

Project Number: 200681 | Project Category: **Single Country PRRO**  
Project Approval Date: November 11, 2014 | Planned Start Date: January 01, 2015  
Actual Start Date: January 01, 2015 | Project End Date: June 30, 2017  
Financial Closure Date: N/A

**Contact Info**

**Paulèle Fall, Communication Officer**  
paulele.fall@wfp.org

**Country Director**  
**Guy Adoua**

**Further Information**

<http://www.wfp.org/countries>  
**SPR Reading Guidance**



**Protecting lives and promoting resilience of food insecure communities including conflict affected Casamance**  
**Standard Project Report 2016**

World Food Programme in Senegal, Republic of (SN)



**World Food Programme**

# Table Of Contents

## **Country Context and WFP Objectives**

Country Context

Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

## **Country Resources and Results**

Resources for Results

Achievements at Country Level

Supply Chain

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

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

## **Project Objectives and Results**

Project Objectives

Project Activities

Operational Partnerships

Performance Monitoring

Results/Outcomes

Progress Towards Gender Equality

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Story Worth Telling

## **Figures and Indicators**

Data Notes

Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

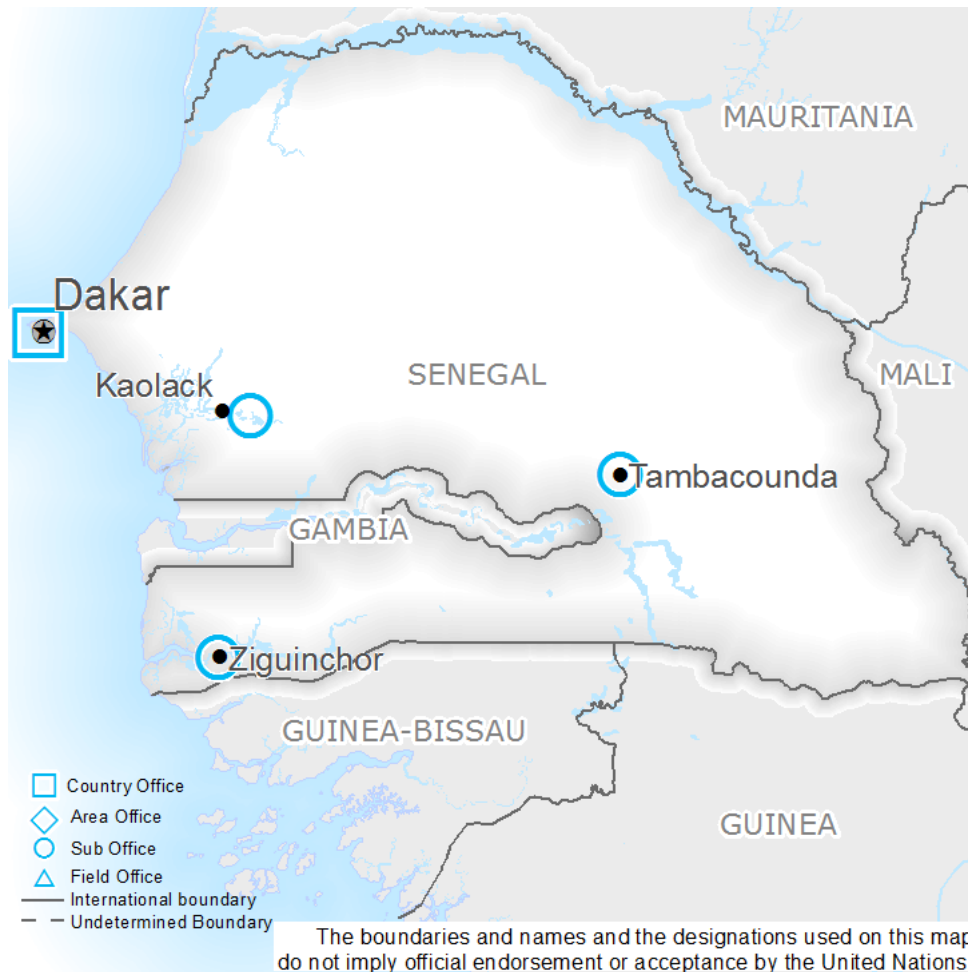
Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Project Indicators

Resource Inputs from Donors

# 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.

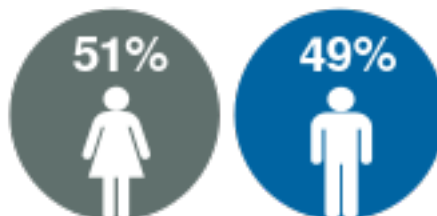
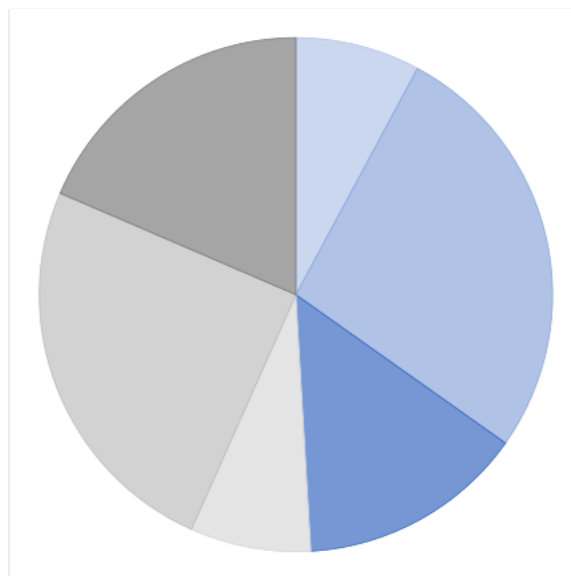
The collaboration of the Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) unit with different stakeholders, Government and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), in the field of early warning, capacity development and food security assessments and analysis, has enabled Senegal country office to improve programme 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
<b>Total number of beneficiaries in 2016</b>	<b>157,931</b>	<b>163,954</b>	<b>321,885</b>

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
<b>Total Food Distributed in 2016</b>	<b>879</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>1,757</b>



## 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
<b>Total Distributed in 2016</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,440,124</b>

## 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>555</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>99.3%</b>	

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

Commodity	Total
Corn Soya Blend	76
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	52
Rice	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>177</b>

## 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

The PRRO strengthens resilience in rural communities affected by recurrent climatic shocks. It is in line with the Sahel 2014–2016 strategic response plan, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and WFP's regional resilience roadmap for West Africa as well as the Government of Senegal economic and social development programme, *Plan Sénégal Emergent* (PSE).

PRRO supports WFP Strategic Objectives 2, 3 and 4 and adopts a twin track approach to address food insecurity in communities affected by shocks, combined with recovery and resilience support, and treatment and prevention of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women. It strengthens national preparedness and response capacities with integrated early warning systems and response tools. The operation seeks to facilitate stronger linkages between WFP's investments in relief, recovery and resilience-building initiatives to help the most vulnerable break out of the cycle of hunger. The PRRO also prioritizes local food purchases, whenever feasible.

Recovery activities include school meals in Casamance, prevention of MAM for children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women, Rural Resilience Initiative (R4) and village food security stocks.

Relief activities include targeted food assistance, general food distribution in Casamance, and treatment of MAM in children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women in food-insecure regions where the global acute malnutrition (GAM) is above 10 percent.



## Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

Cost Category	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	4,803,286
Direct Support Costs	9,290,431
Food and Related Costs	26,566,325
Indirect Support Costs	3,827,500
Cash & Voucher and Related Costs	14,018,527
<b>Total</b>	<b>58,506,069</b>

## Project Activities

### Strategic Objective 2

In 2016, WFP in collaboration with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) provided food assistance to returnees in Casamance through general food distribution. The food basket consisted of 417 g/person/day of cereals and 33.58 g/person/day pulses.

Based on the results of November 2015 *Cadre Harmonisé*, WFP targeted food-insecure populations in Podor and Matam affected by reduced harvest due to climatic shocks. Households were assisted through commodity vouchers with a value of USD 10/person/month based on the prevailing local retail prices of the WFP food basket.

In Podor, almost 20 percent of the most vulnerable households with children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women were selected to receive food assistance for three months during the lean period following the household economy approach assessment. Commodity vouchers were provided to the most vulnerable households as a complement to the prevention of acute malnutrition (MAM) activity to ensure that nutrition products were not shared in the household.

From June to October, WFP contributed to prevent acute malnutrition in the departments of Podor and Linguère where global acute malnutrition (GAM) is above 15 percent. Children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women received a daily ration of specialised nutritious foods (SNFs): Plumpy'Doz (46 g) or SuperCereal (100 g) for children, and 200 g of SuperCereal and 25 g of vegetable oil for pregnant and lactating women. Catholic Relief Services complemented WFP by providing commodity vouchers to 500 vulnerable households with children aged 6-23 months already assisted by WFP through MAM prevention.

Treatment of MAM was carried out in the regions of Matam and Tambacounda and the departments of Dagana, Podor and Linguère, targeting children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women. However, due to lack of resources, children aged 6-59 months received a daily ration of 92 g of Plumpy'Sup.

The Rural Resilience Initiative (R4) is a strategic partnership between WFP and Oxfam with the aim to respond to the challenges of climate change and shocks faced by food-insecure communities. The programme's four main risk management components include: (i) risk reduction (improved resource management through assets creation), (ii) risk transfer (insurance), (iii) prudent risk taking (livelihood diversification and microcredit), and (iv) risk reserves (savings). The Initiative was first piloted during the 2013 agricultural season in Koussanar and subsequently expanded to Tambacounda, Kolda and Kaffrine regions, covering approximately 12,000 farmers in 2016.

The participants in assets creation and insurance for assets activities, under the risk reduction and risk transfer components of the R4 Initiative, were selected according to the criteria/processes defined in the standard operating procedures for food assistance for assets (FFA). Geographical targeting is done by overlaying areas vulnerable to food insecurity and climate shocks, using WFP corporate three-pronged approach (3PA) to strengthen the design, planning and implementation of longer-term programmes placing people at the centre of planning with innovative tools such as the integrated context analysis (ICA), seasonal livelihood programming (SLP) and the community-based participatory planning (CBPP).

Within the identified communities, the selection of participants was performed by designated village management committees, with implementing partners ensuring that fair and adequate practices for selection of participants were used.

In 2016, because of limited food and financial resources, commodity vouchers were the main transfer modality used for FFA, except for one distribution in January 2016. The village food security stock activity was interrupted because of shortage of food.

Under the risk transfer component of the R4 Initiative, WFP, in partnership with the national agricultural insurance company, provided smallholder farmers with weather index insurance which compensates them with payouts in case of droughts. The payout helps farmers to refrain from selling productive assets or enacting other negative coping strategies. Each participant received 1,000 FCFA per day of work, which was used to pay the insurance premium.

In February and March 2016, the SCOPE platform was used to register participants in the R4 Initiative.

### **Strategic Objective 3**

WFP planned to provide financial assistance to the *Commissariat à la Sécurité Alimentaire* (CSA) for prices and agricultural markets monitoring data. A monthly report was produced and shared. The WFP training of government partners on market analysis was postponed to April 2017 due to lack of funding.

### **Strategic Objective 4**

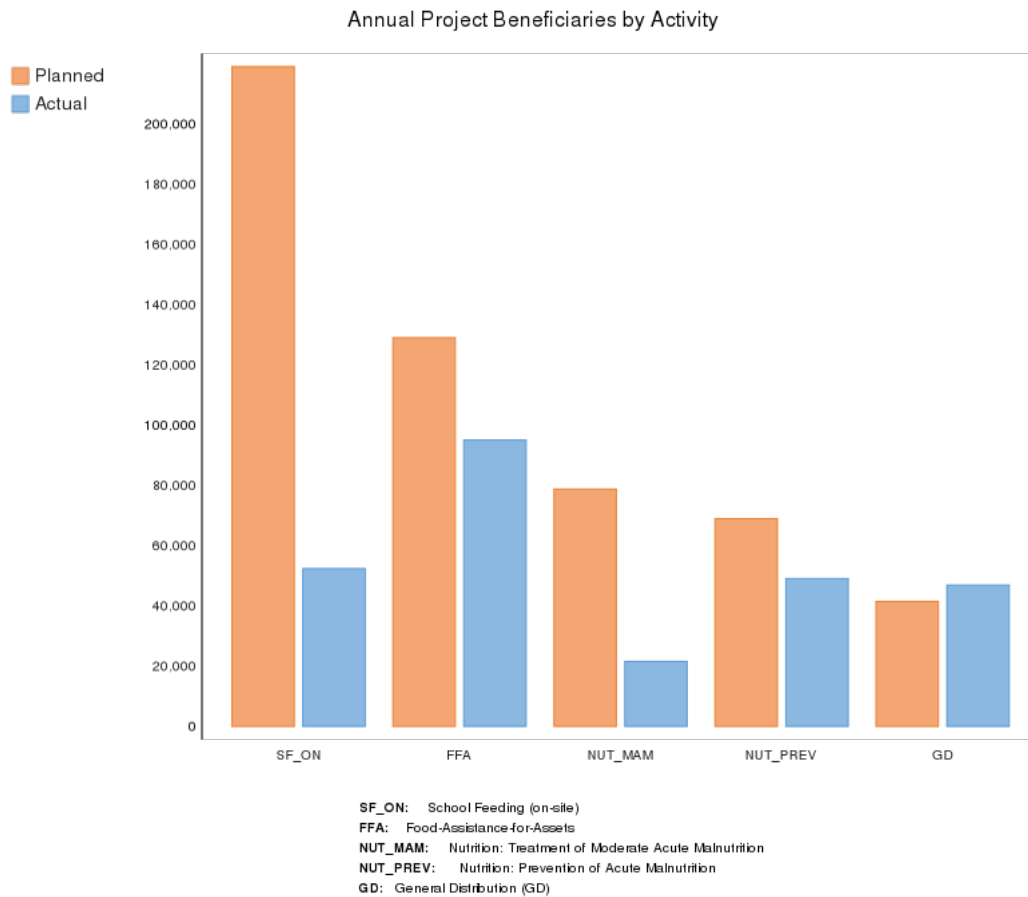
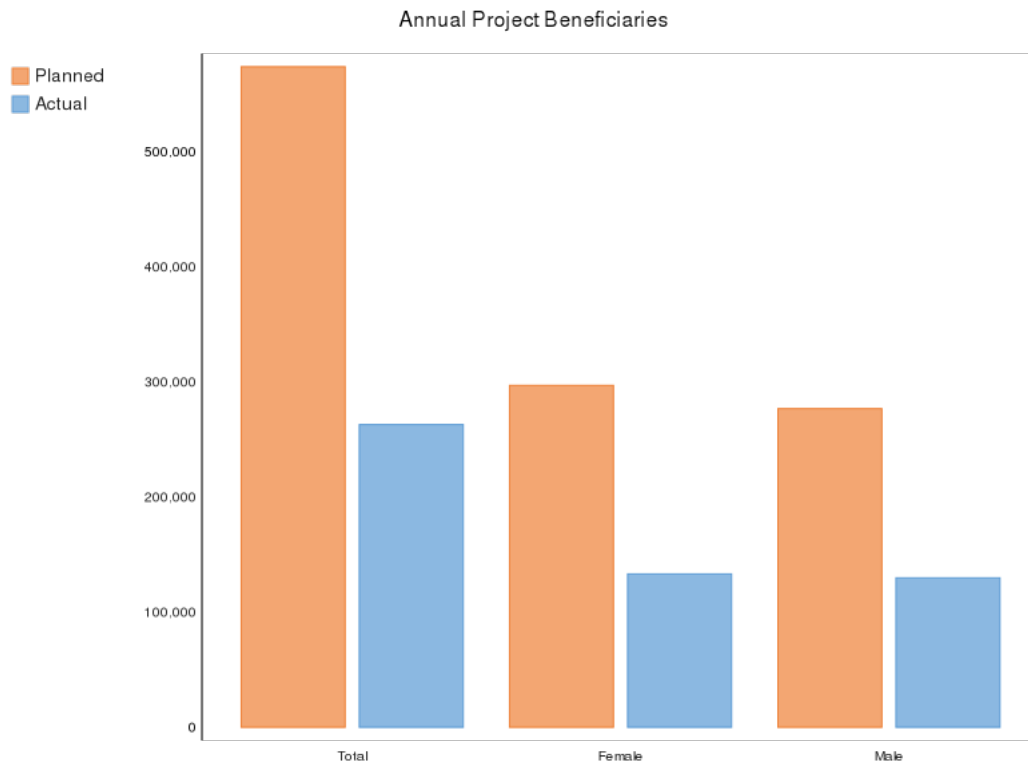
WFP provided hot meals (one daily lunch, and a breakfast twice a week) at primary schools and Koranic schools. Because of limited funding, WFP reduced its initial assistance from 219,100 to 52,395 beneficiaries prioritising the departments most affected by food insecurity and whose educational performance (gross enrolment rate and primary completion rate) were the lowest. In order to optimise limited resources and align closely with the government-funded school meals programme, the ration was reduced for the school year 2016/17: full-time schoolchildren received a lunch twice a week while part-time schoolchildren received a breakfast three times a week.

After one year pilot, cash-based transfer was expanded to all participating schools. Commodity vouchers were combined with food (33 percent of rice), in the majority of schools.

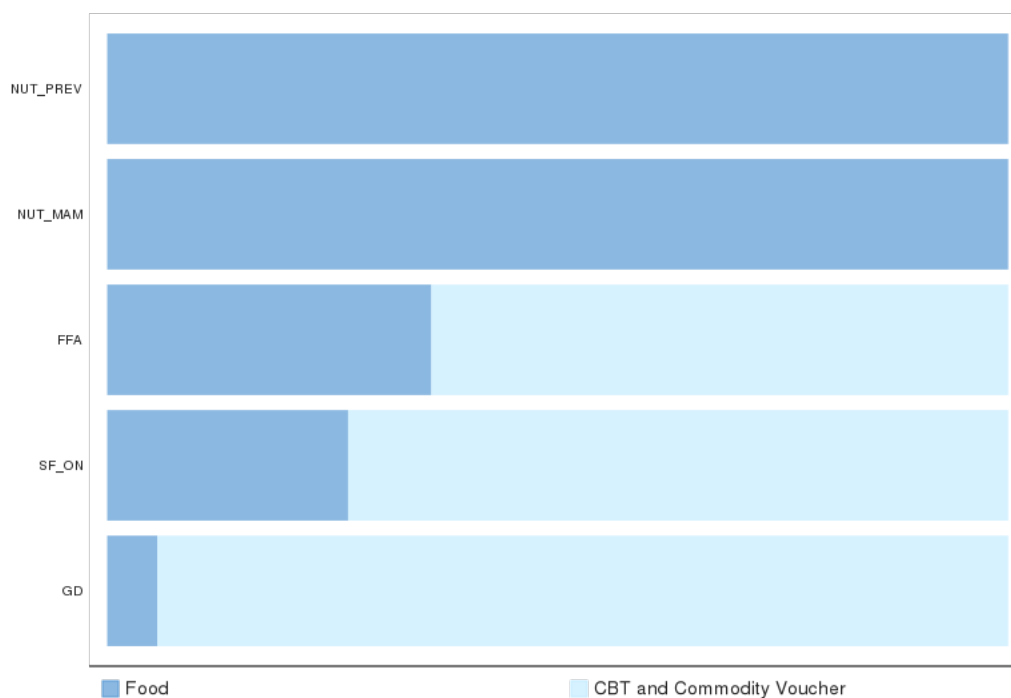
Due to lack of resources, planned additional activities such as deworming, nutrition education and Safe Access to Fuel and Energy (SAFE) were not implemented.

WFP continued capacity strengthening of government staff for the effective transition to a national sustainable home grown school meal programme. The Purchase from Africans for Africa (PAA) project in the Kédougou region will be scaled up in five other regions including Casamance regions, 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.



Modality of Transfer by Activity



GD: General Distribution (GD)  
 SF\_ON: School Feeding (on-site)  
 FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets  
 NUT\_MAM: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition  
 NUT\_PREV: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition



## Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	571	42	7.3%
Corn Soya Blend	2,735	424	15.5%
Iodised Salt	63	42	66.2%
Peas	-	2	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	392	209	53.3%
Rice	3,134	462	14.7%
Vegetable Oil	373	141	38.0%
Wheat Soya Blend	-	17	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,267</b>	<b>1,339</b>	<b>18.4%</b>

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

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	129,600	-	-
Commodity Voucher	5,045,152	2,078,481	41.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,174,752</b>	<b>2,078,481</b>	<b>40.2%</b>

### Operational Partnerships

In 2016, WFP implemented an innovative, integrated and targeted approach to reach highly food-insecure households, combining cash-based transfers (CBT) with nutrition assistance. WFP benefited from the technical expertise of the Senegalese Red Cross, *Cellule de Lutte contre la Malnutrition* (CLM), the Ministry of Health and Social Action and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to contribute effectively to the Government's response plan and address the urgent needs of food-insecure population.

In partnership with Oxfam, WFP strengthened ongoing collaboration with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) and *Programme d'Appui au Développement Agricole et à l'Entreprenariat Rural* (PADAER) for a better coordination of the food assistance for assets activities (FFA) within the Rural Resilience Initiative (R4). A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) defined the terms of the partnership.

The collaboration between WFP, *Secrétariat Exécutif du Conseil National de Sécurité Alimentaire* (SE-CNSA) and other actors in the field of food security enhanced the quality of the needs assessment and improved interventions among vulnerable communities.

WFP strengthened its partnership with the *Commissariat à la Sécurité Alimentaire* (CSA) for the monitoring of food prices and agricultural markets and began a publication of monthly bulletins on price monitoring of agricultural products.

WFP signed a MOU with the *Délégation Générale à la Protection Sociale et à la Solidarité Nationale* (DGPSN) in order to strengthen synergies within the Government's social protection activities. Technical support was provided for the strengthening and use of a unified household registry, which will be the foundation of a national social safety net system.

WFP is an active member of the Joint Social Protection Programme, 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). Furthermore, WFP co-leads with FAO the working group on food security and is a member of the thematic group on food security and rural development.

WFP, UNICEF, WHO and FAO strengthened their partnership within the framework of Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and Undernutrition (REACH) to support the Government in addressing acute malnutrition among children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women.

WFP is part of the *Programme Intégré Santé Education Nutrition* (PISEN) with WHO, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), UNICEF, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and FAO, for women and children health and well-being.

### Performance Monitoring

WFP followed the corporate minimum requirements to guide process monitoring of WFP interventions and set up of corporate outcomes, outputs and cross-cutting indicators. Most of the outcome and cross-cutting gender and protection indicators (except for Community Asset Score and National Capacity Index) were collected during post-distribution monitoring (PDM). 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 allowed quality data collection and reporting. Data analysis was done using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). Outputs,



outcomes and cross-cutting indicators were regularly recorded in Country Office Tool for Managing Effectively (COMET). Baseline values for outcome indicators were collected before starting the activity. Outcome indicators for school meals came from the *Base de Données pour l'Alimentation Scolaire au Sénégal* (BALISE), a database managed by the national direction – *Direction des Cantines Scolaires* (DcAS).

With funding from the Regional Bureau, a national consultant was recruited to support the Rural Resilience Initiative (R4) monitoring activities and to develop and conduct a survey for a new WFP indicator "Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climatic shocks and risks supported by WFP". Within the context of resilience, measuring household-level outcomes alone does not adequately capture resilience at the community level. For measurement based on the strategic results framework, this new indicator is measured by combining data from across several dimensions and focuses on community-level mechanisms such as early warning system, community contingency and preparation plans, community stocks of food and non-food items, and community assets, and measures planned or taken at the sub-national or national levels. This community-level assessment complements household-level data and reflects WFP's contributions to strengthening resilience at the community level.

As Senegal does not meet access or security constraints, no third party is used for monitoring. However, in 2016, the number of staff in sub-offices was too low to monitor a high number of distribution sites as required. A new approach in 2017 with more synergies between activities and limited geographical intervention zones will ensure sufficient coverage.

## Results/Outcomes

### Strategic Objective 2

In 2016, WFP provided resettlement packages with rice and cowpeas to returnees in Casamance in Ziguinchor region. Targeting and one distribution were carried out in collaboration with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). With the massive arrival of returnees, food stocks were rapidly depleting, WFP encouraged displaced families to return to their villages without fear of hunger. WFP assistance helped reduce illegal activities such as fuel wood harvesting and charcoal sales.

The proportion of households with poor and borderline food consumption score (FCS) after assistance reduced significantly compared to the baseline. Seventy-six (76) percent of households were food-insecure before assistance against 19.5 percent after assistance. The findings indicated an improved dietary diversity score (DDS) among respondents. They also confirmed relevant targeting and the effectiveness of WFP assistance.

The coping strategy index (CSI) measuring how families dealt with food gaps revealed that almost 80 percent households resorted to less severe negative coping strategies and less frequently to compensate food shortages before assistance.

Integration of programmes – targeted food assistance and prevention of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) – showed to have better results than stand-alone activities to improve food and nutrition security.

Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) showed that targeted food assistance enabled beneficiary households to meet their food needs during the lean season. Overall, more than 90 percent of beneficiaries were satisfied with the type of assistance and the quality of food provided. MAM treatment performance indicators remained above SPHERE standards but coverage was under the target due to lack of funding. More than 70 percent respondent received information on the use of nutritional supplements or attended culinary demonstrations. Most participants agreed that nutritional education provided before distribution was useful. PDM findings demonstrated that mothers used and stored Plumpy'Sup correctly.

For MAM prevention, coverage of and participation improved compared to previous years, and targets were reached for both indicators. Collaboration with governmental structures ensured good coverage, participation and the availability of complementary services such as nutritional education sessions for mothers and other caretakers of children aged 6-23 months. They include systematic deworming and iron and vitamin A supplementation, discussion on Infant and Young Child Feeding practices, hand washing techniques, water and sanitation, water purification techniques, and promotion of hygiene practices on an individual and collective scale.

In 2016, due to insufficient resources, WFP food assistance for assets (FFA) activities were reduced. Despite the limited resources, 74 percent of beneficiaries were reached with reduced duration of assistance, almost entirely using the commodity voucher modality.

Rice production was not as good as 2015, the main reason for the poor harvest lies in climate variability during the agricultural season. FFA helped the communities improve access to assets, including community infrastructures. In the three regions, there was an increase of agricultural lands benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes which

include protection measures and embankments.

The Rural Resilience Initiative's (R4) support for the development of vegetable gardens enabled participants to increase cultivation of vegetables compared to non-participants. The percentage of households setting up a vegetable garden increased by 20 percent from 2015 and reached 40 percent.

The risk transfer component showed very good results in terms of outputs in 2016. The careful use of resources available allowed an increase of insured participants and in the amount of premium paid, surpassing initial planning. The number of people insured in 2016 grew by 114 percent compared to 2015.

The R4 Initiative interventions (FFA activities, training in agricultural techniques, use of fertilisers and insurance payout) translated into positive outcomes for the food security indicators, in particular for the food consumption score (FCS). Outcome monitoring showed that the percentage of households with an acceptable FCS increased from 33 percent in 2014 to 45.4 percent in 2016. Findings are encouraging and demonstrate that FFA contribute to moving vulnerable households towards food security.

Outcome monitoring results show that improvements took place mainly in households headed by men. Future programming will therefore develop specifically targeted interventions to support households headed by women.

In 2016, the community asset score (CAS) was collected on a different community panel from 2015, which included communities with cereal bank in addition to R4 activities. The CAS data collection in 2016 represents a baseline for R4 Initiative communities.

The livelihood-based coping strategy index is used to better understand longer-term coping capacity of households. The R4 Initiative contributed to reduce the proportion of vulnerable households resorting to crisis and emergency coping strategies, which reduce future productivity and are difficult to reverse.

The proportion of households using neutral strategies increased in each department. These results show that beneficiary households, compared with non-beneficiaries, had an improved ability to cope with food insecurity.

The independent impact assessments carried out in 2015 and 2016 found evidence of other WFP's achievements, which were not captured in WFP's corporate reporting system. They bring useful qualitative insight on household income, assets and perception of poverty, whereby participants reported a greater increase in reliance on crop production for their household income compared to non-participants, and the percentage of non-participant households that perceived themselves as very poor (14.1 percent) relative to other households within their community is higher compared to participant households (5.8 percent). They also brought an interesting perspective on the concept of solidarity, as the R4 Initiative engendered trust among participants by creating new social groups or supporting existing structures within communities, which served as the basis for improved social interactions and conflict resolution.

Impact assessments revealed that households with insurance spent more on average on agriculture inputs than those without insurance. Protected by insurance, farmers feel more confident in investing in agricultural inputs.

### **Strategic Objective 3**

WFP worked to put farmers' organizations in contact with potential markets. A cooperating partner was identified as a strong potential buyer. The price per metric tons was negotiated and accepted based on current market prices and the price of the last purchase done.

The *Commissariat à la Sécurité Alimentaire* (CSA) produced monthly reports on markets and prices monitoring with support of WFP. Monthly prices data are also uploaded in the WFP Vulnerability Analysis Mapping (VAM) portal. WFP provided technical support to the *Secrétariat Exécutif du Conseil National de Sécurité Alimentaire* (SE-CNSA) for the data analysis of the *Enquête Nationale de la Sécurité Alimentaire au Sénégal* (ENSAS) and the two site sentinel surveys (quarterly food security monitoring surveys). Technical assistance was provided to The *Délégation Générale à la Protection Sociale et à la Solidarité Nationale* (DGPSN) on the households profiles comparison from the *Registre National Unique* (RNU) dataset and other humanitarian partner's datasets.

The 2016 outcome monitoring also conducted a baseline survey of indicators measuring the risk reduction capacity of communities and institutions. Indicators include early warning system, community contingency planning, food and non-food reserves in the community and community assets.

The baseline shows that less than 36 percent of interviewed communities were aware of the existence of a contingency plan in response to climate shocks and few communities had a fire and flood evacuation plan. Few communities were aware of specific measures planned at national, regional or even community level that could be activated in the event of disasters.

The same participating communities will be surveyed in 2017 to assess the proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climatic shocks and risks.

### **Strategic Objective 4**

In 2016, despite insufficient resources, WFP significantly contributed to increase the enrolment and attendance rates in assisted schools with the emphasis placed on cash-based transfers (CBT). Students were initially given a daily meal, five days a week. CBT helped to diversify the food basket and improve schoolchildren's nutritional status by providing cereals, pulses, oil fortified with vitamin A and iodized salt. Fish, meat and other condiments were bought with parents' contributions.

WFP reinforced the capacities of various actors at decentralised level, including members of school management committees, school canteens managers in the *Inspections Académiques* (IA) and the *Inspection de l'Education et de la Formation* (IEF) as well as retailers. Capacity strengthening was also an opportunity to sensitise actors on the importance of local products consumption. Members of school management committees realised through these trainings that community involvement is fundamental to ensure not only a proper functioning of school canteens but also its sustainability through community ownership as well as the development of community initiatives.

## Progress Towards Gender Equality

In Senegal, gender mainstreaming in projects and programmes 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.

In line with Headquarters' initiatives stemming from the Global Strategy on Gender, WFP Senegal set up the Gender Results Network (GRN) for gender thinking, guidance and promotion.

Three priorities have been identified: i) Empowering women by giving them tools to achieve their social and economic dreams; ii) Strengthening decision-making for girls and women to become leaders in their community and household; and iii) Emphasising the involvement of men in nutrition activities,

In 2016, for 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 to include the gender dimension at all levels from design to planning and implementation, and monitoring and evaluation.

Field monitoring and focus groups were organized to better involve beneficiaries and local actors throughout the implementation processes. Grass-root concerns, needs and reflections on gender issues were captured and taken into account at different stages of the programme cycle.

WFP uses information collected from post-distribution monitoring (PDM) and focus group discussions to assess the efforts made to mainstream gender in its programmes. Joint decision-making on the use of vouchers decreased this year. On the other hand, more men were involved in joint decision-making on the use of food for nutrition activities. The targets were reached due to sensitisation on men's involvement. Refresher training for management committees and retailers on the modality of commodity vouchers distribution involved a large majority of men despite the fact that a third of women are in leadership positions of project management committees.

For Rural Resilience Initiative (R4) activities, while formal household leadership continues to be dominated by men in both participant and non-participant households, there is evidence of increased decision-making responsibility among women in participant households. For example, women are involved in making decisions on the use of farmland in 11 percent of participant households compared to six percent of non-participant households. The risk reserves component also provided an avenue for women to save to face unexpected shocks and acquire small loans to engage in income-generating activities such as rice farming, peanut farming, vegetable cultivation and small trade.

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

WFP continued distributions in a manner that contributes to the safety, dignity and integrity of all beneficiaries by considering aspects of protection such as travel routes, waiting time and distance. For food assistance for assets

(FFA) and targeted food assistance activities, preference was given to commodity voucher to respect the choice of beneficiaries and contribute to their dignity.

WFP considered protection in selecting distribution points and retailers who participated in voucher exchange. Retailers were selected, based not only on their capacity to provide the food basket but also on their proximity to households' locations. WFP ensured that distance to a distribution site or retailer was short and that routes were safe and accessible. Moreover, distributions were organized in such a way that participants did not need to spend more than 30 minutes on site before receiving their vouchers as it could increase the burden on women.

WFP is also accountable to affected populations for achieving results in addressing hunger. Findings on programme knowledge by beneficiaries demonstrated higher knowledge of FFA activities than targeted food assistance, this is due to the fact that FFA beneficiaries are part of an ongoing activity whereas targeted food assistance beneficiaries are new.

Seasonal livelihoods programming (SLP) and community-based participatory planning (CBPP) offered opportunities for community representatives to directly engage in processes that inform programme formulation and decision-making. All participants, including women, men, girls and boys, were involved in several information sharing sessions on objectives, targeting and other programme-related issues.

More than 80 percent of FFA beneficiaries confirmed that information was provided on programme objectives, transfer modality, schedule and location of distribution. Close to 70 percent of FFA beneficiaries knew their entitlement. Local radio programmes in local language were conducted to inform beneficiaries on WFP modalities and food assistance activities. Moreover, all selected retailer shops were identified with WFP stickers.

A complaints and feedback mechanism for all activities was put in place with a toll-free hotline. Cooperating partners were trained on complaints and feedback mechanism standards and procedures.

Before each distribution, partners organized information and sensitisation sessions though attendance was limited, and pregnant and lactating women or mothers who came to take their ration did not attend the information sessions. More research is needed to identify the barriers for more women to attend.

The vast majority of pregnant and lactating women or mothers (95 percent) knew the reason why their children or themselves were enrolled in the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition programme, but only 59 percent were aware of their entitlement and less than 10 percent knew about the complaints and feedback mechanism. Partners were sensitised to give more attention to the barriers that pregnant and lactating women might encounter to information provision including more appropriate mechanisms to inform the target group.

## Story Worth Telling

WFP used an integrated approach to deliver food assistance and nutrition to poor vulnerable households. The combination allowed poor households benefiting from specialised nutritious foods (SNFs) to get commodity vouchers.

During a commodity vouchers distribution in Nguidjilogne rural community (Matam department), in September 2016, a group of widows wanted to thank WFP for having selected them for food assistance. Although they were registered as individual household, they took the initiative to come in group to show their appreciation to WFP.

Ndèye Ndiaye, a local councillor in charge of women and children affairs in the community, said: "These widows are very vulnerable and some of them must beg to earn a living. Most of them have between 10 and 12 children and food assistance allowed them to feed their children. Commodity vouchers combined with nutrition supplements for children were much appreciated as they contributed to prevent and decrease malnutrition among children and pregnant and lactating women. I wish the programme could be extended to all villages in this community."

# Figures and Indicators

## Data Notes

Cover page photo © WFP/ Mamadou Wane

Weeding and hoeing operation for the improvement of rice lowlands under the 4R initiative in Sare Ndiaye village (Kolda 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	276,888	297,103	573,991	129,839	133,229	263,068	46.9%	44.8%	45.8%
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Children (under 5 years)	82,650	77,970	160,620	22,039	22,008	44,047	26.7%	28.2%	27.4%
Children (5-18 years)	146,896	138,352	285,248	66,186	60,417	126,603	45.1%	43.7%	44.4%
Adults (18 years plus)	47,342	80,781	128,123	41,614	50,804	92,418	87.9%	62.9%	72.1%
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Internally displaced persons (IDPs)	663	711	1,374	1,457	1,150	2,607	219.8%	161.7%	189.7%
Residents	276,227	296,390	572,617	123,198	137,263	260,461	44.6%	46.3%	45.5%

## 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)
General Distribution (GD)	1,500	40,000	41,500	2,606	44,320	46,926	173.7%	110.8%	113.1%
School Feeding (on-site)	115,450	103,650	219,100	19,115	52,395	52,395	16.6%	50.5%	23.9%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	93,420	48,078	129,078	53,406	95,081	95,081	57.2%	197.8%	73.7%

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)
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	78,800	-	78,800	21,578	-	21,578	27.4%	-	27.4%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	69,000	-	69,000	49,088	-	49,088	71.1%	-	71.1%

## 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)
General Distribution (GD)	167	4,500	4,667	384	4,924	5,308	229.9%	109.4%	113.7%
School Feeding (on-site)	115,450	103,650	219,100	19,115	52,395	52,395	16.6%	50.5%	23.9%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	10,380	5,342	14,342	5,934	9,583	9,583	57.2%	179.4%	66.8%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	78,800	-	78,800	21,578	-	21,578	27.4%	-	27.4%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	69,000	-	69,000	49,088	-	49,088	71.1%	-	71.1%

## 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)
<b>General Distribution (GD)</b>									
People participating in general distributions	2,380	2,287	4,667	3,069	2,239	5,308	128.9%	97.9%	113.7%
Total participants	2,380	2,287	4,667	3,069	2,239	5,308	128.9%	97.9%	113.7%
Total beneficiaries	21,166	20,334	41,500	26,072	20,854	46,926	123.2%	102.6%	113.1%
<b>School Feeding (on-site)</b>									
Children receiving school meals in pre-primary schools	6,018	5,782	11,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	105,723	101,577	207,300	27,494	24,901	52,395	26.0%	24.5%	25.3%
Total participants	111,741	107,359	219,100	27,494	24,901	52,395	24.6%	23.2%	23.9%
Total beneficiaries	111,741	107,359	219,100	27,494	24,901	52,395	24.6%	23.2%	23.9%
<b>Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>									

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)
People participating in asset-creation activities	7,314	7,028	14,342	5,612	3,971	9,583	76.7%	56.5%	66.8%
Total participants	7,314	7,028	14,342	5,612	3,971	9,583	76.7%	56.5%	66.8%
Total beneficiaries	65,020	64,058	129,078	47,825	47,256	95,081	73.6%	73.8%	73.7%

## 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)
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition</b>									
Children (6-23 months)	14,910	13,490	28,400	4,021	4,783	8,804	27.0%	35.5%	31.0%
Children (24-59 months)	21,300	21,300	42,600	6,010	6,764	12,774	28.2%	31.8%	30.0%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	7,800	7,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	36,210	42,590	78,800	10,031	11,547	21,578	27.7%	27.1%	27.4%
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>									
Children (6-23 months)	21,930	21,070	43,000	16,099	15,677	31,776	73.4%	74.4%	73.9%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	26,000	26,000	-	17,312	17,312	-	66.6%	66.6%
Total beneficiaries	21,930	47,070	69,000	16,099	32,989	49,088	73.4%	70.1%	71.1%

## Project Indicators

### Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>SO2 Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies</b>				
<b>Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households</b>				
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>4R, Project End Target: 2016.12, outcome monitoring, Base value: 2014.08, WFP survey, Baseline survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP survey, outcome monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM outcome monitoring</i>	<8.22	41.10	27.20	33.90
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>4R, Project End Target: 2016.12, outcome monitoring, Base value: 2014.08, WFP survey, baseline survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP survey, outcome monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM outcome monitoring</i>	<5.32	26.60	28.40	20.70
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>4R, Project End Target: 2016.12, outcome monitoring, Base value: 2014.08, WFP survey, baseline survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP survey, outcome monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM outcome monitoring</i>	<7.30	36.50	37.00	52.40
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>4R, Project End Target: 2016.12, outcome monitoring, Base value: 2014.08, WFP survey, baseline survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP survey, outcome monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM outcome monitoring</i>	<8.40	42.00	27.00	31.70
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>4R, Project End Target: 2016.12, outcome monitoring, Base value: 2014.08, WFP survey, baseline survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP survey, outcome monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM outcome monitoring</i>	<4.26	21.30	30.40	20.20
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>4R, Project End Target: 2016.12, outcome monitoring, Base value: 2014.08, WFP survey, baseline survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP survey, outcome monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM outcome monitoring</i>	<5.52	27.60	27.90	20.70
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>4R, Project End Target: 2016.12, baseline survey, Base value: 2014.08, WFP survey, baseline survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP survey, outcome monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM outcome monitoring</i>	>3.94	3.94	3.71	3.87
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
<i>4R, Project End Target: 2016.12, outcome monitoring, Base value: 2014.08, WFP survey, Baseline survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP survey, outcome monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM outcome monitoring</i>	>4.01	4.01	3.48	3.46
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
<i>4R, Project End Target: 2016.12, outcome monitoring, Base value: 2014.08, WFP survey, baseline survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP survey, outcome monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM outcome monitoring</i>	>3.93	3.93	3.76	3.92



Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>CSI (Food): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</b>				
<i>4R, Project End Target: 2016.12, Outcome monitoring, Base value: 2015.05, WFP survey, Baseline survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP survey, Outcome monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM outcome monitoring</i>	>80.00	0.00	69.30	59.48
<b>CSI (Food): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</b>				
<i>4R, Project End Target: 2016.12, outcome monitoring, Base value: 2015.05, WFP survey, Baseline survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP survey, Outcome monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM outcome monitoring</i>	>80.00	0.00	75.00	52.38
<b>CSI (Food): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</b>				
<i>4R, Project End Target: 2016.12, Outcome monitoring, Base value: 2015.05, WFP survey, Baseline survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP survey, outcome monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM outcome monitoring</i>	>80.00	0.00	68.80	60.30
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>SENEGAL TFA ZONE, Project End Target: 2016.12, outcome monitoring, Base value: 2016.08, WFP survey, Baseline survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM outcome monitoring</i>	<1.82	43.10	-	5.60
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>SENEGAL TFA ZONE, Project End Target: 2016.12, outcome monitoring, Base value: 2016.08, WFP survey, baseline survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM outcome monitoring</i>	<3.20	32.90	-	13.90
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>SENEGAL TFA ZONE, Project End Target: 2016.12, outcome monitoring, Base value: 2016.08, WFP survey, baseline survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM outcome monitoring</i>	<7.90	39.50	-	4.10
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>SENEGAL TFA ZONE, Project End Target: 2016.12, outcome monitoring, Base value: 2016.08, WFP survey, baseline survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM outcome monitoring</i>	<8.88	44.40	-	6.30
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>SENEGAL TFA ZONE, Project End Target: 2016.12, outcome monitoring, Base value: 2016.08, WFP survey, baseline survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM outcome monitoring</i>	<6.24	31.20	-	13.10
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>SENEGAL TFA ZONE, Project End Target: 2016.12, outcome monitoring, Base value: 2016.08, WFP survey, baseline survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM outcome monitoring</i>	<6.72	33.60	-	14.10
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>SENEGAL TFA ZONE, Project End Target: 2016.12, baseline survey, Base value: 2016.08, WFP survey, baseline survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM outcome monitoring</i>	>6.00	4.51	-	5.61

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
SENEGAL TFA ZONE, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, <i>outcome monitoring</i> , <b>Base value:</b> 2016.08, <i>WFP survey, Baseline survey</i> , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, <i>WFP survey, PDM outcome monitoring</i>	>4.95	4.95	-	5.71
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
SENEGAL TFA ZONE, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, <i>outcome monitoring</i> , <b>Base value:</b> 2016.08, <i>WFP survey, baseline survey</i> , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, <i>WFP survey, PDM outcome monitoring</i>	>4.35	4.35	-	5.57
<b>CSI (Food): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</b>				
SENEGAL TFA ZONE, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, <i>Outcome monitoring</i> , <b>Base value:</b> 2016.08, <i>WFP survey, Baseline survey</i> , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, <i>WFP survey, PDM outcome monitoring</i>	>80.00	0.00	-	77.30
<b>CSI (Food): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</b>				
SENEGAL TFA ZONE, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, <i>outcome monitoring</i> , <b>Base value:</b> 2016.08, <i>WFP survey, Baseline survey</i> , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, <i>WFP survey, PDM outcome monitoring</i>	>80.00	0.00	-	68.70
<b>CSI (Food): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</b>				
SENEGAL TFA ZONE, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, <i>Outcome monitoring</i> , <b>Base value:</b> 2016.08, <i>WFP survey, Baseline survey</i> , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, <i>WFP survey, PDM outcome monitoring</i>	>80.00	0.00	-	84.70
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
VSS, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, <i>outcome monitoring</i> , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.08, <i>WFP survey, Baseline survey</i>	<3.50	17.50	-	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</b>				
VSS, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, <i>outcome monitoring</i> , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.08, <i>WFP survey, baseline survey</i>	<4.52	22.60	-	-
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
VSS, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, <i>baseline survey</i> , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.08, <i>WFP survey, baseline survey</i>	>5.50	5.32	-	-
<b>Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure</b>				
<b>CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score</b>				
SENEGAL FFA ZONES, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, <i>Focus group discussion</i> , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.07, <i>WFP programme monitoring, Focus group discussion</i> , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.11, <i>WFP programme monitoring, FGD</i>	>80.00	0.00	81.80	-
<b>Stabilized or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children</b>				
<b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>				
BSFP ZONES CHILDREN 6-23 MONTHS, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, <i>PDM</i> , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.01, <i>WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i> , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.12, <i>Secondary data</i> , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, <i>Secondary data</i>	>70.00	0.00	43.00	79.25

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions</b>				
SENEGAL BSFP ZONES CHILDREN 6-23 MONTHS, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, partners' reports, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.01, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM outcome monitoring	>66.00	0.00	85.00	88.40
<b>MAM treatment recovery rate (%)</b>				
SENEGAL TSFP ZONES CHILDREN 6-59 MONTHS, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, Partner's reports, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.01, Secondary data, Partner's report, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.12, Secondary data, Partners reports, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, Secondary data, Partners reports	>75.00	0.00	80.00	85.24
<b>MAM treatment mortality rate (%)</b>				
SENEGAL TSFP ZONES CHILDREN 6-59 MONTHS, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, Partners' reports, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.01, Secondary data, Partner's report, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.12, Secondary data, Partners reports, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, Secondary data, Partners reports	<3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>MAM treatment default rate (%)</b>				
SENEGAL TSFP ZONES CHILDREN 6-59 MONTHS, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, Partners' reports, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.01, Secondary data, Partners' reports, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.12, Secondary data, Partners reports, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, Secondary data, Partners reports	<15.00	0.00	14.00	13.00
<b>MAM treatment non-response rate (%)</b>				
SENEGAL TSFP ZONES CHILDREN 6-59 MONTHS, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, Partners' reports, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.01, Secondary data, Partner's report, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.12, Secondary data, Partners reports, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, Secondary data, Partners reports	<15.00	0.00	2.00	1.76
<b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>				
TSFP ZONES CHILDREN 6-59 MONTHS, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, PDM, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.01, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.12, Secondary data, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, Secondary data	>50.00	0.00	38.50	40.87
<b>SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs</b>				
<b>Increased marketing opportunities for producers and traders of agricultural products and food at the regional, national and local levels</b>				
<b>Food purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of food distributed by WFP in-country</b>				
SENEGAL , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, WINGS II, <b>Base value:</b> 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, WINGS II, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, WINGS, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, COMET	>20.00	20.00	7.30	0.24
<b>Food purchased from aggregation systems in which smallholders are participating, as % of regional, national and local purchases</b>				
SENEGAL , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, WINGS II, <b>Base value:</b> 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, WINGS II, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, WINGS, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, COMET	>10.00	50.00	55.60	0.24
<b>Risk reduction capacity of countries, communities and institutions strengthened</b>				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climatic shocks and risks supported by WFP</b>				
<i>4R, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2014.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>80.00	0.00	-	-
<b>NCI: Food security programmes National Capacity Index</b>				
<i>SENEGAL, Project End Target: 2016.12, joint meeting, Base value: 2014.09, WFP programme monitoring, joint meeting</i>	>0.00	0.00	-	-
<b>SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger</b>				
<b>Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children</b>				
<b>Average number of schooldays per month on which multi-fortified foods or at least 4 food groups were provided</b>				
<i>SENEGAL SCHOOL FEEDING PRIMARY SCHOOLS, Project End Target: 2016.12, physical count - school registers, Base value: 2014.07, WFP programme monitoring, physical count - school registers, Previous Follow-up: 2015.06, Secondary data, BALISE, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, BALISE</i>	>16.00	7.00	7.00	17.00
<b>Increased equitable access to and utilization of education</b>				
<b>Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>SCHHOL FEEDING ZONES, 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	99.50	99.69	99.95
<b>Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>SCHHOL FEEDING ZONES, Project End Target: 2016.12, BALISE, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, BALISE, Previous Follow-up: 2015.06, Secondary data, BALISE, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, BALISE</i>	>6.00	3.20	0.80	21.31
<b>Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>SCHOOL FEEDING PRIMARY BOYS, 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	99.52	99.68	99.77
<b>Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>SCHOOL FEEDING PRIMARY BOYS, Project End Target: 2016.12, BALISE, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, BALISE, Previous Follow-up: 2015.06, Secondary data, BALISE, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, BALISE</i>	>6.00	3.00	1.10	20.32
<b>Attendance rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>SCHOOL FEEDING PRIMARY BOYS, 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</i>	>90.00	99.78	100.00	99.80
<b>Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>SCHOOL FEEDING PRIMARY GIRLS, 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	99.49	99.70	99.98

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>SCHOOL FEEDING PRIMARY GIRLS, Project End Target: 2016.12, BALISE, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, BALISE, Previous Follow-up: 2015.06, Secondary data, BALISE, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, BALISE</i>	>6.00	3.40	0.40	22.29
<b>Attendance rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>SCHOOL FEEDING PRIMARY GIRLS, 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	99.58	99.99	99.98
<b>Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels</b>				
<b>NCI: School Feeding National Capacity Index</b>				
<i>SENEGAL, Project End Target: 2016.12, joint meeting - capacity analysis, Base value: 2014.01, WFP programme monitoring, joint meeting - SABER</i>	>2.00	1.80	-	-

## Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>SO2: Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>				
Amount of premium paid	US\$	72,000	95,078	132.1%
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	-	60	-
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	610	941	154.3%
Hectares (ha) of vegetables planted	Ha	26	27	103.5%
Hectares of cultivated land insured	Ha	18,000	18,477	102.7%
Linear meters (mL) of small dikes rehabilitated	Linear Meter	32,500	33,184	102.1%
Linear meters (mL) of stone bunds constructed	Linear Meter	24,400	18,014	73.8%
Number of excavated community water ponds for livestock uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	4	4	100.0%
Number of family gardens established	garden	8	8	100.0%
Number of people compensated	individual	7,000	-	-
Number of people insured	individual	7,000	7,563	108.0%
Number of people trained (Skills: Environmental protection)	individual	-	7,775	-
Number of people trained (Skills: Livelihood technologies)	individual	7,960	7,630	95.9%
Number of people trained on insurance	individual	77	91	118.2%
Number of shallow wells constructed	shallow well	10	3	30.0%
Number of tree seedlings produced	tree seedling	12,000	2,000	16.7%
Number of water control structures constructed	unit	15	15	100.0%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>SO2: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	698	676	96.8%
Number of people exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	69,000	49,088	71.1%
Number of people receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP	individual	69,000	49,088	71.1%
Number of people trained (Skills: Project management)	individual	345	345	100.0%
<b>SO2: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition</b>				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	879	889	101.1%
Number of people exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	78,800	21,578	27.4%
Number of people receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP	individual	78,800	21,578	27.4%
<b>SO3: Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities</b>				
Number of food security and nutrition monitoring/surveillance reports produced with WFP support	report	12	12	100.0%
Number of government counterparts trained in data collection and analysis on food and nutrition security	individual	77	-	-
<b>SO3: Local Purchases</b>				
Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	individual	6	1	16.7%
Quantity of food purchased locally through local and regional purchases	metric ton	670	4	0.6%
<b>SO4: School Feeding (on-site)</b>				
Number of feeding days	instance	136	68	50.0%
Number of pre-schools assisted by WFP	school	120	-	-
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	1,036	321	31.0%
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	1,156	321	27.8%
Number of schools supported through home-grown school feeding model	school	1,036	321	31.0%
Number of schools with revitalised school gardens	school	45	14	31.1%
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	2	-	-
Number of timely food distributions as per schedule	instance	8	4	50.0%
Number of villages assisted	centre/site	1,148	313	27.3%

## Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>SENEGAL, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.11, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08</i>	=50.00	47.00	-	29.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>SENEGAL, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.08, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=50.00	40.00	-	17.50
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>SENEGAL, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=25.00	4.00	-	25.90
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>SENEGAL, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.11, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08</i>	=25.00	10.00	-	28.00
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>SENEGAL, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.08, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=25.00	30.00	-	54.10
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>SENEGAL, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=50.00	88.00	-	48.90
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>SENEGAL, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.11, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08</i>	=25.00	43.00	-	43.00
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>SENEGAL, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.08, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=25.00	30.00	-	28.40
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>SENEGAL, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=25.00	8.00	-	25.10
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>SENEGAL, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.08</i>	>50.00	40.00	40.00	-
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>SENEGAL, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	37.00	-	34.47

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
SENEGAL, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.11, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.08	>60.00	50.00	-	0.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
SENEGAL, School Feeding (on-site), <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.02, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12	>60.00	20.00	-	4.00

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
SENEGAL, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.11, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.08	>80.00	64.00	-	60.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
SENEGAL, General Distribution (GD), <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.08, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12	>80.00	13.00	-	11.60
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
SENEGAL, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2016.12	>80.00	9.10	-	-
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
SENEGAL, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.06, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.03	>80.00	6.00	-	53.28
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
SENEGAL, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.11, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.08	>90.00	100.00	-	99.80
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
SENEGAL, General Distribution (GD), <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.08, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12	>90.00	100.00	-	99.90
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
SENEGAL, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.06, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12	>90.00	100.00	-	100.00



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				
SENEGAL, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2016.03	>90.00	100.00	-	-

## Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
SENEGAL, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12	>113,000.00	113,055.00
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
SENEGAL, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12	>75,000.00	75,188.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
SENEGAL, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12	>6.00	6.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
SENEGAL, General Distribution (GD), <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12	>3.00	3.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
SENEGAL, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12	>2.00	2.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
SENEGAL, General Distribution (GD), <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.10	=100.00	100.00

## Resource Inputs from Donors

### Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
European Commission	EEC-C-00571-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	113
European Commission	EEC-C-00571-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	40
European Commission	EEC-C-00571-01	Vegetable Oil	-	19
Finland	FIN-C-00113-07	Peas	-	4
Finland	FIN-C-00113-07	Rice	-	50
France	FRA-C-00245-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	121

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
France	FRA-C-00245-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	37
Japan	JPN-C-00433-01	Canned Fish	-	178
		<b>Total</b>	-	<b>561</b>