



FINAL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SENEGAL

December 2019



REPUBLIC OF SENEGAL
One People - One Goal - One Faith

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LIST OF ACRONYMS:

ACF	Action Against Hunger
AEC	Community Executing Agencies
ANSD	National Statistics and Demography Agency
BER	Executive Regional Office
CLM	Unit to Combat Malnutrition
CNSA	National Food Security Council
CRSA/CDSA	Regional Committees and Departments of Food Security
CSA	Food Security Commission
DAN	Food and Nutrition Division
DGPSN	Délégation Générale à la Protection sociale et à la Solidarité nationale
DIREL	Livestock Directorate
DSRSE	Reproductive Health and Child Survival Directorate
EWS	Early Warning System
FT	Facilitation Team
HF	Harmonized Framework
MEFP	Ministry of Economy, Finance and Planning
MEPA	Ministry of Livestock and Animal Production
MSAS	Ministry of Health and Social Action
MWG	Multidisciplinary working group
PECMA	Community Management of Acute malnutrition
PRA	Regional supply pharmacies
PREGEC	Regional Food Crisis Prevention and Management Mechanism
PRN	Nutrition Enhancement Programme
RNU	Single National Registry
SECNSA	Executive Secretariat of the National Food Security Council
SGG	General Secretary of the Government
SRANSE	Food, Nutrition and Child Survival Regional Supervisor
TLU	Tropical Livestock Unit

GENERAL INFORMATION

Name of the country:

Senegal

Contact details of the Final Implementation Plan (FIP):

Name: **Mr. Massamba DIOP**

Email: elmassdiop@yahoo.fr

Telephone: (+221) 77 5291562 / (+221) 33 821 08 11

Policy period: *Year:* 2019 *Season:* 2019/2020

Expected payout amount:

About USD 22 million or FCFA 13 billion

State: FCFA 7,000,000,000 (2,000,000,000 held for premium)

Partners: FCFA 6,000,000,000

Expected date of payment: December 2019

SECTION 1: CURRENT DROUGHT SITUATION

Early warning activities

In 1998, the Government of Senegal created the National Food Security Council (CNSA), which was recently attached to the General Secretary of the Government (SGG) and whose main task is to regularly assess the food and nutritional situation of the Senegalese population. In 2006, the Executive Secretariat of the National Food Security Council (SECNSA), which serves as the technical arm of the CNSA, set up the National Early Warning System (EWS) to collect, process, analyze and disseminate information on food safety so that food crises can be prevented and managed.

In April 2019, the Forum on the Seasonal Forecast of the Agro-hydro-climatic characteristics of the rainy season for the Sudano-Sahelian zones held in Nouakchott had already provided for a delayed onset of the rainy season over a large part of the national territory and had recommended, *inter alia*, “the establishment of livestock feed stocks to anticipate the likely delay in the establishment of pastures” to counter the risk of drought. In response to this alert, monitoring the evolution of the rainy season has been on the agenda of the regular meetings of the EWS National Technical Committee.

To that end, the EWS Committee meets every three months to validate the early warning bulletin. It holds a regular bimonthly meeting to validate the pastoral bulletin of the NGO Action Against Hunger (ACF, Action contre la Faim). A bulletin is also published by the multidisciplinary working group (MWG) every ten days from June to October, in addition to an epidemiological surveillance bulletin prepared by the veterinary services.

The conclusions of these different meetings of the EWS National Technical Committee members reported a 2019/2020 agricultural season characterized by a late start of the rainy season throughout the national territory but also by a significant rainfall deficit compared to last year and to normal. As of August 21, 2019, sowing was still in progress in several localities of the country.

Some improvement was observed in the Linguère department, but the department is still in a normal to deficient situation, except for Gassane and the Dolly Ranch which continued to run a surplus on 20 September. In the north, however, the rainfall was unevenly distributed in the area and the situation remained deficient in the departments of Podor, Matam, Ranérou, Linguère, Goudiry and Bakel. On the other parts of the territory, it is normal with the exception of Kaolack, Kedougou and Louga where a surplus situation is observed.

The Regional Food Crisis Prevention and Management Mechanism (PREGEC) forecasts unfavorable conditions for fodder production especially in northern Senegal. In its conclusions, PREGEC specifies that these areas of Senegal and Mauritania record their third consecutive year of fodder deficit. This situation will certainly affect the livelihoods of the households in the areas concerned and will lead to early departures of transhumant herds with consequences in transit and reception areas. This will result in dire consequences on the agricultural and fodder production but also the food security of the households, especially in the rural areas which are already in a precarious situation due to the prolonged dry spells. These households living in rural areas are constantly shaken by recurrent shocks that further undermine their livelihoods.

This is compounded by a rather precarious nutritional situation with regional disparities. According to the 2019 ENSANR survey, the northern regions are more affected by acute malnutrition, particularly in the department of Podor (10.2%), the regions of Louga (11.1%), Matam (10.1%), Kédougou (9.7%) Fatick (9%), and Saint-Louis (8.9%). These regions are, among others, those identified by the ARC mutual insurance’s ARV software.

The multidisciplinary working group (MWG), which serves as the technical arm of the EWS in its decadal meetings to monitor the evolution of the rainy season, has identified risk areas that require special monitoring. This assessment of deficit areas will be confirmed or invalidated by the results of a survey (food security, nutrition) that the EWS conducted from 6 to 20 October 2019.

Needs Assessment Exercise

Before completing the development of the implementation plan requirements, two needs assessment exercises were conducted by the EWS and the Multidisciplinary Working Group (MWG). In carrying out its missions, the EWS conducts three surveys on a yearly basis to monitor the country's food and nutrition situation. As for the MWG, it carries out two monitoring missions of the rainy season to determine the risk zones.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Equipment also conducts two monitoring missions of the agricultural season in the different agro-ecological zones to determine the vegetative behavior of the crops and the effects of the rainy season pattern on the croplands.

Over the period from 6 to 20 October 2019, a food and nutrition security assessment survey was conducted throughout Senegal. Funding for this survey was provided by the State and its partners.

The results of these surveys were used to identify and analyze at-risk areas and vulnerable groups in the Harmonized Framework (HF) national workshop to be held from 8 to 13 November 2019. These results reflect the departments that are expected to be in a state of crisis during the next lean season.

Regions and departments affected by drought

The current 2019/2020 crop year has given rise to serious concerns due to the very late rainfall in the agricultural and livestock production areas in the north and center of the country. This situation is coupled with a rainfall deficit over a large part of the country's territory.

The agricultural season started in the eastern part of the country with quite early rains (June 11 in Kedougou). For the agricultural zones in the center of the country (Koungueul, Nioro) and in the departments of Tambacounda, Kolda and Vélingara, the rainy season started during the last ten days of June. The departments of Bakel, Goudiry and Ziguinchor received their first rains between 1 and 5 July 2019. Compared to normal, the start of the season was delayed by one (1) to three (3) weeks depending on the localities.

Despite a dry spell of more than 10 days in some areas of the central and northern zones (Louga, Thiès, Diourbel, Matam), regular wet spells were registered from the end of July to the end of August 2019. However, these concerns are still valid in the region of Matam where the rains are very insufficient. Compared with the 1981-2010 average rainfall, the situation remains deficient in the Matam-Ranérou-Linguère axis and normal in the rest of the country.

This could have an adverse effect on crop yields and consequently on agricultural production. However, these drought-affected areas identified by the technical services match with the ones identified by the ARV software. The following regions are concerned: **Diourbel, Kaffrine, Kaolack, Dakar, Thies, Fatick, St. Louis, Louga, Matam, Tambacounda**, in addition to the departments of **Sédhiou, Ziguinchor** and **Bignona**.

This gloomy situation will obviously have an impact on yields and, in turn, on agricultural production, especially that of cereals, which could have an impact on the food security of agricultural households.

Table 1: Estimate of populations currently affected by drought and food insecurity

Region/Province	District	Total population in 2019	Affected Populations, 2019 (ARV)	Populations affected in November 2019
Dakar	Rufisque	583,774	5,998	11,997
Sédhiou	Sédhiou	184,742	7,645	15,290
	Boukiling	177,706	5,515	12,869
	Goudomp	190,557	7,622	13,339
Kolda	Kolda	295,795	11,832	17,748
	Vélingara	334,746	17,271	27,634
	MYF	166,042	6,854	11,994
Tambacounda	Tambacounda	369,510	3,830	7,659
	Goudiry	141,853	2,940	4,411
	Koumpentoum	158,634	1,644	6,576
	Bakel	171,521	5,333	7,111
Saint Louis	Podor	433,811	26,029	99,777
	Dagana	282,804	5,656	11,312
	Saint Louis	346,926	6,939	10,408
	Matam	342,164	10,265	17,108
Matam	Kanel	299,471	11,979	20,963
	Ranérou	64,402	4,508	6,762
Kaolack	Kaolack	587,730	2,995	17,632
	Guinguinéo	138,506	2,770	20,776
	Nioro	429,198	4,192	8,384
Diourbel	Diourbel	322,762	6,455	12,910
	Bambey	360,380	10,811	18,019
	Mbacké	1,118,849	33,565	44,754
Louga	Linguère	285,743	11,430	17,145
	Louga	440,859	4,409	8,817
	Kébémér	306,043	15,302	24,483
Ziguinchor	Ziguinchor	299,364	9,276	15,460
	Bignona	304,535	9,436	15,727
	Oussouye	58,280	2,408	3,612
Kédougou	Kédougou	95,599	4,942	9,884
	Salémata	26,920	2,226	6,958
	Saraya	61,756	1,915	3,192
Thiès	Mbour	787,349	23,620	39,367
	Tivaouane	532,261	11,832	26,613
	Thiès	786,097	15,722	31,444

Fatick	Fatick	413,302	4,133	41,330
	Gossas	116,612	3,498	5,831
	Foundiougne	340,444	3,404	6,809
Kaffrine	Kaffrine	257,696	18,039	20,616
	Koungheul	202,803	8,112	10,140
	Birkilane	125,596	3,768	6,280
	Malem Hoddar	117,462	3,524	4,698
TOTAL		12,962,929	359,646	723,839

Source: SECNSA, completed with the Harmonized Framework results of November 2019

Nutritional assistance:

The various surveys and evaluations carried out in recent years reveal a precarious food situation and a deterioration in the nutritional status of children (EDS 2016 and 2017; SMART 2015; ENSANR 2019).

Thus, Nutrition Programs focused on:

- Screening and management of moderate acute malnutrition at community level and in health facilities;
- The referral of SAM cases to health facilities;
- The treatment of severe acute malnutrition with and/ or without medical complications in health facilities;
- Nutritional surveillance and prevention of malnutrition in children, pregnant and lactating women.

This package includes communication towards a behavioural change, WASH program, coordination and capacity building through formative supervision of operational level actors.

At the level of the Ministry of Health, case management is based on the National Malnutrition Management Protocol and the Standards and Protocols Policies that have been reviewed and validated.

The identified interventions focus mainly on:

- Passive MAM screening and case management;
- Screening of complicated or uncomplicated SAM cases and case management;
- Supervision activities as part of capacity building;
- Communication for a change of behavior.

With respect to nutritional assistance, it will be implemented by two (2) institutions, namely the Unit to Combat Malnutrition (CLM, Cellule de lutte contre la malnutrition) and the Food and Nutrition Division (DAN) of the Ministry of Health and Social Action (MSAS). These two structures are complementary in relation to the intervention zones and the management of cases of malnutrition (MAM and SAM).

Table 2: Estimation of number of children aged 0-59 months affected by acute malnutrition

Region	Department	Overall Population	Affected population, 2019 (estimates based on previous screenings)
Dakar	Dakar	1,326,194	
Dakar	Guédiawaye	381,475	
Dakar	Pikine	1,354,183	
Dakar	Rufisque	567,825	
Diourbel	Bambey	349,284	1,205
Diourbel	Diourbel	312,822	1,220
Diourbel	Mbacké	1,084,391	3,701
Fatick	Fatick	399,500	506
Fatick	Foundiougne	329,074	540
Fatick	Gossas	112,718	263
Kaffrine	Birkelane	121,204	499
Kaffrine	Kaffrine	248,686	717
Kaffrine	Koungheul	194,876	906
Kaffrine	MalemHoddar	113,356	311
Kaolack	Guinguinéo	134,307	187
Kaolack	Kaolack	569,909	1,239
Kaolack	Nioro	416,187	1,138
Louga	Kébémér	297,672	517
Louga	Linguère	277,930	900
Louga	Louga	428,798	760
Matam	Kanel	288,464	345
Matam	Matam	329,588	808
Matam	Ranérrou-Ferlo	62,034	164
Saint-Louis	Dagana	275,483	627
Saint-Louis	Podor	422,579	1,144
Saint-Louis	Saint-Louis	337,944	660

Sédhiou	Boukiling	171,814	352
Sédhiou	Goudomp	184,235	364
Sédhiou	Sédhiou	178,615	589
Tambacounda	Bakel	165,521	605
Tambacounda	Goudiry	136,887	557
Tambacounda	Koumpentoum	153,084	895
Tambacounda	Tambacounda	356,582	1,398
Thiès	Mbour	766,434	865
Thiès	Thiès	765,210	848
Thiès	Tivaouane	518,122	1,027
Ziguinchor	Ziguinchor	289,902	506
TOTAL		14,422,889	26,363

Source: Unit to Combat Malnutrition (CLM – Cellule de Lutte contre la Malnutrition)

Livestock Assistance

Rainfall deficit will have an impact on the grass cover with a scarcity of fodder and even the early drying up of superficial water points such as waterholes and ponds. This situation will translate into a state of food insecurity for livestock. The table below provides information on the regions and departments concerned and the number of animals affected in terms of Tropical Livestock Units (TLU).

Table 3: Estimation of animals currently affected by food insecurity

Region	Department	Overall population (TLU)	Estimated number of animals affected (TLU)
Saint Louis	Podor	279,911	69,978
	Dagana	88,541	22,135
Matam	Matam	136,127	34,032
Louga	Linguère	338,539	84,635
Kaffrine	Koungueul	79,262	19,815
Tambacounda	Koumpentoum	140,048	35,012
	Tambacounda	419,839	104,960
TOTAL		1,482,266	370,567

Source: DIREL – Livestock Directorate/MEPA - Ministry of Livestock and Animal Production

Expected response

For food assistance, the expected activity is to distribute cash or food to all areas affected by the shock. However, activities should start as soon as funding is received, by targeting the municipalities, villages and neighborhoods set to receive assistance. The table below shows the number of people to be cared for in each region.

Table 4: Response to food insecurity

Region	Activity as of February 2020	Anticipated Response	
		Minimum	Maximum
Dakar	Food supply	5,998	11,997
Kédougou	Food supply	9,083	20,034
Kolda	Food supply	35,957	57,376
Sédhiou	Food supply	20,782	41,498
Tambacounda	Food supply	13,747	25,757
Saint Louis	Food supply	38,624	121,497
Matam	Food supply	26,752	44,833
Kaolack	Food supply	13,725	53,072
Diourbel	Food supply	50 831	75,683
Louga	Food supply	31,141	50,445
Ziguinchor	Food supply	21,120	34,799
Thiès	Food supply	51,174	97,424
Fatick	Food supply	11,035	53,970
Kaffrine	Food supply	29,675	35,454

Source: SECNSA, completed with the Harmonized Framework results of November 2019

For nutrition at the community level, the activities to be carried out would be as follows:

- Active screening of acute malnutrition;
- Management of MAM cases at community level;
- Referral of SAM cases to health facilities.

Table 5-1: Expected response for the nutrition component (related to community or outreach acute malnutrition)

Region	Activity as of January 2020	Anticipated Response	
		Minimum	Maximum
Sédhiou	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active screening for acute malnutrition Management of MAM cases at community level Referral of SAM cases 	1,305	1,305
Tambacounda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active screening for acute malnutrition Management of MAM cases at community level Referral of SAM cases 	3,455	3,455
Saint Louis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active screening for acute malnutrition Management of MAM cases at community level Referral of SAM cases 	2,431	2,431
Matam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active screening for acute malnutrition Management of MAM cases at community level Referral of SAM cases 	1,317	1,317
Kaolack	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management of MAM cases at community level Referral of SAM cases 	2,564	2,564
Diourbel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management of MAM cases at community level Referral of SAM cases 	6,126	6,126
Louga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active screening for acute malnutrition Management of MAM cases at community level Referral of SAM cases 	2,177	2,177
Ziguinchor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active screening for acute malnutrition Management of MAM cases at community level Referral of SAM cases 	506	506
Thiès	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active screening for acute malnutrition Management of MAM cases at community level Referral of SAM cases 	2,740	2,740
Fatick	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active screening for acute malnutrition Management of MAM cases at community level Referral of SAM cases 	1,309	1,309
Kaffrine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active screening for acute malnutrition Management of MAM cases at community level Referral of SAM cases 	2,433	2,433
Total		26,363	26,363

Source: MSAS/DAN

Table 5-2: Expected response for the nutrition component (related to health facilities interventions)

Region	Activity as of January 2020	Anticipated Response	
		Minimum	Maximum
Dakar	Number of persons affected identified through passive screening of AM in health facilities and management of MAM cases in the areas located outside the scope of the Nutrition Enhancement Programme (PRN)	3,405	6,810
	Number of persons receiving financial support for the treatment of children with complicated SAM in health facilities (CREN)	85	170
	Number of persons receiving financial support for the treatment of children with uncomplicated SAM in health facilities (UREN)	764	1,528
	Number of supervisions carried out by the regional level in the health districts	3	6
	Coordination of activities from the central level towards the regional and district level	2	4
	Communication activities	2	4
Diourbel	Number of persons in need of the full package of services for moderate acute malnutrition (Plumpy'Sup/ micronutrient fortified flour + deworming + iron and vitamin A supplements + outreach activities + communication activities)	6,846	13,692
	Number of persons in need of financial support for the referral of children with SAM (mothers of children with SAM)	587	1,174
	Number of persons to reach out to with communication activities	27,476	54,952
	Number of persons to reach out to with communication activities	27,476	54,952
	Number of supervisions carried out by the regional level in the health districts	3	6
	Coordination of activities from the central level towards the regional and district level	2	4
	Communication activities	2	4

Fatick	Number of persons in need of the full package of services for moderate acute malnutrition (Plumpy'Sup/ micronutrient fortified flour + deworming + iron and vitamin A supplements + outreach activities + communication activities)	1,657	3,314
	Number of persons in need of financial support for the referral of children with SAM (mothers of children with SAM)	135	270
	Number of persons to reach out to with communication activities	16,280	32,560
Kaffrine	Number of persons in need of the full package of services for moderate acute malnutrition (Plumpy'Sup/ micronutrient fortified flour + deworming + iron and vitamin A supplements + outreach activities + communication activities)	2,803	5,606
	Number of persons in need of financial support for the referral of children with SAM (mothers of children with SAM)	265	530
	Number of persons to reach out to with communication activities	20,380	40,760
Kaolack	Number of persons in need of the full package of services for moderate acute malnutrition (Plumpy'Sup/ micronutrient fortified flour + deworming + iron and vitamin A supplements + outreach activities + communication activities)	2,034	4,068
	Number of persons in need of financial support for the referral of children with SAM (mothers of children with SAM)	154	308
	Number of persons to reach out to with communication activities	21,427	42,854
	Number of persons affected identified through passive screening of AM in health facilities and management of MAM cases in the areas located outside the scope of PRN	1,644	3,288
	Number of persons receiving financial support for the treatment of children with complicated SAM in health facilities (CREN)	39	78
	Number of persons receiving financial support for the treatment of children with uncomplicated SAM in health facilities (UREN)	353	706
	Number of supervision activities carried out by the nutrition focal points at the levels of health districts and medical regions	25	50

	Coordination of activities from the central level towards the regional and district level	4	8
	Communication activities	2	4
Louga	Number of persons in need of the full package of services for moderate acute malnutrition (Plumpy'Sup/ micronutrient fortified flour + deworming + iron and vitamin A supplements + outreach activities + communication activities)	3,405	6,810
	Number of persons in need of financial support for the referral of children with SAM (mothers of children with SAM)	98	196
	Number of persons to reach out to with communication activities	22,012	44,024
Matam	Number of persons in need of the full package of services for the management of moderate acute malnutrition (dry ration + wet ration + de-worming + iron and vitamin A supplementation + awareness activities + communication activities)	3,073	6,146
	Number of persons in need of financial support for the referral of children with SAM (mothers of children with SAM)	205	410
	Number of persons to reach out to with communication activities	9,865	19,730
	Number of persons affected identified through passive screening of AM in health facilities and management of MAM cases in the areas located outside the scope of the PRN	4,021	8,042
	Number of persons receiving financial support for the treatment of children with complicated SAM in health facilities (CREN)	125	250
	Number of persons receiving financial support for the treatment of children with uncomplicated SAM in health facilities (UREN)	1,121	2,242
	Number of supervision activities carried out by the nutrition focal points at the levels of health districts and medical regions	25	50
	Coordination of activities from the central level towards the regional and district level	4	8
	Communication activities	2	4

Sédhiou	Number of persons in need of the full package of services for moderate acute malnutrition (Plumpy'Sup/ micronutrient fortified flour + deworming + iron and vitamin A supplements + outreach activities + communication activities)	1,785	3,570
	Number of persons in need of financial support for the referral of children with SAM (mothers of children with SAM)	111	222
	Number of persons to reach out to with communication activities	3,837	7,674
	Number of persons affected identified through passive screening of AM in health facilities and management of MAM cases in the areas located outside the scope of the PRN	3,475	6,950
	Number of persons receiving financial support for the treatment of children with complicated SAM in health facilities (CREN)	79	158
	Number of persons receiving financial support for the treatment of children with uncomplicated SAM in health facilities (UREN)	508	1,016
	Number of supervision activities carried out by the nutrition focal points at the levels of health districts and medical regions	25	50
	Coordination of activities from the central level towards the regional and district level	4	8
Saint-Louis	Number of persons in need of the full package of services for moderate acute malnutrition (Plumpy'Sup/ micronutrient fortified flour + deworming + iron and vitamin A supplements + outreach activities + communication activities)	3,803	7,606
	Number of persons in need of financial support for the referral of children with SAM (mothers of children with SAM)	159	318
	Number of persons to reach out to with communication activities	11,454	22,908
	Number of persons affected identified through passive screening of AM in health facilities and management of MAM cases in the areas located outside the scope of the PRN	4,021	8,042
	Number of persons receiving financial support for the treatment of children with complicated SAM in health facilities (CREN)	80	160

	Number of persons receiving financial support for the treatment of children with uncomplicated SAM in health facilities (UREN)	722	1,444
	Number of supervision activities carried out by the nutrition focal points at the levels of health districts and medical regions	25	50
	Coordination of activities from the central level towards the regional and district level	4	8
	Communication activities		
Tambacounda	Number of persons in need of the full package of services for moderate acute malnutrition (Plumpy'Sup/ micronutrient fortified flour + deworming + iron and vitamin A supplements + outreach activities + communication activities)	4,391	8,782
	Number of persons in need of financial support for the referral of children with SAM (mothers of children with SAM)	431	862
	Number of persons to reach out to with communication activities	13,308	26,616
	Number of persons affected identified through passive screening of AM in health facilities and management of MAM cases in the areas located outside the scope of the PRN	3,157	6,314
	Number of persons receiving financial support for the treatment of children with complicated SAM in health facilities (CREN)	46	92
	Number of persons receiving financial support for the treatment of children with uncomplicated SAM in health facilities (UREN)	410	820
	Number of supervision activities carried out by the nutrition focal points at the levels of health districts and medical regions	25	50
	Coordination of activities from the central level towards the regional and district level	4	8
	Communication activities	2	4

Thiès	Number of persons in need of the full package of services for moderate acute malnutrition (dry ration + wet ration + deworming + iron and vitamin A supplements + outreach activities + communication activities)	2,443	4,886
	Number of persons in need of financial support for the referral of children with SAM (mothers of children with SAM)	165	330
	Number of persons to reach out to with communication activities	30,394	60,788
Ziguinchor	Number of persons in need of the full package of services for moderate acute malnutrition (Plumpy sup/ micronutrient fortified flour + deworming + iron and vitamin A supplements + outreach activities + communication activities)	230	460
	Number of persons in need of financial support for the referral of children with SAM (mothers of children with SAM)	7	14
	Number of persons to reach out to with communication activities	984	1,968

Source: MSAS/DAN

NB: The two nutritional interventions (table 5-1 and 5-2) will be further discussed with the CLM and DAN following the CH results in November and the results of the SAN (food and nutritional safety) surveys to optimize the use of resources and better target the persons to assist.

Table 6: Response to food insecurity for animals

Region	Department	Overall population (TLU)	Estimated number of animals affected (TLU)
Saint Louis	Podor	279,911	69,978
	Dagana	88,541	22,135
Matam	Matam	136,127	34,032
Louga	Linguère	338,539	84,635
Kaffrine	Koungueul	79,262	19,815
Tambacounda	Koumpentoum	140,048	35,012
	Tambacounda	419,839	104,960
TOTAL		1,482,266	370,567

Source: DIREL/MEPA

Targeting activities are expected to start very early to avoid any delay in the implementation but also to carry out audit surveys and validate the lists of beneficiaries. It will also be necessary to initiate at the soonest the process of identification and recruitment of suppliers for food, animal feed and nutritional food.

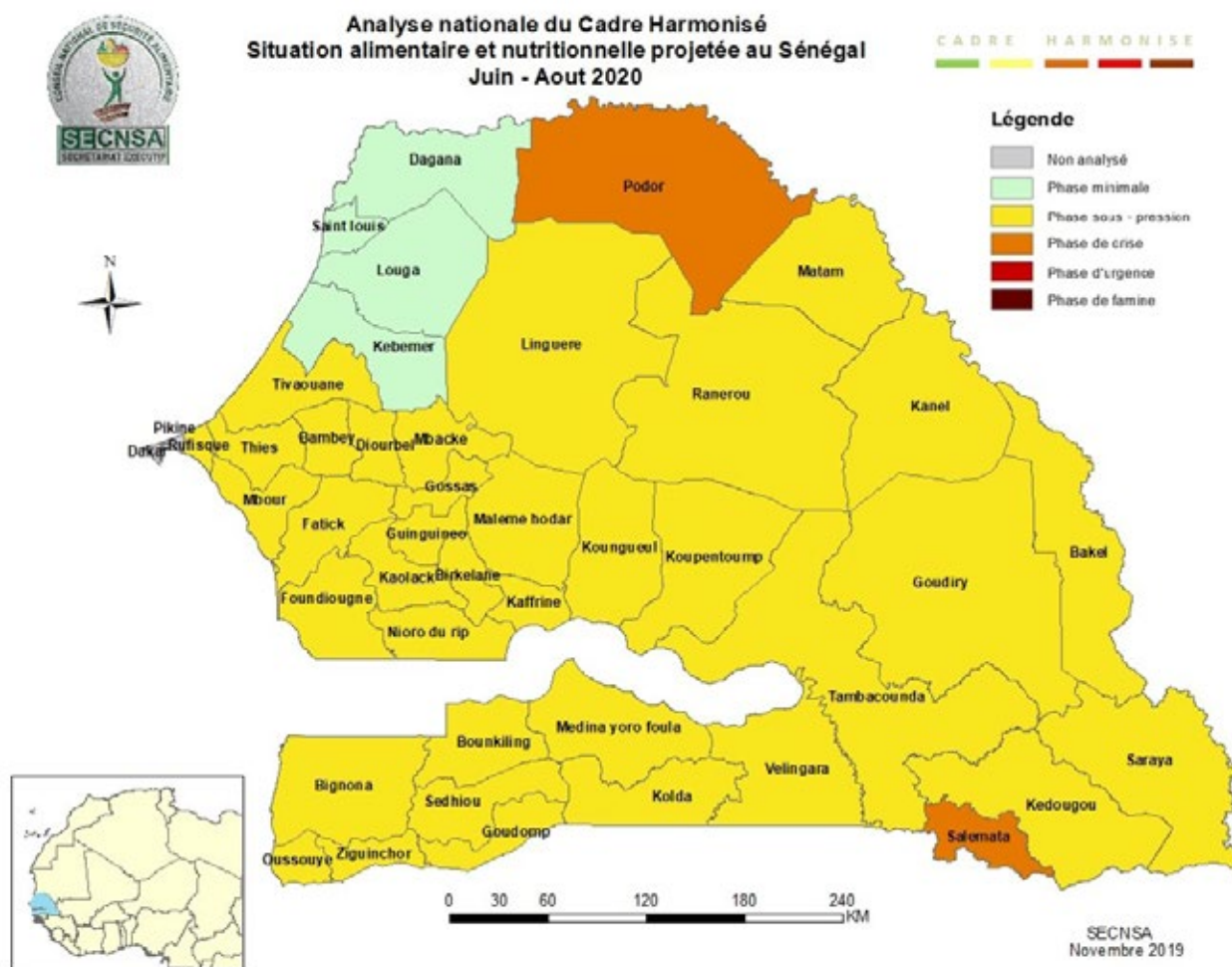
Table 7: Activities to pre-empt

Name of the activity	Period (month)	Region/ National level	Type of activity	Does it meet the requirements of ARC?
Scoping and briefing mission of the administrative authorities and the technical services	Mid-December to Early January	The areas affected by the shock (2019 Harmonized Framework results)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unconditional food distribution (B) • Inform the authorities on the intervention methods, the provisional intervention schedule 	[X]
Harmonization activity with the partners involved in the overall monitoring and evaluation plan of the Operations Plan implementation	January	At the national and departmental level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of targets to reach • Identification of the local and national monitoring and evaluation system • Identification of indicators to be achieved • The data collection and reporting system • Production of monthly reports (department and national consolidation) 	[X]
Harmonization activities of the beneficiary targeting methodology	January	The areas affected by the shock	B	[X]
Harmonization activities between the CLM and the DAN for the management of malnutrition	December - January	Targeted departments	B	
Call for tender for the procurement of food and feed from authorized suppliers	January	The areas affected by the shock	B	[X]
Call for tender for the recruitment of operators for food, animal feed	January	The areas affected by the shock	B	[X]
Scoping activity for the identification of available rice stocks in the different production basins	December	Rice production area: Anambé valley, Casamance	B	[X]
Local food supplier identification activity	January	The areas affected by the shock	G: food distribution	[X]

SECTION 2: DESCRIPTION OF INTERVENTION ACTIVITIES

Senegal plans to use the ARC funds to finance the distribution of food to households affected by drought and food insecurity but also the management of malnutrition and assistance for livestock. Concerning food assistance, food for households will first be sourced from the local producers before having recourse to the imported rice available on the market.

As a matter of fact, the analysis of the areas affected by food insecurity was carried out in March 2019, on the Harmonized Framework workshop. It emerged from this analysis that out of the 45 administrative departments in the country, 38 (84.4%) will face food insecurity problems in 2020.



Source: SECNSA/Results of Harmonized Framework, November 2019

Three activities are planned in the Operations Plan, which cover: food distribution, sale of subsidized livestock feed and nutrition operations (screening, awareness-raising, distribution of infant flours, and management of acute malnutrition).

Regarding the food assistance component, food distribution has been included in the Operations Plan.

Populations living in the departments most exposed to drought and food insecurity-related shocks will receive free food assistance (rice).

As for the distribution of food, each targeted person will receive 15 kilograms of rice monthly for three months intervention. This intervention will be managed by the State.

Regarding the nutritional component, an active screening for acute malnutrition in children aged from 6 to 59 months in the targeted areas should be carried out by measuring the mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) at the beginning of the first and second quarters of 2020 (January to April). This large-scale activity helps identify children with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and allow them subsequently to be managed (treated). The arrangements for the treatment and delivery of the service package to children with MAM and their mothers or caretakers are determined by the protocol in force in Senegal and made in close collaboration with the communities of the targeted areas. Children with SAM are systematically referred to the health facilities and a follow-up of their medical treatment and their counter referral to the community is carried out.

With respect to the pastoral component, animals exposed to pasture deficit can mainly be found in northern Senegal, particularly in the Saint-Louis and Matam regions. The approach will concern the sensitive groups, that is the vulnerable categories which cannot move for transhumance. However, given this important mobility towards the initially well-supplied and even fodder surplus areas, the grass cover will be quickly depleted in these areas, hence the need to consider extending the response to livestock transit areas and transhumant reception areas.

The response will thus concern the targeted ruminants and other animals (cattle, sheep, goats, equidae). To better support all species, calculations will be based on conversion to the Tropical Livestock Unit (TLU). The Tropical Livestock Unit (TLU), which is a 250 kg grazing animal, is used to estimate the total consumption of species in each area. Hence the need to support **370,567 TLU**, at a rate of 1 kg per TLU per day.

Table 8: Departments targeted for emergency food aid

Region	District	Total population in 2019	Populations affected in November 2019
Dakar	Rufisque	583,774	5,998
Sédhiou	Sédhiou	184,742	7,645
	Boukiling	177,706	5,515
	Goudomp	190,557	7,622
Kolda	Kolda	295,795	11,832
	Vélingara	334,746	17,271
	MYF	166,042	6,854
Tambacounda	Tambacounda	369,510	3,830
	Goudiry	141,853	2,940
	Koumpentoum	158,634	1,644
	Bakel	171,521	5,333
Saint Louis	Podor	433,811	26,029
	Dagana	282,804	5,656
	Saint Louis	346,926	6,939
	Matam	342,164	10,265
Matam	Kanel	299,471	11,979
	Ranérou	64,402	4,508
Kaolack	Kaolack	587,730	2,995
	Guinguinéo	138,506	2,770
	Nioro	429,198	4,192
Diourbel	Diourbel	322,762	6,455
	Bambey	360,380	10,811
	Mbacké	1,118,849	33,565
Louga	Linguère	285,743	11,430
	Louga	440,859	4,409
	Kébémér	306,043	15,302

Ziguinchor	Ziguinchor	299,364	9,276
	Bignona	304,535	9,436
	Oussouye	58,280	2,408
Kédougou	Kédougou	95,599	4,942
	Salémata	26,920	2,226
	Saraya	61,756	1,915
Thiès	Mbour	787,349	23,620
	Tivaouane	532,261	11,832
	Thiès	786,097	15,722
Fatick	Fatick	413,302	4,133
	Gossas	116,612	3,498
	Foundiougne	340,444	3,404
Kaffrine	Kaffrine	257,696	18,039
	Koungheul	202,803	8,112
	Birkilane	125,596	3,768
	Malem Hoddar	117,462	3,524
TOTAL		12,962,929	359,646

Source: SECNSA, completed with the Harmonized Framework results of November 2019

It is important to remember that 359,646 people are affected by the shock and are in phase 3 (crisis) and need assistance. For an efficient intervention, a prioritization of the departments was made by the State and the Replica partner.

Of the 42 departments affected by the shock, the State will intervene in 27 and the Replica partner in 15 departments. Overall, the number of beneficiaries supported by the State amounts to 160,698 people (or 20,087 households); the partners will support 203,458 people (or 25,432 households).

The table below shows the regions and departments with the populations targeted by the nutritional intervention.

Table 9: Regions and departments supported by partners

Regions	Region Global Population	Departments	Populations supported by partners	Uncovered gap	Partners	Modalities
Louga	23,488	Kébémér	15,302	3,244	OXFAM	Cash Management of malnutrition
		Linguère	8,186			
Diourbel	44,376	Bambey	10,811		CRS	Cash Management of malnutrition
		Mbacké	33,565			
Kaffrine	33,443	Malem Hoddar	3,524		SAVE THE CHILDREN	Cash Management of malnutrition
		Kaffrine	16,960			
		Birkilane	3,768			
Kolda	25,607	MYF	6,854	10,350	WORLD VISION	Cash Management of malnutrition
		Vélingara	17,271			
		Kolda	1,481			
Thiès	38,600	Mbour	17,817		PLAN INT	Cash Management of malnutrition
		Thiès	11,859			
Matam	26,752	Matam	10,265		ACF	Cash Management of malnutrition
		Ranéroù	4,508			
Saint-Louis	38,624	Podor	26,029		ACF	Cash Management of malnutrition
Total Population			203,458			

Table 10: Departments targeted for nutritional assistance

Region	Department	Overall Population	Target beneficiaries (0 - 59 months old children targeted for PRN screening)
Dakar	Dakar	1,326,194	
Dakar	Guédiawaye	381,475	
Dakar	Pikine	1,354,183	
Dakar	Rufisque	567,825	
Diourbel	Bambey	349,284	67,761
Diourbel	Diourbel	312,822	60,687
Diourbel	Mbacké	1,084,391	210,372
Fatick	Fatick	399,500	77,503
Fatick	Foundiougne	329,074	63,840
Fatick	Gossas	112,718	21,867
Kaffrine	Birkelane	121,204	23,514
Kaffrine	Kaffrine	248,686	48,245
Kaffrine	Koungheul	194,876	37,806
Kaffrine	MalemHoddar	113,356	21,991
Kaolack	Guinguinéo	134,307	26,056
Kaolack	Kaolack	569,909	110,562
Kaolack	Nioro	416,187	80,740
Louga	Kébémér	297,672	57,748
Louga	Linguère	277,930	53,918
Louga	Louga	428,798	83,187
Matam	Kanel	288,464	55,962
Matam	Matam	329,588	63,940
Matam	Ranérou-Ferlo	62,034	12,035
Saint-Louis	Dagana	275,483	53,444
Saint-Louis	Podor	422,579	81,980
Saint-Louis	Saint-Louis	337,944	65,561
Sédhiou	Boukiling	171,814	33,332
Sédhiou	Goudomp	184,235	35,742
Sédhiou	Sédhiou	178,615	34,651
Tambacounda	Bakel	165,521	32,111
Tambacounda	Goudiry	136,887	26,556
Tambacounda	Koumpentoum	153,084	29,698
Tambacounda	Tambacounda	356,582	69,177
Thiès	Mbour	766,434	148,688
Thiès	Thiès	765,210	134,468
Thiès	Tivaouane	518,122	100,516
Ziguinchor	Ziguinchor	289,902	56,241
TOTAL		14,422,889	2,079,899

Source: CLM

Table 11: Regions targeted by the MSAS to receive nutritional assistance

Region	Total Population	Beneficiaries of PECMA* at the level of health facilities * Community Management of Acute malnutrition	
		MAM	MAS
Dakar	3,732,284	38,774	21,085
Diourbel	1,802,002	24,226	3,636
Tambacounda	841,518	10,114	7,471
Matam	706,037	11,074	8,832
Saint-Louis	1,063,542	14,948	8,583
Sédhiou	553,005	7,547	2,901
Kaffrine	703,555	12,898	5,110
Louga	1,032,645	19,983	6,667
Thiès	2,105,707	21,876	6,798
Ziguinchor	662,179	11,176	1,336
Kaolack	1,155,433	19,838	11,656
Fatick	870,361	18,489	5,971
Total		210, 943	90,046

Source: MSAS/DAN

Table 12: Estimated number of children who should be affected by malnutrition at the health facility level

Region	Total Population	Estimated number of people affected (children with MAM aged 6-59 months)	Estimated number of people affected (children with SAM aged 6-59 months)	Estimated number of people affected (children with complicated SAM aged 6-59 months)	Estimated number of people affected (children with uncomplicated SAM aged 6-59 months)
Dakar	3,732,284	3,405	849	85	764
Diourbel	1,802,002	6,846	940	94	846
Fatick	870,361	1,900	708	71	637
Kaffrine	1,155,433	1,425	412	42	370
Kaolack	796,582	960	335	33	302
Louga	1,032,645	4,700	1,225	123	1,102
Matam	706,037	4,320	1,245	125	1,120
Sédhiou	1,063,542	3,475	587	79	508
Saint-Louis	553,005	4,021	802	80	722
Tambacounda	841,518	3,157	455	46	409
Thiès	2,105,707	2,540	350	35	315
Ziguinchor	662,179	512	96	10	20
Total	16,209,225	37,261	8,004	823	7,115

Source: ANSD, ENSANR 2019/MSAS ; ANSD, DHIS2, 2018

Table 13: Regions and departments targeted by a Livestock Safeguard Operation

Region	Department	Overall population (TLU)	Estimated number of animals affected (TLU)
Saint Louis	Podor	279,911	69,978
	Dagana	88,541	22,135
Matam	Matam	136,127	34,032
Louga	Linguère	338,539	84,635
Kaffrine	Koungueul	79,262	19,815
Tambacounda	Koumpentoum	140,048	35,012
	Tambacounda	419,839	104,960
TOTAL		1,482,266	370,567

Partner organizations involved in the intervention

The following table lists the partner organizations as well as contact persons.

Table 14: List of partner organizations and contact persons for the response

Name of the partner organization	Name of the contact person in the organization	Role and responsibility (Early warning, M&E, food distribution)	Phone number	Email Address
Director of Civil Protection	Mr. Abdoulaye Noba	Supervisor	(+221) 77 529 05 17	abdoulaye.noba@interieur.gouv.sn
Executive Secretariat of the National Food Security Council (SECNSA)	Mr. Jean Pierre Senghor	Intervention Coordinator (targeting, cash and food distribution, monitoring and evaluation, communication and coordination activities)	(+221) 33 865 30 35	jeanpierresenghor@secnsa.sn
Food Security Commission (CSA)	Mr. Ibrahima Diao	Director in charge of the purchase of rice and the setting up of quotas at the county level	(+221) 77 5583136	faradio1@yahoo.fr
General Delegation for Social Protection and National Solidarity (Ministry of Community Development, Social and Territorial Equity)	Ms. Anta SARR Diacko	Coordinator of the social protection policy, responsible for targeting support	(+221) 77 740 83 05	antasarrdiacko@gmail.com
Ministry of Health and Social Action (MSAS)	Dr. Oumar Sarr	Director of Mother and Child Health (DSME) and Head of PECMA at the level of health facilities	(+221) 33 825 54 66 (+221) 33 825 54 71	oumsarr@gmail.com
Livestock Directorate (DIREL) at the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Production (MEPA)	Mr Dame Sow	Project Manager, responsible for coordination and follow-up	(+221) 33 865 62 88/ 33 859 06 36	damesow@hotmail.com
Cellule de lutte contre la Malnutrition (Unit to Combat Malnutrition)	Dr. Abdoulaye Ka	CLM Coordinator	(+221) 33 869 01 99 (+221) 77 332 13 28	ethiam@clm.sn

Relationship among the partners in the different interventions

SECNSA is the structure responsible for coordinating the response plans which include ARC-funded activities. The other parties involved are the Food Security Commission (CSA), the General Delegation for Social Protection and National Solidarity (DGPSN), the Unit to Combat Malnutrition (CLM), the Ministry of Health and Social Action (MSAS), the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Production (MEPA) with the Livestock Directorate (DIREL), the Ministry of Economy, Finance and Planning (MEFP), the Food Security Regional/Departmental Committees (CRSA and CDSA), the technical and financial partners and NGOs, as well as their operational Replica partner.

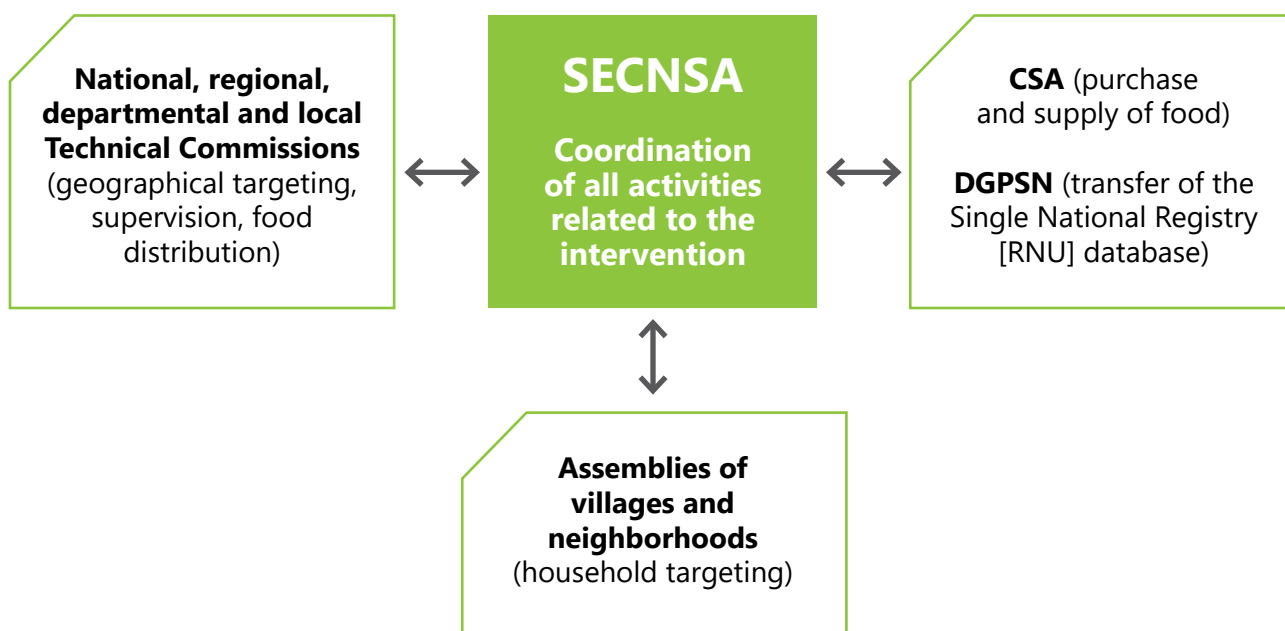
At the operational level, SECNSA will:

- establish the supervisory and food distribution commissions;
- conduct beneficiary targeting operations;
- verify the lists of beneficiaries proposed by the various targeting commissions;
- supervise the distribution of food;
- carry out monitoring/ evaluation tasks related to food distribution intervention activities;
- carry out the necessary communication work on the intervention process (before, during and after)

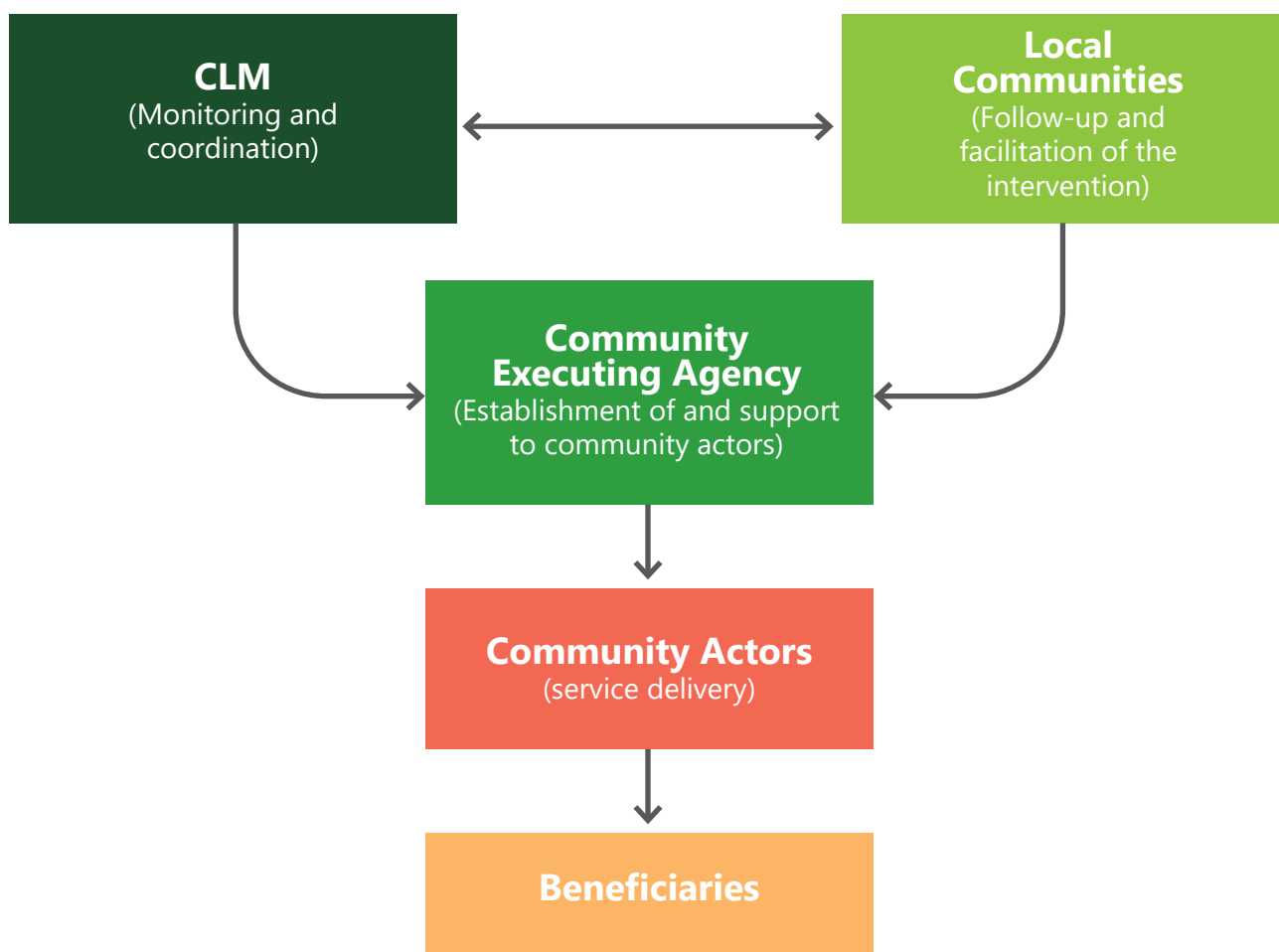
In carrying out the intervention activities, SECNSA will work closely with:

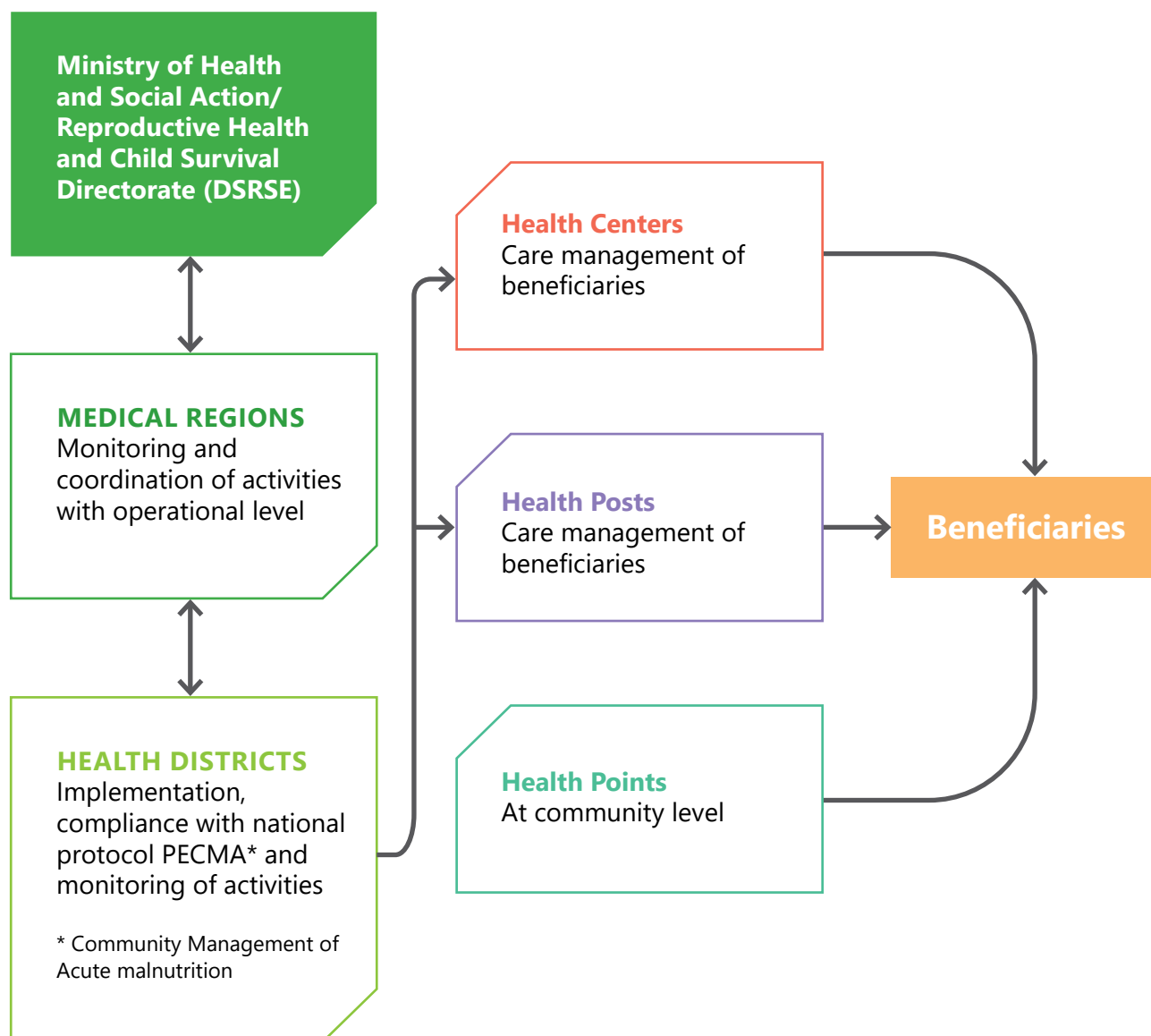
- the Food Security Commission (CSA) which will be in charge of tasks related to the purchase and delivery of food to the selected municipalities;
- the DGPSN for targeting;
- the various national and regional technical commissions that will be set up for the purposes of the intervention;
- the deconcentrated administrative authorities (governors, prefects and sub-prefects) for the coordination of activities at the decentralized level, in collaboration with the Regional Food Security Offices, which are the SECNSA relays at the regional level;
- the village/neighborhood assemblies for the household targeting and monitoring activities;
- the Replica partner to ensure the harmonization of the interventions.

Organization chart of the main structures directly involved in the intervention



For the nutrition component, the diagram below describes the relation between the partners involved and the CLM, while the second diagram depicts the relationship between the partners and the MSAS.





The CLM will enter into contracts with the Community Executing Agencies (AEC) which are responsible for supporting community actors in delivering nutrition services at the community level. These AECs which have the status of NGOs will work in close collaboration with the local communities, who are the supervisors of the community nutrition projects already implemented under the PRN.

The CLM ensures the coordination of the interventions and carries out the follow-up of activities through its mechanism composed of the Executive Regional Offices (BER). The health districts receive SAM cases and proceed with the onward reference after treatment and rehabilitation of cases.

Regarding the pastoral component, coordination is ensured at the national level by the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Production, which follows the provision of livestock feed in cooperation with the departmental commission and the factory managers. At the departmental level, the Prefect, who chairs the commissions, monitors the financial flows and the effectiveness of purchases together with the factories and the financial structure, namely the CNCAS bank. The departmental commission receives the food and manages the storage in warehouses. It is also responsible for sales and management of revenues which are immediately paid into the departmental accounts of the finance structure. The commission operates in the same way and sends the information as well as the revenues to the departmental level. These two commissions strictly ensure that food goes directly to the beneficiaries. These revenues constitute the revolving fund which allows a self-sufficiency in feed of livestock farmers during the lean season.

The departmental commissions are composed as follows:

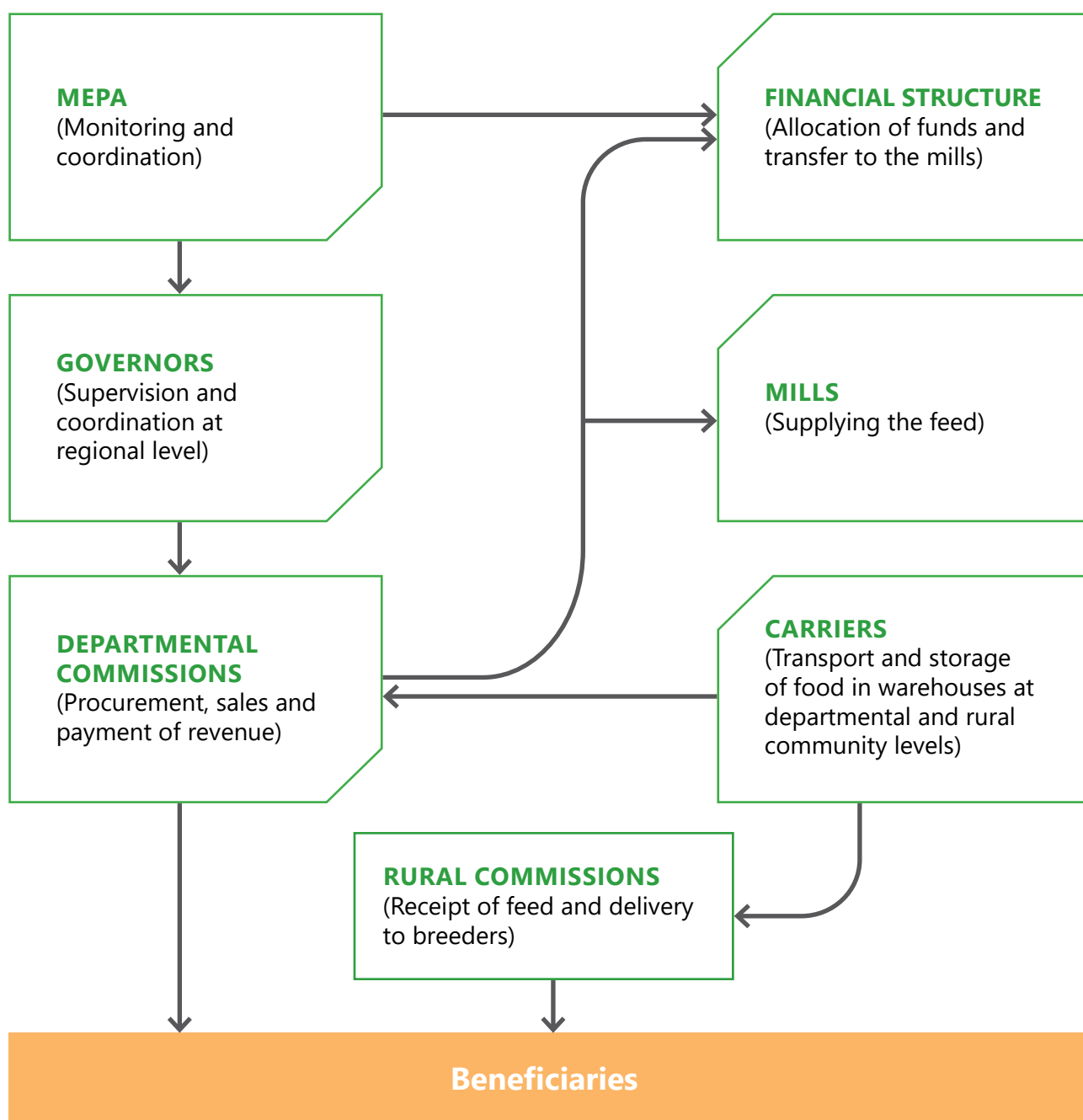
President: Prefect of the Department

Rapporteur: Departmental Head of Livestock

Members:

- Head of Departmental Agriculture and Rural Equipment Office;
- Head of Departmental Community Development Office;
- Head of Departmental Trade Office;
- Representative of the customs authorities;
- Professional Livestock Organizations;
- Representatives of the Civil Society for the pastoral component.

The following chart shows the relationships between the different structures involved (Source: DIREL)



Estimated unit cost

Food distribution will mainly consist of rice for targeted households. Each person will receive 15 kilograms of rice monthly throughout the duration of the intervention (3 months), which corresponds to a total of 2,410 tons per month distributed to 160,698 people (or 7,230,28 tons over the 3 months of the intervention).



Monthly cost of food distribution

For the food assistance component, the total monthly cost will depend on the price of the kilogram of rice on the market, but the tonnage to be insured per month is 2,410 tons for a total of 160,698 beneficiaries (see Table 15 below).

It is important to specify that the State of Senegal has planned to distribute food (rice) to the populations affected by the shock over a period of 3 months.

The funds to be paid by ARC will be used to assist the affected populations for a period of 3 months.

Table 15: Detail of tonnage by department, for the intervention activity (food distribution)

Regions	Departments	Total Population in 2019	Estimated number of people to target in 2019	Number of tons per department
Dakar	Rufisque	583,774	5,998	90
Kolda	Kolda	295,795	10,350	155
Sédhiou	Sédhiou	184,742	7,645	115
	Boukiling	177,706	5,515	83
	Goudomp	190,557	7,622	114
Tambacounda	Tambacounda	369,510	3,830	57
	Goudiry	141,853	2,940	44
	Koumpentoum	158,634	1,644	25
	Bakel	171,521	5,333	80
Saint-Louis	Dagana	282,804	5,656	85
	Saint Louis	346,926	6,939	104
Matam	Kanel	299,471	11,979	180
Kaolack	Kaolack	587,730	2,995	45
	Guinguinéo	138,506	2,770	42
	Nioro	429,198	4,192	63
Diourbel	Diourbel	322,762	6,455	97
Louga	Linguère	285,743	3,244	49
	Louga	440,859	4,409	66
Ziguinchor	Ziguinchor	299,364	,276	139
	Bignona	304,535	9,436	142
	Oussouye	58,280	2,408	36

Kédougou	Kédougou	99,595	4,942	74
	Salémata	26,920	2,226	33
	Saraya	61,756	1,915	29
Thiès	Tivaouane	532,261	11,832	177
Fatick	Fatick	413,302	4,133	62
	Gossas	116,612	3,498	52
	Foundiougne	340,444	3,404	51
Kaffrine	Koungheul	202,803	8,112	122
TOTAL			160,698	2,410

Source: SECNSA

For the community nutrition component implemented by the CLM, the unit cost per targeted beneficiary (total number of children aged 6-59 months) to carry out these activities for one month is **FCFA 50**. For the two campaigns planned for 6 months, this unit cost is **FCFA 100** compared to the total number of children targeted. The unit cost per beneficiary directly cared of (children suffering from MAM and SAM) amounts to **FCFA 1,282** for 6 months based on an expected prevalence of 7.8% of children suffering from acute malnutrition.

Table 16: Unit cost of the nutritional intervention

Region	Department	Population	Number of targeted beneficiaries	Total cost for 1 month (number of targeted beneficiaries x unit cost)
Dakar	Dakar			
Dakar	Guédiawaye			
Dakar	Pikine			
Dakar	Rufisque			
Diourbel	Bambey	349,284	67,761	3,388,050
Diourbel	Diourbel	312,822	60,687	3,034,350
Diourbel	Mbacké	1,084,391	210,372	10,518,600
Fatick	Fatick	399,500	77,503	3,875,150
Fatick	Foundiougne	329,074	63,840	3,192,000
Fatick	Gossas	112,718	21,867	1,093,350
Kaffrine	Birkelane	121,204	23,514	1,175,700
Kaffrine	Kaffrine	248,686	48,245	2,412,250

Kaffrine	Koungheul	194,876	37,806	1,890,300
Kaffrine	MalemHoddar	113,356	21,991	1,099,550
Kaolack	Guinguinéo	134,307	26,056	1,302,800
Kaolack	Kaolack	569,909	110,562	5,528,100
Kaolack	Nioro	416,187	80,740	4,037,000
Louga	Kébémér	297,672	57,748	2,887,400
Louga	Linguère	277,930	53,918	2,695,900
Louga	Louga	428,798	83,187	4,159,350
Matam	Kanel	288 464	55,962	2,798,100
Matam	Matam	329,588	63,940	3,197,000
Matam	Ranérou-Ferlo	62,034	12,035	601,750
Saint-Louis	Dagana	275,483	53,444	2,672,200
Saint-Louis	Podor	422,579	81,980	4,099,000
Saint-Louis	Saint-Louis	337,944	65,561	3,278,050
Sédhiou	Boukiling	171,814	33,332	1,666,600
Sédhiou	Goudomp	184,235	35,742	1,787,100
Sédhiou	Sédhiou	178,615	34,651	1,732,550
Tambacounda	Bakel	165,521	32,111	1,605,550
Tambacounda	Goudiry	136,887	26,556	1,327,800
Tambacounda	Koumpentoum	153,084	29,698	1,484,900
Tambacounda	Tambacounda	356,582	69,177	3,458,850
Thiès	Mbour	766,434	148,688	7,434,400
Thiès	Thiès	765,210	134,468	6,723,400
Thiès	Tivaouane	518,122	100,516	5,025,800
Ziguinchor	Ziguinchor	289,902	56,241	2,812,050
Total		14,422,889	2,079,899	103,994,950

The cost of the community nutrition component implemented by the CLM is **FCFA 207,989,900**.

For the activities implemented by the MSAS, the unit cost per targeted beneficiary (children aged from 6 to 59 months) to carry out the MAM cases management is estimated at FCFA 1,500 and for the SAM, this cost is FCFA 2,380 per beneficiary for 6 months. To this cost it is necessary to add the

unit cost related to coordination and supervision, estimated at FCFA 764 per beneficiary. The cost for communication for behavior change is estimated at FCFA 1,300 per beneficiary.

For the nutrition component implemented by the MSAS, the total cost to carry out this activity is **FCFA 244,367,980** distributed in the table above. This cost does not consider the equipment of centers with anthropometric materials.

Activities	Cost in FCFA
Passive screening for AM in health facilities and management of MAM cases in the areas located outside the scope of the PRN	55,000,000
Financial support for the treatment of children with complicated SAM in health facilities (CREN)	53,994,950
Financial support for the treatment of children with uncomplicated SAM in health facilities (UREN)	20,000,000
Supervision from central to regional and operational level	15,000,000
Support for the purchase of micronutrient-enriched flour for the care of cases of MAM detected in areas outside PRN	35,000,000
Supervision carried out by the Food, Nutrition and Child Survival Regional Supervisors (SRANSE) and the nutrition focal points at the levels of health districts and medical regions	15,000,000
Coordination of activities from the central level towards the regional and district level	40,000,000
Communication	10,373,030
Total	244,367,980

Source: MSAS/DAN

Regarding assistance to livestock, provision is made for each TLU of one kilogram of livestock feed per day. The cost of a ton being estimated at FCFA 185,000, the amount of FCFA 2,000,000,000 will therefore allow the acquisition of 10,810 tons of concentrated livestock feed to assist the 370,567 TLU targeted for about a month.

Description of the cash flow from ARC payment

In accordance with the administrative and financial arrangements made by the Ministry of Finance and Budget in 2015, a special account with a commercial bank for the exclusive management of ARC funds will be opened. For this year, it is proposed to continue this directive under the auspices of the Ministry of Finance and Budget. For this purpose, an account manager will be appointed for financial administration in accordance with regulations on public accounting and project management.

Payments will be made directly to those entitled to them (service providers, suppliers, personnel, etc.) after the service is rendered and upon submission of all substantiating documents duly approved and certified by the authority in charge of the operational structure and the Director of Civil Protection.

The CLM and DAN will make a call for funds on the basis of a budgeted action plan in December 2019. Supporting documents will be forwarded to the coordination team according to the format and with the frequency foreseen for the justification.

Targeting operations

Targeting operations will be carried out in January 2020 if the payout is made on time on one of the SECNSA accounts.

The targeting of shock-affected departments will be carried out in November 2019 based on the results of an assessment of the situation and/or the Harmonized Framework. There are 27 of these departments to be targeted by the State of Senegal.

The targeting of districts (counties), villages and neighborhoods will be done based on the identification of areas at risk through a survey at the level of technical and community services. The regional and departmental commissions, supported by the national commission, will validate the list of targeted districts (counties), villages and neighborhoods.

The villages/neighborhoods of the same locality will be selected by the Departmental Food Security Committee (CDSA)¹, during a workshop convened and chaired by the Prefect, based on a letter from the SECNSA. The targeting exercise will be facilitated by the SECNSA and DGPSN experts and will culminate with the drafting of minutes that will be duly signed by all the participants.

Targeting beneficiary households will be carried out by village and neighborhood assemblies under the supervision of the members of the National Commission. The targeting of villages and neighborhoods will be done according to the criteria related to the assessment of the previous agricultural season, the knowledge of shocks in the locality, etc. As for household targeting, the criteria will focus on the assessment of the state of food security, nutrition, vulnerability, livelihoods, etc.

Once the targeting is completed, the beneficiary lists will be validated at the community level.

The targeting based on the Single National Registry (RNU) will be done according to criteria defined by the SECNSA. It should be emphasized here that household targeting cannot be based on family, ethnic, political or religious considerations.

Following beneficiary targeting, an audit survey will be conducted to make the necessary corrections. The data that will identify the eligibility of a household will be collected by using the EWS mobile application, installed on tablets (already available at the SECNSA). The lists of households cleared and edited will be made available to the commissions, financial mobile operators, authorities and partners concerned.

¹ Cf. Annex on the composition of the CDSA

Information collected from the households are recorded in the minutes which will be signed by all the members of the targeting committees present at the meeting. A copy of each minutes will be available at each village/neighborhood and at the prefecture of the department.

Regarding the supervision of operations, three Facilitation Teams (FTs) will be set up in each department to facilitate the beneficiary households targeting meetings inside the villages/neighborhoods concerned. The FT will consist of four individuals, including at least one SECNSA officer and a regional coordinator and/or social operator from the DGPSN.

In order to properly target beneficiaries, it is important to allocate a fairly reasonable budget for geographic and household targeting in the 27 departments where the State will intervene with 156,188 people to target.

Targeting for the nutritional component

With respect to the community nutrition component, the target population is estimated based on the National Statistics and Demography Agency (ANSD) population data and the results of the activities of active screening for malnutrition carried out by the Nutrition Enhancement Programme (PRN) in 2019. The results of the screenings to be made on the first and second quarters of 2020 will identify children suffering from MAM and SAM for these periods and initiate management (treatment) activities at the community level.

Screening campaigns are planned for January and May 2020. The cost of targeting is included in the overall cost of the activity and will be funded from ARC funds. The procurement of enriched flour will be made from local suppliers offering all the necessary guarantees and according to the tender procedures in effect in Senegal. The purchase of vitamin A and de-worming will be done at regional supply pharmacies (PRA) working under the Ministry of Health and Social Action.

Procurement Needs

The procurement needs concern the purchase of food, feed and enriched flour for the nutritional assistance of children. The table below gives the details of the quantities, the start dates of the procurement process and the deadlines for the purchase of the products from the suppliers.

Table 17: Procurement requirements for food, livestock feed and fortified meal

Item	Unit	Number of units needed to support targeted beneficiaries (from Step 2.3) for one month	Source(s)	Expected start date of the procurement process	Expected time (in days) to purchase the item
Livestock feed	Ton	10,814	National market	1st of January 2020	60 days maximum
Fortified flour	Gram	15 tons (200 g x 30 days x 316,356)	Local providers	1st of December 2019	20 days
Food (rice)	Ton	7,320	Stocks at the level of production basins with producers	1st of January 2020	2 months maximum

Monitoring & Evaluation plan

A monitoring and evaluation system will be set up for all the activities (State and Replica partner). This system considers, for the food assistance component, geographic and community targeting activities, as well as distribution and financial management activities.

A set of indicators was retained for the monitoring of food assistance activities covering:

- the actual number of beneficiaries/ target number;
- the actual number of beneficiaries receiving assistance;
- the expected amount for the distribution/ amount distributed;
- the expected quantity of food/ quantity distributed;
- the expected/ actual duration of the intervention;
- several constraints;
- other.

For the community nutrition component, the provisions for monitoring and evaluation contained in the Operations Plan are consistent with those to be implemented under the ARC programme. The indicators to be followed for the different activities are as follows:

Table 18: Monitoring/ Evaluation Indicators for the Community Nutrition Component

Activities	Coverage indicators	Performance indicators
Coordination and follow-up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of supervision activities carried out by the CLM regional offices • Number of supervision activities carried out from the national level to the operational level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of supervisions carried out and supervision reports • Number of follow-up and coordination meetings held by regional senior executives (target: 1 meeting for the first half of 2020)
Screening and management of acute malnutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of screened children • Number of children with MAM • Number of children with SAM • Number of children with MAM provided with a treatment • Number of children with SAM referred to health centers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of children with MAM who recovered after receiving a treatment

For the livestock assistance component, the following indicators were retained:

- the quantity of food made available;
- the number of beneficiary breeders;
- the number of animals affected;
- the number of farmers benefiting.

A global evaluation of the intervention will be carried out by the SECNSA and its various collaborators in order to measure the impact of the intervention, to draw the lessons learned, to identify the various bottlenecks and to make recommendations. A system will be established to handle lodged complaints.

To monitor all the performance indicators and perform an evaluation at all stages, it is proposed to make a budget of **FCFA 120,000,000** available.

List of specific risks and assumptions

- **Foreign exchange risk:** The funds that ARC Ltd will pay to Senegal are denominated in USD. A decline in the exchange rate between the US dollar and the CFA franc may have a negative impact on the financing of all planned activities;
- **Targeting problem:** SECNSA and its various partners must remain vigilant to ensure that the beneficiaries have actually received assistance;
- **Slowness in the disbursement of funds:** This can cause a delay in the assistance to the populations;
- **Financial operators:** As technical problems (faulty network) may arise, the SENCSEA must ensure that the financial operator who will be selected fulfils all the necessary (technical and financial) conditions so that the assistance is channeled to the beneficiaries within the deadlines;
- **Late opening of the account** for ARC funds in a commercial bank;
- **Late designation of the account manager;**
- With respect to the nutritional component, **the late availability of funds** to the CLM and DAN may have a negative impact on the management (treatment) of malnutrition in children;
- For the pastoral component, there is **a risk of delay in the supply of food**. The supplier company might also have difficulties in meeting its commitments in terms of delivery lead time due to stockouts. In this case, an extension of the duration of the operation will be inevitable.

SECTION 3: M&E FRAMEWORK AND PLAN

Result	Indicator	Means of control/ verification	Risks/Assumptions
Output 1: Beneficiaries received food assistance	Number of beneficiaries receiving food*	SECNSA follow-up report	Displacement of a number of households
	Quantity of food received*		Transhumance of pastoral households
	Number of calls for complaints		
	*disaggregated by gender and age		
Output 2: Beneficiaries were well targeted	Inclusion error rate	Audit survey Targeting report	Household targeting cannot be based on family, ethnic, political or religious considerations.
Output 3: Cattle feed sold at subsidized prices	Amount of cattle feed sold	Monitoring report Final report	Availability of cattle feed at point of sale
Output 4: Screening for acute malnutrition by measuring the MUAC is carried out in the areas targeted by the response plan for children aged 6-59 months	90% of children in intervention areas are screened by measuring the MUAC	CLM Report	Delay in the implementation due to the late provision of funds
Output 5: The treatment of children diagnosed with MAM is made according to the protocol	90% of children diagnosed with MAM are cared for at community level	CLM Report	Delay in the implementation due to the late provision of funds
Output 6: Treatment of children with SAM is done according to the protocol	100% of children with SAM are referred to the health facilities and monitored at the community level for compliance with the treatment prescribed in ambulatory settings or after onward referral	CLM Report	Delay in the implementation due to the late provision of funds
Outcome <i>a</i> : Improved implementation time for assistance to targeted households	First contact with targeted beneficiaries within 120 days of the ARC payout received	Monitoring and evaluation report	Adequate and credible structures as described in the Operations Plan are in place
Outcome <i>b</i> : Improved implementation time for ARC activities	Activity completed within 180 days		

SECTION 4: SUMMARY ANALYSIS

Planned intervention with ARC payout

Three intervention activities are set to be funded (distribution of food) with ARC funds.

Table 19: Activities funded by ARC payout

Name of activity	Type of activity	Share of ARC payment allocated to the activity (in %)	Estimated amount of ARC payout (in FCFA)
Food Distribution (rice)	B - unconditional food distribution	50%	2,765,000,000
Nutritional management	H - Nutritional supplement	8%	450,000,000
Livestock feed distributions	I – Inputs	36%	2,000,000,000
Household targeting		0,9%	50,000,000
Monitoring, supervision - Coordination of activities		4,2%	235,000,000
Total		100%	5,500,000,000

NB: 50% of cattle feed budget is intended to supply a calamity fund.

Additional information on the proposed FIP

Needs estimates are made based on the number of vulnerable persons, knowing that the targeting unit is the household and not the person. Therefore, the maximum number of persons to help in a household shall not exceed a pre-established threshold. This threshold was of 8 persons for the 2018 response plan, and for this year it was set at 8 on a provisional basis. This will be discussed by the members of the National Technical Commission before the start of targeting operations.

SECTION 5: STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES (SOPs)

The table below lists the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs):

Table: List of Standard Operating Procedures for the food assistance component

#	SOP Name	SOP Details	Responsible Officer	Timing	Turnaround time (in days)	Type
Informational and Planning Processes						
1	Monitor food security levels	Intense monitoring of ARV and other early warning tools to track the severity and deterioration of food security situation	Technical Working Group (TWG)	October 2019		Exchange and harmonization meeting between the experts
2	Update contact databases	Update existing databases of focal points in charge of Early warning/ GRS (coordination groups, implementing partners, additional human resources, etc.)	TWG	October 2019		Meeting
3	Obtain the results of the needs assessment	Work with the group tasked with coordinating the broader national drought response (SECNSA) to obtain results of the needs assessment	SECNSA	No later than November 15, 2019		Meeting
4	Notification of the payment to the partners	Inform implementing partner(s), national and subnational structures, and existing program managers (if the intervention is scalable) of the payment	DPC SECNSA	As soon as funds are available (December 2019)		Sending mail
5	Organization of coordination meetings	Organize coordination meetings with all implementing partners to plan the intervention (s)	SECNSA DPC	December 2019 (a few days after the payment of funds)		Meeting

Financial processes					
6	Notification to financial institution to receive ARC funds	Inform the government institution responsible for receiving and transferring ARC funds to implementing partners, of imminent payout	DPC DPB		Sending mail
7	Notification to implementing partners of potential funds transfer	Inform implementing partner(s) and/ or procurement sources of the transfer of funds and verify the bank details	DPC DPB		Sending mail
8	Transfer of funds	Transfer funds to implementing agencies and/ or sources of supply	DPC DPB		Bank transfer
Operational processes					
9	Targeting and Registration (to be done for each ARC funded intervention)	Identify additional beneficiaries and update beneficiary lists	SECNSA	January 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of the commissions; • Organization of a field mission
		Assess completeness of list of beneficiaries in each identified district or county	SECNSA		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targeting survey; • Check the completeness during community validation
		Increase field staff to deal with registration issues/beneficiary lists for expanded operations (in the case of a scalable operation)	SECNSA		Staff recruitment by the national and regional coordination teams

#	SOP Name	SOP Details	Responsible Officer	Timing	Turnaround time (in days)	Type
10	Procurement (to be done for each ARC funded intervention, as required)	Identify the actors responsible for the procurement of goods/supplies	DPC CSA SECNSA CLM DIREL			Task
		Verify that procurement procedures and sources are functional	DPC CSA SECNSA CLM DIREL			Task
		Implement the procurement process	DPC CSA SECNSA DIREL			
11	Verify functionality of existing systems	Confirm that the existing systems (food distribution systems, etc.) are in place and functional and can handle additional caseload (in case of a scalable intervention)	SECNSA			Audit survey and testing of the different mechanisms
12	Communication	Define the communication strategy to be used between implementing partners (i.e. weekly meetings, monthly meetings, etc.)	SECNSA DPC	Throughout the intervention		Meeting

13	Monitoring and Evaluation	Identify additional staffing and training needs in the field of M&E, if applicable	SECNSA DPC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow-up throughout the whole period • End of intervention evaluation 	Meeting
		Inform implementing partners of monthly reporting requirements and deadlines	SECNSA DPC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow-up throughout the whole period • End of intervention evaluation 	Meeting Sending email
		Submit monthly reports to the ARC Secretariat	SECNSA DPC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow-up throughout the whole period • End of intervention evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sectorial report compilation • Monthly reporting
		Submit the final implementation and financial report to the ARC Secretariat	SECNSA DPC		Reporting

Standard Operating Procedures timeline

SOP	Month									Implementing body
	Oct Nov	Dec Payout	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	
Monitor food security levels										Members of ARC-TC with the Replica partner - ARC Experts
Identification of drought conditions										MEPA
Confirmation of a drought										MEPA
Participation and follow-up of the results of the Harmonized Framework (Cadre Harmonisé)										SENCSA with EWS NTC and Replica partner
Harmonization meeting with the various partners on targeting, nutritional intervention										SECNSA with DGPPSN and Replica partner on Targeting following the CH results Meeting on nutrition (CLM-DAN) and Replica partner
Notification of the Government and partners about the payment										ARC
Organization of technical meetings for the preparation of the response following the notification										Members of ARC-TC and the Replica partner
Notification to the Ministry of Finance and Budget about the financing										ARC

SECTION 5: STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES (SOPs)

Notification to Implementing Partners (SECNSA, CLM, DAN/MSAS, DIREL/ MEPA, CSA? DGPSN) about fund transfer											MEFB and Government Account Manager
Transfer of funds											Account Manager
Targeting Process											SECNSA, DGPSN, ARC, Replica partner
Enriched Flour Supply											CLM, DAN in collaboration with the ARC Replica partner
Verify the functionality of the systems with the selected operators											SECNSA operators, DGPSN
Livestock feed procurement process											MEPA/ARMP
Distribution and outreach activities											CSA SECNSA, DGPSN, Replica partner
Livestock feed sale											MEPA
Communication - on the implementation of the OP											SECNSA with the involvement of all actors
Monthly follow-up and reporting											ARC-TC under the coordination of SECNSA
Final implementation and financial report submission to ARC Secretariat											ARC-TC under the coordination of SECNSA

Annex: Budget

FIP BUDGET - SENEGAL		
PLANNED ACTIVITIES	PARTNERS	AMOUNT (FCFA)
Food distribution	CSA	2,765,000,000
Treatment of malnutrition	CLM/DAN (MSAS)	450,000,000
Targeting	SECNSA	50,000,000
Livestock Safeguard Operation	DIREL/MEPA	2,000,000,000
Follow-up - Coordination	SECNSA/NTC-ARC	235,000,000
Total		5,500,000,000

