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SPR Reading Guidance



Protecting lives and promoting resilience of food insecure communities including conflict affected Casamance

Standard Project Report 2017

World Food Programme in Senegal, Republic of (SN)



World Food Programme

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Country Context and WFP Objectives



Achievements at Country Level

In 2017, WFP Senegal maintained a valuable presence in the field while strengthening its strategic partnership with the Government of Senegal. The country office effectively implemented a Country Programme and a Protected Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO), reviewed the office structure and staffing, and facilitated a smooth transition towards Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019–2023 through means of a one-year Transitional-Interim Country Strategic Plan (T-ICSP).

Programmatically, WFP made the most effective use of available resources. Within a context of increased food insecurity and malnutrition, continued assistance was provided to vulnerable communities affected by seasonal and recurrent shocks. The country office maintained the implementation of the core activities of previous years (targeted food assistance, malnutrition prevention and treatment, school meals, rural resilience, local purchase), with a greater focus on social protection, disaster risk reduction and capacity development. Under the Country Programme, the number of beneficiaries increased by 66 percent compared to the previous year, although only school meals activities were carried out. Under the PRRO, the number of beneficiaries dropped by 30 percent and the duration of the assistance was reduced for most of the activities due to inadequate funding.

In 2017, cost-effectiveness, efficiency and innovation were enhanced and mainstreamed into all programme management. Through its wide roster of 2,000 authorised retailers, WFP enhanced the use of the voucher modality for all activities. Subsequently, beneficiaries as well as school canteens, were more directly connected to local producers and WFP contributed to boosting local economies. Innovative programme activities such as Purchase from Africans for Africa (PAA) and the Rural Resilience (R4) initiative [1] were mainstreamed into the country office

portfolio and scaled up. The PAA project, which promotes local production, was included in national policies such as the government's triennial priority investment plan. R4 and school meals were also included as core programme activities in the national social protection strategy. Praised by the United Nations Secretary-General during his speech at the COP 21 in 2015, the R4 successfully mobilized USD 10 million from the Green Climate Fund for a four-year intervention, making WFP Senegal the first country office to receive a multi-year contribution from this highly competitive fund.

WFP strengthened its engagement with the Government by further aligning its interventions to national policies. Within this framework, WFP and the Government jointly conducted a national Zero Hunger Strategic Review (ZHSR) which provided a comprehensive analysis of the challenges Senegal faces in achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 by 2030. Through an extensive analysis and consultations involving a wide range of government stakeholders as well as civil society, private sector, donors and international organizations, the ZHSR offered a common and comprehensive view of national food security and nutrition challenges and priority actions, thus benefiting multiple stakeholders in Senegal and informing their action plans. The ZHSR final report was officially presented to the Head of State in December 2017. Its recommendations will be incorporated into future activities by WFP and the Government to achieve SDG 2.

In line with WFP's policy for capacity strengthening and gradual transfer of expertise to the Government for management and ownership of food security, social protection and resilience programmes, the country office continued to develop stakeholders capacities in early warning, food security assessments and analysis, programme design and beneficiaries targeting. Through Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) and programme units, capacity strengthening activities enabled the *Secrétariat Exécutif du Conseil National de Sécurité Alimentaire* (SE-CNSA), *Commissariat à la Sécurité Alimentaire* (CSA) and other actors to better monitor hazards, analyse risks and undertake countrywide surveys with minimal technical support. Accountability to affected populations and partners monitoring and evaluation mechanisms were also strengthened. A toll-free number (800 800 802) was set up to enable WFP beneficiaries and other stakeholders to provide feedback on the assistance and the implementation of activities by WFP and its cooperating partners.

These achievements accomplished in 2017 contributed to improving gender equality and women's empowerment especially in rural areas, and also created a good platform and a conducive environment towards building synergies and stronger partnerships for complementarity, better programme results and increased funding.

[1] The R4 initiative is a rural resilience initiative that combines four risks: risk reduction, risk transfer, prudent risk taking and risk reserves.

Country Context and Response of the Government

Senegal, one of the most stable and democratic countries in western Africa, aims to become an emerging country by 2035. With an estimated population of 15 million [1], Senegal is classified as a least developed and low-income food-deficit country. Senegal is ranked 162 out of 188 countries in the 2016 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Index and 120 out of 188 in the Gender Inequality Index. Poverty is high, with a national rate of 46.7 percent, of which 57.1 percent (59.9 percent for households headed by men and 42 percent those headed by women) live in rural areas especially in the south and southeastern part of the country. The economy is heavily dependent on climate-sensitive and subsistence-based sectors, such as agriculture and fishing.

Like most Sahelian countries, food and nutrition insecurity in Senegal is persistent and linked to poverty, environmental degradation and cyclical climate shocks. It is further compounded by inadequate agricultural production due to recurrent droughts, dependency on local markets and high food prices, as well as low household and community resilience capacities. National food insecurity stands at 17 percent on average. In rural areas, this increases to 24 percent, while in urban areas it is 10 percent [2].

Despite progress made in reducing chronic malnutrition, the global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate stands at 9 percent at the national level, while exceeding the emergency threshold of 15 percent in northern and eastern parts of the country [3]. Stunting rates have decreased to an average of 17.1 percent, with higher rates in the southern and eastern regions [4]. The November 2017 *Cadre Harmonisé* analysis indicates that 4 percent of people (550,000) will be in a crisis situation (phase 3), while 25 percent (3.2 million people) will be in a stress situation (phase 2) during the 2018 lean season.

About 49.7 percent of adult men and women are literate. For the age group of young men (14 to 24 years) literacy rate stands at 74.2 percent against 56.2 percent for young women [5]. Progress has been made in increasing access to primary education, with a gross enrolment rate of 88.1 percent in 2017 (boys: 81.1 percent and girls: 93.86 percent). However, with a completion rate of 61.82 percent in 2017 (boys: 55.24 percent and girls: 68.78

percent), the efficiency of the education system remains a major drawback in achieving the 90 percent enrolment target by 2020 [6]. The lack of job opportunities particularly affects people between 18 and 29 years old. An analysis of the unemployment level by age groups revealed that those in the 15-19 years, 20-24 years and 25-29 years brackets have the highest declared unemployment levels at 32.8 percent, 30.5 percent and 27.8 percent respectively [7].

WFP intervenes in all 14 regions of Senegal and aligns its interventions with the Government's priorities outlined in the *Plan Sénégal Émergent* (PSE, Plan for an Emerging Senegal) 2014–2035, the country's socio-economic flagship programme. WFP is also aligned with other national policies [8] such as the *Plan d'Urgence pour la Sécurité Alimentaire* (PUSA, Senegal Emergency Food Security Plan). In addition, WFP supports the Government's efforts to achieve the 2030 sustainable development agenda, particularly Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 and 17, while contributing towards SDGs 1, 4, 5, 13 and 15. WFP's multi-sectoral approach to addressing food and nutrition insecurity, alongside its deep field presence, provides a solid foundation for its partnership with the Government of Senegal. Furthermore, WFP supports the Government's efforts to establish a national food security and resilience strategy and places a strong focus on partners' capacity development. WFP operates under the African Union's 2063 Agenda, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2012–2018 and the United Nations Integrated Strategy for the Sahel (SINUS). The SINUS is an integrated response to the Sahel crisis based on strategic objectives of governance, security and resilience, through the application of the humanitarian-development-peace nexus.

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 à la Sécurité Alimentaire* (CSA, Commissariat for Food Security) and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Equipment on needs assessments, targeting, national response plans and resilience strategy. WFP also collaborates with decentralised services for programmes implementation, including for the creation of Cereal Banks Villages. The *Cellule de Lutte contre la Malnutrition* (CLM, Unit for the Fight Against Malnutrition) and the Ministry of Health and Social Action are the main nutrition and health partners. WFP signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the DGPSN to reinforce synergies with the Government for social protection activities.

[1] World Bank, 2015.

[2] National Food Security Assessment, 2016.

[3] Louga (16.1 percent), Matam (16.5 percent), Saint Louis (14.7 percent) and Tambacounda (12.5 percent). Government of Senegal, UNICEF, WFP and al, Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) survey, November 2015.

[4] Ibid. Kolda (23.7 percent), Kédougou (25.4 percent) and Sedhiou (29.6 percent). It should be noted that the 2014 Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA) indicated that stunting rates were very high in the departments of Kolda (30.9 percent) and Medina Yoro Fola (30.4 percent) in Kolda region, and in Saraya (29.1 percent) in Kédougou region.

[5] *Direction de la planification et de la réforme de l'éducation*, 2017.

[6] Ibid.

[7] National Agency for Statistics (ANDS), 2017.

[8] The National Nutrition Policy, National Social Protection Strategy, National Food Security and Resilience Strategy, *Programme d'Amélioration de la Qualité, de l'Équité et de la Transparence* (PAQUET), and *Programme d'Accélération de la Cadence de l'Agriculture Sénégalaise* (PRACAS).

WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination

WFP addresses urgent food and nutrition needs through safety nets support, while building resilience to shocks in vulnerable rural areas by strengthening livelihoods. In 2017, WFP supported the Government's vision of a hunger-free Senegal by 2030 through a Country Programme and a PRRO which responded to shocks and provided early recovery and relief, while continuing efforts to build resilience in anticipation of climate and other shocks. WFP objectives 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.

Under the Country Programme (2012–2017), WFP promoted agricultural development and long-term resilience to reduce structural food insecurity in rural areas; addressed chronic malnutrition and its causes; encouraged basic education; and ensured progressive integration towards national ownership of programmes. With an approved

budget of USD 81 million, WFP supported the most vulnerable by strengthening the capacity of government institutions and local communities. WFP also implemented safety net programmes, such as school meals in primary schools, located in highly food-insecure areas in 9 out of 14 regions.

Through the PRRO, with an approved budget of USD 65 million, WFP enabled communities to meet their food needs by prioritising local food purchases and enhancing the capacity of the government's early warning system. Acute malnutrition was prevented, especially during the lean season, through the provision of targeted food assistance and nutritious supplements to children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW). Treatment activities are carried out for children aged 6-59 months and PLW suffering from moderate acute malnutrition. Food assistance for assets (FFA), disaster risk reduction activities and village security stocks are implemented through the rural resilience initiative named R4 that combines four risks (risk reduction, risk transfer, prudent risk taking and risk reserves). Assistance is also provided to returnees in the post-conflict Casamance region.

In 2017, budget revisions and extensions for the Country Programme and PRRO enabled WFP to consult with stakeholders, conduct the national Zero Hunger Strategic Review and prepare the Transitional-Interim Country Strategic Plan (T-ICSP) for the year 2018. The T-ICSP will enable the country office to design a new Country Strategic Plan (2019–2023).

WFP targets intervention zones in communities with high food insecurity. In order to reduce gender gaps, priority is given to women's Economic Interest Groups. For nutrition activities, although the targets are children and women, WFP works with the local steering committees to ensure that men are present to take shared responsibility in nutrition and maternal and child health issues at the local level during sensitisation and behavioural change communication sessions.

WFP assistance is founded upon strategic coordination with the Government of Senegal, United Nations (UN) agencies and various non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The ministries of agriculture and rural equipment, education, livestock, health and social action, and trade are the key government counterparts. WFP also engages in technical cooperation with other agencies including the *Secrétariat Exécutif du Conseil National de Sécurité Alimentaire* (SE-CNSA), *Commissariat à la Sécurité Alimentaire* (CSA), *Cellule de Lutte contre la Malnutrition* (CLM) and the *Délégation Générale à la Protection Sociale et à la Solidarité Nationale* (DGPSN). With WFP support, SE-CNSA leads the *Cadre Harmonisé* analysis and the Household Economy Approach working group. The annual Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) nutrition survey is carried out in partnership with the Ministry of Health and Social Action. WFP supports DGPSN for the adoption of a unified household registry to improve beneficiary targeting and lay the foundation for a national social protection system.

WFP participates in coordination platforms such as the UN Country Team, Security Management Team and Inter-Cluster Coordination. WFP co-leads the Food Security Cluster with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and collaborates with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and World Health Organization (WHO) on nutrition and health programmes, as well as with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) on resilience programmes. Furthermore, WFP hosts and coordinates the implementation of the Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and Undernutrition (REACH), a UN initiative composed of WFP, FAO, WHO and UNICEF, and accompanies the Government in fighting child hunger and malnutrition. As a technical member of the African Risk Capacity national committee, WFP plays an important role in emergency preparedness, national contingency and response. Working with coalitions of complementary partners, WFP helps the Government to shape policies and monitoring systems in order to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 2. Under the South-South Cooperation partnership framework, WFP Senegal cooperates with WFP Centres of Excellence against Hunger in Brazil and China. By incorporating the models developed in Brazil and China, WFP can enhance the capacity of government and local communities in implementing and managing the school meals programme by utilising local purchases and transferring expertise to the local communities.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

In 2017, WFP received a total of USD 2.2 million representing 13 percent of the total USD 16 million requirements. Due to the persistent gaps in funding for the PRRO and the Country Programme, ongoing since 2014, WFP has been forced to scale down the implementation of some of its activities to better allocate its limited financial resources. In 2017, the PRRO and the Country Programme received only 14 percent and 9 percent of their required resources, a decrease from the previous year. Furthermore, donor contributions received were earmarked to specific activities such as school meals, the Rural Resilience (R4) initiative, and capacity development and augmentation. This lack of flexible funding means WFP cannot implement other planned activities and can therefore only partially achieve WFP's objectives in Senegal. Some re-programming of associated cost surpluses was done to complete targeted food assistance and direct support cost needs.

To be effective and cost efficient, the country office downsized its field presence by closing three sub-offices (in Tambacounda, Kaolack and Ziguinchor). WFP now maintains its presence in Senegal through a main office in the capital Dakar which covers the northern part of the country and a new field office in Kolda to cover the southern part of the country. WFP also implemented a Staffing Structure Review which downsized the staff contingent to a more optimal structure of personnel needed to implement activities at the national and sub-national level.

Within the context of the Integrated Road Map for achieving zero hunger by 2030, WFP Senegal continued to transform and reposition itself by aligning its objectives with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), prioritising humanitarian and development work that benefits the poorest and most vulnerable people in line with the Government's social protection policy. Successful outcomes from pilot programmes such as the R4 initiative and the Purchase from Africans for Africa (PAA) project have created a conducive environment for mobilizing resources and have renewed donor interest to social safety net schemes such as school meals, including the prospect of possible funding from the Senegalese Government. A new resource mobilization strategy has been put in place to reverse the significant decline in funding in recent years. Since mid-2016, WFP Senegal has sought to diversify its donor portfolio by adding to its traditional donors with new resourcing prospects through South-South Cooperation, thematic funds and the private sector. In October 2017, WFP Senegal became the first WFP country office to receive funds from the Green Climate Fund. A USD 10 million grant was allocated to the R4 initiative to enhance the resilience of 400,000 Senegalese smallholder farmers over a period of four years.

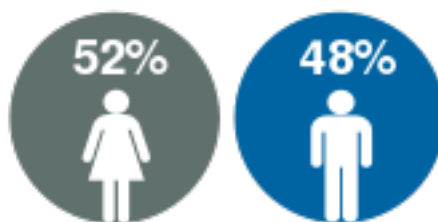
For cost effectiveness and efficiency, WFP organized remote post-distribution monitoring (PDM) by phone and, when possible, PDM was coupled with outcome monitoring. Moreover, WFP put in place a toll-free hotline to facilitate continuous dialogue with all stakeholders, including beneficiaries, and improve the quality of programmes.

The country office enhanced its engagement with the Government of Senegal through new initiatives, capacity development and advocacy. WFP's new focus in Senegal requires a coalition of partners to help the Government to put in place sustainable national social safety net programmes and to mobilize resources toward the delivery of SDG 2. Key contacts have been made and strong advocacy efforts are being conducted with the President of Senegal and other officials to transform the State's perception about WFP's mandate as not only a food assistance agency, but a development partner. Negotiations are underway with the Government to entrust WFP with the implementation of a national home-grown school feeding programme funded by the Government.



Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	16,630	18,478	35,108
Children (5-18 years)	81,190	89,044	170,234
Adults (18 years plus)	37,879	39,727	77,606
Total number of beneficiaries in 2017	135,699	147,249	282,948



Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Country Programme	3	-	-	-	66	69
Single Country PRRO	31	17	-	32	97	177
Total Food Distributed in 2017	34	17	-	32	163	246



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Country Programme	-	-	639,279
Single Country PRRO	-	-	1,589,681
Total Distributed in 2017	-	-	2,228,960

Supply Chain

Commodities distributed were carryover stocks from the previous year, with no purchases in 2017. The majority of food delivered came from international purchases that arrived in the country through the port of Dakar in 2016; only salt was bought locally. Nutritional products were purchased through WFP's Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF).

With several extended delivery points (EDPs) in the interior of the country made available to WFP by the Government through the *Commissariat à la Sécurité Alimentaire* (CSA), the various distribution sites (most of which are school canteens) could be reached more easily for the delivery of food and non-food items. Although a large part of the primary road network is in good condition, the secondary network is inferior and access remained very difficult especially during the rainy season, despite committed efforts by the Government to rehabilitate roads.

The pool of transporters used by WFP was reviewed in early 2017 resulting in some new entries and retaining the existing best performers. All transporters have been encouraged to register on the In-Tend platform, the e-tendering

system used by WFP to improve efficiency and time saving in transport tenders. WFP carefully monitored food stocks with particular attention to the best before date to ensure the high quality of food delivered to beneficiaries and a negligible loss rate.

Continuous refinement of the supply chain enabled the implementation of effective and efficient cash-based transfer activities. Assessments were conducted in several departments to identify new retailers that could provide better access of food to beneficiaries. Great efforts were made to follow up on the reimbursement process of retailers and shorten the payment of financial service providers.

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

In accordance with the recommendations of the mid-term evaluation of the country programme, WFP Senegal conducted a strategic analysis in 2017 to reorganize its staffing structure in order to be more cost efficient and maximise financial resources. The Staffing Structure Review led to a 20 percent reduction in staff and the closure of the three sub-offices in Tambacounda, Kaolack and Ziguinchor. A new sub-office was opened in Kolda to cover the southern regions of Senegal while the country office in Dakar serves the northern regions.

WFP's geographical coverage in Senegal is now limited to 9 regions out of 14 and targets the most vulnerable populations. WFP focuses on building synergies and complementary actions by working in the same geographical areas as other United Nations (UN) agencies – the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the World Health Organization (WHO) – and partners. The convergence of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive activities, based on a multi-sector implementation approach, is the driving principle of WFP interventions in Senegal. The strategy has helped to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of operations, in particular in Matam, Tambacounda, Kedougou and Kolda regions.

The number of rural development partners were reduced and consolidated in 2017 through the inclusion of stronger and more strategic partnerships with actors such as *Programme Multinational de Renforcement de la Résilience à l'Insécurité Alimentaire et Nutritionnelle au Sahel* (P2RS) and *Base d'Appui aux Méthodes et Techniques pour l'Agriculture, les autres Activités Rurales et l'Environnement* (BAMTAARE). Multi-year planning was completed for resilience activities and backed up with the mobilization of multi-year funding from the Green Climate Fund.

An evaluation study on the Village Cereal Banks (VCB) and Village Security Stock (VSS) conducted in December 2017 will provide direction for the continuation of these activities under the Country Strategic Plan (CSP). An operational guide for the implementation and monitoring of VCB and VSS is being finalised with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Equipment, in order to mainstream VCB and VSS as efficient community based reserves and sustainable resilience assets for emergency response and post-harvest losses management. This will also promote VCB and VSS as reserves to regulate food markets and prices in line with the objectives of the *Plan Sénégal Émergent* (PSE).

An Integrated Context Analysis (ICA) workshop held in January 2017 improved the understanding of the outcomes of various food security assessments carried out between 2010 and 2017. The analysis also provided inputs for the Zero Hunger Strategic Review, whose recommendations are being used for the formulation of the CSP (2019–2023).

Further to the 2016 decentralised evaluation of the Purchase from Africans for Africa (PAA) project, WFP implemented some of recommendations in order to establish a more direct contact between the schools and local producers supported by the project. Ultimately this will ensure that school canteens are supplied with local products, in line with the vision of the PAA project.

WFP continued to support the Government of Senegal to develop an autonomous, national and sustainable school meals and nutrition programme (2017–2021), building on the PAA project and other WFP programmes. With the support of the WFP Centre of Excellence against Hunger in Brazil, WFP Senegal helped to develop a transition plan for a national school feeding programme, and supported a study of school meals cost investments and a National Cost Assessment. The results of these studies will provide a basis for the design of a standard school canteen model to be generalised in the next 10 years through a national sustainable school feeding programme. The studies will also provide strong advocacy arguments for such a programme.

A decentralised evaluation on the cash-based transfer (CBT) modality used in school meals was ongoing at the time of drafting. The report will be available in August 2018 and will document the entire preparation and implementation process for a greater accountability and appropriation of the CBT modality by WFP and stakeholders.

In order to build synergies, complementary and new partnerships and enhance programme design through a gender transformative approach, WFP Senegal organized a workshop to share experiences and ideas in programme design and implementation in partnership with the regional bureau, national partners and the non-governmental organization (NGO) MakeSense. The workshop aimed to promote gender equality and women's empowerment, and increase women's contributions to the development of innovative ideas to achieve Zero Hunger (SDG 2) and reinforcing partnerships (SDG 17) by 2030.

A shift in mindset: WFP's contribution to safety nets and social protection systems in Senegal

Social protection is a widely recognised instrument to reduce poverty and promote equity. It provides a means for channelling investments derived from rising levels of income to support the various elements of the zero hunger challenge. As such, social protection is front and centre in achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets. It has also caught the attention of the humanitarian community in the run up to the World Humanitarian Summit as it can help bring together different capacities and sectors to respond effectively to challenging environments, such as protracted crises, displacement and natural disasters, thereby reducing the humanitarian and development divide. Ever since the 2008 global food, fuel and financial crises, WFP has increasingly invested in safety nets and social protection systems to relieve people living in poverty and keep others from falling into poverty and hunger when a crisis strikes.

In Senegal, the Government has identified social protection as a major requirement for sustainable development and is committed to strengthening social safety nets under its flagship socio-economic development programme known as *Plan Sénégal Émergent* (PSE) 2014–2035. Since 2012, major reforms have been underway, including the design of a National Social Protection Strategy (2016–2035), the creation of the *Délégation Générale à la Protection Sociale et à la Solidarité Nationale* (DGPSN) and the implementation of the *Programme National de Bourses de Sécurité Familiale* (PNBSF, National Programme for Family Safety-Nets Transfers). The government's social protection policy specifically targets women living in vulnerability.

WFP Senegal is aligned with the government policies and fully supports its social protection efforts. A Memorandum of Understanding was signed with the DGPSN for WFP to contribute in the implementation of the national social protection strategy. WFP activities are in line with Pillar 2, “Human capital, social protection and sustainable development” of the PSE which aims to provide and improve basic social services and addresses SDGs 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10 and 17. Through cash-based transfers (CBT), WFP implements targeted food assistance while integrating nutrition with in-kind transfers thereby engaging in adaptive and shock reactive social protection by supporting households affected by seasonal shocks. Assistance is provided to very poor food-insecure households. CBT modalities complement the PNBSF. WFP will continue to provide technical support and the unified household registry that creates the foundation for an efficient national social safety net targeting tool.

WFP accompanies the Government through the provision of social safety nets such as school meals and food assistance-for-assets (FFA) activities. These safety nets address vulnerable populations' chronic needs. In 2017, 158,835 schoolchildren received school meals which contributed to keeping them in school. School meals activities not only increase attendance rates, but also help ensure children's concentration, and have remained an essential safety net and social protection programme for WFP and the Government of Senegal. In the absence of school meals, some poor vulnerable food-insecure households may withdraw their children from school for income-generating activities, or to cater for livestock as the case may be for boys and/or to participate in contributing to household food needs especially for girls or they are sent on early marriages.

During the 2017 lean season, under the Rural Resilience (R4) initiative, more than 55,000 beneficiaries received food assistance in exchange of their participation in the creation of community assets in the regions of Kolda and Tambacounda. They joined the FFA programme as part of the R4 risk reduction component involved in labour-intensive community works identified through a participatory process at the village level, community-based participatory planning (CBPP).

Project Results

Activities and Operational Partnerships

In 2017, WFP implemented four activities under the PRRO: targeted food assistance (TFA), treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) through targeted supplementary feeding (TSF), prevention of acute malnutrition through blanket supplementary feeding (BSF) and food assistance for assets (FFA), and an insurance scheme through the Rural Resilience (R4) initiative.

Strategic Objective 2

In collaboration with AFRICARE, WFP provided food assistance to food-insecure populations in areas affected by reduced harvests due to climate shocks. The collaboration between WFP, the *Secrétariat Exécutif du Conseil National de Sécurité Alimentaire* (SE-CNSA) and the food security sector group enhanced the quality of assessments of the needs of vulnerable communities to better guide interventions. Geographic targeting was based on the results of the March 2017 *Cadre Harmonisé*. Due to limited resources, WFP provided assistance in the Matam region for two months while general food assistance to returnees in the Casamance region could not be implemented. Households in Matam received commodity vouchers with a monthly value of USD 10 per beneficiary, based on the prevailing local retail prices of WFP food basket commodities. The cash-based transfer (CBT) modality was chosen based on market assessment, sectorial capacity assessment and the experience of WFP and partners in the targeted areas.

During the two months of assistance in Matam, WFP contributed to the prevention of acute malnutrition through the BSF programme in areas where global acute malnutrition (GAM) reached 15 percent. Children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) in households already targeted for TFA were selected to receive a daily ration of specialised nutritious foods. AFRICARE distributed ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF) or medium quantity lipid-based nutrient supplement (LNS-MQ) for children, and Super Cereal (250 g) and vegetable oil (25 g) for PLW.

WFP implemented a food assistance programme targeting vulnerable households with children in school and that were benefiting from the *Programme National de Bourses de Sécurité Familiale* (PNBSF). The three-month intervention was carried out in partnership with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the *Délégation Générale à la Protection Sociale et à la Solidarité Nationale* (DGPSN) and the Ministry of Education, to provide food assistance through the CBT modality in the Tambacounda and Kedougou regions.

WFP provided treatment of MAM through TSF in the Tambacounda region where GAM rates were above 10 percent. Children aged 6-59 months received daily RUSF and PLW received 25 g of vegetable oil per month from health posts and centres. WFP benefited from the technical capacities, as well as the geographical presence, of key partners such as the Ministry of Health and Social Action to address the urgent needs of the population.

Under the R4 initiative, WFP continued to implement FFA and insurance scheme activities in synergy with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)-funded *Programme d'Appui au Développement Agricole et à l'Entrepreneuriat Rural* (PADAER) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). The R4 initiative, a strategic partnership between WFP and Oxfam, was only implemented in Tambacounda and Kolda regions due to limited funds. Through an operational partnership, producers from farmers' organizations were supported by PADAER to access the R4 initiative's weather-based insurance product. Insurance was integrated into the PADAER package of agricultural inputs to the benefit of farmers' organizations. Since 2015, a total of 1,573 farmers targeted by PADAER had access to agricultural insurance.

Since 2016, the R4 initiative has been collaborating with a Global Environment Fund (GEF)-funded project implemented by FAO on mainstreaming ecosystem-based approaches to climate-resilient rural livelihoods in vulnerable rural areas through the Farmer Field School (FFS) methodology. Under this collaboration, FAO established two farmer field schools at two of the R4 initiative sites (Koussanar and Kouthiacoto, Tambacounda regions) allowing R4 participants to benefit from the FFS programme's best practices. The R4 initiative will mainstream these best practices into its interventions.

Participants in assets creation and insurance scheme activities within the R4 initiative were selected based on their previous participation in the initiative to ensure the scheme builds resilience over a number of years. Geographical targeting was done by overlaying areas vulnerable to food insecurity and climate shocks using WFP's corporate three-pronged approach (3PA) which utilises the integrated context analysis (ICA), seasonal livelihood programming (SLP) and community-based participatory planning (CBPP) processes to strengthen the design, planning and implementation of longer-term programmes. Gender equality is at the centre of prioritisation of the assets to create/restore, selection of participants and the use of the created/restored assets.

Furthermore, in partnership with the national agricultural insurance company (CNAAS), WFP provided smallholder farmers with weather index insurance allowing them to secure their agricultural investment and compensating them in case of droughts. Compensation helps farmers to refrain from adopting other negative coping strategies. For each day worked, participants would receive a commodity voucher to the value of USD 2.70. In the dry season, the maximum number of working days per month is 20 days per household.

In 2017, WFP signed a partnership agreement with the Gaston Berger University to incorporate WFP's resilience programming tools into the curriculum of the Masters programme in Risk Management and Prevention. It also aims to connect the University's research to WFP's resilience activities in Senegal.

WFP's CBT modality was implemented in collaboration with two financial service providers, the *Union des Institutions Mutualistes Communautaires d'Epargne et de Crédit* (UIMCEC) and Ecobank, both contracted to reimburse redeemed vouchers to WFP selected retailers.

Strategic Objective 3

WFP provided technical support to the *Secrétariat Exécutif du Conseil National de Sécurité Alimentaire* (SE-CNSA) to conduct two sentinel site surveys in 14 regions. WFP strengthened the SE-CNSA capacities for the implementation of the Household Economic Approach (HEA) profiles by establishing HEA baseline profiles in two livelihood zones, and provided training to governmental workers on the ICA, early warning systems and market analysis. WFP supported the SE-CNSA in the elaboration of the 2017 National Food Security Emergency Response Plan by elaborating the CBT component of the plan.

WFP continued to support the *Commissariat à la Sécurité Alimentaire* (CSA) to improve the quality of the monthly price monitoring bulletins which were uploaded onto the WFP Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) portal.

Strategic Objective 4

WFP continued to provide daily meals to students in primary schools in the Casamance region. In order to optimise limited resources and align with the government-funded school meals programme, lunch was provided twice per week (Tuesdays and Thursdays) to correspond with full school days while breakfast was provided on the remaining half days (Monday, Wednesday and Friday). For the 2017/18 school year, WFP prioritised departments most affected by food insecurity and where educational performance (gross enrolment rate and primary completion rate) was the lowest. Commodity vouchers were provided to all participating schools alongside in-kind assistance (rice, canned fish and iodised salt).

WFP continued to support the government's capacity strengthening through pilot initiatives to ensure effective implementation of the programme and transition to a national sustainable home-grown school feeding programme. Within this framework and with the support of the WFP Centre of Excellence against Hunger in Brazil, WFP Senegal implemented a school meals cost and investment case study to assist the Government in developing a national sustainable school feeding programme. Furthermore, to strengthen the Government's efforts for the promotion of social protection, WFP and DGPSN organized a workshop to map social protection interventions and identify areas of convergence.

WFP reinforced its partnership with other United Nations (UN) agencies such as UNICEF, FAO, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), International Labour Organization (ILO) and the World Health Organization (WHO), within the framework of a joint social protection programme. WFP and FAO co-led the food security sector working group while WFP 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. Furthermore, WFP, WHO, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), UNICEF, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and FAO worked to strengthen the *Programme Intégré Santé, Education Nutrition* (PISEN) to improve the health and well-being of women and children.

At the end of 2017, WFP regional bureau signed a Memorandum of Understanding with United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) to support beneficiaries' access to financial services.

Results

Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) for WFP Senegal's targeted food assistance (TFA) beneficiaries showed that the percentage of food-insecure households significantly decreased compared to the baseline survey. Before WFP assistance, 95 percent of households had poor and borderline food consumption scores (FCS) compared to 33.5 percent after assistance. The coping strategy index (CSI) indicated that over 70 percent of households reduced or stabilized their coping strategies with a greater improvement of the food security situation for households headed

by women than those headed by men. No emergency coping strategies were reported while the proportion of households adopting crisis and stress strategies decreased from 83.7 percent to 34.4 percent whereas non-WFP beneficiaries increased their negative strategies (emergency and crisis) during the lean season. Household recorded a medium diet diversity score (DDS). TFA provided in partnership with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in the Tambacounda and Kedougou regions had a positive impact on vulnerable households and improved school attendance. All indicators related to food security (FCS, DDS, CSI) improved after the assistance.

Although returnees in Casamance were not assisted due to lack of funding, WFP reached more TFA beneficiaries than planned due to the enrolment of 1,471 unplanned beneficiaries in the joint programme with UNICEF and the increased number of beneficiaries in the Matam region.

WFP's TFA intervention for the prevention of acute malnutrition in Matam reached less beneficiaries than planned due to the lack of funding. However, the number of participants was high with the 133 sensitisation sessions WFP organized alongside TFA distributions in two sites covering 19 villages. 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. Outcome indicators were not monitored due to the short assistance period. However, an after-action workshop conducted in November 2017 showed that WFP's integrated approach, combining TFA and nutrition activities, was greatly appreciated by beneficiary communities and local actors.

Due to late implementation of the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) activities, performance indicators were not reported for the targeted supplementary feeding (TSF) programme; results will be available in 2018. A total of 102 health posts were supported in Tambacounda during a two-month period. The number of assisted children aged 6-59 months was lower than planned as WFP was only able to reach one region instead of the three regions initially planned. In December 2017, WFP began to support the Ministry of Health and Social Action in carrying out the Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) survey data collection. Data analysis and report preparation are ongoing.

Although a lack of resources limiting the food assistance for assets (FFA) and insurance scheme activities within the Rural Resilience (R4) initiative in the Tambacounda and Kolda regions, WFP reached 46 percent of planned beneficiaries with commodity vouchers. As a result of FFA activities, communities have improved access to assets, including community infrastructure, to prevent erosion and develop valleys where rain-fed rice is cultivated, and seeds and fertilizers are provided by partners. Assets built in 2017 have enabled the development of 259 ha of lowlands for rice cultivation. Despite limited resources, the partnerships concluded by WFP have enabled an almost full delivery of planned results with partners partially covering implementation costs. Some outputs were not realized as planned due to a decrease in participants for compost pits' creation, the early filling of rice fields which prevented small dikes preparation, and a lack of tree seedlings.

Within the FFA programme, WFP's cooperating partners provided rice seeds and fertilizers to participants who worked on projects to control water flows during the rainy season. WFP's partnership with Elephant Vert, a private company working on the promotion of organic fertilizers, increased average crop yields in the four pilot sites in the Kolda region (3.27 mt/ha versus 2.8 mt/ha in control plots).

The weather index insurance activity within the R4 initiative was affected by a lack of resources. Nonetheless, 6,739 smallholder farmers subscribed to the scheme. The April 2017 payout for the insurance contracts subscribed to in 2016 was beneficial for farmers who subsequently used the received amount to buy inputs and invest in their plots. The payout process for the year 2017 is ongoing. In November 2017, WFP supported a workshop for the expansion of the weather index insurance in Senegal which was attended by key actors working in the index insurance sector. The workshop offered stakeholders a platform to share lessons learned and best practices, consolidate achievements and present their perspectives on scaling up.

The R4 interventions translated into positive outcomes for food security indicators, in particular for the FCS. Outcome monitoring showed that the percentage of households with an acceptable FCS continued to increase from 45.4 percent in 2016 to 57.7 percent in 2017. Households headed by women had a greater improvement in their food security than those headed by men, with a reduction of 77 percent of those recording poor FCS. Compared to 2016, the DDS also increased by nearly one point, demonstrating an improvement in the diet of participants, and more than 70 percent of households reduced or stabilized their CSI. Between 2016 and 2017, through data collected in community interviews, nearly 44 percent of villages showed positive changes in their community asset score (CAS) indicating an increase in the availability of functioning assets and, therefore, enhanced resilience to shocks. These results show that beneficiary households had an improved ability to cope with food security challenges by undertaking neutral coping strategies.

Qualitative outcome monitoring carried out by WFP and Oxfam in 2017 confirmed the positive results of the quantitative outcome monitoring. The R4 initiative was seen to have a positive effect on participants' incomes with the income-generating activities while the insurance payouts compensated the losses suffered by participants

and allowed them to invest in inputs for the cultivation of rice lowlands. Furthermore, R4 has contributed to the vaporization of women’s social status within the communities and strengthened women’s leadership at the local level through increased community management engagement.

Strategic Objective 3

WFP’s technical support to the *Secrétariat Exécutif du Conseil National de Sécurité Alimentaire (SE-CNSA)* strengthened its Household Economic Approach (HEA) profiles by establishing HEA baseline profiles in two livelihood zones. WFP organized training workshops were attended by 50 representatives (30 men and 20 women) of governmental structures. WFP’s support to the *Commissariat à la Sécurité Alimentaire (CSA)* improved the quality of the monthly price monitoring bulletins, supporting the production of 12 monthly bulletins which were shared with stakeholders.

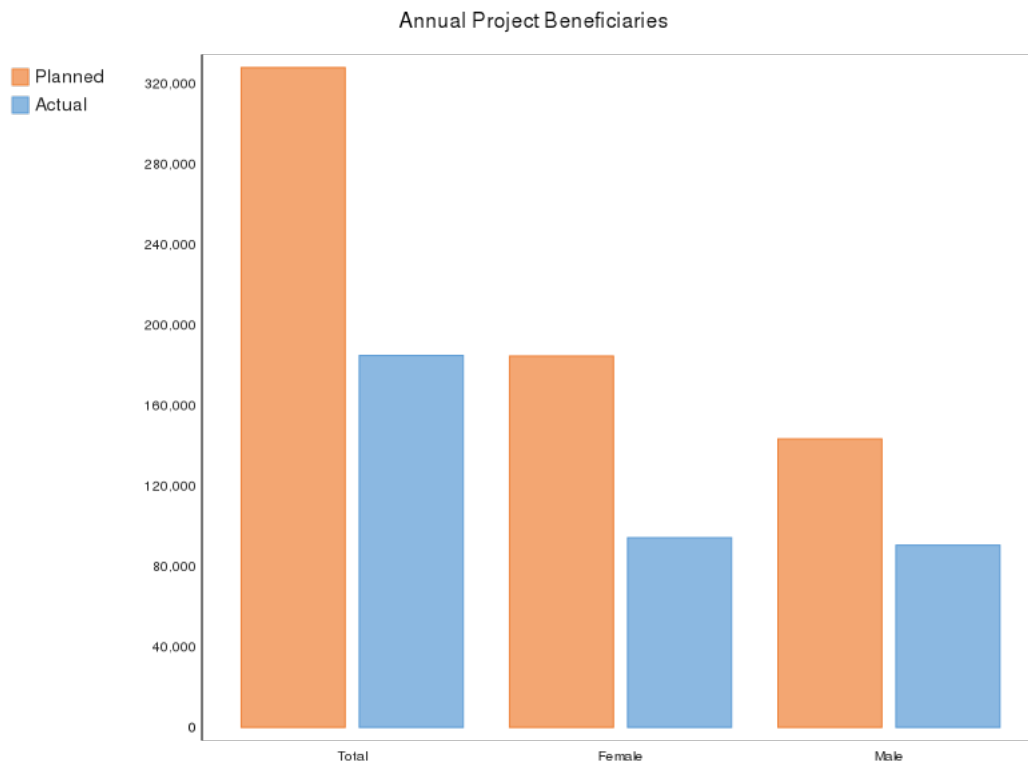
Focus group discussions were conducted in 15 communities that were also surveyed in 2016 to assess the proportion of targeted communities that improved their capacity to manage climate shocks and risks. Indicators included early warning systems, community contingency planning, food and non-food reserves in the community and community assets. Results showed that 8.5 percent of communities improved their ability to manage climate shocks and risks, with higher results in the Tambacounda region (26.7 percent).

Strategic Objective 4

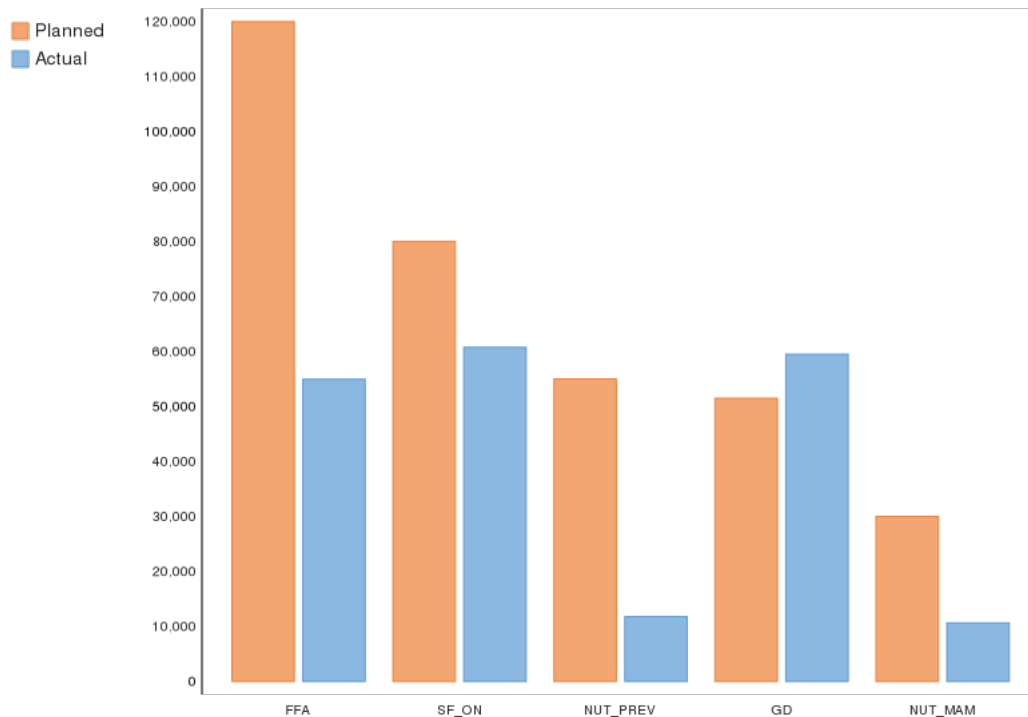
For the 2017/18 school year, WFP increased its initial assistance from 52,395 to 60,765 beneficiaries reaching 76 percent of beneficiaries in 267 villages. The use of commodity vouchers helped to diversify the food basket and improve schoolchildren’s nutritional status. Retention and attendance rates in assisted schools were above the targets and remained stable compared with 2016.

The results of a WFP-supported study on cost of investment for school meals programmes in Senegal will provide a solid basis for the Government in designing a standard canteen model to be generalised to all schools over the next 10 years through an autonomous and sustainable national school feeding programme. The results are expected to provide strong advocacy arguments for the programme.

The workshop organized in partnership with the *Délégation Générale à la Protection Sociale et à la Solidarité Nationale (DGPSN)* was attended by 100 participants from different institutions including decentralised services of sectoral ministries, regional development agencies, United Nations (UN) agencies, donors, non-governmental organization (NGOs), local authorities and community-based organizations.

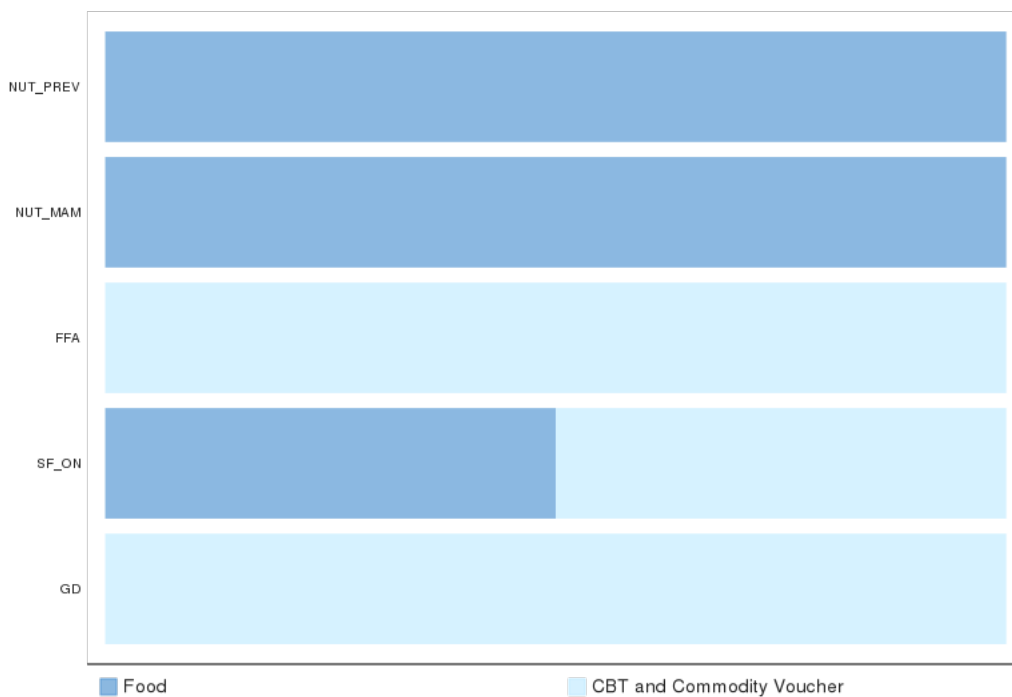


Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets
 SF_ON: School Feeding (on-site)
 NUT_PREV: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition
 GD: General Distribution (GD)
 NUT_MAM: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition

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	244	-	-
Canned Fish	250	89	35.7%
Corn Soya Blend	1,312	14	1.1%
Iodised Salt	28	7	26.8%
Peas	13	-	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	276	18	6.4%
Rice	1,608	31	1.9%
Vegetable Oil	194	17	8.9%
Total	3,926	177	4.5%



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

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Commodity Voucher	2,843,087	1,589,681	55.9%
Total	2,843,087	1,589,681	55.9%

Performance Monitoring

At the beginning of 2017, a project monitoring plan and an implementation plan were elaborated to guide data collection, analysis and reporting on the performance indicators approved in the logframe and aligned with the 2014–2017 Strategic Results Framework.

Cooperating partners were the primary source for routine output data collection related to WFP operations (assisted beneficiaries, distributed tonnage and cash based transfers, created assets). Timely submission of reports by partners from the education sector proved a challenge in 2017. As such, to improve timeliness in 2018, WFP plans to provide partners with smartphones to facilitate monthly output data collection and transmission. The majority of project outcomes (except the National Capacity Index) and cross-cutting indicators (gender, protection and accountability) were collected by independent enumerators supervised by WFP staff. Enumerators were trained on survey methodologies and collected data via smartphones, reducing the time required for data collection, management, analysis and reporting. Data analysis was conducted using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) tool. All indicators were regularly recorded in the Country Office Tool for Managing Effectively (COMET), WFP's online tool to design, implement and monitor programmes and improve organizational performance.

WFP Senegal conducted activity implementation monitoring, distribution and post-distribution monitoring (PDM) along with outcome monitoring. Activity implementation monitoring was based on direct observations by field

monitors who highlighted operational and processes issues. When issues were not immediately resolved, they were reported and registered in a recommendations matrix and followed up by the field office and staff in charge of the implementation of the activity. PDM outcome monitoring surveys were organized for activities under the Rural Resilience (R4) initiative. Data was collected through household surveys for beneficiaries who participated in the programme, beneficiaries who left the programme and non-beneficiaries. The survey monitored the outcomes of WFP interventions and assessed beneficiaries' perceptions of WFP assistance and the impact of WFP assistance on food security. Within the context of resilience measurement, focus groups discussions were conducted in the same communities as in 2016, in order to compare and determine the proportion of communities that had recorded improvement compared to the previous year. For targeted food assistance activities, including the joint United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)-WFP intervention, baseline monitoring was carried out on all beneficiaries before the start of the activity with outcome monitoring conducted upon completion on a representative sample to measure performance.

WFP contributed to the funding of the Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) survey which identified areas where global acute malnutrition rates were high in order to know where nutrition activities should be implemented for children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women. Furthermore, monthly market monitoring and bulletins produced by the *Commissariat à la Sécurité Alimentaire* (CSA) allowed WFP to measure the cash-based transfer value distributed to vulnerable people.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

In Senegal, gender mainstreaming is a priority across all government programmes with most ministries having gender units. Government institutions support the inclusion of gender into sectoral policies and all programmes designed under the *Plan Sénégal Émergent* (PSE) framework. The Government of Senegal uses a gender-responsive budgeting approach to correct gender disparities in ministries while working with gender-sensitive indicators to effectively monitor the implementation of interventions. WFP is a key government partner to address gender priorities in Senegal, particularly the poor living conditions of women and the discrimination in accessing and controlling resources in urban and rural areas.

WFP Senegal established a Gender Results Network (GRN) in 2017 for the development and implementation of a gender annual action plan and mainstreaming of gender into the workplace. The Head of Programme leads and ensures the involvement and commitment by staff. Furthermore, WFP Senegal actively sensitises staff on WFP's gender equality policy and provides the necessary related resources for the capacity development of all staff.

In 2017, gender was well integrated into all WFP activities with a focus on ensuring the high participation of women particularly in rural areas. Under the Rural Resilience (R4) initiative, WFP promoted women's leadership through community-based participatory planning activities. Women constituted 54 percent of R4 total beneficiaries, representing 51 percent of the insurance subscribers and 51 percent of training participants. Compared to 2016, the R4 post-distribution monitoring (PDM) showed considerable improvements in terms of food security for women-headed households. The proportion of households headed by women with a poor food consumption score dropped from 52.4 to 11.9 percent, and 100 percent of women-headed households reduced their coping strategy index compared to those headed by men (65.5 percent). The promotion of savings within R4 enabled the economic and social empowerment of women, and allowed women to contribute to household management by using their increased income for the education and health of their family members, especially children.

In households benefiting from food assistance for assets (FFA), PDM showed improvements in joint decision-making in the use of vouchers compared to 2016 results. To ensure the sustainability of school canteens, WFP supports women groups through community-based projects, capacity development and agricultural equipment for market gardening. WFP strongly encouraged the involvement of men in Local Steering Committees in order to increase their interest in issues related to mother and child nutrition and health, and encourage attendance of awareness and training sessions.

In partnership with WFP regional bureau, national partners and the non-governmental organization (NGO) MakeSense, WFP Senegal organized a workshop to share experiences and innovative ideas in programme design and implementation to increase women's contributions to achieving zero hunger by 2030.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Despite the preoccupying insecurity in the Sahel, Senegal remains a safe country. As in previous years, in 2017, post-distribution monitoring (PDM) did not report any safety and security incidents for communities assisted by WFP. WFP continued to provide food assistance in a manner that contributed to the safety, dignity and integrity of

all beneficiaries by considering aspects of protection such as travel roads, distance and waiting time before receiving assistance. For targeted food assistance and the Rural Resilience (R4) initiative, preference was given to the commodity voucher modality to respect the choice of beneficiaries. This was confirmed by one R4 beneficiary, Ramatoulaye Diallo, a mother of 5 children living in Mereto village in a household of 11 people who testified that, "food vouchers enable us to keep our privacy as we have the opportunity to discreetly exchange our vouchers, even at any time, without anyone knowing about it. In fact we are treated in the retailer shops as any other customer and on most occasions we are even priority."

WFP has taken into account protection aspects such as distance when selecting distribution points and retailers who participate in the voucher exchange. Retailers were selected on the basis of their capacity to offer the food basket items and their proximity to household's locations. WFP ensures that distance to a distribution site or retailer shop is short and that the roads that people need to take are safe and accessible. Distributions are organized so that people assisted spend less than 30 minutes on the site before receiving their vouchers. Longer waiting times could increase the burden on women, who are the majority of the entitlement holders.

WFP is also accountable to affected populations for achieving results in addressing hunger. Before each distribution, WFP and its partners organized sensitisation sessions to inform all project stakeholders in the community about the cash-based transfers (CBT) and nutrition activities. Key messages were delivered to local administrative authorities, mayors, beneficiaries and retailers through meetings and local community radio broadcasts. The selected retailer shops are identified by WFP stickers to inform beneficiaries. Through its PDM, WFP collected information regarding beneficiaries' knowledge on the assistance received. The beneficiary should know all three elements about the assistance provided (who is included, what people will receive and how to make a complaint) in order to be considered informed.

Results from WFP post-distribution and outcome monitoring shows that, the R4 beneficiaries are better informed than TFA beneficiaries. The main reason is that most of the R4 beneficiaries have been enrolled in the programme since 2013/14 unlike TFA beneficiaries and communities that often change every year as per the spatial distribution of climate shocks, production deficits and assessed needs. For the R4 initiative, women are better informed than men with 64.3 percent against 51.8 percent especially regarding entitlements and delivery mechanism, probably due to the fact that women are the main recipients of the assistance.

In order to facilitate continuous dialogue, in addition to the community-based complaints management system locally managed by the cooperating partners, WFP has put in place a toll-free hotline (800 800 802). Cooperating partners, communities and beneficiaries have been informed about the hotline and the phone number has been clearly indicated on beneficiary cards and vouchers. The hotline not only allowed WFP to collect complaints and provide feedback in a confidential manner but also used as an open platform for consultation and information provision. Callers were mainly men (78 percent) although entitlement holders are mostly women which is explained by cultural and social norms. Nearly 65 percent of calls are related to requests for information or assistance and 43 percent of the calls are related to complaints. With the hotline, WFP facilitated the dialogue with affected communities providing appropriate and timely information to all categories of people in an effective and efficient manner.

Story Worth Telling

Rouguillatou Diallo is a 34-year-old mother of 4 living in a household of 14 people in the village of Sinthiou Malem, Tambacounda region, in eastern Senegal. Rouguillatou participated in the Rural Resilience (R4) initiative's insurance scheme. She was told by the cooperating partner *Base d'Appui aux Méthodes et Techniques pour l'Agriculture, les autres Activités Rurales et l'Environnement* (BAMTAARE) and the non-governmental organization (NGO) La Lumière, that in case of insufficient rain, participants would receive a compensatory insurance payout. In 2016, the rains started late and ended early, which meant harvests in 2017 would not be good. When WFP staff spoke to Rouguillatou in April 2017, her grain stock was almost finished and would only last until the end of May.

To compensate for the lack of grain and the bad harvest, Rouguillatou cultivates a vegetable plot around her hut and has a small business selling firewood which has allowed her to help her husband with daily expenses, health care and the needs of the children. Rouguillatou benefited from the insurance payout receiving CFA 34,500 (about USD 62) [1] for having partaken in 10 days of disaster risk reduction work by collecting stones and building stone bunds to fight against soil erosion.

"This compensation has greatly relieved us," said Rouguillatou in an interview. "To avoid remaining with low food reserves during the lean period, I will invest my money in breeding animals," she added. With the payout money, she bought two goats at the cost of CFA 14,500 each (about USD 26) with a goal to have a sustainable activity that allows her to reduce the hardship of her family. "At each lean season my husband and I struggle to find food, and hopefully in a few years this will be a bad memory for us thanks to my goat breeding."

Since receiving a payout for the shock related to rain variability, Rouguillatou says there is a good atmosphere in the households with people smiling and eating improved meals. Other women in the village have started to invest in livestock to generate income. In the village of Sinthiou Malem, other women bought chickens to invest in chicken farming. Others have expressed their willingness to participate in the programme next year. Her final remark was that, "thanks to the R4 project, I became a farmer and a respected wife. I also have more consideration from my husband. I would like you to come back and interview me in two years, to further see the fruits of the compensation."

[1] UN exchange rate for December 2017: FCFA 553.504.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Cover page photo © WFP/ Carla De Gregorio

The president of the R4 Rural Resilience Initiative's savings group harvesting rice in the village of Medina Elhadji, 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	143,401	184,599	328,000	90,590	94,288	184,878	63.2%	51.1%	56.4%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	50,091	52,735	102,826	16,639	18,488	35,127	33.2%	35.1%	34.2%
Children (5-18 years)	73,892	76,154	150,046	36,051	36,051	72,102	48.8%	47.3%	48.1%
Adults (18 years plus)	19,418	55,710	75,128	37,900	39,749	77,649	195.2%	71.3%	103.4%
By Residence status:									
Residents	143,401	184,599	328,000	90,590	94,288	184,878	63.2%	51.1%	56.4%

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	50,000	51,500	-	59,510	59,510	-	119.0%	115.6%
School Feeding (on-site)	80,000	60,000	80,000	60,765	60,765	60,765	76.0%	101.3%	76.0%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	36,000	84,000	120,000	-	54,963	54,963	-	65.4%	45.8%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	30,000	-	30,000	10,640	-	10,640	35.5%	-	35.5%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	55,000	-	55,000	11,765	-	11,765	21.4%	-	21.4%

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)	166	5,556	5,722	-	7,520	7,520	-	135.3%	131.4%
School Feeding (on-site)	80,000	60,000	80,000	60,765	60,765	60,765	76.0%	101.3%	76.0%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	4,000	9,333	13,333	-	6,107	6,107	-	65.4%	45.8%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	30,000	-	30,000	10,640	-	10,640	35.5%	-	35.5%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	55,000	-	55,000	11,765	-	11,765	21.4%	-	21.4%

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)
General Distribution (GD)									
People participating in general distributions	2,804	2,918	5,722	3,685	3,835	7,520	131.4%	131.4%	131.4%
Total participants	2,804	2,918	5,722	3,685	3,835	7,520	131.4%	131.4%	131.4%
Total beneficiaries	25,236	26,264	51,500	29,160	30,350	59,510	115.5%	115.6%	115.6%
School Feeding (on-site)									
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	39,200	40,800	80,000	32,813	27,952	60,765	83.7%	68.5%	76.0%
Total participants	39,200	40,800	80,000	32,813	27,952	60,765	83.7%	68.5%	76.0%
Total beneficiaries	39,200	40,800	80,000	32,813	27,952	60,765	83.7%	68.5%	76.0%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets									
People participating in asset-creation activities	6,533	6,800	13,333	2,992	3,115	6,107	45.8%	45.8%	45.8%
Total participants	6,533	6,800	13,333	2,992	3,115	6,107	45.8%	45.8%	45.8%
Total beneficiaries	58,800	61,200	120,000	26,932	28,031	54,963	45.8%	45.8%	45.8%

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)
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition									
Children (6-23 months)	4,875	5,125	10,000	788	829	1,617	16.2%	16.2%	16.2%
Children (24-59 months)	7,375	7,625	15,000	1,193	1,233	2,426	16.2%	16.2%	16.2%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	5,000	5,000	-	6,597	6,597	-	131.9%	131.9%
Total beneficiaries	12,250	17,750	30,000	1,981	8,659	10,640	16.2%	48.8%	35.5%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition									
Children (6-23 months)	17,150	17,850	35,000	5,054	4,306	9,360	29.5%	24.1%	26.7%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	20,000	20,000	-	2,405	2,405	-	12.0%	12.0%
Total beneficiaries	17,150	37,850	55,000	5,054	6,711	11,765	29.5%	17.7%	21.4%

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
SO2 Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies				
Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>4R, Project End Target: 2017.12, outcome monitoring, Base value: 2014.08, WFP survey, Baseline survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM outcome monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, PDM outcome monitoring</i>	<8.22	41.10	33.90	14.50
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>4R, Project End Target: 2017.12, outcome monitoring, Base value: 2014.08, WFP survey, baseline survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM outcome monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, PDM outcome monitoring</i>	<5.32	26.60	20.70	27.80
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>4R, Project End Target: 2017.12, outcome monitoring, Base value: 2014.08, WFP survey, baseline survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM outcome monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, PDM outcome monitoring</i>	<7.30	36.50	52.40	11.90

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>4R, Project End Target: 2017.12, outcome monitoring, Base value: 2014.08, WFP survey, baseline survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM outcome monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, PDM outcome monitoring</i>	<8.40	42.00	31.70	14.80
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>4R, Project End Target: 2017.12, outcome monitoring, Base value: 2014.08, WFP survey, baseline survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM outcome monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, PDM outcome monitoring</i>	<4.26	21.30	20.20	40.50
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>4R, Project End Target: 2017.12, outcome monitoring, Base value: 2014.08, WFP survey, baseline survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM outcome monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, PDM outcome monitoring</i>	<5.52	27.60	20.70	26.30
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>4R, Project End Target: 2017.12, baseline survey, Base value: 2014.08, WFP survey, baseline survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM outcome monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, PDM outcome monitoring</i>	>3.94	3.94	3.87	4.74
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>4R, Project End Target: 2017.12, outcome monitoring, Base value: 2014.08, WFP survey, Baseline survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM outcome monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, PDM outcome monitoring</i>	>4.01	4.01	3.46	4.64
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>4R, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM outcome monitoring, Base value: 2014.08, WFP survey, baseline survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM outcome monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, PDM outcome monitoring</i>	>3.93	3.93	3.92	4.75
CSI (Food): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>4R, Project End Target: 2017.12, Outcome monitoring, Base value: 2015.05, WFP survey, Baseline survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM outcome monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, PDM outcome monitoring</i>	>80.00	0.00	59.48	66.00
CSI (Food): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>4R, Project End Target: 2017.12, outcome monitoring, Base value: 2015.05, WFP survey, Baseline survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM outcome monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, PDM outcome monitoring</i>	>80.00	0.00	52.38	100.00
CSI (Food): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>4R, Project End Target: 2017.12, Outcome monitoring, Base value: 2015.05, WFP survey, Baseline survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM outcome monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, PDM outcome monitoring</i>	>80.00	0.00	60.30	65.50
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>SENEGAL TFA ZONE, Project End Target: 2017.12, outcome monitoring, Base value: 2017.06, WFP survey, Baseline survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, PDM outcome monitoring</i>	<16.00	80.00	-	10.90

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
SENEGAL TFA ZONE, Project End Target: 2017.12, <i>outcome monitoring</i> , Base value: 2017.06, <i>WFP survey, baseline survey</i> , Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, <i>WFP survey, PDM outcome monitoring</i>	<2.96	14.80	-	22.60
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
SENEGAL TFA ZONE, Project End Target: 2017.12, <i>outcome monitoring</i> , Base value: 2017.06, <i>WFP survey, baseline survey</i> , Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, <i>WFP survey, PDM outcome monitoring</i>	<15.92	79.60	-	5.50
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
SENEGAL TFA ZONE, Project End Target: 2017.12, <i>outcome monitoring</i> , Base value: 2017.06, <i>WFP survey, baseline survey</i> , Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, <i>WFP survey, PDM outcome monitoring</i>	<16.00	80.50	-	16.10
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
SENEGAL TFA ZONE, Project End Target: 2017.12, <i>outcome monitoring</i> , Base value: 2017.06, <i>WFP survey, baseline survey</i> , Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, <i>WFP survey, PDM outcome monitoring</i>	<2.94	14.70	-	25.80
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
SENEGAL TFA ZONE, Project End Target: 2017.12, <i>outcome monitoring</i> , Base value: 2016.08, <i>WFP survey, baseline survey</i> , Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, <i>WFP survey, PDM outcome monitoring</i>	<3.00	33.60	-	19.70
Diet Diversity Score				
SENEGAL TFA ZONE, Project End Target: 2017.12, <i>baseline survey</i> , Base value: 2016.08, <i>WFP survey, baseline survey</i> , Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, <i>WFP survey, PDM outcome monitoring</i>	>6.29	4.51	-	5.80
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
SENEGAL TFA ZONE, Project End Target: 2017.12, <i>outcome monitoring</i> , Base value: 2017.06, <i>WFP survey, Baseline survey</i> , Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, <i>WFP survey, PDM outcome monitoring</i>	>6.31	6.31	-	5.79
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
SENEGAL TFA ZONE, Project End Target: 2017.12, <i>PDM outcome monitoring</i> , Base value: 2017.06, <i>WFP survey, baseline survey</i> , Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, <i>WFP survey, PDM outcome monitoring</i>	>6.27	6.27	-	5.81
CSI (Food): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
SENEGAL TFA ZONE, Project End Target: 2017.12, <i>Outcome monitoring</i> , Base value: 2017.06, <i>WFP survey, Baseline survey</i> , Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, <i>WFP survey, PDM outcome monitoring</i>	>80.00	0.00	-	71.30
CSI (Food): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
SENEGAL TFA ZONE, Project End Target: 2017.12, <i>outcome monitoring</i> , Base value: 2017.06, <i>WFP survey, Baseline survey</i> , Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, <i>WFP survey, PDM outcome monitoring</i>	>80.00	0.00	-	80.50

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
CSI (Food): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
SENEGAL TFA ZONE, Project End Target: 2017.12, Outcome monitoring, Base value: 2017.06, WFP survey, Baseline survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, PDM outcome monitoring	>80.00	0.00	-	62.80
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
VSS, Project End Target: 2017.12, outcome monitoring, Base value: 2015.08, WFP survey, Baseline survey	<3.50	17.50	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
VSS, Project End Target: 2017.12, outcome monitoring, Base value: 2015.08, WFP survey, baseline survey	<4.52	22.60	-	-
Diet Diversity Score				
VSS, Project End Target: 2017.12, baseline survey, Base value: 2015.08, WFP survey, baseline survey	>5.50	5.32	-	-
Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure				
CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score				
SENEGAL FFA ZONES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Focus group discussion, Base value: 2014.07, WFP programme monitoring, Focus group discussion, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, FGD, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, FGD	>80.00	0.00	81.80	43.80
Stabilized or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children				
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
BSFP ZONES CHILDREN 6-23 MONTHS, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.01, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data	>70.00	0.00	79.25	-
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions				
SENEGAL BSFP ZONES CHILDREN 6-23 MONTHS, Project End Target: 2017.12, partners'reports, Base value: 2015.01, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM outcome monitoring	>66.00	0.00	88.40	-
MAM treatment recovery rate (%)				
SENEGAL TSFP ZONES CHILDREN 6-59 MONTHS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Partner's reports, Base value: 2015.01, Secondary data, Partner's report, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Partners reports	>75.00	0.00	85.24	-
MAM treatment mortality rate (%)				
SENEGAL TSFP ZONES CHILDREN 6-59 MONTHS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Partners'reports, Base value: 2015.01, Secondary data, Partner's report, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Partners reports	<3.00	0.00	0.00	-
MAM treatment default rate (%)				
SENEGAL TSFP ZONES CHILDREN 6-59 MONTHS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Partners'reports, Base value: 2015.01, Secondary data, Partners'reports, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Partners reports	<15.00	0.00	13.00	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
MAM treatment non-response rate (%)				
SENEGAL TSFP ZONES CHILDREN 6-59 MONTHS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Partners'reports, Base value: 2015.01, Secondary data, Partner's report, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Partners reports	<15.00	0.00	1.76	-
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
TSFP ZONES CHILDREN 6-59 MONTHS, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.01, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data	>50.00	0.00	40.87	-
SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs				
Increased marketing opportunities for producers and traders of agricultural products and food at the regional, national and local levels				
Food purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of food distributed by WFP in-country				
SENEGAL , Project End Target: 2017.12, WINGS II, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, WINGS II, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, COMET, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, COMET	>20.00	20.00	0.24	0.00
Food purchased from aggregation systems in which smallholders are participating, as % of regional, national and local purchases				
SENEGAL , Project End Target: 2017.12, WINGS II, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, WINGS II, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, COMET, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, COMET	>10.00	50.00	0.24	0.00
Risk reduction capacity of countries, communities and institutions strengthened				
Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climatic shocks and risks supported by WFP				
4R, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, Base value: 2014.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, FGD	>80.00	0.00	-	8.50
NCI: Food security programmes National Capacity Index				
SENEGAL , Project End Target: 2017.12, joint meeting, Base value: 2014.09, WFP programme monitoring, joint meeting	>0.00	0.00	-	-
SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children				
Average number of schooldays per month on which multi-fortified foods or at least 4 food groups were provided				
SENEGAL SCHOOL FEEDING PRIMARY SCHOOLS, Project End Target: 2017.12, physical count - school registers, Base value: 2014.07, WFP programme monitoring, physical count - school registers, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, BALISE, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, BALISE	>16.00	7.00	17.00	17.00
Increased equitable access to and utilization of education				
Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
SCHHOL FEEDING ZONES, Project End Target: 2017.12, BALISE, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, BALISE, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, Secondary data, BALISE, Latest Follow-up: 2017.06, Secondary data, BALISE	>85.00	99.50	99.95	99.47

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>SCHHOL FEEDING ZONES, Project End Target: 2017.12, BALISE, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, BALISE, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, Secondary data, BALISE, Latest Follow-up: 2017.06, Secondary data, BALISE</i>	>6.00	3.20	21.31	1.59
Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>SCHOOL FEEDING PRIMARY BOYS, Project End Target: 2017.12, BALISE, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, BALISE, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, Secondary data, BALISE, Latest Follow-up: 2017.06, Secondary data, BALISE</i>	>85.00	99.52	99.77	99.47
Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>SCHOOL FEEDING PRIMARY BOYS, Project End Target: 2017.12, BALISE, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, BALISE, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, Secondary data, BALISE, Latest Follow-up: 2017.06, Secondary data, BALISE</i>	>6.00	3.00	20.32	2.04
Attendance rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>SCHOOL FEEDING PRIMARY BOYS, Project End Target: 2017.12, BALISE, Base value: 2013.12, Secondary data, BALISE, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, Secondary data, BALISE, Latest Follow-up: 2017.06, Secondary data, BALISE</i>	>90.00	99.78	99.80	99.21
Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>SCHOOL FEEDING PRIMARY GIRLS, Project End Target: 2017.12, BALISE, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, BALISE, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, Secondary data, BALISE, Latest Follow-up: 2017.06, Secondary data, BALISE</i>	>85.00	99.49	99.98	99.46
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>SCHOOL FEEDING PRIMARY GIRLS, Project End Target: 2017.12, BALISE, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, BALISE, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, Secondary data, BALISE, Latest Follow-up: 2017.06, Secondary data, BALISE</i>	>6.00	3.40	22.29	1.11
Attendance rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>SCHOOL FEEDING PRIMARY GIRLS, Project End Target: 2017.12, BALISE, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, BALISE, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, Secondary data, BALISE, Latest Follow-up: 2017.06, Secondary data, BALISE</i>	>90.00	99.58	99.98	99.45
Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels				
NCI: School Feeding National Capacity Index				
<i>SENEGAL , Project End Target: 2017.12, 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
SO2: Food-Assistance-for-Assets				
Amount of premium paid	US\$	86,000	98,040	114.0%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	263	259	98.5%
Hectares of cultivated land insured	Ha	-	16,784	-
Linear meters (mL) of small dikes rehabilitated	Linear Meter	40,000	31,000	77.5%
Linear meters (mL) of stone bunds constructed	Linear Meter	18,300	17,900	97.8%
Number of compost pits created	item	171	67	39.2%
Number of excavated community water ponds for livestock uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	2	2	100.0%
Number of family gardens established	garden	15	-	-
Number of people insured	individual	5,700	6,033	105.8%
Number of people trained (Skills: Livelihood technologies)	individual	700	659	94.1%
Number of people trained on insurance	individual	10,000	8,900	89.0%
Number of shallow wells constructed	shallow well	2	-	-
Number of tree seedlings produced	tree seedling	47,000	33,000	70.2%
Number of water control structures constructed	unit	2	2	100.0%
Quantity of agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizer) distributed	Mt	38	32	84.9%
SO2: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	2	2	100.0%
Number of people exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	650	1,920	295.4%
Number of people receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP	individual	650	1,920	295.4%
SO2: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	-	102	-
SO3: Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities				
Number of food security and nutrition monitoring/surveillance reports produced with WFP support	report	21	21	100.0%
Number of government counterparts trained in data collection and analysis on food and nutrition security	individual	50	50	100.0%
SO4: School Feeding (on-site)				
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	400	254	63.5%
Number of schools supported through home-grown school feeding model	school	400	254	63.5%
Number of schools with revitalised school gardens	school	48	30	62.5%
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	2	-	-

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
SENEGAL, <i>Food-Assistance-for-Assets</i> , Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.11, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11	=30.00	47.00	29.00	41.60
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
SENEGAL, <i>General Distribution (GD)</i> , Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.08, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11	=50.00	40.00	17.50	29.40
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
SENEGAL, <i>Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</i> , Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.06, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12	=25.00	4.00	25.90	-
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
SENEGAL, <i>Food-Assistance-for-Assets</i> , Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.11, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11	=30.00	10.00	28.00	26.60
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
SENEGAL, <i>General Distribution (GD)</i> , Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.08, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11	=25.00	30.00	54.10	51.70
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
SENEGAL, <i>Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</i> , Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.06, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12	=50.00	88.00	48.90	-
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
SENEGAL, <i>Food-Assistance-for-Assets</i> , Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.11, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11	=40.00	43.00	43.00	31.80
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
SENEGAL, <i>General Distribution (GD)</i> , Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.08, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11	=25.00	30.00	28.40	18.90
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
SENEGAL, <i>Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</i> , Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.06, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12	=25.00	8.00	25.10	-
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
SENEGAL, <i>Food-Assistance-for-Assets</i> , Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12	>40.00	40.00	-	-
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
SENEGAL, <i>School Feeding (on-site)</i> , Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12	>50.00	37.00	34.47	30.88

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				
<i>SENEGAL, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.11, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08</i>	>50.00	50.00	0.00	-
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>SENEGAL, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.02, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>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)				
<i>SENEGAL, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.11, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11</i>	>80.00	64.00	60.00	53.10
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>SENEGAL, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.08, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11</i>	>80.00	13.00	11.60	21.80
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>SENEGAL, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>	>80.00	9.10	-	-
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>SENEGAL, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.06, Previous Follow-up: 2016.03</i>	>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				
<i>SENEGAL, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.11, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11</i>	>90.00	100.00	99.80	100.00
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>SENEGAL, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.08, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11</i>	>90.00	100.00	99.90	100.00
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>SENEGAL, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.06, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>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, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 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, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12	>113,000.00	278,627.00
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, Project End Target: 2016.12	>75,000.00	-
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
SENEGAL, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12	>6.00	2.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
SENEGAL, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12	>3.00	1.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
SENEGAL, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12	>2.00	1.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
SENEGAL, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12	=100.00	100.00