evolution of women in rural markets in order to be able to strengthen their empowerment.

In 2016, WFP maintained the same track record of capitalizing on good experiences to provide an integrated package of services that equitably addresses the nutritional needs of vulnerable people, in a context based on equality in human rights. The Rural Resilience Initiative, known as R4, highlighted the mainstreaming of the gender dimension at all levels of its operations throughout the four years of implementation. This approach has made it possible to involve both men and women, young people and the elderly in rural development and resilience

activities. Access to land and financial resources has improved the quality of life of women. In particular, they were able to send all their children to school, both girls and boys. Empowerment of women is now a key indicator of R4.

In a context of scarcity of resources and for more credibility and visibility, WFP has set up a partnership framework with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), in order to better support the Government in its priorities of gender.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

WFP continues to carry out food assistance activities in a manner that contributes to the safety, dignity and integrity of all beneficiaries. In 2016, according to the post-distribution monitoring (PDM), no women and men beneficiaries have reported safety problems travelling to, from and at distribution site during food assistance for assets (FFA) activities.

WFP used 100 percent of commodity vouchers for FFA. Most beneficiaries preferred commodity vouchers than in-kind because vouchers are less visible than food, making it easier to hide and protect from theft or physical assault.

WFP considered protection concerns, such as distance, when selecting distribution points and retailers for exchange of vouchers. Retailers were selected based on their capacity to offer food basket but also on their proximity to household's locations. WFP ensures that distance to a distribution site or retailer is short and that routes that people need to take are safe and accessible. Partners informed beneficiaries on distribution schedule.

WFP is also accountable to affected populations for achieving results in addressing hunger. According to PDM, nearly 88 percent of beneficiaries heard about the programme from the village committee. More than 56 percent participated in sensitisation and information meetings. Most participants, including 69.4 percent of women, confirmed that information on programme objectives is available, so was information on how to use commodity vouchers and the distribution schedule.

However, only 20 percent knew about the selection criteria and less than 10 percent knew their entitlements. WFP is committed to strengthen its communication and sensitisation systems, which will improve its accountability to affected populations. A hotline will be used to provide beneficiaries with greater opportunities and means to communicate on WFP programmes. Regarding the former, WFP will rely on cooperating partners to work with communities in order to identify the most appropriate communication channels. For the latter, terms of reference have already been designed and the procurement process for the hotline service provider is ongoing.

Seasonal Livelihoods Programming (SLP) and Community-based Participatory Planning (CBPP) are participatory tools of resilience building activities that allow beneficiaries to be consulted and actively participate in decisions such as choosing the asset that would improve their food security status based on their needs and concerns across age, gender and diversity. All participants including women, men, girls and boys are engaged during these participatory processes, in many information sharing sessions regarding objectives, targeting and other criteria such as food assistance calculation based on the total number of working days. In addition, local radio programmes in local languages are conducted to inform beneficiaries on WFP programmes and modalities of food assistance. Moreover, all selected retailers are identified with WFP stickers for visibility.

Nearly 80 percent of beneficiaries were informed about existing complaints and feedback mechanisms by the cooperating partners. A procedure for complaints and feedback mechanism has been elaborated and a hotline with a free call number is currently being put in place. All complaints received from beneficiaries were recorded and were duly addressed by WFP and its cooperating partners.

Story Worth Telling

In 2014, the World Food Programme (WFP) operated a major shift from in-kind to cash-based support using commodity voucher for school meals activities. WFP promotes the purchase and consumption of local cereals such as rice and encourages retailers to make local products available in their shops.

Previously, WFP delivered food to schools at the beginning of each quarter. WFP introduced a new approach in 2015 with monthly distributions of commodity vouchers to schools. These vouchers are redeemed from carefully selected retailers.

"We warmly welcome this new approach, which, besides addressing storage challenges, contributes to a better involvement of parents. Indeed, the school management committee meets now every month to plan food

purchases. This new modality also offers children a diversified food that better meets their eating habits. Previously WFP delivered imported rice, peas and sometimes oil. With vouchers, schools management committees have the option to purchase locally produced rice, maize, niebe, millet, groundnut and vitamin A-enriched oil, and thus, better meet children’s nutritional needs,” said Mr. Diallo, the Director of Gainth Pathe primary school located in the department of Kougheul (Kaffrine region).

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

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Primary schoolchildren participating during the launch of WFP School Meal Programme in Oudiour (Gossas department, Kaolack region).

Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	155,394	165,052	320,446	28,530	30,287	58,817	18.4%	18.3%	18.4%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.1-Improving Household Food Security)	63,875	64,645	128,520	3,790	5,505	9,295	5.9%	8.5%	7.2%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.2-Providing Nutritional Support)	10,792	19,679	30,471	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.3-Supporting School Feeding)	80,727	80,728	161,455	24,740	24,782	49,522	30.6%	30.7%	30.7%
Comp.1-Improving Household Food Security									
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	10,539	10,153	20,692	1,281	748	2,029	12.2%	7.4%	9.8%
Children (5-18 years)	21,206	20,178	41,384	1,388	822	2,210	6.5%	4.1%	5.3%
Adults (18 years plus)	32,130	34,314	66,444	1,121	3,935	5,056	3.5%	11.5%	7.6%
By Residence status:									
Residents	63,874	64,646	128,520	3,790	5,505	9,295	5.9%	8.5%	7.2%
Comp.2-Providing Nutritional Support									
By Age-group:									
Children (6-23 months)	10,792	10,793	21,585	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adults (18 years plus)	-	8,886	8,886	-	-	-	-	-	-
By Residence status:									
Residents	10,793	19,678	30,471	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comp.3-Supporting School Feeding									

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	4,408	4,408	8,816	511	593	1,104	11.6%	13.5%	12.5%
Children (5-18 years)	76,319	76,320	152,639	24,229	24,189	48,418	31.7%	31.7%	31.7%
By Residence status:									
Residents	80,727	80,728	161,455	24,740	24,782	49,522	30.6%	30.7%	30.7%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Comp.1-Improving Household Food Security									
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	62,280	74,520	128,520	-	9,295	9,295	-	12.5%	7.2%
Comp.2-Providing Nutritional Support									
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	30,471	-	30,471	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comp.3-Supporting School Feeding									
School Feeding (on-site)	85,135	76,320	161,455	44,053	20,236	49,522	51.7%	26.5%	30.7%

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Comp.1-Improving Household Food Security									
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	6,920	8,280	14,280	-	927	927	-	11.2%	6.5%
Comp.2-Providing Nutritional Support									
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	30,471	-	30,471	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comp.3-Supporting School Feeding									
School Feeding (on-site)	85,135	76,320	161,455	44,053	20,236	49,522	51.7%	26.5%	30.7%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Comp.1-Improving Household Food Security									
Food-Assistance-for-Assets									
People participating in asset-creation activities	7,140	7,140	14,280	187	740	927	2.6%	10.4%	6.5%
Total participants	7,140	7,140	14,280	187	740	927	2.6%	10.4%	6.5%
Total beneficiaries	63,875	64,645	128,520	3,790	5,505	9,295	5.9%	8.5%	7.2%
Comp.3-Supporting School Feeding									
School Feeding (on-site)									
Children receiving school meals in pre-primary schools	4,407	4,408	8,815	715	860	1,575	16.2%	19.5%	17.9%
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	76,320	76,320	152,640	24,007	23,940	47,947	31.5%	31.4%	31.4%
Total participants	80,727	80,728	161,455	24,722	24,800	49,522	30.6%	30.7%	30.7%
Total beneficiaries	80,727	80,728	161,455	24,722	24,800	49,522	30.6%	30.7%	30.7%

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Comp.2-Providing Nutritional Support									
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting									
Children (6-23 months)	10,792	10,793	21,585	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	8,886	8,886	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	10,792	19,679	30,471	-	-	-	-	-	-

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Comp.1-Improving Household Food Security				
SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs				
Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households				
CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score				
<i>FFA SENEGAL, Project End Target: 2016.12, Focus groupe discussion, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, Focus groupe discussion</i>	>80.00	0.00	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>FFA SENEGAL, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM outcome monitoring, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, Baseline survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM outcome monitoring</i>	<2.60	12.90	-	12.70
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>FFA SENEGAL, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM outcome monitoring, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, Baseline survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM outcome monitoring</i>	<4.56	22.80	-	26.80
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>FFA SENEGAL, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, Baseline survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM outcome monitoring</i>	<3.60	18.00	-	4.80
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>FFA SENEGAL, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2014.08, WFP survey, Baseline survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM outcome monitoring</i>	<2.24	11.20	-	14.60
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>FFA SENEGAL, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM outcome monitoring, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, Baseline survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM outcome monitoring</i>	<4.80	24.00	-	23.80
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>FFA SENEGAL, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM outcome monitoring, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, Baseline survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM outcome monitoring</i>	<4.48	22.40	-	27.50
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>FFA SENEGAL, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM outcome monitoring, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, Baseline survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM outcome monitoring</i>	>4.29	4.29	-	5.92
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>FFA SENEGAL, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM outcome monitoring, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, Baseline survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM outcome monitoring</i>	>4.38	4.38	-	6.04

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>FFA SENEGAL, Project End Target: 2016.12, Baseline survey, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, Baseline survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM outcome monitoring</i>	>4.26	4.26	-	5.87
CSI (Food): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>FFA SENEGAL, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM outcome monitoring, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, Baseline survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM outcome monitoring</i>	=100.00	0.00	-	55.40
CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>FFA SENEGAL, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, Baseline survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM outcome monitoring</i>	=100.00	0.00	-	68.60
CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>FFA SENEGAL, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM outcome monitoring, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM outcome monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM outcome monitoring</i>	=100.00	0.00	-	75.90
CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>FFA SENEGAL, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM outcome monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM outcome monitoring</i>	=100.00	0.00	-	66.30
CSI (Food): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>FFA SENEGAL, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM outcome monitoring, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, Baseline survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM outcome monitoring</i>	=100.00	0.00	-	58.70
CSI (Food): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>FFA SENEGAL, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM outcome monitoring, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, Baseline survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM outcome monitoring</i>	=100.00	0.00	-	69.00
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				
<i>SENEGAL, Project End Target: 2016.12, WINGS, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, COMPAS, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, WINGS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, COMET</i>	>20.00	5.80	7.30	0.24
Food purchased from aggregation systems in which smallholders are participating, as % of regional, national and local purchases				
<i>SENEGAL, Project End Target: 2016.12, WINGS II, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, WINGS, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, WINGS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, COMET</i>	>10.00	50.00	55.60	0.24

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Risk reduction capacity of countries, communities and institutions strengthened				
Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climatic shocks and risks supported by WFP				
<i>FFA SENEGAL, Project End Target: 2016.12, Focus group discussion, Base value: 2016.09, WFP survey, FGD</i>	>60.00	0.00	-	-
NCI: Resilience programmes National Capacity Index				
<i>SENEGAL, Project End Target: 2016.12, joint meeting</i>	>1.00	-	-	-
Comp.2-Providing Nutritional Support				
SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children				
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>SENEGAL, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM</i>	>70.00	-	-	-
Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet				
<i>SENEGAL, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM</i>	>70.00	-	-	-
Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels				
NCI: Nutrition programmes National Capacity Index				
<i>SENEGAL, Project End Target: 2016.12, joint meeting - capacity analysis</i>	>3.00	-	-	-
Comp.3-Supporting School Feeding				
SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
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				
<i>SENEGAL, Project End Target: 2016.12, monitoring data, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, monitoring data, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, BALISE, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, BALISE</i>	>16.00	2.00	7.00	17.00
Increased equitable access to and utilization of education				
Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>SENEGAL, Project End Target: 2016.12, BALISE, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, BALISE, Previous Follow-up: 2015.06, Secondary data, BALISE, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, Secondary data, BALISE</i>	>85.00	99.16	98.72	99.95
Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>SENEGAL, Project End Target: 2016.12, BALISE, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, BALISE, Previous Follow-up: 2015.06, Secondary data, BALISE, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, Secondary data, BALISE</i>	>95.00	99.13	98.77	99.96
Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>SENEGAL, Project End Target: 2016.12, BALISE, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, BALISE, Previous Follow-up: 2015.06, Secondary data, BALISE, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, Secondary data, BALISE</i>	>85.00	99.19	98.67	99.86

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted pre-schools				
<i>SENEGAL, Project End Target: 2016.12, BALISE, Base value: 2015.06, Secondary data, BALISE, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, Secondary data, BALISE</i>	>6.00	7.70	-	1.00
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted pre-schools				
<i>SENEGAL, Project End Target: 2016.12, BALISE, Base value: 2015.06, Secondary data, BALISE, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, BALISE</i>	>6.00	9.10	-	1.00
Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted pre-schools				
<i>SENEGAL, Project End Target: 2016.12, BALISE, Base value: 2015.06, Secondary data, BALISE, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, Secondary data, BALISE</i>	>6.00	6.04	-	1.00
Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>SENEGAL, Project End Target: 2016.12, BALISE, Base value: 2015.06, Secondary data, BALISE, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, Secondary data, BALISE</i>	>6.00	2.00	-	1.00
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>SENEGAL, Project End Target: 2016.12, BALISE, Base value: 2015.06, Secondary data, BALISE, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, Secondary data, BALISE</i>	>6.00	4.50	-	1.00
Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>SENEGAL, Project End Target: 2016.12, BALISE, Base value: 2015.06, Secondary data, BALISE, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, Secondary data, BALISE</i>	>6.00	-0.90	-	1.00
Attendance rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>SENEGAL, Project End Target: 2016.12, BALISE, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, BALISE, Previous Follow-up: 2015.06, Secondary data, BALISE, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, Secondary data, BALISE</i>	>95.00	98.56	99.99	99.70
Attendance rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>SENEGAL, Project End Target: 2016.12, BALISE, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, BALISE, Previous Follow-up: 2015.06, Secondary data, BALISE, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, Secondary data, BALISE</i>	>90.00	99.43	99.99	99.75
Drop-out rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>SENEGAL, Project End Target: 2016.12, BALISE, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, BALISE, Previous Follow-up: 2015.06, Secondary data, BALISE, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, Secondary data, BALISE</i>	<1.00	0.87	1.23	0.14
Drop-out rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>SENEGAL, Project End Target: 2016.12, BALISE, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, BALISE, Previous Follow-up: 2015.06, Secondary data, BALISE, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, Secondary data, BALISE</i>	<1.00	0.81	1.33	0.23

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Gender ratio: ratio of girls to boys enrolled in WFP-assisted pre-schools				
SENEGAL, Project End Target: 2016.12, BALISE, Base value: 2013.12, Secondary data, BALISE, Previous Follow-up: 2015.06, Secondary data, BALISE, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, Secondary data, BALISE	=1.00	1.08	0.98	1.16
Gender ratio: ratio of girls to boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
SENEGAL, Project End Target: 2016.12, BALISE, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, BALISE, Previous Follow-up: 2015.06, Secondary data, BALISE, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, Secondary data, BALISE	=1.00	1.16	1.16	1.12
Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels				
NCI: School Feeding National Capacity Index				
SENEGAL, Project End Target: 2016.12, Workshop, Base value: 2014.01, Secondary data, SABER Workshop	>2.00	1.80	-	-

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Comp.1-Improving Household Food Security				
SO3: Food-Assistance-for-Assets				
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	65	57	86.9%
Hectares (ha) of vegetables planted	Ha	22	16	72.7%
Number of family gardens established	garden	8	9	112.5%
Number of people trained (Skills: Livelihood technologies)	individual	400	711	177.8%
Number of shallow wells constructed	shallow well	2	2	100.0%
Number of water control structures constructed	unit	3	3	100.0%
Comp.2-Providing Nutritional Support				
SO4: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition				
Number of women exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	28,871	-	-
Comp.3-Supporting School Feeding				
SO4: School Feeding (on-site)				
Number of IEC materials distributed	item	3,000	3,000	100.0%
Number of feeding days	instance	136	85	62.5%
Number of national programmes developed with WFP support (school feeding)	national programme	1	2	200.0%
Number of pre-schools assisted by WFP	school	90	24	26.7%
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	763	540	70.8%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of school staff and school committee members trained by WFP in school feeding programme design, and implementation in model schools	individual	458	458	100.0%
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	853	564	66.1%
Number of schools supported through home-grown school feeding model	school	381	489	128.3%
Number of schools with revitalised school gardens	school	85	35	41.2%
Number of timely food distributions as per schedule	instance	8	5	62.5%
Number of villages assisted	centre/site	760	564	74.2%
Quantity of agricultural tools distributed	item	10	10	100.0%

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Comp.1-Improving Household Food Security				
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>SENEGAL, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.06</i>	=50.00	0.00	-	-
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>SENEGAL, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.06</i>	=25.00	51.70	-	-
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>SENEGAL, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.06</i>	=25.00	48.30	-	-
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>SENEGAL, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	>50.00	34.00	-	34.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>SENEGAL, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>	>60.00	0.00	-	-
Comp.2-Providing Nutritional Support				
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>SENEGAL, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2016.12</i>	=25.00	-	-	-
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>SENEGAL, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2016.12</i>	=50.00	-	-	-

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>SENEGAL, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2016.12</i>	=25.00	-	-	-
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>SENEGAL, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	-	-	-
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>SENEGAL, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2016.12</i>	>60.00	-	-	-
Comp.3-Supporting School Feeding				
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>SENEGAL, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	29.00	-	34.58
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>SENEGAL, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	>60.00	30.00	-	15.80

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Comp.1-Improving Household Food Security				
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>SENEGAL, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.06</i>	>90.00	19.89	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>SENEGAL, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.06</i>	=100.00	100.00	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>SENEGAL, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.06</i>	>90.00	23.81	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>SENEGAL, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.06</i>	=100.00	100.00	-	-
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>SENEGAL, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.06</i>	>90.00	21.03	-	-

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>SENEGAL, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.06</i>	=100.00	100.00	-	-
Comp.2-Providing Nutritional Support				
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>SENEGAL, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2016.12</i>	>90.00	-	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>SENEGAL, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	-	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>SENEGAL, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2016.12</i>	>90.00	-	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>SENEGAL, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	-	-	-
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>SENEGAL, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2016.12</i>	>90.00	-	-	-
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>SENEGAL, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	-	-	-

Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Comp.1-Improving Household Food Security		
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>SENEGAL, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	=10,482.00	10,482.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>SENEGAL, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	>5.00	2.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>SENEGAL, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	=100.00	100.00
Comp.2-Providing Nutritional Support		
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>SENEGAL, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2016.12</i>	=2.00	-

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners	=100.00	-
<i>SENEGAL, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2016.12</i>		
Comp.3-Supporting School Feeding		
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services	>2.00	2.00
<i>SENEGAL, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>		
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners	=100.00	100.00
<i>SENEGAL, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>		

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Japan	JPN-C-00434-01	Canned Fish	-	172
		Total	-	172