

Standard Project Report 2015

Reporting Period: 1 January - 31 December 2015

SENEGAL

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

Project Number	200681
Project Category	Single Country PRRO
Overall Planned Beneficiaries	1,130,850
Planned Beneficiaries in 2015	714,850
Total Beneficiaries in 2015	561,620

Project Approval Date	11 Nov 2014
Planned Start Date	01 Jan 2015
Actual Start Date	01 Jan 2015
Project End Date	31 Dec 2016
Financial Closure Date	n.a.

Approved budget as 31 December 2015 in USD	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	4,553,286
Cash--based Transfer and Related Costs	12,887,427
Direct Support Costs	8,567,704
Food and Related Costs	24,512,866
Indirect Support Costs	3,536,490
Total Approved Budget	54,057,773

Commodities	Metric Tonnes
Total Approved Commodities	17,773
Planned Commodities in 2015	9,009
Actual Commodities in 2015	2,894

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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

Since the response to the 2012 food crisis in Senegal, WFP has scaled up its food assistance in the country, expanding PRRO operations from areas affected by the Casamance conflict to all regions of Senegal. The new transitional PRRO 200681 for the period of 2015-2016 was approved by the Executive Board in November 2014. It succeeds PRRO 200138 which ended in December 2014, and concentrates on localized relief, recovery and resilience support, paving the way to a longer term programme to follow. The PRRO 200681 is aligned with the Plan Senegal Emergent, and contributes to the Sahel 2014-2016 Strategic Response Plan, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and WFP's Regional Resilience Roadmap for West Africa. It supports Strategic Objectives 2 (Support food security and nutrition and (re)build livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies); 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). It further contributes towards Millennium Development Goals 1-5 and 7 and feeds into the "Plan Senegal Emergent".

The PRRO assists the country by adopting a twin track approach to address food insecurity in communities affected by shock combined with recovery and resilience support, and treating Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) where prevalence exceeds 10 percent, as well as preventing it where it exceeds 15 percent. It also strengthens national preparedness and response capacities with integrated early warning systems and response tools.

The operation seeks to facilitate stronger linkages between WFP's investments in relief, recovery and resilience-building initiatives to help the most vulnerable break out of the cycle of hunger.

In Casamance, where the household economy approach analysis confirmed the importance of school meals as a safety net for poor households, the PRRO supports school meals activities in preschools and primary schools to reduce dropouts. It also aims to facilitate the return of displaced people, providing resettlement packages.

In 2015 relief activities included targeted food and voucher distributions (Targeted Food Assistance- TFA) during the lean season, and Targeted Supplementary Feeding (TSF) for children under five and Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) as a treatment to Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM), and in response to the 2015 Strategic Response Plan and the government's appeal for urgent assistance.

Recovery activities comprised: school meals, Blanket Supplementary Feeding for children under two and PNW as a prevention of acute malnutrition, the creation of Village food Security Stocks (VSS), building of assets under the Food Assistance for Assets programme and the Rural Resilience Initiative.

The creation of VSS aims to facilitate access to cereals by communities during the lean season and contain price speculation. It also encourages communities to manage future cereal harvests and stocks more effectively. Stocks are allocated to vulnerable communities with the condition that they will aim at replenishing them with a reasonable percentage agreed by the community members themselves.

Under FFA insecure communities receive food, cash or vouchers to cope with the hunger season, depending on seasonal activities. At the same time, by participating in assets building activities they benefit from long lasting improvements in their food security and livelihoods. FFA is implemented either as standalone activity or as part of the Rural Resilience Initiative (R4), which combines food and cash assistance with asset creation, insurance, credit and savings schemes. The R4 jointly implemented by WFP and OXFAM America aims at improving food security and making farmers thrive. WFP has moved progressively from in-kind delivery to cash-based transfers which support all interventions at the exception of nutrition and VSS exclusively supported through food.

RESULTS

Beneficiaries, Targeting and Distribution

WFP achieved important results despite resource constraints in 2015. Relief activities came in response to the 2015 national Strategic Response Plan and the government's appeal for urgent assistance.

Targeted Food Assistance (TFA) beneficiaries were food insecure populations in areas affected by reduced harvest. Geographic targeting was based on the November 2014 Harmonized Framework (Cadre Harmonise). Household targeting used a community based approach and was jointly conducted by the government and WFP cooperating partners. TFA was to support 80,000 food insecure beneficiaries during the 2015 lean season. However, more beneficiaries were reached, following a more detailed needs assessment. TFA beneficiaries were reached through three months of assistance provided in five departments in northern and eastern Senegal to complement the government response. Taking into consideration short lead times for the purchase of food commodities, and given the market functionality and the presence of retailers registered and trained by WFP, households were assisted through the cash based transfer modality, namely food vouchers. The voucher value of USD 10 per beneficiary per month was based on the prevailing local retail prices of the WFP food basket. The maximum number of recipients per household was nine, in line with the average family sizes in beneficiary communities.

In 2015, WFP also provided resettlement packages with cereals and pulses to returnees in Casamance. Targeting and distributions were carried out in collaboration with the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) treatment and prevention activities were implemented in conjunction with government partners and NGOs through community systems and health structures. Government partners were responsible for nutritional screening, distributions of food, nutrition communications and monitoring of recovery.

The treatment of moderate acute malnutrition prioritized children aged 6-59 months and PNW with MAM in areas where GAM was above 10 percent. In accordance with the 2014 Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) survey, the treatment focused on Matam and Tambacounda regions, and the departments of Dagana and Podor in Saint-Louis region. The activities could not be provided year-round because of the delay in funding availability combined with long lead time for the purchase of nutrition products. Targeted children 6-59 months received a daily ration of 92g of Plumpy Sup and PNW were assisted with a daily ration of 250g of Supercereal and 25g of fortified oil.

The prevention of acute malnutrition was limited to the lean season. WFP intervened in three departments of Matam region and the department of Podor (Saint Louis region), where GAM was above 15 percent and also in the department of Tambacounda, where GAM was 14.7 percent classified in phase 3, according to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC scale). PNW received a daily ration of 200g of Supercereal and 25g of vegetal oil, while children aged 6-23 months had a daily ration of 100g of Supercereal Plus.

Recovery activities focused on school meals, the creation of Village food Security Stocks, FFA, and the R4 Initiative. School meals activities provided a safety net for vulnerable preschool and primary school children in food-insecure areas with a focus on those where seasonal food insecurity and extreme poverty impact school attendance.

The food vouchers introduced in 2014 enabled pilot schools to buy local products more regularly, ensuring more nutritious food for children, while boosting the local economy and agricultural production. The VSS, the FFA programme and the R4 Initiative supported food-insecure communities in areas previously assisted through TFA.

In 2015, the creation of VSS was planned in 81 villages through 15 departments of 8 regions. The targeted villages were in areas where the index of vulnerability is high or very high, and which are ranked among the zones identified as at risk (ZAR) by the Senegalese Government, with a low or moderate degree of decline in production. The selection of villages was made by WFP's implementing partners, and government technical services under the technical supervision of WFP. VSS beneficiaries were reached through the distribution of 860 mt of rice and 530 mt of yellow peas.

Due to limited resources, in 2015, FFA activities were implemented outside of R4 Initiative only in the region of Sedhiou for 300 participants, through a partnership with the Agence National de Conseil Agricole et Rural (ANCAR).

FFA activities were also implemented as part of the resilience package offered by the R4 Initiative in combination with insurance, credit and savings schemes, in three regions (Tambacounda, Kolda and Kaffrine). They targeted small holder farmers in communities affected by recurrent climate variability and erratic rainfall.

In 2015, the R4 Initiative was extended to six communes in the region of Kaffrine and to an additional two in the region of Tambacounda, adding nearly 5,500 participants to the ones of 2014. Food vouchers worth USD 302,000 were distributed to almost 68,000 beneficiaries in the regions of Tambacounda and Kolda, during the lean season, when food assistance is most needed. These distributions were linked to the work on the assets built during the dry season. Food vouchers were redeemed in local shops against cereal, pulses, salt, oil, sugar and soap. No food coupons were foreseen in the region of Kaffrine, due to limited resources.

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Number of adults	47,049	81,606	128,655	59,060	90,976	150,036	125.5%	111.5%	116.6%
Number of children 5 to 18 years of age	169,077	170,911	339,988	147,538	137,551	285,089	87.3%	80.5%	83.9%
Number of children below 5 years of age	122,865	123,342	246,207	61,480	65,015	126,495	50.0%	52.7%	51.4%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2015	338,991	375,859	714,850	268,078	293,542	561,620	79.1%	78.1%	78.6%

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
Participants in Food For Assets	11,400	11,400	22,800	11,338	11,070	22,408	99.5%	97.1%	98.3%
Pregnant and lactating women participating in blanket supplementary feeding (prevention of moderate acute malnutrition)		38,000	38,000		4,790	4,790		12.6%	12.6%
Beneficiaries of General food distribution (GFD)/ targeted food distribution/assistance (GFD-TFD/A)	40,000	40,000	80,000	40,352	45,503	85,855	100.9%	113.8%	107.3%
Children receiving school meals	105,100	105,100	210,200	106,823	94,899	201,722	101.6%	90.3%	96.0%
Children 24 to 59 months given food under supplementary feeding (treatment for moderate malnutrition)	28,800	28,800	57,600	6,105	8,431	14,536	21.2%	29.3%	25.2%
Children 6 to 23 months given food under blanket supplementary feeding (prevention of acute malnutrition)	31,500	31,500	63,000	12,880	13,953	26,833	40.9%	44.3%	42.6%
Children 6 to 23 months given food under supplementary feeding (treatment for moderate malnutrition)	19,200	19,200	38,400	4,070	5,620	9,690	21.2%	29.3%	25.2%
Pregnant and lactating women participating in targeted supplementary feeding (treatment for moderate acute malnutrition)		13,500	13,500		14,383	14,383		106.5%	106.5%
Returnees	1,500	1,500	3,000	1,101	937	2,038	73.4%	62.5%	67.9%
Cash-Based Transfer Beneficiaries	103,079	103,079	206,158	93,988	96,481	190,469	91.2%	93.6%	92.4%

Commodity Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans		50	
Canned Fish		18	
Corn-soya Blend (csb)	4,107	368	9.0%
Iodised Salt		2	
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	530	85	15.9%
Rice	4,372	1,611	36.8%
Split Peas		727	
Vegetable Oil		35	
Total for 2015	9,009	2,894	32.1%

Cash-Based Transfer	Planned Distribution (USD)	Actual Distribution (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash		1,458,509	
Vouchers	6,507,643	726,111.39	11.2%
Total for 2015	6,507,643	2,184,619.98	33.6%

'Story Worth Telling'

In Senegal, the R4 Initiative's field activities started implementation during a pilot phase in 2013, building on WFP's FFA and OA's Savings for Change (SFC) programmes. Sinthiou El Amath is a village in the commune of Ndam, department of Koumpentoum (region of Tambacounda). Like the other five surrounding villages, the people of Sinthiou El Amath have been participating to the R4 Initiative since 2014. Participants such as Selle Ndaw, the head of of Sinthiou El Amath village, work on risk reduction activities that rehabilitate land and improve water management for rainfed rice cultivation. They also benefit from trainings on agricultural techniques. In exchange for their work on assets building, R4 participants receive a transfer from WFP, either in food or food coupons. Food assistance supports communities during the lean season, when the food gap is most severe. Assets creation increases communities' long-term resilience against shocks and improves land productivity. In 2015, R4 areas had an overall estimated production of 1,232 mt of rice and an average yield of 2.9 mt of rice per ha.

"Since WFP has started its intervention in our village, we have not felt the effects of this year's lean season unlike past years when we had already ran out of food stocks by May. Thanks to the new knowledge we have acquired on agricultural techniques, we have significantly improved millet production. We now fertilize our lands, using compost we make from waste collected in the village" Selle Ndaw testified.

Such a success led many farmers from neighboring villages, not involved in the R4 Initiative, to volunteer their work in the risk reduction activities to learn about the new techniques brought by the initiative. They participated in building the assets, without asking to benefit from WFP's transfers.

"These results show us that it is possible to meet our food needs by ourselves even in case of rain shortfall. With the techniques we have acquired, we are able to definitely sustain our rice production and thus be self-sufficient. We have to keep on working to further strengthen the quality of soil by using fertilizer as learned. Indeed we will keep on thanking those who have initiated the programme and hope that it could be extended to other communities in need so that they will be able to stand up by themselves as we are doing now," concluded Selle Ndaw.

After the pilot and learning phase from 2013 to 2015, which currently has overall more than 12,000 participants and 108,000 beneficiaries (considering an average household size of nine), efforts are ongoing to allow the R4 Initiative to scale up in Senegal.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

WFP, in line with its global Enhanced Commitments to Women Policy, continued to create an enabling environment for gender equality and women's empowerment in Senegal by mainstreaming gender across its work. It did so by recognizing protection concerns of women, men, girls and boys, as well as the vital role that women have in promoting lasting solutions to food insecurity and undernutrition.

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. The targeting criteria for relief assistance under this PRRO ensured that female-headed households, which are most at risk of discrimination, were included, and that in line with WFP's Gender Policy, household ration cards were issued in the names of women to increase the likelihood that food assistance reaches the most vulnerable.

The results of last post monitoring distribution (2015 post distribution surveys- PDM) on targeted food distributions conducted by WFP, reveal that although women and men decide equally on how to manage food or good food purchase, the fact remains that the most important decisions affecting households are taken to 30 percent by men against 30 percent of women and 40 percent jointly by women and men.

WFP expects to change this trend by offering women, as part of its programme, the opportunity to exercise their power as development actors both in decision making and in the implementation of activities at community level. As a way of promoting gender equality and women's empowerment, the food distribution committees were encouraged to have at least 50 percent female members.

To this end the involvement of women in school canteen management committees is encouraged by WFP and its partners. Furthermore, in the interest of sustainability of school meals, WFP helps women's groups where ever possible, to access to land for vegetable gardening activities. They will be able to sell part of their production to complement the food basket of school canteen.

In Senegal, the gender dimension is integrated into all rural development activities. During the identification and planning of community activities, WFP promotes women's leadership. The latter are indeed the vast majority of participants in labor intensive activities especially in the development of lowlands for rice cultivation and vegetable gardening. Finally the promotion of savings through the R4 Initiative helps to empower women from an economic and social perspective. It allows them to contribute actively to the management of the household, children's education and family's health care expenses.

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)
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Base value: Aug-2015, Remote PDM TFA, Programme monitoring.	50	40		
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Base value: Jun-2015, PDM BSFP - Podor, Programme monitoring.	25	4		
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Base value: Nov-2015, Remote PDM 4R Kolda and Kounghoul, Programme monitoring.	50	47		
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Base value: Aug-2015, Remote PDM TFA, Programme monitoring.	25	30		
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Base value: Jun-2015, PDM BSFP- Podor, Programme monitoring.	50	88		
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Base value: Nov-2015, Remote PDM 4R in Kolda and Kounghoul departments, Programme monitoring.	25	10		
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Base value: Aug-2015, Remote PDM TFA, Programme monitoring.	25	30		
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Base value: Jun-2015, PDM BSFP - Podor, Programme monitoring.	25	8		
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Base value: Nov-2015, Remote PDM 4R in Kolda and Kounghoul departments, Programme monitoring.	25	43		
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
Base value: Dec-2014, 4R Partners reports, Programme monitoring.	50	40		
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
Base value: Dec-2014, BALISE, Secondary data.	50	37		
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
Base value: Feb-2015, school feeding training reports, Programme monitoring.	60	20		
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
Base value: Sep-2015, 4R training reports, Programme monitoring.	60	50		

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Under the PRRO 200681 WFP delivered in 2015, assistance in a safe, accountable and dignified manner. Monthly 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. It was 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. A mechanism for receiving grievances will be put in place in 2016, with a complaints desk and, or a suggestion box available during distributions, and for reference to local authorities as necessary. Information of the type and amount of assistance was also 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.

At the beginning of TFA and prevention of MAM programmes, few beneficiaries were informed of the program according to the results of the PDM. Aware of these results the implementing partners subsequently organized meetings of information to ensure that the beneficiaries were informed of targeting criteria, their entitlements and the existence of a complaints system.

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>
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
Base value: Aug-2015, remote PDM TFA, Programme monitoring.	80	13		
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
Base value: Jun-2015, PDM BSFP in Podor, Programme monitoring.	80	6		
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
Base value: Nov-2015, Remote PDM 4R in Kolda and Kougheul departments, Programme monitoring.	80	64		
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
Base value: Aug-2015, Remote PDM TFA, Programme monitoring.	80	19		
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
Base value: Jun-2015, PDM BSFP in Podor, Programme monitoring.	80	6		
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
Base value: Nov-2015, Remote PDM 4R in Kolda and Kougheul departments, Programme monitoring.	80	66		
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Base value: Aug-2015, Remote PDM TFA, Programme monitoring.	90	100		
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Base value: Jun-2015, PDM BSFP, Programme monitoring.	90	100		
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Base value: Programme monitoring.	90	100		
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Base value: Aug-2015, remote PDM TFA, Programme monitoring.	90	100		
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Base value: Jun-2015, PDM BSFP in Podor, Programme monitoring.	90	100		
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Base value: Nov-2015, Remote PDM 4R in Kolda and Koupentoum departments, Programme monitoring.	90	100		
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
Base value: Aug-2015, Remote PDM TFA, Programme monitoring.	80	0		
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
Base value: Jun-2015, PDM BSFP, Programme monitoring.	80	8		
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
Base value: Nov-2015, Remote PDM 4R in Kolda and Kougheul departments, Programme monitoring.	80	43		
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Base value: Aug-2015, Remote PDM TFA, Programme monitoring.	90	100		
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Base value: Jun-2015, PDM BSFP, Programme monitoring.	90	100		
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Base value: Nov-2015, Remote PDM 4R in Kolda and Kougheul departments, Programme monitoring.	90	100		

Outputs

In 2015, WFP continued to prioritize TFA, school meals and supplementary feeding. Despite the low level of funding, WFP was able to assist planned beneficiary populations in line with needs identified. The cash based transfer modality by means of paper vouchers was used for TFA, for FFA activities during the dry season, and for school meals activities in 15 percent of the primary schools covered by the PRRO. This was possible thanks to identification and the registration of almost 2,000 retailers throughout Senegal.

According to the Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) exercise, the targeted food assistance enabled beneficiary households to meet their food needs during the lean season. Beneficiaries expressed appreciation of targeting results and full satisfaction of the value of vouchers received during the three rounds of distribution throughout the lean season. According to the remote PDM exercise (information collected remotely using mobile phone), TFA and R4 beneficiaries expressed appreciation of the type of assistance, quality food and full satisfaction of the value of vouchers received. Under the school meals activity, pre and primary school children in 1,012 schools in Casamance were assisted with a daily hot meal and a nutritious breakfast twice a week. Nearly 16 percent of primary schools were assisted with food vouchers redeemable monthly among local retailers. All involved retailers expressed their satisfaction with the voucher modality because it allowed them to increase the turnover of their stocks. Most beneficiaries and school management committees expressed their preference for vouchers as compared to in-kind modality because it allowed a wider diversity of the food basket. Due to funding shortages, WFP was not able to provide the full food basket to schools assisted through its in-kind modality. They were provided with rice, canned fish and Supercereal.

All planned nutrition activities were implemented but the number of distribution rounds were reduced because of funding shortage. The high proportion of men and women who attended communication sessions on nutrition shows the length of beneficiaries' commitment to the programme.

Rural communities in Senegal are highly dependent on markets. On average, WFP beneficiary households spend over 50 percent of their expenditures on food. Faced with these challenges and to help off-set speculation during the post-harvest and lean season, WFP supported food insecure rural communities in the creation of village food security stock (VSS) as planned.

FFA activities were informed by three regional seasonal livelihood planning workshops and 34 community based participatory planning sessions at the district and village levels, facilitated by WFP in 2014. WFP made an effort to target men and women equally. Women traditionally tend to rainfed rice cultivation and vegetable gardening activities and they are also the main participants in the savings and credit components of the R4 Initiative.

The assets built during the 2015 dry and rainy seasons included: i) more than 27,000 linear meters (LM) of stone bunds, dredging and removing of sand in 6 ha to prevent soil erosion and to protect the lowlands where rain-fed rice cultivation is promoted; ii) more than 40,000 plants planted along the slopes of valleys and ponds to preserve natural resources; iii) more than 52,000 LM of small dikes and embankments separating rice plots to improve water management and rain-fed rice production; iv) communal gardening activities to diversify livelihoods. These assets enhanced resilience to climate shocks and allowed to develop or recover 430 ha of lowland for rainfed rice cultivation, with an overall estimated production of 1,232 mt of rice and an average yield of 2.9 mt of rice/ha. This is a net improvement from the 2014 agricultural campaign which had registered very low yields. In the Kolda region rice yields even reached 4 mt/ha and in Tambacounda picks of 8 mt/ha were registered, in the site of Faraba.

In exchange for their work in the dry season, FFA participants received- mostly during the lean season- food vouchers overall worth USD 302,000 for almost 68,000 beneficiaries in the regions of Tambacounda and Kolda. A recent learning and assessment workshop shows that communities highly valued the activities under the risk reduction component, because the assets built are more tangible and concrete. In some cases, a number of farmers, non participants to R4, voluntarily contributed their time to building the assets, without receiving a transfer from WFP. The improved irrigation systems and additional wells especially benefited women as they traditionally carry the main burden of providing water.

All planned assets were built in 2015, however the number of beneficiaries receiving food is less than planned because some food distributions in the Tambacounda region will take place in January 2016, due to a delay in the finalization of assets.

In 2015 the risk transfer component of R4 was extended to 27 villages centres in 9 communes in the region of Tambacounda and introduced for the first time in the region of Kolda, allowing it to cover over 3,600 subscribers. Particularly in the new areas, the uptake has been very high, which highlights the strong demand for risk transfer solutions. Although it did not fully reach the planned number of producers, the risk transfer component obtained some important results. An internal assessment of the 2014 and 2015 insurances campaigns showed that the interest that participants have for index insurance is strongly linked to the importance they attach to the R4 Initiative. Insurance subscribers have well identified the benefits that insurance brings to their lives: the payouts that allow them to supplement household's resources and the protection that it brings.

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO 2: FFA				
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving a combination of vouchers and food	Individual	63,000	12,217	19.4%
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving vouchers	Individual	63,000	67,725	107.5%
C&V: Total monetary value of cash vouchers distributed	US\$	328,364	302,640	92.2%
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	490	431	88.0%
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	175	120	68.6%
Hectares (ha) of gully land reclaimed as a result of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures	Ha	375	320	85.3%
Number of cereal banks established and functioning	cereal bank	81	81	100.0%
Number of excavated community water ponds for livestock uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	3	2	66.7%
Number of shallow wells constructed	shallow well	11	9	81.8%
Number of tree seedlings produced	tree seedling	41,500	41,500	100.0%
Number of water springs developed	water spring	23	22	95.7%
Number of water user associations established and active in effective management of water resources and waterways	Association	12	12	100.0%
Quantity of agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizer) distributed	mt	71	74	104.2%
Quantity of agricultural tools distributed	tool	470	470	100.0%
SO 2: GFD				
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving vouchers	Individual	80,000	85,855	107.3%
C&V: Total monetary value of cash vouchers distributed	US\$	3,360,000	1,959,876	58.3%
SO 2: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition				
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of individual food rations monthly distributions for children 6-23 months	distribution	6	5	83.3%
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of individual food rations monthly distributions for PLW	distribution	6	3	50.0%
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	505	505	100.0%
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	Individual	38,000	4,790	12.6%
Proportion of men exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP against proportion planned	%	80	86	107.5%
Proportion of men receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP against proportion planned	%	80	86	107.5%
Proportion of women exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP against proportion planned	%	80	98	122.5%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Proportion of women receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP against proportion planned	%	80	98	122.5%
SO 2: Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition				
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of individual food rations monthly distributions for PLW	distribution	9	3	33.3%
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of individual food rations monthly distributions for children 6-59 months	distribution	12	7	58.3%
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	651	651	100.0%
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	Individual	13,500	14,860	110.1%
SO 3: Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities				
Number of food security and nutrition monitoring/surveillance reports produced with WFP support	report	12	12	100.0%
Number of government counterparts trained in data collection and analysis on food and nutrition security	individual	26	26	100.0%
SO 3: Local Purchase				
Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP GIE	Individual	6	6	100.0%
Quantity of food purchased locally through Local and Regional purchases (expressed in MT)	mt	678	678	100.0%
SO 4: Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities				
School Feeding: Number of female government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	5	5	100.0%
School Feeding: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	19	19	100.0%
School Feeding: Number of male government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	14	14	100.0%
SO 4: School Feeding				
C&V: Total monetary value of cash vouchers distributed	US\$	1,434,347	838,026	58.4%
Number of pre-school boys assisted by WFP	Individual	5,650	5,523	97.8%
Number of pre-school children assisted by WFP	Individual	11,300	10,862	96.1%
Number of pre-school girls assisted by WFP	Individual	5,650	5,339	94.5%
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP	Individual	99,450	101,298	101.9%
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	Individual	198,900	190,865	96.0%
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP	Individual	99,450	89,567	90.1%
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	1,012	1,012	100.0%

Outcomes

Baseline data on Targeted Food Assistance (TFA), Village Security Stocks (VSS) and the R4 Rural Resilience Initiative beneficiaries was collected to allow WFP to monitor trends of household food security through a baseline survey with representative samples.

Nearly 70 percent of TFA household beneficiaries reduced or stabilized their Coping strategy index (CSI) as compared to 60 percent for non-beneficiaries. Furthermore, non-beneficiaries adopted more coping strategies than beneficiaries. The dietary diversity score (DDS) improved among beneficiaries with a slight increase of 0.24. On average, beneficiaries consumed six food groups in the past seven days prior to the outcome monitoring survey, meaning a good diet diversity compared to a medium diversity before assistance.

After the TFA intervention, the proportion of households with poor and borderline food consumption scores dropped by 9 percentage points, but still remained below the target. More than 83 percent of beneficiaries' households had an acceptable food consumption against 74 percent for non-beneficiaries. These results confirmed good beneficiary targeting and effectiveness of WFP assistance.

Good adherence of treatment of moderate acute malnutrition beneficiaries was reflected by performance indicators that remained above SPHERE standard. To further improve the default rates WFP will continue to raise awareness of families about the importance to attend the programme during its full duration.

The TSF assistance for Pregnant and lactating women (PLW) was not just intended to treat moderate and acute malnutrition (MAM) of PLW but aimed also to considerably increase the pre and postnatal attendance rate.

According to June 2015 PDM, prevention of acute malnutrition beneficiaries were satisfied by the intervention both at community and at health center levels. Implementing partners highlighted the impact of the intervention in the improvement of the growth monitoring among children aged 6-23 months, and the reduction of MAM prevalence. The intervention also impacted the increase of the pre- and post-natal care attendance rates, the reduction of child mortality and the weight increase of women and new-born (more than 2.5 kg at birth).

Education, awareness raising or information sessions held before distributions, were attended by 55 percent of beneficiaries according to the PDM. More than 98 percent of PLW were satisfied with the intervention and the quality of distributed products.

In schools assisted by WFP, attendance and retention rates were higher than the target because of the attractive school meals offered. The low enrolment rate could be correlated with the high retention rate. Most school aged children were already enrolled in school, therefore less new enrolments happened. Gender ratio has not evolved during two consecutive school years.

A Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) national capacity assessment workshop will be conducted in 2016 to monitor the evolution of the national capacity index (NCI) measured in January 2014. Further improvements in the NCI are awaited in the coming years, taking into account progress expected under the school meals transition strategy with the Ministry of Education.

Achievements in locally purchased foods from smallholder farmer's unions or Interest Economic Groups (IEG) are far beyond the target while the overall local purchases of food decreased because of the prioritization of the cash based transfer modality. As part of WFP local food purchase strategy the cash based transfer beneficiaries are sensitized to buy locally produced commodities, thus to support local production.

A baseline was conducted on 640 VSS beneficiaries' households in August 2015. A post distribution monitoring will be conducted mid-2016, to monitor trends of household's food security.

Under the R4 Initiative, a new baseline was done in May 2015 in new communes in the Tambacounda and in Kaffrine regions (department of Kounghoul), to complement a first baseline survey conducted in August 2014 in the communes of Tambacounda and Kolda, where the initiative was implemented in 2014.

The FFA activities implemented under the risk reduction component of the R4 Initiative helped people to recover from shocks and to become more resilient to adversities. Impact was more significant at community level where an increase of asset score was registered, than at household level.

The food consumption score and the dietary diversity score have not increased as planned, showing the adverse effect of two bad agricultural seasons on beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries' food security. The November 2015 endline survey showed that, thanks to the food coupons distribution under R4, households used less negative strategies to mitigate or cope with food security challenges as compared to the baseline of May 2015. Nearly 70 percent of beneficiaries have reduced their coping strategy index against 60 percent for non-beneficiaries.

In 2015, the first phase of an external evaluation of the impact of the R4 Initiative in Senegal was conducted. The results showed that beneficiaries were more resilient to face the consecutive climate-related bad harvests in 2013 and 2014, compared to non-beneficiaries. The negative evolution of food consumption conditions motivated households to use more strategies to mitigate or solve food security challenges. With regard to agricultural production, beneficiaries' households improved their average rice production by 229.79 kg between 2013 and 2015 while the production increase just by 20.13 kg for non-participants during the same period.

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>
Strategic Objective 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies				
CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score				
Base value: Aug-2014, 4R focus group discussion, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, 4R focus group discussion, Programme monitoring.	80	0		81.8
CSI: Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
Base value: Jun-2015, TFA baseline survey, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, PDM TFA outcome monitoring, Programme monitoring.	80	0		64.4
CSI: Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
Base value: May-2015, 4R baseline survey in Kounghoul and Tamba, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, PDM 4R outcome monitoring, Programme monitoring.	80	0		75
CSI: Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
Base value: Jun-2015, TFA baseline survey, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, PDM TFA outcome monitoring, Programme monitoring.	80	0		67.7
CSI: Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
Base value: May-2015, 4R baseline survey in Kounghoul and Tamba, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, PDM 4R outcome monitoring, Programme monitoring.	80	0		69.3
CSI: Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
Base value: Jun-2015, TFA baseline survey, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, PDM TFA outcome monitoring, Programme monitoring.	80	0		70.4
CSI: Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
Base value: May-2015, 4R baseline survey in Kounghoul and Tamba, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, PDM 4R outcome monitoring, Programme monitoring.	80	0		68.8
Diet Diversity Score				
Base value: Aug-2014, 4R baseline survey in Kolda and Tamba departments, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, 4R outcome monitoring in Kolda and Tamba departments, Programme monitoring.	4	3.94		3.71
Diet Diversity Score				
Base value: Aug-2015, VSS baseline survey, WFP survey.	5.5	5.32		
Diet Diversity Score				
Base value: Jun-2015, TFA baseline survey, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, PDM TFA outcome monitoring, WFP survey.	6	5.9		6.14
Diet Diversity Score				
Base value: May-2015, 4R baseline survey in Kounghoul and Tamba departments, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, 4R outcome monitoring in Kounghoul and Tamba departments, Programme monitoring.	4.5	4.25		3.84
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
Base value: Aug-2014, 4R baseline survey in Kolda and Tamba departments, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, 4R outcome monitoring in Kolda and Tamba departments, Programme monitoring.	4	4.03		3.48
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				

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>
Base value: Jun-2015, TFA baseline survey, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, PDM TFA outcome monitoring, Programme monitoring.	6	5.8		5.99
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
Base value: May-2015, 4R baseline survey in Koungheul and Tamba, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: 4R outcome monitoring in Koungheul and Tamba departments, Programme monitoring.	4.5	4.41		3.86
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
Base value: Aug-2014, 4R baseline survey in Kolda and Tamba departments, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, 4R outcome monitoring in Kolda and Tamba departments, Programme monitoring.	4	3.91		3.76
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
Base value: Jun-2015, TFA baseline survey, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, PDM TFA outcome monitoring, Programme monitoring.	6	6.1		6.26
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
Base value: May-2015, 4R baseline survey in Koungheul and Tamba, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, 4R outcome monitoring in Koungheul and Tamba departments, Programme monitoring.	4.5	4.21		3.83
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
Base value: Aug-2014, 4R baseline survey in Kolda and Tamba departments, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, 4R outcome monitoring in Kolda and Tamba departments, Programme monitoring.	4.48	22.4		28.4
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
Base value: Aug-2015, VSS baseline survey, Programme monitoring.	4.52	22.6		
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
Base value: Jun-2015, TFA baseline survey, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, PDM TFA outcome monitoring, Programme monitoring.	3.2	16		9.8
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
Base value: May-2015, 4R baseline in Koungheul and tamba departments, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, 4R outcome monitoring in Kolda and Tamba departments, Programme monitoring.	4.22	21.1		22.7
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
Base value: 4R baseline in Koungheul and tamba departments, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, 4R outcome monitoring in Kolda and Tamba departments, Programme monitoring.	3.78	18.9		30.2
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
Base value: Aug-2014, 4R baseline survey in Kolda and Tamba departments, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, 4R outcome monitoring in Kolda and Tamba departments, Programme monitoring.	3.84	19.2		30.4
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
Base value: Jun-2015, TFA baseline survey, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, PDM TFA outcome monitoring, Programme monitoring.	3.56	17.8		8.9
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
Base value: Aug-2014, 4R baseline survey in Kolda and Tamba departments, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, 4R outcome monitoring in Kolda and Tamba departments, Programme monitoring.	4.64	23.2		27.9
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
Base value: Jun-2015, TFA baseline survey, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, PDM TFA outcome monitoring, Programme monitoring.	2.94	14.7		10.5
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
Base value: May-2015, 4R baseline in Koungheul and tamba departments, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, 4R outcome monitoring in Kolda and Tamba departments, Programme monitoring.	4.24	21.2		21.9
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
Base value: Aug-2014, 4R baseline survey in Kolda and Tamba departments, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, 4R outcome monitoring in Kolda and Tamba departments, Programme monitoring.	7.12	35.6		27.2
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
Base value: Aug-2015, VSS baseline survey, WFP survey.	3.5	17.5		
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
Base value: Jun-2015, TFA baseline survey, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, PDM TFA outcome monitoring, Programme monitoring.	1.82	9.1		7
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
Base value: May-2015, 4R baseline in Koungheul and tamba departments, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, 4R outcome monitoring in Kolda and Tamba departments, Programme monitoring.	2.36	11.8		12.3
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
Base value: Aug-2014, 4R baseline survey in Kolda and Tamba departments, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, 4R outcome monitoring in Kolda and Tamba departments, Programme monitoring.	7.32	36.6		37
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
Base value: Jun-2015, TFA baseline survey, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, PDM TFA outcome monitoring, Programme monitoring.	2	10		10

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 poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed) Base value: May-2015, 4R baseline in Kounghoul and tamba departments, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, 4R outcome monitoring in Kounghoul and Tamba departments, Programme monitoring.	1.62	8.1		11.6
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed) Base value: Aug-2014, 4R baseline survey in Kolda and Tamba departments, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, 4R outcome monitoring in Kolda and Tamba departments, Programme monitoring.	7.06	35.3		27
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed) Base value: Jun-2015, TFA baseline survey, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, PDM TFA outcome monitoring, Programme monitoring.	1.7	8.5		4.8
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed) Base value: May-2015, 4R baseline in Kounghoul and tamba departments, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, 4R outcome monitoring in Kounghoul and Tamba departments, Programme monitoring.	2.44	12.2		12.4
MAM treatment default rate (%) Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Partners statistical reports, Secondary data.	15			14
MAM treatment mortality rate (%) Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Partners statistical reports, Secondary data.	3			0
MAM treatment non-response rate (%) Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Partners statistical reports, Secondary data.	15			2
MAM treatment recovery rate (%) Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Partners statistical reports, Secondary data.	80			80
Percentage of beneficiaries consuming at least 2 meals a day Base value: Aug-2014, 4R baseline survey in Kolda and Tamba departments, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, 4R outcome monitoring in Kolda and Tamba departments, Programme monitoring.	95	94.4		98.6
Percentage of beneficiaries consuming at least 2 meals a day Base value: Jun-2015, TFA baseline survey, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, PDM TFA outcome monitoring, Programme monitoring.	95	91		98.1
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage) Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, BSFP children 6-23 months data - Partners'reports, Secondary data.	70			43
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage) Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, TSFP children 6-59 months - Partners'reports, Secondary data.	50			38.5
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, PDM BSFP, Programme monitoring.	66			85
Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs				
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
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	99.78		100
Attendance rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools Base value: Dec-2014, BALISE, Secondary data. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, BALISE, Secondary data.	90	99.58		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	99.7		99.99
Average number of school days per month when multi-fortified foods or at least 4 food groups were provided Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, BALISE - for multi-fortified foods, Secondary data.	7			7
Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools Base value: Dec-2014, BALISE, Secondary data. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, BALISE, Secondary data.	6	3.2		0.8
Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools Base value: Dec-2014, BALISE, Secondary data. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, BALISE, Secondary data.	6	3		1.1

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>
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
Base value: Dec-2014, BALISE, Secondary data. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, BALISE, Secondary data.	6	3.4		0.4
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	0.89		0.89
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	0.92		0.92
NCI: School Feeding National Capacity Index				
Base value: Jan-2014, SABER workshop, 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, Programme monitoring.	85	99.52		99.68
Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
Base value: Dec-2014, BALISE, Secondary data. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, BALISE, Programme monitoring.	85	99.49		99.7
Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
Base value: Dec-2014, BALISE, Secondary data. Latest Follow-up: Jun-2015, BALISE, Programme monitoring.	85	99.5		99.69

Sustainability, Capacity Development and Handover

The PRRO prepared for gradual hand-over of TFA to national authorities with the expectation that acute needs will eventually be met by local NGOs and the government with the support of initiatives such as the African Risk Capacity insurance scheme. The progressive roll-out of the family allowance programme by the National Delegation for Social Protection and national Solidarity is providing a safety net for poor vulnerable populations. The creation of a Unique National Register is expected to inform beneficiary targeting in the long term.

WFP provided capacity building to the Commissariat a la Securite Alimentaire (CSA) in food price monitoring and market analysis using mobile technology. WFP also collaborated with Orange (a local mobile phone operator) to pilot an innovations in food security monitoring and analysis using mobile telecommunication data with UN Pulse Laboratory. The study known as Analyzing Seasonal Mobility Patterns Using Mobile Phone Data in Senegal has shown how real-time monitoring could be a powerful humanitarian early warning mechanism to inform decision-making for rapid response. WFP's resilience component involved consultative planning processes at the national, district and community levels, 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, 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 located 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 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, 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 PRRO was funded at less than 25 percent of the approved global budget and less than 50 percent of the 2015 planned budget. However almost all planned activities were implemented.

Donor	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
	In-Kind	Cash	
European Commission		59	59
MULTILATERAL			117
Private Donors		76	76
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies		211	94
USA	1,720		1,720
Total:	1,720	346	2,066

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

Food Purchases and in-kind Receipts

Only nutrition products were procured in the international market and about 75.5 Mt of rice was locally purchased. WFP also received an in-kind donation from USAID Food for Peace.

Commodity	Local (mt)	Developing Country (mt)	Other International (mt)	GCMF (mt)
Corn Soya Blend	0	0	184	
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	0	117	59
Rice	76	0	1,630	
Sum:	76	0	1,931	59

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

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 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 African Risk Capacity and the national response plan. Finally, WFP is a member of the government's social protection committee.

Besides, the insurance-for-Assets scheme promoted under the R4 Initiative was extended to a new region, and an innovative partnership was established with the Programme d'Appui au Developpement Agricole et a l'Entrepreneuriat Rural (PADAER), funded by IFAD, a Rome-based UN agency. In Tambacounda, the partnership with PADAER allowed 233 farmers to access R4's weather-based insurance product. Insurance was integrated into PADAER package of agricultural inputs.

Partnerships	NGO		Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement	UN/IO
	National	International		
Total	2	5	1	10

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)
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services				
Base value: Dec-2015, WINGS, Programme monitoring.	25	25		
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners				
Base value: Dec-2015, WINGS, Programme monitoring.	100	100		

Lessons Learned

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 interact with NGOs, the Red Cross Movement and bilateral donors to promote joint planning with the government on humanitarian programmes and to forge a 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	
European Commission	EEC-C-00525-01	Ready To Use Supplementary		59	59
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Ready To Use Supplementary			117
Private Donors	WPD-C-02980-01	Rice		76	76
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01102-01	Corn Soya Blend		94	94
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01102-01	Ready To Use Supplementary		117	0
USA	USA-C-01092-01	Corn Soya Blend	90		90
USA	USA-C-01092-01	Rice	1,630		1,630
Total:			1,720	346	2,066