

Standard Project Report 2015

Reporting Period: 1 January - 31 December 2015

SENEGAL

Country Programme Senegal (2012-2016)

Project Number	200249
Project Category	Country Programme

Project Approval Date	16 Nov 2011
Planned Start Date	01 Jan 2012
Actual Start Date	01 Jan 2012
Project End Date	31 Dec 2016
Financial Closure Date	n.a.

Approved budget as 31 December 2015 in USD	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	2,278,104
Cash--based Transfer and Related Costs	7,933,674
Direct Support Costs	12,850,126
Food and Related Costs	48,120,855
Indirect Support Costs	4,982,793
Total Approved Budget	76,165,553

Commodities	Metric Tonnes
Total Approved Commodities	53,599
Planned Commodities in 2015	4,651
Actual Commodities in 2015	1,124

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Country Overview



COUNTRY BACKGROUND

Senegal is located in the westernmost part in Africa. Although politically stable, it shares the challenges of recurrent climatic shocks, food production deficits, and price volatility like most other countries of the Sahel. The government is committed to boost national economic growth and reduce poverty. The Plan Senegal Emergent (PSE) supports inclusive economic development and tackles poverty and widespread malnutrition through safety nets and social protection interventions.

Senegal ranks 170th out of 188 countries on the UNDP 2015 Human Development Index (HDI). Nearly half of its 13.7 million population continue to live in poverty and have difficulty meeting basic food, health, education and housing needs. The agricultural sector employs nearly 60 percent of the population, but contributes only 8 percent to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

In the past years, high frequency of climatic shocks, compounded by persistent poverty, high food prices and limited alternative livelihood opportunities have seriously impacted the food security and nutrition status of poor vulnerable households in rural areas. In Senegal, food and nutrition crises primarily affect households in unfavorable socio-demographic and economic conditions. Their livelihoods are based on marginal activities, such as subsistence farming, hunting, daily labour and small business. Faced with shocks, poor, indebted households require external assistance to avoid negative coping strategies such as reducing food consumption and diversity, selling assets and livestock, indebtedness and migration.

Despite improvements in reducing chronic malnutrition in the past years, the national level of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) is at 9.1 percent and is above the critical threshold of 15 percent in the north eastern part of the country, namely in the regions Matam, Louga and the department of Podor.

The government has elaborated national nutrition, food security and resilience strategies as well as agriculture and education strategies. Emergency preparedness and response, including early-warning systems and national response plans are being put in place but need capacity augmentation and consolidation.

The Government of Senegal is committed to gender equality and has a legal framework to protect women's rights and national institutions.

SUMMARY OF WFP ASSISTANCE

In line with the government's priorities and policies and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2012-2018), WFP works to achieve a food and nutrition secure and resilient Senegal. This assistance supports the government's efforts to attain all eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), with a particular focus on MDG 1.

WFP assistance is guided by a 2014-2016 country strategy, and is implemented by Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO 200681) and Country Programme (2012-2016). These projects prioritize social and nutritional support for vulnerable groups, resilience building for food security, agricultural market support to small-scale farmers, and meeting emergency food needs of vulnerable groups.

In 2015, particular attention was given to the north-east and south of the country, as well as the central belt, prone to climatic shocks.

WFP has taken a strategic shift towards resilience in Senegal and is working to address the structural drivers of hunger by simultaneously preparing for and responding to shocks.

Within the Country Programme framework, WFP aims at improving household food security and the capacity of rural communities to mitigate the impact of climatic shocks, provides nutritional support to children under five, Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) and improves access to education. Activities include cereal banks, Food Assistance For Assets (FFA) and micro insurance in the context of the R4 Initiative, prevention of stunting and school meals activities nationwide with the exception of the conflict-affected Casamance region where this activity is addressed by the PRRO. The R4 Rural Resilience initiative aims at improving smallholders' resilience by increasing their ability to confront and manage climate-related and other shocks through a combination of four risk management strategies: improved resource management through asset creation-FFA (risk reduction), insurance (risk transfer), livelihoods diversification and microcredit (prudent risk taking) and savings (risk reserves). The latter two are done in partnership with OXFAM America.

Within the PRRO WFP assists vulnerable households in zones at risk through Targeted Food Assistance (TFA) throughout the lean season. Furthermore, a resettlement package is provided to internally displaced persons who have returned to Casamance. The PRRO also includes other relief activities, including the treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition in areas with "serious" malnutrition rates, while the creation of Village food Security Stocks (VSS), FFA and the R4 Rural Resilience Initiative, and school meals form the recovery component.

The Government of Senegal is conscious of the potential role of its domestic cereal supply in the improvement of food security and a sustainable rural development, and has entered in partnership with WFP, FAO and the government of Brazil through the Purchases from Africans for Africa (PAA) initiative. By adopting a twin-track approach, the initiative combines emergency actions for agricultural recovery and food assistance with development strategies to link smallholder farmers with structured demand.

In 2015, WFP also expanded its cash based interventions and pursued the conditionality of beneficiaries procuring local foods against vouchers with a view to stimulate local production and the economy. This also contributed multiplying the impact on dietary diversity and long term food security.

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Number of children below 5 years of age	62,847	66,488	129,335
Number of children 5 to 18 years of age	197,986	186,279	384,265
Number of adults	59,060	90,976	150,036
Total number of beneficiaries in 2015	319,893	343,743	663,636
Total number of beneficiaries in 2014	478,868	528,902	1,007,770
Total number of beneficiaries in 2013	505,735	536,187	1,041,922

Distribution (mt)						
Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Single Country PRRO	1,611	35	776	452	20	2,894
Country Programme	955	32	106	30	1	1,124
Total food distributed in 2015	2,566	66	882	482	21	4,018
Total food distributed in 2014	10,205	513	959	5,211	291	17,179
Total food distributed in 2013	12,873	654	1,161	2,881	355	17,924

Operational SPR

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES AND RELEVANCE

Country Programme 2012-2016 (CP200249) was designed in line with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF 2012-2018) and the new Economic and Social Policy Document 2011-2015. The objectives of the UNDAF are to create opportunities for economic development in rural areas, ensure access to basic social services, and improve governance in order to support sustainable human development.

Aligned with Strategic Objectives 3 (Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs) and 4 (Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger), the Country Programme (CP) 200249 promotes long-term food and nutrition security and basic education in Senegal.

The objectives of the CP are in line with the government priorities outlined in the Plan Senegal Emergent (PSE), the Nutrition Enhancement Programme, the Programme d'Amelioration de la Qualite, de l'Equite et de la Transparence (PAQUET), the Programme de Rehabilitation Nutritionnelle (PRN) and the Programme d'Acceleration de la Cadence de l'Agriculture Senegalaise (PRACAS). Capacity development of government institutions, decentralized services and local communities, and multi-partnered resilience building with a long-term perspective of sustainable food and nutrition security are key focus areas of the programme. To this end, it supports i) the rehabilitating of environmental and productive infrastructure to improve household food security and assist vulnerable groups in rural areas to cope with climate shocks; ii) the provision of nutritious products to children under 5 and pregnant and nursing women, as part of a programme to address chronic causes of malnutrition and the prevention of stunting, including complementary feeding and inclusive communication and awareness raising on adequate child feeding practices; and iii) the provision of school meals for children aged 3 to 12.

In Senegal, school feeding programs currently aim to assist about 920,000 students; WFP aims to provide daily school meals to approximately 500,000 of those per year (475,000 primary school children and 25,000 pre-school children) through both the country programme and PRRO. The majority of the remaining children are assisted by the national school meals programme, with a few schools assisted by NGOs.

Governmental decentralized services and institutions are at the core of implementing of all the CP's activities, while other important partners are national NGOs promoting rural resilience activities. These include Village Cereal Banks (VCBs), Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) and the roll-out of the R4 Rural Resilience Initiative in CP, combining FFA with agricultural insurance, savings and credit schemes with a view to anchor them in regional and departmental development plans.

RESULTS

Beneficiaries, Targeting and Distribution

In 2015, funding shortfalls were persistent, and this significantly impacted WFP's capacity to reach all beneficiaries as planned. Only school meals activities could be implemented.

The CP has continued to shift from in-kind to voucher cash-based support assistance, which has been introduced in 2014 as a new transfer modality for school meals activities and Food For Assets (FFA) and the Rural Resilience Initiative (R4). The introduction and rapid scale up of voucher assistance is in line with the government's priority to boost local agricultural production and consumption, support smallholder farmers, and accelerate economic growth.

Geographical targeting was based on the 2013 Enquete Nationale de Securite Alimentaire et Nutrition (ENSAN), on 2014 Household Economy Approach (HEA) profiles (Sedhiou, Ziguinchor and Kolda regions), 2014 Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment (CFSVA) report, and 2014 Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transition (SMART) survey results. Targeting of vulnerable communities for FFA, R4 and Village Cereal Banks was based on the results of seasonal livelihoods planning (SLP) and community based participatory planning (CBPP) sessions conducted in 2014.

Since resources were very limited, a decision was made, in consultation with the Ministry of Education, to reduce the number of WFP assisted schools on the basis of vulnerability. Only schools that could be assisted through the cash based transfer modality could benefit from the standard food basket, while schools assisted with in-kind received either only rice and oil or rice, oil and pulses, depending on availability. School meals were provided to primary and pre-school children (including children below the age of 5) in 9 rural areas where school enrolment and completion rates remain the lowest and where the government's national school meals programme is not implemented. The selection of assisted schools was done in agreement with the Ministry of Education and the National Agency for Preschool Children.

At the beginning of the 2015-2016 school year, WFP was further obliged to reduce the number of assisted schools which now reaches only 35 percent of the beneficiaries as compared to the initially planned target for the whole duration of the CP.

As a complementary activity to school meals, an experimental community field pilot has been implemented in the Kaolack region since 2012, and is planned to be expanded to the Louga region in 2016. Implemented with Plan International and under the supervision of school management committees, so far 780 women have developed community fields (allocated by the government) for the cultivation of vegetables, corn and millet. The production covers 50 percent of the school canteen needs, benefitting nearly 6,000 school children in the targeted areas.

In addition to supporting access to education and nutritious meals, the project aims to strengthen the sustainability of school meals mechanisms, contributing to self-sufficiency and resilience of vulnerable farmer households and enabling community management of school canteens, and laying the foundations for a gradual transition to national ownership of the programme. As part of its South-South cooperation programme, Brazil has funded the Purchase for Africa from Africans (PAA) project, implemented by WFP and FAO, in collaboration with the Ministries of Education and Agriculture. The project initially focused on (i) strengthening the productive and organizational capacity of 1,000 vulnerable households through farmer unions; and (ii) the organization of procurement and delivery of rice to 181 WFP canteens in Kedougou region (benefitting nearly 23,000 schoolchildren annually). After the successful pilot phase, the government approved the PAA expansion phase in 2015, covering the Senegal River Valley and the Casamance over the coming four years.

FFA, R4 and VCB support communities affected by structural food insecurity. WFP targets the same communities and households to provide beneficiaries with an integrated resilience package that reinforces their food security, protects livelihoods and enables them to better manage risks and exposure to climatic shocks.

The CP component of the R4 was not implemented in 2015 because of lack of resources. Therefore, the expansion of the Rural Resilience Initiative under the CP, which planned to reach the regions of Fatick and Kaolack and an additional 5,000 participants (45,000 additional beneficiaries) was postponed to when funds will be available.

Under FFA outside the R4 Initiative, about 1,000 participants worked on assets creation projects in Fatick and Kaolack. Due to a delay in the finalization of assets, the construction of which began in October 2015, the food distributions will take place in 2016.

Because of limited resources, no support could be provided to Village Cereal Banks (VCB).

The nutrition component of the CP aims to focus on chronic causes of malnutrition and the prevention of stunting, including complementary feeding and inclusive communication and awareness raising on adequate infant and young children feeding practices. Due to lack of funding in 2015, no activity could be implemented as planned in Kolda region (Medina Yoro Fouta department with 30.4 percent) and Kedougou region (Saraya department with 29.1 percent) where chronic malnutrition exceeds or close to 30 percent. Interventions are planned for 2016 through an integrated approach addressing determinants of chronic malnutrition among which poor dietary practices, and difficult access to basic social services such as water provision, hygiene and sanitation.

WFP was also not able to provide the planned financial support to the government in 2015 for salt iodization and food fortification, because of funding shortage. However, WFP consistently participated to stakeholder meetings related to issues of micronutrient deficiency. It is planned for 2016 to work with partners from the Ministry of Education, to promote the consumption of fortified food, through the introduction of nutritional education in the curriculum of primary schools.

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
ACT1 - Improving Household Food Security									
Number of adults	32,832	32,832	65,664	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Number of children 5 to 18 years of age	25,308	25,308	50,616	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Number of children below 5 years of age	10,260	10,260	20,520	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2015	68,400	68,400	136,800	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2014	117,975	117,975	235,950	40,363	42,014	82,377	34.2%	35.6%	34.9%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2013	105,475	105,475	210,950	25,704	27,696	53,400	24.4%	26.3%	25.3%
The total number of beneficiaries includes all targeted persons who were provided with WFP food during the reporting period - either as a recipient/participant in one or more of the following groups, or from a household food ration distributed to one of these recipients/participants									
ACT2 - Providing Nutritional Support									
Number of adults		29,541	29,541		0	0		0.0%	0.0%
Number of children below 5 years of age	10,529	10,529	21,058	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2015	10,529	40,070	50,599	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2014	21,881	44,495	66,376	14,957	29,541	44,498	68.4%	66.4%	67.0%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2013	31,542	54,712	86,254	10,999	21,798	32,797	34.9%	39.8%	38.0%
The total number of beneficiaries includes all targeted persons who were provided with WFP food during the reporting period - either as a recipient/participant in one or more of the following groups, or from a household food ration distributed to one of these recipients/participants									
ACT3 - Supporting School Feeding									
Number of children 5 to 18 years of age	143,284	143,285	286,569	50,448	48,728	99,176	35.2%	34.0%	34.6%
Number of children below 5 years of age	11,663	11,663	23,326	1,367	1,473	2,840	11.7%	12.6%	12.2%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2015	154,947	154,948	309,895	51,815	50,201	102,016	33.4%	32.4%	32.9%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2014	163,228	163,229	326,457	145,174	152,229	297,403	88.9%	93.3%	91.1%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2013	154,102	154,102	308,204	145,174	152,229	297,403	94.2%	98.8%	96.5%
The total number of beneficiaries includes all targeted persons who were provided with WFP food during the reporting period - either as a recipient/participant in one or more of the following groups, or from a household food ration distributed to one of these recipients/participants									

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
ACT1 - Improving Household Food Security									
Participants in Food For Training	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
Participants in Food For Assets	7,600	7,600	15,200	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Cash-Based Transfer Beneficiaries	31,050	31,050	62,100	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
ACT2 - Providing Nutritional Support									
Children 6 to 23 months given food under blanket supplementary feeding (prevention of stunting)	10,529	10,529	21,058	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Pregnant and lactating women participating in blanket supplementary feeding (prevention of moderate acute malnutrition)		20,871	20,871		0	0		0.0%	0.0%
Pregnant and lactating women given food under complementary feeding (prevention of stunting)		8,670	8,670		0	0		0.0%	0.0%
ACT3 - Supporting School Feeding									
Children receiving school meals	154,947	154,948	309,895	51,815	50,201	102,016	33.4%	32.4%	32.9%
Cash-Based Transfer Beneficiaries	0	0	0	8,546	10,195	18,741	-	-	-

Commodity Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
ACT1 - Improving Household Food Security			
Beans		102	
Vegetable Oil		32	
Sum		133	
ACT2 - Providing Nutritional Support			
Corn-soya Blend (csb)	525	30	5.7%
Sum	525	30	5.7%
ACT3 - Supporting School Feeding			
Beans		1	
Canned Fish		0	
Iodised Salt		1	
Rice	4,126	955	23.2%
Split Peas		3	
Vegetable Oil		0	
Sum	4,126	961	23.3%
Total for 2015	4,651	1,124	24.2%
Total reported in 2014 SPR	13,706	5,607	40.9%
Total reported in 2013 SPR	15,001	4,486	29.9%
Total reported in 2012 SPR	12,221	7,692	62.9%

	Planned Distribution (USD)	Actual Distribution (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash-Based Transfer			
Cash	324,000		
Vouchers	3,051,333	285,147.94	9.3%
Total for 2015	3,375,333	285,147.94	8.4%

'Story Worth Telling'

During a whole morning the primary school of Ouadiour located in the department Gossas (Fatick region) was the meeting point of delegates from about 260 schools from Ziguinchor, Sedhiou, Kolda, Kaolack, Tambacounda, Kedougou and Fatick regions, for the launching ceremony the introduction of the cash based transfer modality in school meals activities. Mbaye Khol, the school master of Ouadiour, as well as the whole school canteen management committee, expressed their relief to no longer worry about the storage of food stocks.

"Now, we just keep vouchers instead of food items. The vouchers are redeemed against cereals, pulses, oil, and salt at the retailer's shop next door, and we don't have to stock so much food at one time. This is a wonderful way to access our local products, most suitable to the dishes that children are used to consume", he said.

In 2014 WFP operated a major shift from in-kind to voucher cash-based support assistance, a new transfer modality for school meals activities. This is in line with the government's priority to boost local agricultural production and consumption, support smallholder farmers, and accelerate economic growth.

The distributed voucher is valued according to the WFP standard food basket. Every covered school receives a monthly voucher required for a weekly distribution of two breakfasts and five lunches. Members of the school canteen management committee decide on the menu to serve and monitor the effectiveness of the purchase process. Groups of neighbouring mothers volunteer to cook the meals for the benefit of their children.

Fatou Binta Balde, a staff member of WFP in charge of monitoring the effectiveness of the cash transfer modality in school meals, spent much time traveling around the different locations hosting beneficiary schools to train management committees on the new modality. "This saves money and time that could be re-invested to reach more beneficiaries." She said. "As such WFP could expand the modality, and give the opportunity to more children living in vulnerable areas, to attend school without being concerned about food."

Progress Towards Gender Equality

In Senegal, the gender dimension is integrated into the rural development activities and resilience. Cultural norms mean that women have unequal access to productive assets, land and education in Senegal, and thus are among the most vulnerable to food insecurity. To mitigate this, an inclusive community-focused approach, based on Seasonal Livelihood Planning (SLP) and Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP), provided opportunity for both men and women to participate in the planning and implementation of FFA interventions. The seasonal calendar developed by the communities outlined the specific tasks of men and women so that FFA activities could be adapted to their respective seasonal tasks. It enabled WFP and partners to identify good timing for FFA interventions and facilitated the identification of assets to be created.

In addition, the promotion of savings through the R4 initiative implemented under the PRRO helped to empower women from an economic and social perspective, allowing them to participate actively in the management of the household as well as education and health of family members, especially children.

In the interest of sustainability of school feeding, WFP also helps women's groups to access to land for market gardening to complement the food basket provided at school canteen.

Under school meals, specialized trainings on the cash modality were conducted, but the majority have been seen to be men. Strong involvement of women in school canteen management committees is encouraged by WFP and its partners, and WFP will ensure that such activity is monitored in the future.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project end Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
	Target Val	(at start of project or benchmark)	(penultimate follow-up)	(latest value measured)
ACT1 - Improving Household Food Security				
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
Base value: Dec-2015, Partners report, Programme monitoring.	50	34		
ACT3 - Supporting School Feeding				
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
Base value: Dec-2015, BALISE, Secondary data.	50	29		
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
Base value: Dec-2015, BALISE, Programme monitoring.	60	30		

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

In 2015 WFP delivered assistance in a safe, accountable and dignified manner. Distributions took place during suitable hours to ensure that beneficiaries were able to travel to and from the distribution sites in daylight, when risk of violence is lower. WFP ensured that WFP distribution points were sufficiently close together in order to be reached relatively quickly and easily, in line with the WFP Humanitarian Protection Policy and corporate guidelines. By reducing the time required to collect assistance, WFP also increased the available time beneficiaries had to dedicate to other household duties, such as family care, work, or preparing their gardens for the next harvest season.

Information on the type and amount of assistance was posted at all distribution sites in both French and the vernacular. Good awareness of targeting criteria helped beneficiaries understand the objectives of the programme and avoid potential conflict over assistance.

According to 2015 FFA post distribution monitoring (PDM) results, most of the beneficiaries confirmed that they had not experienced any sort of safety problems traveling to, and from WFP programme distribution sites, or at the sites themselves.

Around 75 percent of the FFA beneficiaries were informed about the programme by the cooperating partners. A mechanism for receiving grievances will be put in place in 2016, with a complaints desk or a suggestion box available during distributions, and reported issues will be referred to local authorities as necessary.

Outputs

Under the school meals programme, only 12 percent of children in preschools and 35 percent of children in primary schools were assisted during the school year 2014-2015. WFP, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, introduced the voucher modality, and with it supported 124 schools in the northern and central regions of Senegal.

To significantly reduce the use of firewood as fuel and improve the conditions for women who prepare school meals, some 600 fuel efficient stoves were distributed to school canteens in 2015.

WFP supported 15 community fields and gardens in partnership with Plan International. About 30 mt of maize were harvested and part of the production was used to supply school canteens in 15 schools, reaching about 3,265 children. In 2015, the Government of Senegal approved the Purchase for Africans from Africa (PAA) project expansion phase to cover the Senegal River Valley and the Casamance over the coming four years. Based on initial successes of the PAA pilot in Kedougou with FAO and Brazil, WFP was able to scale-up local food procurement with the aim of ensuring a sustainable market for local production, as well as enhancing national ownership by the Government of Senegal. As such, cereals and pulses have so far been purchased from local smallholder farmers. These purchases facilitated a market for smallholder farmers and supported a supply chain for local safety nets, such as school canteens.

Rural development activities, including FFA, were implemented only in the two regions of Kaolack and Fatick (centre). Budget constraints delayed the implementation of activities till the last quarter of 2015. The created assets included lowland rehabilitation, construction of small dykes and clearing rice plots.

The number of participants to the R4 training session in assets building jumped from an initially planned 50 to 135 small farmers. This was due to the fact that a group of small farmers who benefited from the creation of a dyke in 2014 and whose yield in rice considerably increased, wanted to join the training session and improve their skills.

No nutrition activities took place due to funding shortage. Only the equipment procured in 2014 in the framework of the project "Accelerate efforts for universal salt iodization" was distributed in 2015. The equipment included motor pumps, protective equipment (gloves, sunglasses), and utensils for the harvest of salt.

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
ACT1 - Improving Household Food Security				
SO 3: FFA				
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving vouchers	Individual	9,000	0	0.0%
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	61	61	100.0%
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques only (including multi-storey gardening, green fences, and various tree belts)	Ha	11	11	100.0%
Hectares (ha) of land cleared	Ha	72	72	100.0%
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built (FFA) and maintained (self-help) no feeder roads but small dykes belt	km	1	1	100.0%
Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities and individuals	Asset	4	3	75.0%
Number of farmers who have adopted fertility management measures (e.g. compost making, green manuring, mulching, etc) in their homestead and cultivated fields	Individual	240	240	100.0%
Number of shallow wells constructed	shallow well	8	0	0.0%
Quantity of agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizer) distributed	mt	4	4	100.0%
Quantity of agricultural tools distributed	tool	214	214	100.0%
ACT3 - Supporting School Feeding				
SO 4: School Feeding				
C&V: Total monetary value of cash vouchers distributed	US\$	2,031,245	248,114	12.2%
Environmental Protection and Management: Number of fuel or energy-efficient stoves distributed in WFP-assisted schools planned in 2014	stove	0	601	-
Health, Nutrition and Hygiene: Number of WFP-assisted schools that have school gardens for learning or complementary food input	school	15	15	100.0%
Number of pre-school boys assisted by WFP	Individual	11,663	1,367	11.7%
Number of pre-school children assisted by WFP	Individual	23,326	2,840	12.2%
Number of pre-school girls assisted by WFP	Individual	11,663	1,473	12.6%
Number of pre-schools assisted by WFP	school	348	44	12.6%
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP	Individual	143,284	50,448	35.2%
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	Individual	286,569	99,176	34.6%
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP	Individual	143,285	48,728	34.0%
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	1,736	642	37.0%
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	2,026	686	33.9%

Outcomes

In 2015, WFP achieved good outcomes through its programmatic support to education, nutrition and resilience, as well as through investments in policy support and technical assistance that helped keep the issues high on the national agenda. Due to significant funding shortfalls, WFP was not able to implement most CP activities as planned. This notwithstanding, good achievements were made in communities where WFP invested resources with partners. The School Meals programme helped achieve high attendance and retention rates for schoolchildren in supported schools, exceeding the targets for both indicators, a proof that the WFP support to canteens has positively impacted on school children. The low enrolment rate is in line with the high retention rate.

WFP and the Ministry of Education have also initiated several projects of community/school gardens, as well implementing the aforementioned PAA initiative supplying school canteens with cereals from small-holder farmers and a joint WFP/Plan International project to promote communal school feeding (experimental fields in the Kaolack and Louga regions). These initiatives have proven to be effective in stimulating local agriculture and creating positive synergies between rural development and school feeding. WFP and the government will seek to identify the most appropriate and sustainable model for each region, taking into consideration local realities and specificities.

In 2015, WFP laid groundwork for its evidence-based resilience programme. A baseline study concerning the FFA activities outside the R4 Initiative was conducted in December 2015 on 200 beneficiary' households and 200 non beneficiary households in two regions Fatick and Kaolack. According to the results, more than 35 percent of FFA beneficiaries are food insecure, and households headed by women are more food insecure than households headed by men. Compared to non-beneficiaries, beneficiaries used more stress, crisis and urgency livelihood strategies (66.8 percent against 56.8 percent). To assess food security trends, all food security related indicators will be measured in December 2016.

The outcome of complementary feeding activities could not be measured as the activities were not implemented in 2015 due to lack of funding.

Outcome	Project end Target	Base Value <i>(at start of project or benchmark)</i>	Previous Follow-up <i>(penultimate follow-up)</i>	Latest Follow-up <i>(latest value measured)</i>
ACT1 - Improving Household Food Security				
Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs				
CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
Base value: Dec-2015, 3A baseline survey - % of households using stress, crisis and urgent strategies, Programme monitoring.	100	0		
CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
Base value: Dec-2015, 3A baseline survey - % of households using stress, crisis and urgent strategies, Programme monitoring.	100	0		
CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
Base value: Dec-2015, 3A baseline survey - % of households using stress, crisis and urgent strategies, Programme monitoring.	100	0		
CSI (Food): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
Base value: Dec-2015, 3A baseline survey, Programme monitoring.	100	0		
CSI (Food): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
Base value: Dec-2015, 3A baseline survey, Programme monitoring.	100	0		
CSI (Food): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
Base value: Dec-2015, 3A baseline survey, Programme monitoring.	100	0		
Diet Diversity Score				
Base value: Dec-2015, 3A baseline survey, Programme monitoring.	4.29	4.29		
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
Base value: Dec-2015, 3A baseline survey, Programme monitoring.	4.38	4.38		
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
Base value: Dec-2015, 3A baseline survey, Programme monitoring.	4.26	4.26		
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
Base value: Dec-2015, 3A baseline survey, Programme monitoring.	4.56	22.8		

Outcome	Project end Target	Base Value <i>(at start of project or benchmark)</i>	Previous Follow-up <i>(penultimate follow-up)</i>	Latest Follow-up <i>(latest value measured)</i>
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed) Base value: Dec-2015, 3A baseline survey, Programme monitoring.	4.8	24		
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed) Base value: Dec-2015, 3A baseline survey, Programme monitoring.	4.48	22.4		
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score Base value: Dec-2015, 3A baseline survey, Programme monitoring.	2.6	12.9		
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed) Base value: Dec-2015, 3A baseline survey, Programme monitoring.	3.6	18		
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed) Base value: Dec-2015, 3A baseline survey, Programme monitoring.	2.24	11.2		
Food purchased from aggregation systems in which smallholders are participating, as % of regional, national and local purchases Base value: Dec-2014, WINGS, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, WINGS, Programme monitoring.	10	50		55.6
Food purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of food distributed by WFP in-country Base value: Dec-2014, WINGS, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, WINGS, Programme monitoring.	20	5.8		7.3
ACT3 - Supporting School Feeding				
Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
Attendance rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools Base value: Dec-2014, BALISE, Secondary data. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, BALISE, Secondary data.	90	99.43		99.99
Attendance rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools Base value: Dec-2014, BALISE, Secondary data. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, BALISE, Secondary data.	90	98.56		99.99
Attendance rate in WFP-assisted primary schools Base value: Dec-2014, BALISE, Secondary data. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, BALISE, Secondary data.	90	98.99		99.99
Average number of school days per month when multi-fortified foods or at least 4 food groups were provided Base value: Dec-2014, BALISE, Secondary data. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, BALISE, Secondary data.	16	2		7
Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools Base value: Jun-2015, BALISE, Secondary data.	6	2		
Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools Base value: Jun-2015, BALISE, Secondary data.	6	-0.9		
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools Base value: Jun-2015, BALISE, Secondary data.	6	4.5		
Gender ratio: ratio of girls to boys enrolled in WFP-assisted pre-schools Base value: Dec-2014, BALISE, Secondary data. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, BALISE, Secondary data.	1	1.08		0.98
Gender ratio: ratio of girls to boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools Base value: Dec-2014, BALISE, Secondary data. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, BALISE, Secondary data.	1	1.16		1.05
NCI: School Feeding National Capacity Index Base value: Dec-2014, BALISE, Secondary data.	2	1.8		
Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools Base value: Dec-2014, BALISE, Secondary data. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, BALISE, Secondary data.	85	99.19		98.67
Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools Base value: Dec-2014, BALISE, Secondary data. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, BALISE, Secondary data.	85	99.13		98.77
Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools Base value: Dec-2014, BALISE, Secondary data. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, BALISE, Secondary data.	85	99.16		98.72

Sustainability, Capacity Development and Handover

Through the Country Programme, WFP continued to invest in capacity development to help the government design and manage nationally owned hunger solutions. In line with priorities identified by the "Plan Senegal Emergent" (PSE) the CP focused on enhancing government's leadership in mitigating the vulnerability of populations through sustainable safety nets and rural development, and on advocating for the role of food security, resilience and nutrition interventions in this regard.

WFP's resilience component involved consultative planning processes at the national, district and community levels through the 3PA, building on and strengthening government development and disaster risk management frameworks, and contributed to a series of national level stakeholder consultations to develop government systems in early warning and food insecurity.

Decentralized services and institutions have been core to the implementation of rural resilience activities, including R4, FFA and VCBs, to anchor them in regional and departmental development plans. WFP supported the Ministry of Education (MOE), the Ministry of Health, the Cellule de Lutte contre la Malnutrition (CLM), the Secretariat Executif du Conseil National de la Securite Alimentaire (SECNSA), the Commissariat a la Securite Alimentaire (CSA), the Ministry of Agriculture, and other government ministries and institutions.

National ownership and sustainability of interventions were consistently encouraged, as was sensitization of community leaders and beneficiaries. Financial and technical support were given to the government to augment its capacity in programme planning and management.

Seasonal livelihood and community participatory planning played a strong role in enhancing community ownership and engagement in project design, implementation and outcomes.

The Government of Senegal has expressed its commitment to school meals by naming it a priority area of investment. The Government of Senegal is also elaborating, with the support of the WFP Centre of Excellence against Hunger in Brazil, a school feeding Action Plan (2016 - 2020) to ensure an effective transition to a self-sustainable national school feeding program. This plan includes progressive WFP programme take over by the government (including budgetary, administrative and management responsibilities by local authorities and communities) with a phased approach, and setting out clear milestones to achieve over the next years. To better plan a full transition to a national school meals programme and fund its expansion countrywide, the Government of Senegal has commissioned a cost assessment of its current school meals programmes, which is being prepared with the assistance of WFP's Centre of Excellence against hunger. School feeding also represents an essential component of social safety nets and in order to increase social protection outcomes and better target its beneficiaries, WFP in partnership with the Government of Senegal through the Delegation for Social Protection (DGPSN) has decided to develop a unified national registry of beneficiaries reducing potential overlaps and achieving thus a greater coverage.

WFP also hosted two high-level officials in the Ministry of Education at the 17th Annual Global Child Nutrition Forum, which prompted increased government interest in scaling up its Home-Grown School Feeding programme. Furthermore, despite the lack of resources, WFP made important progress in 2015 in building government capacity to eventually take over the supplementary feeding programme. Staff in 13 health districts were trained on nutrient assessments, micronutrient programming, and nutrition care support and nutrition policy in view of improving programme quality. Under the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement, WFP also provided support for the good governance of the nutrition and food security sectors in Senegal. WFP continued to engage closely with the government, FAO, UNICEF, IFAD, bilateral donors and multilateral financial institutions to influence national policy and programmes towards agricultural development, food security and resilience. As such, WFP participated in the government working group tasked with defining resilience priorities for the country and actively contributed to the preparation and validation of the national food security and resilience strategy. Steps were taken to further strengthen collaboration with the line Ministries (Health, Education and Agriculture), the CLM and the Delegation de la Protection Sociale et de la Solidarite Nationale with a view to a regular analysis of the food security and nutrition situation and identification of beneficiaries for joint programme interventions.

Increasingly, WFP activities were channelled and implemented through the decentralized services of these institutions as a way to transfer expertise, develop national capacity and inform policy.

WFP held a five-day social protection and safety nets workshop in 2015 to help identify how WFP's various programmes can best support Senegal's social protection agenda. WFP staff were joined by special guests from the government and WFP's Centre of Excellence in Brazil to further WFP's commitment to south-south cooperation.

Consultations were then held with key government and development partners to help elaborate a social protection road map. Going forward, this approach to capacity development and partnership with the government will help define a holistic approach interlinking WFP operations with national priorities and frameworks such as the National Social Support Programme.

INPUTS

Resource Inputs

The CP was financed through in-kind and cash contributions. The government is the primary cooperating partner for all three components of the CP, and provided critical human resource staff to coordinate and implement these programmes at national and district levels. Funding for CP activities remained very low and WFP had to adjust its operational strategy in line with available resources.

Donor	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
	In-Kind	Cash	
Luxembourg		156	156
MULTILATERAL		323	88
Total:		479	244

See Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors for breakdown by commodity and contribution reference number

Food Purchases and in-kind Receipts

In 2015, WFP continued to increase local procurement of rice, beans and iodized salt. A total of 225Mt, representing 47 percent of total food purchases in 2015, was bought locally. The rest of the food was sourced on regional and international markets. WFP continued to strengthen small-scale agricultural capacity in Senegal through its investments in post-harvest management, warehouse management and agribusiness skills.

Commodity	Local (mt)	Developing Country (mt)	Other International (mt)	GCMF (mt)
Corn Soya Blend				235
Rice	225	0	0	
Vegetable Oil	0	0	19	
Sum:	225	0	19	235

Food Transport, Delivery and Handling

Commercial transporters delivered the majority of food to final delivery points (FDPs) from WFP central warehouses.

Post-Delivery Losses

Post-delivery losses were negligible thanks in large part to WFP's efforts to ensure good handling practices by all implementing partners. The few tons that were lost were however a result of partners storage problems. The little food lost was recovered from partners.

MANAGEMENT

Partnerships

The Government of Senegal remained WFP's primary partner in Senegal. The ministries of education and social protection were key for the delivery of social protection programmes and were also the primary stakeholders for capacity development activities. WFP also worked closely with the government at both the national and district level to plan longer-term development and resilience-building activities.

To implement both the CP and PRRO, WFP worked in partnership with the government and its decentralized services, United Nations agencies, multilateral financial institutions, bilateral donors, the Senegalese Red Cross and nongovernmental organizations. WFP is a member of the Humanitarian Country Team which has drawn up the Humanitarian Needs Overview for Senegal and the Strategic Response Plan. With FAO, WFP co-chaired the food security sector working group. Moreover, WFP regularly participated in the thematic group on food security and rural development, as well as in coordination meetings convened by the government on the national response plan. Finally, WFP is a member of the government's social protection committee.

Partnerships	NGO		Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement	UN/IO
	National	International		
Total	1	1		1

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project end Target	Base Value <i>(at start of project or benchmark)</i>	Previous Follow-up <i>(penultimate follow-up)</i>	Latest Follow-up <i>(latest value measured)</i>
ACT1 - Improving Household Food Security				
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services				
Base value: Dec-2015, WINGS, Programme monitoring.	5	2		
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners				
Base value: Dec-2015, WINGS, Programme monitoring.	100	100		
ACT3 - Supporting School Feeding				
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services				
Base value: Dec-2015, WINGS, Programme monitoring.	3	3		
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners				
Base value: Dec-2015, WINGS, Programme monitoring.	100	100		

Lessons Learned

In 2015, the CP underwent a mid-implementation evaluation in line with WFP's global evaluation and quality assurance standards. Overall, the evaluation found that the CP objectives and design as a whole are appropriate to the needs of food insecure and vulnerable households in Senegal. The CP objectives were also found to be coherent with government, UN and partners' strategies and policies.

Many of the recommendations of the mid-implementation evaluation will be embraced in 2016. For example, there is a need to create better linkages between CP components, to complement each other in their shared objectives of food and nutrition security.

Meanwhile, increased demand for education as a result of school meals needs to be matched with continued improvements in education supply and quality. These include the availability of physical school infrastructure, water and sanitation, learning materials and qualified teacher to pupil ratios.

Effective resilience programmes involve an inter-linked set of activities across sectors focused on the community level (such as homestead and community asset creation, income generating activities, capacity development and training, and knowledge management and coordination). This comprehensive approach to resilience is an important contribution to the social protection approach in Senegal, and further efforts are underway to broaden WFP involvement in the social protection arena.

WFP has made considerable efforts to align other humanitarian and resilience actors along this vision. In its role as food security sector co-lead with FAO, WFP regularly interacted with NGOs, the Red Cross Movement and bilateral donors to promote joint planning with the government on humanitarian programmes and to forge better linkages between food security and nutrition interventions.

Food security, resilience, and nutrition issues have reached renewed prominence on the political agenda and have been identified as priorities for the government's social protection agenda. WFP is fostering close collaboration with the government and promoting joint planning for beneficiary identification and programme monitoring. Moreover, WFP is stepping up capacity development efforts with the government entities with a view to prepare for gradual hand-over to national actors.

OPERATIONAL STATISTICS

Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/ Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
Luxembourg	LUX-C-00116-01	Rice		156	156
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Corn Soya Blend		235	0
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Rice		69	69
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil		19	19
Total:				479	244