



Republic of Senegal Final Implementation Plan November 2014

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Instructions:

Please complete the Final Implementation Plan (FIP) providing as much detail as possible. Use your Operations Plan to assist you in completing FIP. Attach any relevant documents as Annexes. As per ARC Guidelines, the FIP must be submitted at least one month before the pay-out date. It can be submitted as soon as countries are notified by ARC Ltd. that a payout is likely. Countries may consult with the ARC Secretariat before submitting their FIPs.

01 GENERAL INFORMATION

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Expected payout date:	

01 GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1. Early warning (EW) activities

In 1998 the Government of Senegal established a National Food Security Council (CNSA) under the office of the Prime Minister which is responsible in particular for regularly evaluating the food supply and nutritional situation in the various populations of Senegal. In 2006 the Executive Secretariat of the CNSA (SE/CNSA), which is the technical branch of the CNSA, instituted a national Early Warning System (SAP) to collect, process, analyse and disseminate information relating to food security for improved anticipation and management of food crises. Since July 2014 the members of the SAP committee have been meeting regularly to monitor the 2014/2015 rainy season. The conclusions of the various assessments done by the SAP committee noted that the 2014/2015 agricultural season was marked by the later start of the rainy season in several localities of the country and also by poor, irregular and badly distributed rainfall throughout most of the country's territory. Consequently, in view of its sensitivity to photoperiodism, millet production in the central and northern regions may drop considerably. As far as the groundnut and maize crops are concerned, it will be difficult for them to complete their life cycle of 90 days or more by mid-October 2014. This situation could seriously compromise agricultural and fodder production as well as food security and nutrition in households living in rural areas. Thus many of these rural households will not have the necessary time to recover from the drought shock of last year which led to poor performances recorded in agricultural production during the 2013/2014 season. The SAP holds weekly meetings. Furthermore, every dekad, the multidisciplinary working group (GTP), established by the Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS), assesses the rainfall situation. SAP and GTP meetings have been held regularly since the start of the rainy season in July. The stakeholders have unanimously acknowledged that there are difficulties. Consequently, a joint assessment should be done in the rural areas.

1.2. Needs assessment exercise

Two needs assessment exercises are carried out before the drafting of an implementation plan can be completed.

Indeed, a Rural Survey on Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition (ERASAN) was conducted over the period 14 to 27 October 2014. This survey made it possible to assess agricultural and fodder production but also particularly the level of food security and nutrition in rural households which represent 55% of the population of Senegal. The survey was financed by the Executive Secretariat of the National Food Security Council (65%), the World Food Programme (32%) and the National Civil Aviation and Meteorological Agency (4%).

The results of this survey were used to identify and analyse areas at risk and vulnerable groups in the national workshop for a harmonised framework to deal with food insecurity held in Dakar from 03 to 08 November 2014. The results of the harmonised framework made it possible to identify departments (counties) which are currently experiencing difficulties as a result of the drought shocks that occurred, as well as the inhabitants involved. In the field of nutrition, the various surveys and assessments carried out over the past few years have identified a decline in the nutritional levels of children. These surveys focussed on screening and managing moderate acute malnutrition at community level and in healthcare centres as well as onward referral and management of severe acute malnutrition with or without medical complications in healthcare centres, nutritional monitoring and the prevention and management of malnutrition in children and pregnant or breast-feeding women. This package includes communication (or outreach) activities to encourage changes in behaviour, WASH (water, sanitation and hygiene), and the coordination and formative supervision of role-players in the field.

Active screening campaigns for acute malnutrition are conducted throughout all regions of Senegal on a quarterly basis. These campaigns, implemented within the framework of the Nutrition Enhancement Programme (PRN), financed by the State of Senegal and several development partners and implemented by the Unit to Combat Malnutrition (CLM), make it possible to detect moderate and severe acute cases of malnutrition (MAM and SAM) in children aged from 6 to 23 months and to manage them at community level.

01 GENERAL INFORMATION

In the Ministry of Health, cases are managed on the basis of a national malnutrition management protocol which has been revised and approved.

1.3. Regions and departments affected by drought.

- Food assistance component

The results of the harmonised framework have made it possible to identify 32 departments (out of a total of 45) which are at present affected by the consequences of the current drought in terms of food security (Table 1). They have also made it possible to identify 37 departments which could be affected by problems of food security by March next year.

Table 1: Estimated number of people that are expected to be affected by food insecurity

Region	Department	Total population	Estimated number of people affected in November 2014	Estimated number of people which could be affected by March 2015
Diourbel	Bambey	299 476	14 974	14 974
	Diourbel	268 215	13 411	26 822
	Mbacke	929 764	46 488	46 488
Fatick	Fatick	339 241	16 962	23 747
	Gossas	95 715	0	4 786
Kaffrine	Birkelane	101 216	0	5 061
	Kaffrine	207 676	0	10 384
	Koungheul	163 438	0	8 172
Kaolack	Guiguineo	115 183	5 759	11 518
	Kaolack	488 765	0	24 438
Kedougou	Kedougou	78 522	3 926	15 704
	Salémata	22 111	3 317	4 422
	Saraya	50 724	2 536	5 072
Kolda	Kolda	245 990	12 300	36 899
	Medina yoro	138 084	13 808	27 617
	Velingara	278 381	27 838	69 595
Louga	Kebemer	259 085	10 363	23 318
	Linguere	373 211	37 321	44 785
	Louga	241 897	4 838	12 095
Matam	Kanel	238 606	47 721	35 791
	Matam	272 620	13 631	27 262
	Ranerou ferlo	51 313	7 697	12 828
Sedhiou	Boukiling	145 569	7 278	43 671
	Goudomp	156 097	7 805	46 829
	Sedhiou	151 327	7 566	22 699
St louis	Dagana	241 695	4 834	12 085
	Podor	370 751	37 075	44 490
	St louis	296 497	5 930	5 930
Tambacounda	Bakel	138 867	6 943	6 943
	Goudiry	114 846	5 742	28 712
	Tambacounda	299 163	14 958	59 833
Thies	Mbour	668 878	33 444	66 888
	Thies	667 814	20 034	20 034
	Tivaouane	452 172	13 565	22 609
Ziguinchor	Bignona	252 556	12 628	25 256
	Oussouye	48 331	4 833	4 833
	Ziguinchor	248 264	12 413	24 826
Total		9 512 060	477 938	927 416

SOURCE : ENSAN 2013/SECNSA

02 CURRENT DROUGHT SITUATION

Livestock component
In general, when there is a drought, the northern, central and eastern regions are the first to be affected. However, because of seasonal migration, emergency operations should be extended country-wide to take into account the movement of animals in view of the fact that livestock farming is extensive in nature in these parts.

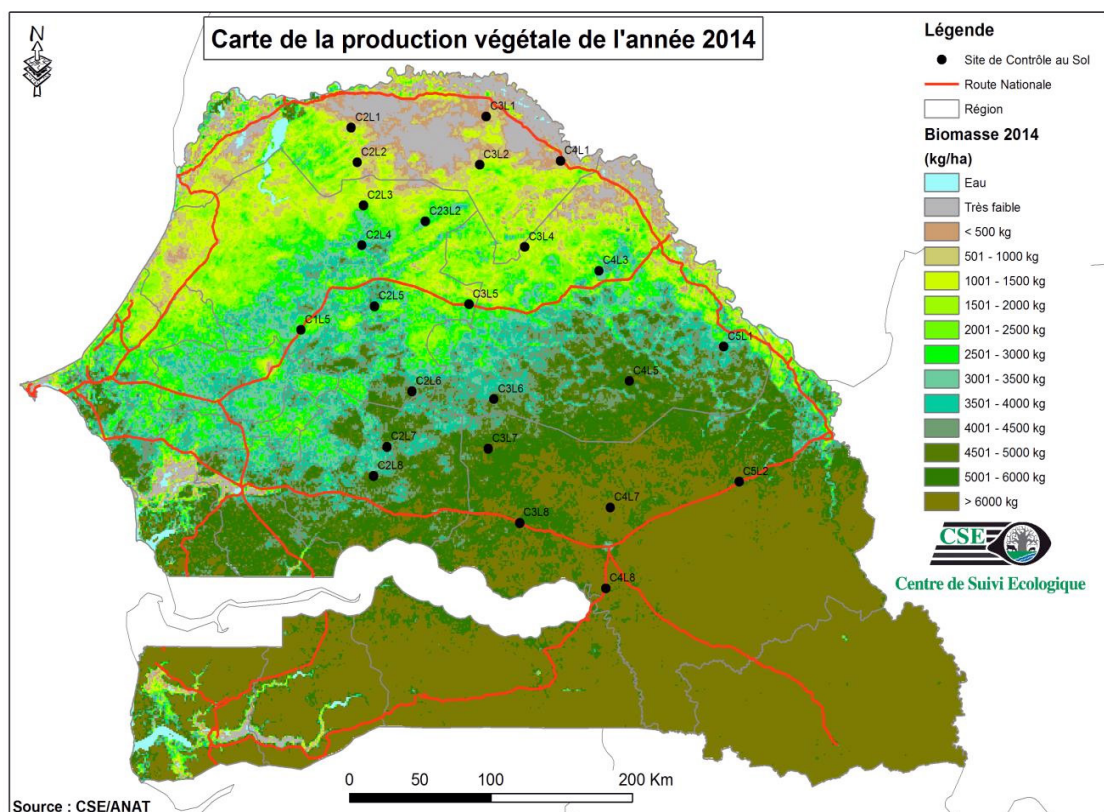
Monitoring the pastoral situation conducted during the rainy season by the decentralized services of the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Productions, with support from the Ecological Monitoring Centre (CSE) and the final evaluation made in December 2014, showed that overall biomass of natural pastures can be roughly categorized as follows:

The Sahel-Saharan region which corresponds to the agro-ecological zone of the Senegal River Valley displays a low herbaceous biomass production in particular in the department of Podor and some localities in Linguère departments, Louga and Dagana. In these areas, the production of herbaceous biomass of the 2014/2015 campaign has averaged 137.5 kg of dry matter per hectare against 200 a year earlier, a decrease of 31.3%. In 2012/2013 the production of herbaceous biomass of this area was about 500 kg / ha, more than double the estimated production of this campaign.

A Sudano-Sahelian zone (Kaffrine region and the northern department of Tambacounda) almost corresponding to part of the groundnut basin whose the production of herbaceous biomass in 2013 was greater than 2000 kg / ha. This is the case, for example, the common Ndoum Ngainth with 1697.26 against 2241.18 last year and Payar 1279 kg / ha against 2409.67 kg / ha, respectively. As for the ranch Doli, its production has increased slightly from 898 kg / ha in 2013 to 976.08 in 2014.

The Guinean Sudano zone, corresponding to eastern Senegal where production was very good especially in the localities of Malem Niani and Mayel Dibi where the respective total amounts of biomass 7680.394 and 7119.1 kg / ha have been recorded.

Map of plant production (below) shows a different amount of biomass according to the sampled areas and agro-ecological cutting.



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In general, when there is a drought, the northern, central and eastern regions are the first to be affected. However, because of seasonal migration, emergency operations should be extended country-wide to take into account the movement of animals in view of the fact that livestock farming is extensive in nature in these parts.

02 CURRENT DROUGHT SITUATION

Senegal has:

- very low production zone in the north and northeastern part of the country along the national road Podor-Ourossogui;
- low production area that extends from the vicinity of the village of Amaliau Yare Lao;
- average generation area comprising Doli ranch south to go north to join the southern village of Semme;
- a fairly strong production area bounded roughly by the line rallying Delbi- Ndioum Ngainth and the northern limit of the Tambacounda region;
- strong production area that covers the south and southeast, almost Tambacounda, Kédougou, Kolda and Ziguinchor Sédhiou.

Thus, the northern regions were the first to be affected. As a result from October the transhumance started. The animals move to the Central and Eastern areas of the country has intensified since then, extending the disaster.

This worrying situation requires the organization of a safeguarding livestock operation with the primary purpose to limit potential economic losses which will be caused inevitably by the effects of food shortages on animal production. Indeed, if nothing is done, it is clear that the herd will be exposed particularly, the sensitive core made up of pregnant females and lactating females and their young products as well as weakened animals that not everyone can move on distances that lead to east and south areas of the country. Therefore, the safeguarding livestock operation will target essentially this category of vulnerable animals in order to avoid losses by starvation and losses in meat and milk production. These losses could promote the growth of animal products massive import. Thereby widening further the deficit in the trade balance.

Sensitive nucleus was assessed at 25% of the livestock and concerns cattle, small ruminants, pigs and horses.

The regions of Northern and Central are concerned (Table 2).

02 CURRENT DROUGHT SITUATION

Table 2: Estimated number of livestock that are expected to be affected by food insecurity

Region	Cattle, sheep, goat, pig and equine populations	Total in Tropical Livestock Unit (TLU)	Sensitive core (TLU)
Diourbel	734 997	276 060	69 015
Kaolack	965 965	209 786	52 447
Kaffrine	511 370	217 315	54 329
Fatick	772 371	271 062	67 765
Louga	2 563 630	657 852	164 463
Saint-Louis	1 035 190	364 452	91 113
Matam	101 968	285 310	71 328
Total	7 595 491	2 281 838	570 459

1.4. Expected response Food assistance component

Table 3: Expected response for the food assistance component

Region	Activities as from January 2015	Anticipated Response	
		Min	Max
Diourbel	food distribution	74 873	88 284
Fatick	food distribution	16 962	28 533
Kaffrine	food distribution	0	23 617
Kaolack	food distribution	5 759	35 956
Kedougou	food distribution	9 779	25 198
Kolda	food distribution	53 946	134 111
Louga	food distribution	52 522	80 198
Matam	food distribution	69 049	75 881
Sedhiou	food distribution	22 649	113 199
St Louis	food distribution	47 839	62 505
Tambacounda	food distribution	27 643	95 488
Thies	food distribution	67 043	109 531
Zigunichor	food distribution	2 874	54 915
Total Senegal		477 938	927 416

Source : SE/CNSA November 2014

02 CURRENT DROUGHT SITUATION

**Livestock
Component**
For breeding, early response is to put in place with twenty (20) county committees distribution of animal feed from the beginning of February at the latest.

1.5. Interventions whose implementation could be anticipated

The implementation of the food distribution could be anticipated. Indeed, targeting activities should start as early as January 2015 to allow for proper conduct verification surveys that are fundamental. These surveys will be used to correct all cases of inclusion and exclusion errors

Table 4: Interventions to be anticipated

Component	InterventionName	Period (month)	Region/National level	Intervention type	ARC eligible (tick, if yes)?
Food Security	Unconditional food distribution	January - February 2015	National	D	[X]
	Subsidized sale of animal feed	January - February 2015	National	L	[X]

SOURCE: SECNSA/DIREL

Intervention Types			
A	Cash Transfer - conditional	G	Distribution of food stamps, vouchers,
B	Cash Transfer - unconditional	H	Nutrition supplement
C	Cash Transfer – for work	I	Seed distribution
D	Food distribution –need based	J	Water trucking
E	Food distribution – for work	K	Borehole development
F	Supplementary feeding	L	Livestock Feeding

03 DESCRIPTION OF INTERVEN- TION ACTIVI- TIES

Indeed, the analysis of the areas affected by food insecurity was conducted in November 2014, during the harmonized framework workshop. It emerged from this analysis that from the 45 administrative departments in the country, 37 (82.2%) will face food insecurity in March 2015. The departments that would probably be spared are Dakar Guédiawaye, Pikine, Rufisque, Dagana, St. Louis, Thies and Tivaouane (green on the map above cons).

The Executive Secretariat of the National Council for Food Security (SE/CNSA) will provide overall coordination of the intervention and it will also conduct beneficiary targeting operations. Buying and delivery of foodstuffs are activities which will be handed over to the Food Security Commission (CSA).

2.1. Interventions and implementation plan

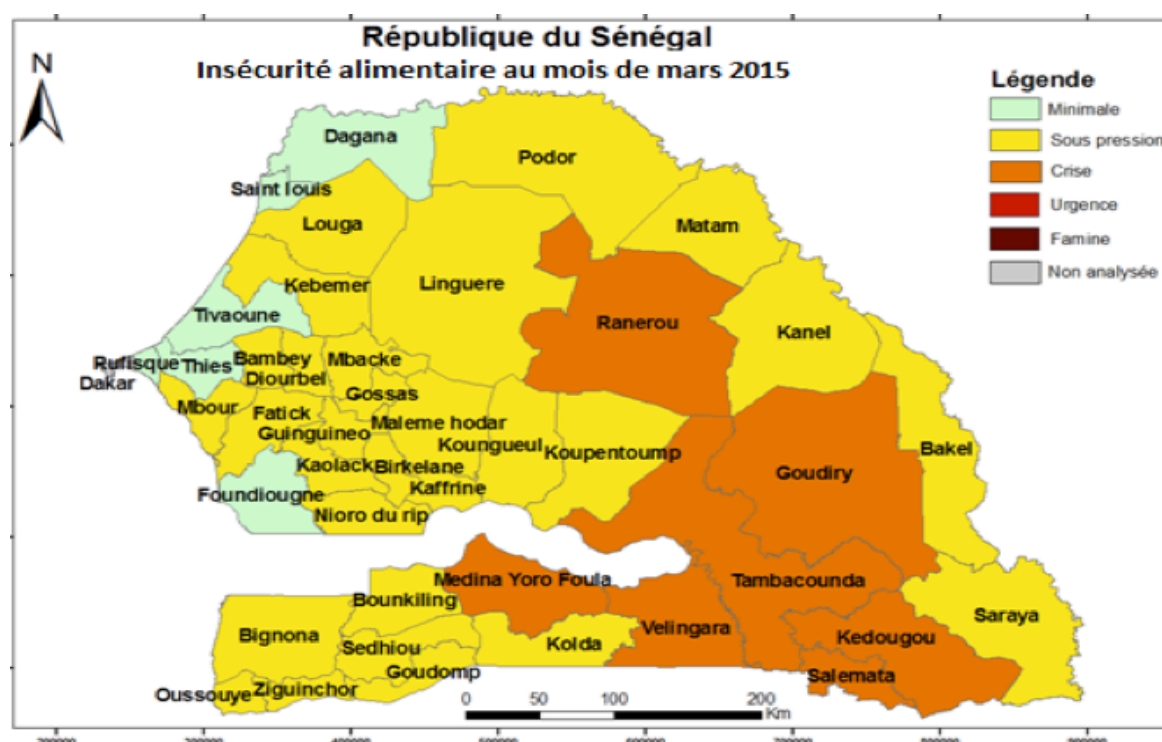
Provision for all the interventions described below has been made in the implementation plan for the two components: Food distribution and animal feed sale at subsidized price.

2.2. Description of intervention

The food insecure populations in the 37 targeted departments will receive food (mainly rice), free of charge. Throughout the duration of the intervention, each targeted person will be provided monthly 15 kilograms of rice.

With regard to the livestock component, in an emergency, the Ministry, in consultation with the authorities (Office of the Prime Minister) will proceed to issue a restricted tender to all animal feed producers. In general there are three or four companies who are actually involved in the operation. In this case, they are awarded a quota pro rata to their production capacity, for delivery during a period clearly defined by common agreement. The transport of the animal feed is negotiated with these companies to warehouses at the most outlying location.

The animal feed will be pre positioned at affected departments and sold at subsidized prices for the benefit of livestock owners



03 DESCRIPTION OF INTERVEN- TION ACTIVI- TIES

Regarding ARC payout, areas in need of urgent assistance are the North. Indeed, the food situation for animal is catastrophic in general for the Matam region, given the poor rain season 2014. In Matam, the rate of animal fodder decline is about 70 to 80% in places, in the department of Kanel, the situation is globally good, however pastures have already begun to suffer from bush fires and in the department of Ranérou, fodder will be absent from late January early February 2015

(ref. Livestock regional service manager activity Report). The same scenario is emerging in the regions of Louga and Saint Louis. With the affection of these areas and because of transhumance, the centre as a fallback area is exposed to the same phenomenon. Thus, Table 10 shows the list of regions and departments involved in emergency assistance

Table 5: Departments covered by an emergency assistance for livestock

Region	Cattle, sheep, goat, pig and equine populations	Total in Tropical Livestock Unit (TLU)	Sensitive core (TLU)	Region	Department
Diourbel	734 997	276 060	69 015	12.1%	2 050
Kaolack	965 965	209 786	52 447	9.19%	1 558
Kaffrine	511 370	217 315	54 329	9.52%	1 614
Fatick	772 371	271 062	67 765	11.88%	2 013
Louga	2 563 630	657 852	164 463	28.83%	4 885
Saint-Louis	1 035 190	364 452	91 113	15.97%	2 706
Matam	101 968	285 310	71 328	12.50%	2 119
Total	7 595 491	2 281 838	570 459	100%	16 945

SOURCE: DIREL

03 DESCRIPTION OF INTERVEN- TION ACTIVI- TIES

2.3. The table represents the list of regions et departments that will receive emergency food assistance

Table 6: List of partner organisations and persons to be contacted for the intervention

Component	Name of partner organisation	Name of contact at organisation	Role and responsibility (EW, M&E, food distribution)		Email address
Monitoring of the FIP	Office of the Prime Minister	Cheikh DIOP	Chairman of the Steering Committee	(221) 33 889 69 69	c.diop@primature.sn
	Directorate for Civil Protection	Dame GAYE	ARC Focal point Interface between ARC and the Government	(221) 33 889 39 00	damebgaye@yahoo.fr dpcsen@hotmail.com
Food security	Executive Secretariat of the National	Ali Mohamed dit Séga CAMARA	Intervention coordinator	(221) 33 889 75 50	secnsa@secnsa.sn
	Food Security Commission (CSA)	Intendant Colonel Aly MAR	Implementation : foodstuffspurchases, food logistics (transport, handling)	(221) 33 821 61 91	dircsa@csa.sn
Livestock	Directorate for Livestock	Dr Mamadou Ousseynou SAKHO	Project supervisor, responsible for the coordination and monitoring	(221) 33 821 32 28 / 33 823 43 99	mosakho@yahoo.fr

SOURCE : SE/CNSA

03 DESCRIPTION OF INTERVEN- TION ACTIVI- TIES

2.4. Relationships between the partners in the various interventions

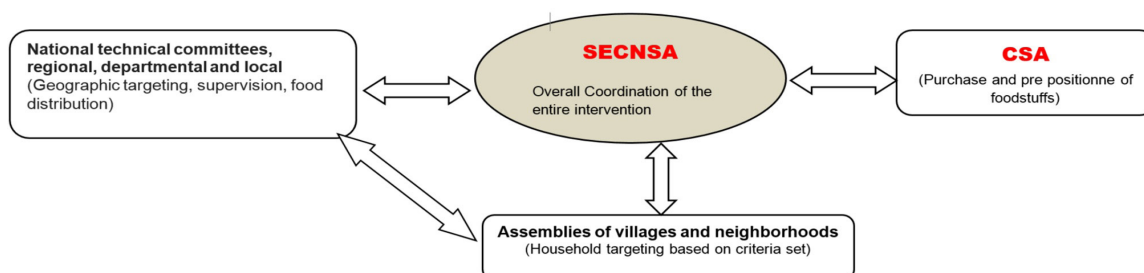
In accordance with the mission of the National Food Security Council (CNSA) and an explicit decision of the Prime Minister, the Executive Secretariat of the National Food Security Council (SECNSA) coordinate the response in its entirety. In particular, the SECNSA:

- Proceed with the establishment of food and distribution supervisory committee
- Will lead beneficiary targeting operations;
- Proceed to the verification of beneficiary lists offered by the different targeting commissions;
- Perform monitoring tasks / evaluation activities related to the intervention;
- Do the necessary communication work.

The SECNSA work closely with:

- The Commission for Food Security (CSA) which will be responsible to acquire and deliver food at the localities that will be targeted, in accordance with the distribution plan provided by the SECNSA under the authority of the regional and departmental food security committees.
- Different national and regional technical committees established for targeting and distribution of food to beneficiaries will be communicated the amounts of food in place;
- The decentralized administrative authorities (governors, prefects and sub-prefects) to coordinate activities at the decentralized level, in collaboration with the Food Security Monitoring and Livelihoods Agents (ASSAME);
- Village / neighbourhood assemblies for targeting of the most vulnerable households;
- Technical and financial partners

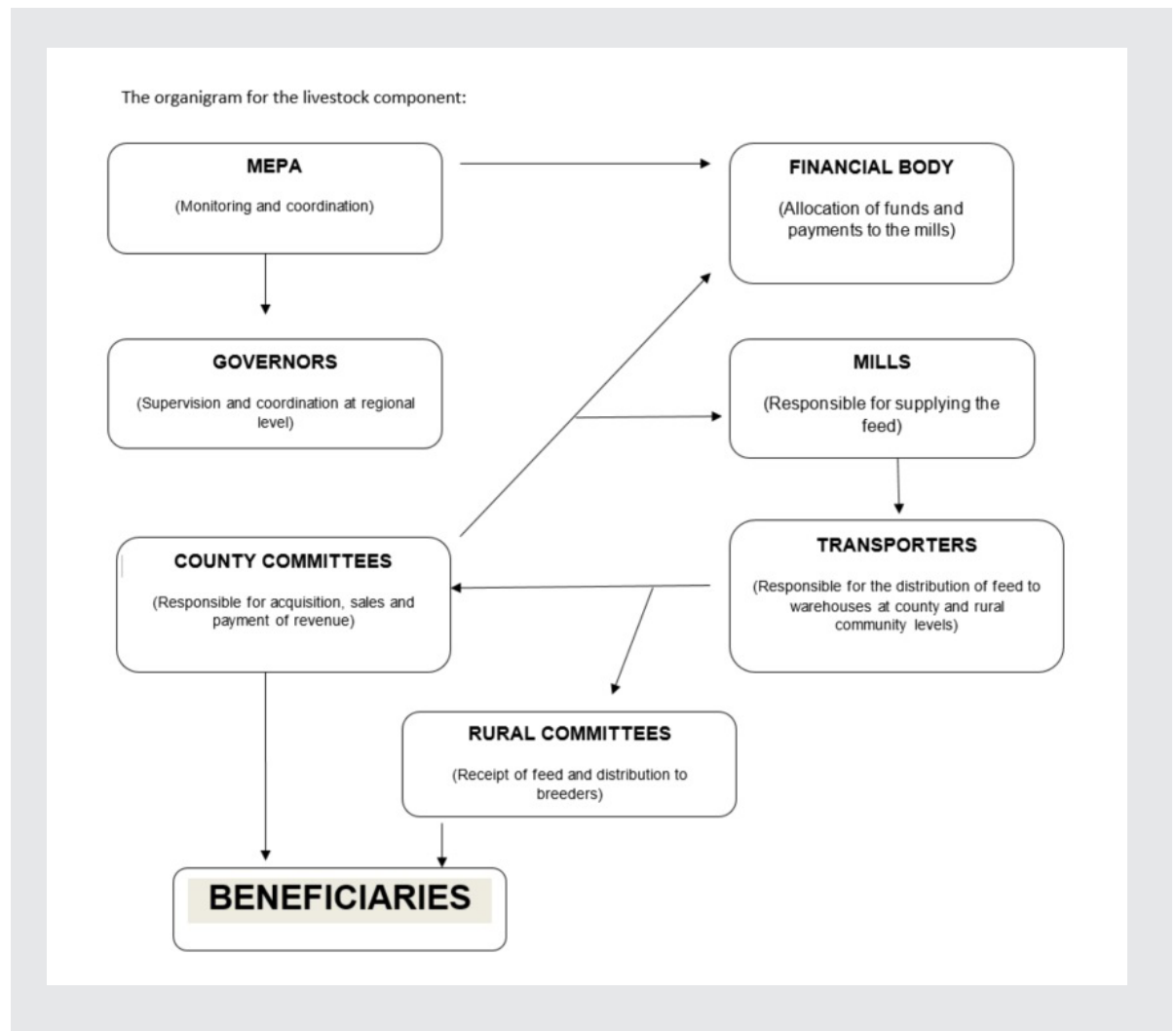
The organigramme for the food distribution component



03

DESCRIPTION OF INTER- VENTION AC- TIVITIES

For the livestock component, the relationships between the various structures involved are as follows:



03 DESCRIPTION OF INTERVEN- TION ACTIVI- TIES

For the livestock component, the relationships between the various structures involved are as follows:

At national level, the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Production (MEPA) is responsible for coordination and monitors the delivery of the feed together with the heads of decentralised departments and factory managers. At the county level, the Prefect, who chairs the Committees, monitors cash flow and that sales actually go through, together with the factories and the financial body involved, in this case the National Fund of Senegal Agricultural Credit (CNCAS) Bank. The county committee receives the feed and manages its storage in warehouses. It is also responsible for sales and managing the receipts which are immediately paid into the county accounts of the relevant financial body. At the rural community level the committee functions in a similar manner and forwards both the information and the receipts to county level. These two committees watch carefully that the feed goes directly to those entitled to it. These receipts make up the revolving funds that allow the livestock farmers themselves to procure cattle feed during the lean season.

Thus, the safeguarding livestock operation (OSB) affected all regions of Senegal and spread over 45 departments of the country, depending on the degree of damage (scarcity of course, livestock feeding difficulties) and importance workforce (pastoral zone) and consisted, among farmers, a sale at a subsidized price for 50% of the concentrate feed bag for livestock.

The food was sold for CFA 3750 (40Kg) bag or a 50% subsidy. By circular letter No. 604 / MEL / CAB / SP of 13 June 2012, a collection of 100 CFA was allowed to cover the costs incurred by the various loads.

With the support of the administrative authority, a special account "animal feed" was opened in the National Fund of Senegal Agricultural Credit (CNCAS) at each department, co-managed by three representatives of farmers. The mobilization of these revenues helped to establish a revolving fund that will be used for regular renewal of stocks and long term will ensure empowerment of farmers through the management and sustainability of the livestock feed supply action.

OSB 2012 had enabled the creation of a fund of \$ 1.7 billion over CFA in different accounts in the 45 departments of Senegal. The number of farmers affected beneficiaries was 198,250 farmers.

For now, a sustainability mechanism of self-sufficiency in livestock feed, made on the basis of this background has to allow to an early intervention this year during the lean period, which helped to regulate the market.

Distribution commissions have been established in accordance with the instructions contained in the circular letter No. 0464 / MEL / CAB / SP of 25 May 2012 addressed to the Regional Governors by the honourable of Livestock

The departmental committees are made up as follows:

Chairperson: Department Prefect
Rapporteur: Departmental Head of the
Directorate for Livestock

Members:

- Departmental Head of Agriculture and Rural Infrastructure
- Departmental Head of Community Development
- Departmental Head of Trade
- Customs representative
- Professional livestock organisations
- Representatives of civil society

03 DESCRIPTION OF INTERVEN- TION ACTIVI- TIES

2.6 : Estimate of unit cost

- Food assistance

Each beneficiary will receive 15 kg of food per month, amounting 3 973.4 CFA, which comprises 3,600 CFA for the purchase, 350 CFA for transport and 22.5 CFA for handling. The unit cost of storage charges, caretaking, targeting, monitoring / evaluation, communication and coordination is estimated at 344.2 CFA per month. As a result, the unit cost per beneficiary, for a month of distribution was 4 317.6 CFA (\$9).

Description	Unit Cost
Rice purchase	3600.0
Rice transportation	350.9
Manutention	22.5
Fuel for supervision	5.7
Utilities purchase	2.1
Telephone fees	0.8
Travel per diem	40.9
Miscellaneous fees	4.1
Targeting cost	124.5
Communication fees	41.5
Monitoring and evaluation	74.7
Coordination cost	49.8
Total	4317.5

- Livestock

Regarding the livestock component, the safeguarding livestock operation (OSB), conducted in 2012, was the opportunity to set up departmental distribution commissions across the country. Since then, these commissions operate through the sustainability mechanism put in place through the revolving fund, made from the proceeds of OSB 2012, including the sack of animal feed 40 kg was sold with a 50% subsidy decided by responsible breeders themselves. Indeed, the latter had requested the Ministry of Livestock to support to empower themselves in terms of supply and distribution of livestock food to limit speculation observed in trade of feed during food deficit situation. These committees, supervised by the administrative authorities and supported by local and state departments concerned, will provide the framework for the distribution of 16,945 tons of food acquired through this emergency operation. Thus, the Commission, with the assistance of departmental heads of livestock services will grant each herd holder the amount of feed proportion that is in accordance with to the size of the herd. It is important to note that these departmental heads of services and veterinary department heads under their control, are responsible for the implementation of the annual livestock vaccination campaigns. As such, they hold the data on different operations of localities..

On the basis of previous operations, including that of 2012, which allowed to acquire 21,066 tonnes at a cost of 3,955,000,000 CFA, the ARC program, with 3000 000 000 CFA we would buy about 16 945 tonnes of animal feed (including transport costs). Whereas the distribution standard in the livestock safeguard framework is 1kg per TLU per day, this tonnage would address the food need of 570 459 Tropical Livestock Unit (TLU). The unit cost is 5 2589 (US \$ 10.5) per TLU. An estimate number of herder between 60 000 and 90 000 can benefit from this operations, based on previous similar operations.

03 DESCRIPTION OF INTERVEN- TION ACTIVI- TIES

Table 7 : cost for livestock safeguarding activity

Description	Unit	Quantity	Average unit cost	Total CFA	Percentage of funding per
Procurement of animal	Ton	16 945	162 500	2 753 562 500	91,79%
Transport	Camion de 40 T	424	300 000	127 200 000	4,24%
Manutention	Tonne	16945	700	11 861 500	0,40%
Distribution cost	Bag	423625	100	42 362 500	1,41%
Organisation of		1	20 000 000	20 000 000	0,67%
Organisation of CRD		1	-	-	0%
Organisation of CDD		1	-	-	0%
Weekly reporting		13	-	-	0%
Organisation of CDD review		1	-	-	0%
Organisation of CRD review		1	-	-	0%
Organisation of		1	20 000 000	20 000 000	0,67%
Communication				25 000 000	0,83%
TOTAL				2 999 986 500	100%

It is necessary to state that the Government of Senegal has planned to distribute food to people affected by food insecurity over a period of four (04) months. The funds paid by ARC will be used to provide food for about 39 days, for a total cost amounting to 5.2 billion CFA.

03 DESCRIPTION OF INTERVEN- TION ACTIVI- TIES

The total monthly cost is 4.004 billion CFA for a total of 927,416 beneficiaries. Table 10 presents details of the monthly cost breakdown.

Table 8: Monthly intervention cost for the food assistance component

Region	Department	Number of targeted beneficiaries	Total monthly unit cost , CFA (Number * unit cost)
Diourbel	Bambey	14 974	64 650 262
	Diourbel	26 822	115 804 016
	Mbacke	46 488	200 711 994
Fatick	Fatick	23 747	102 527 700
	Gossas	4 786	20 663 561
Kaffrine	Birkelane	5 061	21 850 873
	Kaffrine	10 384	44 832 932
	Koungheul	8 172	35 282 620
Kaolack	Guiguineo	11 518	49 728 978
	Kaolack	24 438	105 511 094
Kedougou	Kedougou	15 704	67 802 038
	Salémata	4 422	19 091 990
	Saraya	5 072	21 898 366
Kolda	Kolda	36 899	159 311 476
	Medina yoro	27 617	119 236 430
	Velingara	69 595	300 476 494
Louga	Kebemer	23 318	100 675 492
	Linguere	44 785	193 359 290
	Louga	12 095	52 220 177
Matam	Kanel	35 791	154 527 684
	Matam	27 262	117 703 717
	Ranerou ferlo	12 828	55 384 905
Sedhiou	Boukiling	43 671	188 549 593
	Goudomp	46 829	202 184 262
	Sedhiou	22 699	98 002 959
St louis	Dagana	12 085	52 177 002
	Podor	44 490	192 085 627
	St louis	5 930	25 602 782
Tambacounda	Bakel	6 943	29 976 411
	Goudiry	28 712	123 964 094
	Tambacounda	59 833	258 329 047
Thies	Mbour	66 888	288 789 018
	Thies	20 034	86 496 818
	Tivaouane	22 609	97 614 384
Ziguinchor	Bignona	25 256	109 042 809
	Oussouye	4 833	20 866 483
	Ziguinchor	24 826	107 186 284
Total		927 416	4 004 119 663

03 DESCRIPTION OF INTERVEN- TION ACTIVI- TIES

2.8. Description of the flow of funds resulting from the ARC pay-out

The Ministry of the Economy, Finances and Planning has authorised the Ministry of the Interior and Public Security to open up a special ARC account at Central Bank for the exclusive management of these funds. An account manager will be appointed for the financial administration of this account in accordance with the rules of public accounting and project management.

Payments will be made directly to entitled beneficiaries (service providers, suppliers, personnel, etc) once the service has been provided and upon presentation of all supporting documents, signed off and certified by the relevant operational structure authority as well as the director of civil protection.

2.9. Targeting mechanism

Targeting the food assistance beneficiaries could be started in January. The national and local committees would initially concentrate on geographic targeting (municipalities, rural municipalities, villages and neighbourhoods). In a second phase, beneficiary

households would be targeted by village and neighbourhood meetings, overseen by members of the national commission.

Targeting criteria will be adopted for localities as well as for households. Monitoring and oversight procedures would be put in place to minimise targeting errors. To achieve this, before any distribution starts, a verification survey will be carried out by officials using smart phones. Lists of targeted households will be entered and made available to the committees, the administrative authorities and the relevant partners.

2.10: Procurement requirements

The supply needs for food assistance amount 18 066 tonnes of rice (39 days ration). Local purchases will be prioritized in the context of this assistance. Indeed, rice farmers in the Senegal River Valley are facing difficulties in selling their crops. Part of this production will be purchased and distributed to the beneficiaries who will be targeted.

Table 9: Procurement requirements for foodstuffs purchase (food assistance component)

Item	Unit	Number of units needed to support the targeted beneficiaries (from step 2.3) for one month	Source(s)	Estimated date procurement process will start	Estimated time (in days) to procure item
Foodstuffs	Metric ton	18 066	National traders	January 2015	30
Animal feed	Metric ton	16 945	National producers	January 2015	30

03 DESCRIPTION OF INTERVEN- TION ACTIVI- TIES

2.11. Monitoring/evaluation plan

A monitoring/evaluation system will be set up for food assistance. This system will take into account geographic and community targeting activities as well as distribution and financial management activities. A set of indicators has been selected, including:

- the actual number of beneficiaries who have received food as compared to the targeted number
- the quantity of food distributed as compared to the forecast quantity
- the actual number of beneficiaries who received a food coupon as compared to the forecast number
- the actual cost of each activity of the intervention as compared to the forecast cost
- the actual duration of each activity as compared to the forecast duration
- the number of constraints.

At the end of the intervention, an overall evaluation of the intervention will be carried out by SE/CNSA and its various collaborators in order to measure the impact of the intervention, deduce the lessons learnt, identify bottlenecks and formulate recommendations for the future (next editions).

As far as the livestock component is concerned and for all activities related to assistance for livestock, the Ministry will verify the identification of bags of feed in order to better control them.

At national level, managers from the Ministry for Livestock will carry out oversight throughout the country by means of surveillance and monitoring visits.

At regional and local levels, monitoring will be done by local administrative authorities and professional livestock breeders' organisations (OPE) by virtue of local committees created for this purpose.

In terms of selling, the administrative authorities will oversee the selling and will regularly submit reports, as well as monitoring proceeds from the sales with the finance body.

A monitoring/evaluation plan will be set up with, as the indicator, the actual number of beneficiary animals as compared to the targeted number.

2.12 : List of risks and specific assumptions With regard to food assistance, there are certain risks that should be taken into account :

- Exchange risk: the payout that the company ARC Ltd will pay the Government of Senegal is denominated in US dollars. A decline in the exchange rate between the dollar and the CFA franc may reduce also the funding capacity of activities .
- Unexpected inflation: when foodstuffs are bought, the prices may be high. This could distort forecasts.
- Storage: if rice storage exceeds a certain time period, losses could occur.
- Targeting problems: SE/CNSA and its various partners must remain vigilant to ensure that the food gets to its intended recipients

As far as the livestock component is concerned, the risk could be a delay in the delivery of the feed. It is possible that the supplier company, could be out of stock and therefore has trouble meeting its deadlines and this would lead to an extension of the time required for the operation.

04 SUMMARY ANALYSIS

3.1. Interventions that you plan to fund using the ARC pay-out

Table 10: Interventions through funding using the ARC pay-out

Intervention name (enter ARC-eligible interventions from step 1.5)	Intervention type (enter ARC-eligible interventions from step 1.5)	Proportion of ARC pay-out allocated to the intervention (%)	Amount of estimated ARC pay-out (CFA)
Food distribution	D	63.4	5 200 000 000
Livestock feed purchase (including transport)	L	36.6	3 000 000 000
Total		100	8 200 000 000

NB: This table will be updated upon notification by ARC Ltd. to the Government of the exact amount of the insurance payment.

3.2. Additional information on the proposed FIP

As far as the food assistance component is concerned, it must be stated that the estimates are based on the number of vulnerable persons. The targeted unit will nevertheless be the household. The size of the household will be limited to a maximum of between 8 and 10 persons. This will be done in such a way that for each targeted area, the number of people targeted will be equal to the number of households multiplied by the size of the households (taking the maximum size into account).

05 STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

Table 11: List of Standard operating procedures for the food aid component

N°	SOP Name	SOP Details	Responsible Officer	Estimated completion date	Type
Informational and Planning Processes					
01	Monitor food security levels	Intense monitoring of ARV to track severity and deterioration of food security situation	ARC experts	October 2014	Task
02	Update contact databases	Update existing EW/DRM contact databases (coordination groups, implementing partners, additional HR resources, etc.)	ARC experts	October 2014	Holding of a meeting
03	Obtain Needs Assessment Results	Work with the group responsible for coordinating the larger country drought response [SE/CNSA] to get results from the needs assessment	SE/CNSA	1st December 2014	Holding of a meeting
04	Inform partners of pay out	Inform implementing partners, county and sub-country structures and existing programme managers (if intervention is scalable) of payout	SE/CNSA	December 2014	Sending of a mail
05	Convene coordination meetings	Convene coordination meetings with all implementing partners to plan the intervention(s)	SE/CNSA	January 2015	Holding of a meeting
Financial Processes					
06	Notification to financial institution to receive ARC funding	Notify the government institution responsible for the receipt of the ARC funding and for the transfer of funds to the implementing partners that a pay-out is expected	DPC DCEF	December 2014	Sending of a mail
07	Notification to implementing partners of funds transfer	Inform implementing partner(s) and/or procurement sources of funds transfer and verify the bank details	DPC DCEF	December 2014	Sending of a mail
08	Funds transfer	Transfer funds to implementing agencies and/or procurement sources	DPC DCEF DPC	January-February 2015	Bank transfer
Operational Processes					
09	Targeting and registration (to be done for each ARC-funded intervention)	Identify additional beneficiaries and update beneficiaries' lists	SE/CNSA	January-February 2015	-Setting up the committees ; -Development of the targeting methodology -Organisation of field missions

05 STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

10	Targeting and registration (to be done for each ARC-funded intervention)	Assess completeness of list of beneficiaries in each identified district/county	SE/CNSA	February-March 2015	Verification/assessment
11		Expand field staff to address registration / beneficiary list issues for expanded operations (if scalable operation)	SE/CNSA	February-March 2015	Task
12	Procurement (to be done for each ARC-funded intervention, where required)	Identify responsible actors for the procurement of goods / supplies	CSA, MEPA	January-February 2015	Task
13		Verify that procurement sources and procedures are functional	DCMP	January-February 2015	Task
14		Initiate the procurement process	CSA, MEPA	January-February 2015	
15	Verify functionality of existing systems	In case of scalable intervention, verify that existing systems (food transfer distribution, cash transfer systems, etc.) are in place, functional and can handle additional caseload	SE/CNSA DPC	February-March 2015	Functionality survey and tests
16	Communication	Define the communication strategy to be used among implementing partners (i.e. weekly meetings, monthly meetings, etc.)	SE/CNSA DPC	January 2015	Task
17	Monitoring and Evaluation	Identify additional M&E personnel and training needs, if required	SE/CNSA		Task
18		Inform implementing partners of monthly reporting requirements and deadlines	SE/CNSA DPC		Task
19		Submit monthly reports to ARC Secretariat	SE/CNSA DPC		Task
20		Submit final implementation and financial report to ARC Secretariat	SE/CNSA DPC	Sept-October 2015	Task

05 STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

Table 12: List of Standard operating procedures for the livestock component

Nº	SOP Name	SOP Details	Responsible Officer	Estimated completion date	Type
01	Monitor food security levels	Intense monitoring of ARV to track severity and deterioration of food security situation	ARC experts	October 2014	Task
02	Update contact databases	Update existing EW/DRM contact databases (coordination groups, implementing partners, additional HR resources, etc.)	ARC experts	October 2014	Task
03	Obtain Needs Assessment Results	Work with the group responsible for coordinating the larger country drought response [SE/CNSA] to get results from the needs assessment	SAP (EWS)	December 2014	Task
04	Inform partners of pay out	Inform implementing partners, county and sub-county structures and existing programme managers (if intervention is scalable) of payout	DPC	December 2014	
05	Convene coordination meetings	Convene coordination meetings with all implementing partners to plan the intervention(s)	DPC SE/NSA	January 2015	Task
Financial Processes					
06	Notification to financial institution to receive ARC funding	Notify the government institution responsible for the receipt of the ARC funding and for the transfer of funds to the implementing partners that a pay-out is expected	DPC DCEF	January-February 2015	
07	Notification to implementing partners of funds transfer	Inform implementing partner(s) and/or procurement sources of funds transfer and verify the bank details	DPC	January-February 2015	Task
08	Funds transfer	Transfer funds to implementing agencies and/or procurement sources	DPC	January-February 2015	Task
Operational Processes					
09	Targeting and registration(to be done for each ARC-funded intervention)	Identify additional beneficiaries and update beneficiaries' lists	MEPA		Task
10		Assess completeness of list of beneficiaries in each identified district/ county	MEPA		Task
11		Expand field staff to address registration / beneficiary list issues for expanded operations (if scalable operation)	MEPA, local authorities		Task

05 STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

Nº	SOP Name	SOP Details	Responsible Officer	Estimated completion date	Type
12	Procurement (to be done for each ARC-funded intervention, where required)	Identify responsible actors for the procurement of goods / supplies	MEPA	January-February 2015	Task
14		Initiate the procurement process	MEPA	January-February 2015	
15	Verify functionality of existing systems	In case of scalable intervention, verify that existing systems (food transfer distribution, cash transfer systems, etc.) are in place, functional and can handle additional caseload	SE/CNSA, MEPA	December 2014	Task
16	Communication	Define the communication strategy to be used among implementing partners (i.e. weekly meetings, monthly meetings, etc.)	SE/CNSA	January 2015	Task
17	Monitoring & Evaluation	Identify additional M&E personnel and training needs, if required	SE/CNSA		Task
18		Inform implementing partners of monthly reporting requirements and deadlines	SE/CNSA		Task
19		Submit monthly reports to ARC Secretariat	SE/CNSA		Task
20		Submit final implementation and financial report to ARC Secretariat	SE/CNSA	Sept-October 2015	Task

ANNEX 1 : LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

	Performance indicators	Means of verification	Responsible for verification	Risks and Assumptions
Outcome 1: Improvement in the food intake of targeted households during the entire period of food assistance	Improvement in households' food consumption score (% of communities showing a higher score)	• Food consumption survey report	Early Warning System, Survey reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political and institutional stability. • Sufficient and timely funding. • Immediate food availability and delivery. • Communities involvement in identifying, planning, setting up and monitoring the initiatives. • Delay of animal feed delivery
Output 1: Improvement in the food security of affected households by distribution of quality foodstuffs in sufficient quantity to reach the targeted populations when required.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The actual number of beneficiaries who have received food as compared to the targeted number • The quantity of food distributed as compared to the forecast quantity • The actual number of beneficiaries who received a food coupon as compared to the forecast number • The actual cost of each activity of the intervention as compared to the forecast cost • The actual duration of each activity as compared to the forecast duration • the number of constraints. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow-up field visit by the CSA officers • Monthly distribution report by CSA • Monthly and final reports from DPC to ARC 	SECNSA(National Council of Food Security) reports CSA(Food Security Commission) reports DPC(Directorate of Civil Protection) reports	
Output 2: Supplying cattle feed to the essential nucleus of the national herd in the affected counties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The quantity of food distributed as compared to the forecast quantity • The actual number of beneficiaries who received a food coupon as compared to the forecast number 	Instalment receipts, Beneficiaries Register, reports compiled by distribution committees	MEPA	

ANNEX 2 ACTION TABLE

	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
Season end													
ARC Payout													
Needs assessment Results													
Food items emergency procurement for													
Beneficiaries Identification and targeting													
Beneficiaries Identification and targeting for nutrition													
Assistance to beneficiaries													
Monitoring													