

## Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

### Senegal: Food Security Crisis



www.ifrc.org  
Saving lives,  
changing minds.

<b>DREF n°</b> MDRSN015	<b>Glide n°</b> OT-2017-000111-SEN
<b>Date of issue:</b> 16 <sup>th</sup> August 2017.	<b>Date of disaster:</b> 31 <sup>st</sup> July 2017
<b>Operation manager (responsible for this EPoA):</b> <b>IFRC:</b> Romain GUIGMA Manager, Operations, Country Cluster Support Team	<b>Point of contact (name and title):</b> <b>IFRC:</b> Anne E. Leclerc. Head of Cluster <b>SRCS:</b> Mamadou Sonko
<b>Operation start date:</b> 11 <sup>th</sup> August 2017	<b>Expected timeframe:</b> 3 months
<b>Overall operation budget:</b> CHF 207,880	
<b>Number of people affected:</b> 829,193	<b>Number of people to be assisted:</b> 9,893
<b>Host National Society(ies) presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches):</b> 5000 active volunteers, 6 RDRT, 23 NDRT, 70 Food Security & Livelihoods, 35 Watsan, 35 Heath, 1 ENA trained 4 Logistics	
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation (if available and relevant):</b> International Committee of the Red Cross, Belgian Red Cross, British Red Cross, French Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, Luxembourg Red Cross, Climate Centre.	
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> CILSS/AGIR, FAO, PAM, UNDP, ACMAD, AGRYMETH, GFCS, ECHO, OCHA, OFDA, State structures and community management committees.	

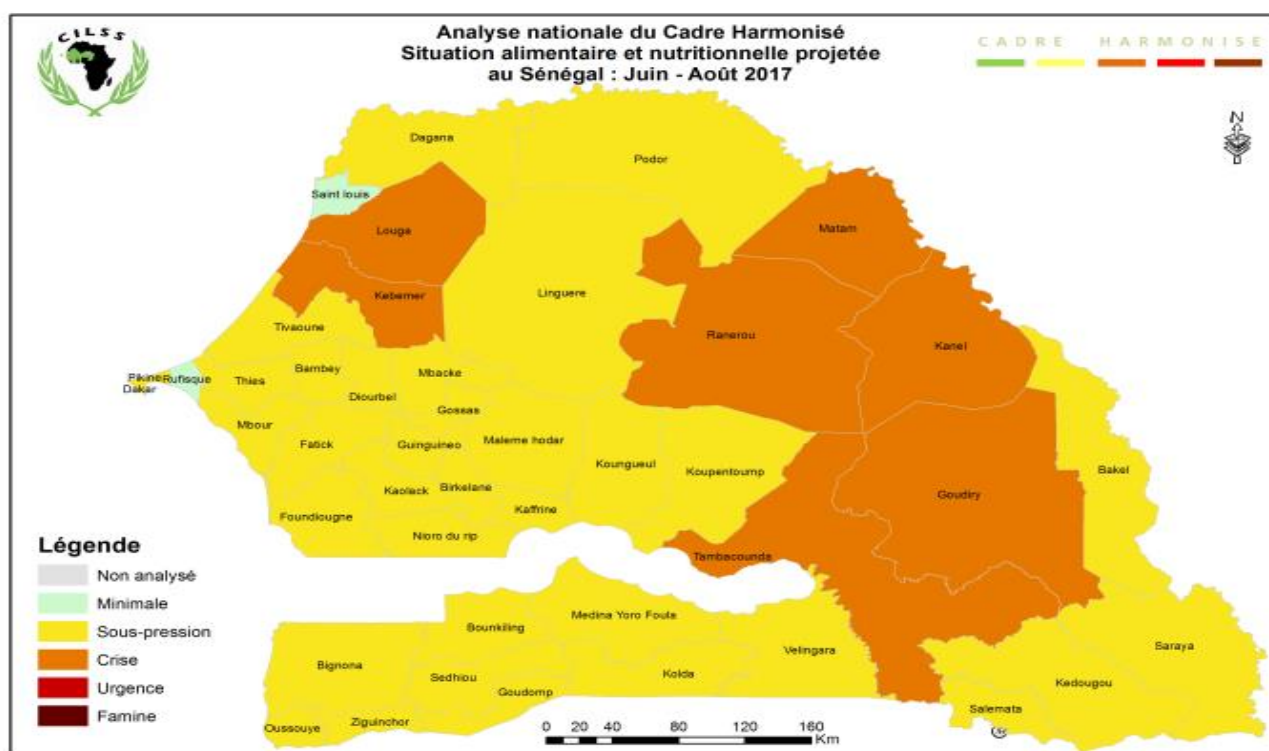
## A. Situation Analysis

### Description of the disaster

Senegal is prone to food crisis since is one of the world's least developed countries while the economy relies heavily on cash crops and fishing, both of which are vulnerable to climate change. Harvest deficits in 2014 and 2015, triggered by recurring droughts and floods, resulted in the early onset of the lean season leading to the food scarcity. Severely weakening food security in northern and central Senegal.

The 2008 food and nutrition crisis highlighted the limitations of policies to achieve food security. Like the Sahelian countries, Senegal has suffered the negative effects of this major crisis because of its biophysical situation and economic situation further weakened by climate degradation. The problem of access by the populations, especially the most vulnerable, to sufficient quantity and quality food has become more complex due to the recurrence food and nutrition crises. The question of the link between food security and resilience has thus become central to the overall problem of poverty reduction and development. It should be noted that, despite good cereal production, most departments have a tight food situation with very poor food consumption scores and households adopting strategies to access food.

The effects of food shortages continue to be felt for 345 049 people in crisis phase i.e. 3% of the population, although no region is reported to be in the crisis stage for the current period.



**Fig 1.1: A Map showing Food Security status in Senegal. Source: CILSS, March 2017**

The currently situation is expected to deteriorate in the projected period of July, August and September 2017 with seven (7) regions projected to be at crisis and thirty-two (32) under pressure, two (2) in minimum phase (See Table below). The expected deterioration in the food situation in the future will be partly due to the deterioration in food access with the rise in prices combined with the depletion of stocks. In addition, there is a worrying nutritional situation about the historical series of nutritional data (2010-2015). Overall, 830,000 people, 7% of the population, would be in crisis during the lean season. Degradation of access to food will be accentuated by the reduction or elimination of certain sources of income

**Table 1.1: Harmonized framework for analysis and identification of food-insecure and food-insecure areas and food security in the Sahel and West Africa (CH)**

DISTRICTS/ REGIONS	Total of persons	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 3 ou >	
		Number of persons	%	Number of persons	%	Number of persons	%	Number of persons	%
SENEGAL	12 392 042	7 952 190	64	3 610 659	29	809 665	7	829 193	7

Source: « CILSS, March 2017.

In view of these forecasts, the Sahel Cluster in collaboration with the Senegalese Red Cross (SRC), are working to deliver an appropriate response. The Cluster and National Society (NS) working in the region adopted a new strategy in the month of May 2017, this was agreed during the Ouagadougou Conference. The proposed strategy involves working differently, rethinking a Movement approach on the issue of food and nutrition security and resilience in the process of preparation, response and recovery/rehabilitation. All the stakeholders of NS have planned to continue to build this approach.

The National Society (NS) has adopted, a 4-year program has been initiated (2017-2020), which is a multi-sectoral community resilience program, which considers, preparation, emergency response with continuity on recovery. For the response knowing that the food crises in the Sahel is cyclical and known that this happens during the lean period, action would be that during these four years that interventions are targeted specifically in the pockets of food vulnerability.

The SRC formulates the request for this DREF to provide food and nutrition assistance for the most vulnerable people living in the target areas. The DREF will focus on supporting 9,893 people in the most at risk regions of Bambey and Goudiry. The operation will make it possible to introduce the assistance operation which will subsequently replace by other mechanism of mobilization of resources. More important to provide support to the 572,887 people (65% of the target). Therefore, the NS will focus on one-time food aid and engage in developing long-term programs to better contribute to eradicating food insecurity and strengthen the recovery of the affected population.

The support from this emergency fund is to respond to the emergency in the vulnerable groups identified and start the foundation for detailed assessments and engaged in stronger planning for a 4-year program. This will mean that at the time of the implementation of this DREF we are preparing a call and other mechanism for continuity i.e. the long-term program will be integrated into the IFRC planning program (DOP).

The SRC is in line with the dynamics of the Movement's partners (IFRC, ICRC) and other partners in the food security cluster to provide an emergency response to households suffering from food and nutrition insecurity on and to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable households and the capacity of national actors to cope with shocks. These two objectives are aimed at addressing an integrated response including immediate food assistance during the lean season and, where conditions are favorable, strengthening or restoring livelihoods. Resilience is an integral part of this approach, as it provides an opportunity for affected populations to resist future shocks.

## **Summary of the current response**

### **Overview of Host National Society**

The Senegalese Red Cross is present in the 14 regions of Senegal. With close to 27,000 volunteers, it is known and operates to the most remote parts of the country. Its presence and area of coverage make it the closest organization to communities in terms of emergency response, assistance, relief and community building. The added value of the SRS remains its community anchoring in the targeted areas, its knowledge of the environment, its human resources and infrastructure facilities and a solid experience in the sector of preventive food security and nutrition. In partnership with the IFRC and DG ECHO, it had implemented three (3) programs to combat malnutrition and food insecurity by assisting 3,700 vulnerable households in the first year of 2014 in the department of Goudiry, 7,200 households in this area Same area last year in the Tambacounda region and 1600 households in Goudiry in 2016. These programs have in another dimension allowed to detect and ensure supplementation of Pregnant, Lactating Women and children at risk of malnutrition.

The SRCS also has experience working with the French Red Cross in the detection and management of severe acute malnutrition in Diourbel and Tambacounda regions since 2012. For more than five years, the Senegalese Red Cross has led food assistance and food security programs to the vulnerable populations affected by the food insecurity in Senegal while working closely with the World Food Program (WFP). For the response to this food crisis, the National Society has continued to support and engage in the Participation and analysis of the harmonized framework by country, conducting Rapid assessments in areas classified as hazardous, Participation in country coordination meetings and Alerting local branches and mobilizing volunteers to support in the implementation.

### **Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country**

For the implementation of this DREF operation, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies through the Dakar Cluster will coordinate the action and provide technical support throughout this project. Development of strategies and monitoring of action plans. Periodically, coordination meetings will be held. They will include NS, SSPs, the ICRC (if available) and the RDRT deployed to support the SN. At the regional level, a monitoring and coordination plan is established to support the NS. Depending on the specific needs of each NS, the Cluster could consider putting a specific coordination mechanism in place. In the implementation, this coordination would also be the harmonization of the tools of management and reporting. On the security front, the IFRC and the ICRC will support the SN to enhance the safety of people and property throughout the implementation of the operational plan.

## Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The Government involvement in the current Operation focuses more on complementing those activities already being undertaken by the Government of Senegal, which is outlined in the National Response Plan (NRP) to respond to this food crisis. The total financial resources requested are CHF 43,390,280.75 for the year 2017. There are meetings organized by the government to ensure better coordination.

While with focus on Non-Governmental organizations, the mobilization between the NGOs and UN agencies does not cover needs. But it is unanimously agreed, that there is a food crisis. Humanitarian meetings are organized at the national and regional levels. At the national level, the NS participates in various meetings organized by the government and takes part in the cluster coordination (FS, Nutrition and Wash) and at the regional level the Cluster participates and communicates what all the NSs.

## Needs analysis, beneficiary selection, risk assessment and scenario planning

Needs analysis is based on the latest harmonized framework<sup>1</sup> (Cadre Harmonise) published in March 2017<sup>2</sup> outlining the information of the current situation covering the month of March to May 2017 and the projected situation for the months of June-August<sup>3</sup> 2017. The analysis also based on the rapid assessments conducted by the NS in the regions of St. Louis, Matam, Tambacounda and Diourbel. These regions have a food insecurity situation, and in the case of Tambacounda and Diourbel have no partners responding to this situation.

In view of the communication of the harmonized framework of Senegal and that of the region which are globally alarming especially on the Sahel in terms of food insecurity and nutrition, food distribution actions will be carried out for 83,000 vulnerable people by the National Society (with the DREF and other funds). For the DREF 9,893 people will benefit directly from foodstuffs and 1,500 women and 900 children under 5 years will be concerned with the awareness raising on nutrition and promotion of essential family practices.

Each beneficiary would receive food assistance to cover their estimated caloric requirements of 2100 kcal per person. The DREF intends to provide a complete and balanced food assistance for 30 days per person. Sphere standards and indicators will serve as a reference. The food assistance will mobilize 150,868.25 kg to live for 9,893 people. The composition of a standard basket to be offered is: 12.5 kg cereals, 1.35 kg vegetables, 0.75 litre of oil, 0.5 kg of sugar and 0.15 kg salt for an approximate amount of 9.7 CHF per person.

Severe malnutrition prevention and care intervention will be done through conducting screening campaigns, referencing of malnourished children, awareness creation and training of mothers on malnutrition, through this approach, it will enable the mothers to measure themselves and regularly define the nutritional status of their children and ensure prevention of malnutrition. The DREF will launch this approach in 4 pilot villages.

A proper referral system will be established in consultation with the health authorities through their operational branches, health districts, for better and early detection of malnourished children. These actions will help those in need from experiencing a famine situation that will result in deaths and / or deformations or poor growth in children.

<sup>1</sup> Cadre Harmonisé (harmonized framework), a tool implemented at country level that complements the balance sheet (*national production, planned imports and available food aid and food reserves, and compare them to consumption*) by classifying the current and projected food-security situation on a standard scale across the region. The standard scale is based on the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC).

<sup>2</sup> Ref. : « Cadre Harmonisé d'analyse et d'identification des zones à risque et des populations en insécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle au Sahel et en Afrique de l'Ouest (CH) – Analyse régionale de la situation de l'insécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle aigüe – Situation courante (Mars-Mai 2017) et projetée (juin-août 2017) », CILSS, March 2017.

<sup>3</sup> Lean season, in Senegal, is from June to September.

### **The Water, Hygiene and sanitation component.**

Considering the close relationship between nutrition and WASH, sanitation and hygiene will be a priority. Thus, WASH activities will be implemented to ensure access to drinking water by encouraging the use of chlorination and the protection of water points. Hand washing will be promoted with demonstrations of a good washing with soap and water.

This package will be supported by hygiene and health promotion activities with social mobilization and effective education at the community level. It will be important to strengthen community surveillance for early detection, investigation and early and rapid management to mitigate the negative impact of disease and epidemics at the community level. A community - based surveillance system (CBS) will be set up and volunteers trained in CBS and VCA for epidemic prevention and response will be a good bridge for real - time information sharing, A prompt response action. A good referral system will be set up with communication to the appropriate health facility.

### **Food and Nutrition**

For food assistance, Cash transfer is the main option. Such transfer may be effected by the transfer of cash and / or the distribution of vouchers, whether accompanied by conditions. This choice is an effective way for us to respond immediately to various needs while respecting the dignity of everyone, to give the affected populations the opportunity to make choices, to support local markets and to restart the recovery of the local economy. In this case, cash transfers are more appropriate and more efficient.

To accomplish this operation, we must strengthen the capacities of stakeholders at the country (local and national) and regional levels. At the local level, the operation will set up community management structures at the beginning, which will participate in targeting beneficiaries, monitoring of activities and facilitate the sustainability of actions in the communities. At the national level, we must retrain volunteers and NS staff on Food Security/Nutrition and Livelihoods (NDRT). Finally, with the development of the situation and in a bid to maintain continuity of the operation, it will be judicious to proceed with an in-depth evaluation to fine-tune the operation's action plan.

### **Selection of beneficiaries**

Targeting of beneficiaries will be carried out in the field in collaboration with local administrative authorities, community members, the Regional Directorate for Rural Development (RDRD), regional medical officers, food security and livelihoods monitoring agents (ASSAME) at the local level and other sector partners for the identification of areas that are highly vulnerable to food and nutritional insecurity in the concerned regions, districts and communes. The identification and selection of beneficiaries will then be carried out based on the selection criteria unanimously agreed upon with the stakeholders. Targeting will be done with the community through a participatory approach.

### **Beneficiaries of food assistance**

The household will be the targeting unit. Targeting will consider the categories of affected populations. In each village, a targeting committee, a complaint committee and a monitoring committee are set up. The targeting process begins with a briefing on the process and the objective of the intervention. It is followed by a comprehensive census of households before completing the process with socio-economic categorization.

The beneficiaries are members of very poor households per socio-economic categorization based on the household economy called HEA and having a child from 0 to 23 months and/or a Pregnant, Lactating Women. An exceptional consensus could be made on households deemed vulnerable. This exception applies only to persons in particularly difficult circumstances. (disabled, old people etc.).

Inclusion and exclusion errors are limited thanks to the strategy of exhaustive and comprehensive census in the villages. This will also be followed by the systematic sharing (with shareholders) of the minutes of meetings held with target persons. These errors can also be limited using the weighting criteria, the Common Targeting Guide with CORIANS and by improving the management of complaints.

Beneficiaries of community food and nutrition activities are: Households with children aged 0 to 23 months suffering from severe malnutrition or at risk of malnutrition. Households with pregnant and nursing mothers are the targets of prevention activities at the community level. Prevention activities (on the risks related to: food and care-taking habits of infants) young children and their mothers based on the first 1000 days' approach (known as the window of opportunity); exclusive breastfeeding; complementary breastfeeding and the usefulness of health services.

### **Scenario Development**

Current situation: Low coverage of humanitarian assistance during the period from March to July, Depleted food stocks, adaptation strategies are beginning to fail and several people categorized in phase 3 are switching to phase 4. With the Season, the country begins to record flooding. The pockets of food vulnerability are widening and the number of people in risk increases

### **Risk Assessment**

Senegal is on permanent alert against the risks of terrorist attacks. Areas of the operation are not risk areas, but action will be taken to prevent any insecurity. Accessibility of target areas linked to the road. With the wintering, the roads of the countryside without bitumen deteriorate and some works such as the bridges of passages are destroyed making it very difficult the use and the accessibility of certain zones. Some places are completely cut off from large cities throughout the rainy season and others are not accessible by freight vehicles

### **About these risks, measures are taken to**

In terms of security, the SN will put in place security rules and will take steps to allow implementation of the operation. IU communication system is established between the regions and the base in Dakar, to quickly inform and take decisions if necessary. All volunteers and staff have already received training on safer access and scheduled retraining sessions. Concerning the accessibility of the intervention zones by making the local branches more responsible. In addition, the Cash transfer tool will be used to minimize heavy loads of goods (foodstuff, material etc.) and their deliveries and movements between the national headquarters and the branches.

Finally, the Senegalese Red Cross has opted for the use of Cash transfer. This tool will be used only for food aid. The evaluations already carried out by the SN indicate that Cash transfer could be carried out without difficulty. The markets are available and the suppliers are willing to accompany the Red Cross. Other humanitarian actors had successfully transferred money to implement their operational objectives in that part of the Senegalese territory. And the National Society will be also supported (with specialized resources and trainings) by Movement, leaded by IFRC Dakar cluster, to conduct the activity. This option is an effective means of responding immediately to diverse needs while respecting the dignity of beneficiaries, giving people the opportunity to the populations to make food choices, and to support local markets.

## **B. Strategy and Operational plan**

### **Overall objective**

To provide food and preventive nutrition activities for 1,522 households and enable the affected population to survive and meet its immediate needs

### **Proposed strategy**

Calls for a DREF focused on the urgency of food insecurity and malnutrition. These emergency actions will make it possible to follow up with a view to a long-term continuation with resilience activities by mobilizing the necessary resources.

- With the support of the RDRTs deployed with Food Security Profile and experienced in CTP and in collaboration with the cluster, to conduct in-depth evaluations in all the sectors involved. The evaluation will prioritize the actions to be carried out in the communities. It will also help to better define the program considering the short-term and long-term aspects (resilience). The analysis of this evaluation will focus on food security, nutrition, livelihoods and health. The recommendations of the evaluation will allow us to better orient our actions for more efficiency and effectiveness. The RDRT that will be deployed will participate in RDRT recycling training in Bamako.
- Strengthen the operational capacities of the SN specifically in the areas of food security / nutrition.
- Establish a system of appropriation of interventions by the communities for a profitability of the results
- Support the State in its response plan but also the health system in active coordination at the level of the intervention zones.
- Collection of sufficient data to support advocacy for sustainable strengthening of the consideration of the food security / nutrition dimension in state policies and the NS strategic plan
- Capitalize on sharing lessons learned on combating food insecurity and malnutrition

## Communities

- During this operation, beneficiaries will be considered as full stakeholders. Community management committees (community targeting, implementation, monitoring, coordination, etc.) will be set up and their responsibilities formally established to carry out activities. This will give the communities a full ownership of the program.
- Transfer of competences at the community level. While implementing the operation plan, communities will be involved, and implementing agents will execute a competence transfer plan to enable community empowerment and prepare them for the recovery phase.

## Host National Society

- Decentralization of coordination and the full strengthening of the capacities of branches
- Strengthening local committees or branches (human resources, equipment, etc.)
- More leadership for the NS

## IFRC

- Capacity building for the Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT)
- Linking (continuity of short-term response to long-term community resilience)
- Implement an effective system for better operational coordination (internal to the Movement/external partnership including local government actors, regional platforms and OCHA / UN coordination mechanisms) and better monitoring in the country
- Resource mobilization / tools and available mechanisms / potential partners / financing plan to ensure the continuity of the operation.

## Operation support services

### Human Resources

The SRCS has competent and experienced staff and volunteers in responding to food insecurity/nutrition as well as in responding to floods. As for the long-term programs, the NS has experience and capitalized on the lessons learned from the operations implemented in the past. In short, the HNS has a qualified staff and ready to react when needed.

N°		Active Volunteers	RDRT	NDRT	Shelter	Food Security & Livelihoods	Watsan	Health	ENA	Finance	Logistic	Staff +50%	Other
4	Senegal	5000	6	23	0	70	35	35	1	0	4	-	0

The IFRC assists the CRS with human resources and in retraining staff within the shortest possible time as well as in backing up the number of qualified staff and finally, with technical assistance using the regional and international tools as the case may be.

The Sahel Cluster mobilizes necessary human resources to support the NSs in implementing the project by deploying an RDRT with profiles management of SA operations / nutrition with cash tools. IFRC has competent staff in all the domains (health, nutrition, food security, disaster management, shelter, water and sanitation) as well in support services (finance and logistic pool). At the regional level, the IFRC has experienced response teams with relevant profiles to undertake those types of operations. The Cluster staff will support the operation by carrying out field missions to support SN in finance and reporting. At the international level, depending on the magnitude of the crisis (food insecurity and flooding) and per the needs, the IFRC can urgently deploy specialized response teams especially ERU and FACT. Presently, the DM department is supporting the NS in drawing up action plans (regional or country).

### **Logistics and supply chain**

Most of the operation will consist of Cash transfer, which will reduce the mobilization of transportation, storage and large purchases of food items. But this would also entail better logistic planning. Hence in Senegal.

- Evaluation of potential suppliers at the local level with delivery protocols and payment terms established. Plans concerning purchasing could possibly be established if the monetary transfer cannot be realized.
- For warehousing and storage, this will be the responsibility of suppliers identified for food delivery
- Transportation and vehicle requirements. For this operation, the DREF will mobilise1 vehicle to support the NS in the monitoring of the activities

Links:

- [Emergency Items Catalogue 2009](#) (*Catalogue 2009 des articles d'urgence*)
- [Logistics Standards Online](#) (*Standards de la logistique en ligne*)
- [Procurement Portal](#) (*Portail des achats*)

### **Information Technologies (ITs)**

Currently the target areas of the operation are covered by telephone networks and there is a good internet connection. At the local level, the Red Cross branches often do not have the computer equipment to support the operations. With the support of the Sahel clusters, the NS will receive telephones as needed to undertake post distribution monitoring with the ODK program.

### **Communication**

Communication materials, advocacy and community outreach will be developed to make the HNS and IFRC humanitarian activities visible. This will include the production and realization of articles, press releases, testimonials, brochures, photos and videos. The media will be involved to ensure coverage of the key activities carried out as part of the operation. The social media will be used to maximize the visibility of Red Cross activities and its partners. Emphasis will also be placed on advocacy for protection, dignity, rights and respect for communities.

### **Security**

Cognizant of the fact that safety enhances the success of the project, we will rely on good communication from all the stakeholders. This would provide a solid foundation for the safety of persons, resources and property. Village committees and community monitoring and complaints committees will ensure that they are informed by RC volunteers and that the risks and issues of insecurities will be discussed in the village committee in the presence of community leaders and authorities. RC volunteers will pay attention to the nature and quality of information they communicate to the communities during their awareness raising activities by considering the susceptibility of the communities. Finally, Red Cross staff and volunteers will be briefed on the code of conduct and security rules. The NS in collaboration with the ICRC and the IFRC will establish security rules to guarantee secured access. Internal meetings among ICRC, IFRC, SN and PNS will be held with the aim of reinforcing the security aspects

### **Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER)**

The NS will implement a regular monitoring/evaluation plan to ensure effectiveness and the implementation of programs. Regular monthly reports will be produced by the NS on its activities and with the IFRC, PNS and the ICRC depending on the interest. Besides regional planning workshops, evaluations

will be carried out, including: country monitoring plans to be established by the cluster to better support the NS in monitoring its activities. A workshop on lessons learned will be held in the third month to analyze successes, challenges, best practices and recommendations to capture and apply in future programs and emergency calls. Finally, at the community level, the management committees set up to support the implementation of the program, will produce monthly reports. Capacity-building activities in reporting will be carried out for the communities.

### **Administration and finance**

The NS has a finance and accounting department. It must be noted that the weight of NS activities and the demands of some donors, urges us to organize capacity building sessions for the NS finance teams. In addition, IFRC's financial staff will work closely with the Finance Department of the National Society to ensure the proper use of financial resources in accordance with the conditions to be discussed in the MoU between the National Society and the Sahel Cluster of the International Federation. The management of financial resources will be carried out in accordance with the IFRC guidelines.





## D. Budget

Senegal: Food Security Crisis		DREF grant budget	Expenditure CHF
Budget Group			
500	Shelter - Relief	0	0
501	Shelter - Transitional	0	0
502	Construction - Housing	0	0
503	Construction - Facilities	0	0
505	Construction - Materials	0	0
510	Clothing & Textiles	0	0
520	Food	0	0
523	Seeds & Plants	0	0
530	Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	870	870
540	Medical & First Aid	0	0
550	Teaching Materials	0	0
560	Utensils & Tools	0	0
570	Other Supplies & Services	0	0
571	Emergency Response Units	0	0
578	Cash Disbursements	104,612	104,612
<b>Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES</b>		<b>105,482</b>	<b>105,482</b>
580	Land & Buildings	0	0
581	Vehicles Purchase	0	0
582	Computer & Telecom Equipment	0	0
584	Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	0	0
587	Medical Equipment	0	0
589	Other Machinery & Equipment	0	0
<b>Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
590	Storage, Warehousing	0	0
592	Distribution & Monitoring	0	0
593	Transport & Vehicle Costs	3,062	3,062
594	Logistics Services	3,690	3,690
<b>Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE</b>		<b>6,752</b>	<b>6,752</b>
640	International Staff	24,500	24,500
661	National Staff	90	90
662	National Society Staff	19,495	19,495
667	Volunteers	75	75
<b>Total PERSONNEL</b>		<b>44,160</b>	<b>44,160</b>
670	Consultants	0	0
750	Professional Fees	0	0
<b>Total CONSULTANTS &amp; PROFESSIONAL FEES</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
680	Workshops & Training	20,840	20,840
<b>Total WORKSHOP &amp; TRAINING</b>		<b>20,840</b>	<b>20,840</b>
700	Travel	11,600	11,600
710	Information & Public Relations	210	210
730	Office Costs	2,940	2,940
740	Communications	2,820	2,820
760	Financial Charges	389	389
790	Other General Expenses	0	0
799	Shared Support Services	0	0
<b>Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES</b>		<b>17,959</b>	<b>17,959</b>
599	Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	12,688	12,688
<b>Total INDIRECT COSTS</b>		<b>12,688</b>	<b>12,688</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>		<b>207,880</b>	<b>207,880</b>

#### Contact Information

**For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:  
In the National Society**

- **National Society:** Mamadou SONKO, Senegal RC, Secretary General, [sonko-mala@yahoo.fr](mailto:sonko-mala@yahoo.fr), +221 77 5790056.
- **IFRC Cluster Representation:** Anne Elisabeth LECLERC [Anne.leclerc@ifrc.org](mailto:Anne.leclerc@ifrc.org), +22178 6390794
- **IFRC Africa Region:** Farid Aiywar, Disaster Management Unit; Nairobi; phone: +254 20 2835213; email: [farid.aiywar@ifrc.org](mailto:farid.aiywar@ifrc.org)
- **IFRC Geneva:** Christine South, Operations Quality Assurance Senior Officer; phone: +41.22.730.45 29; email: [christine.south@ifrc.org](mailto:christine.south@ifrc.org)
- **IFRC Zone Logistics Unit (ZLU):** Rishi Ramrakha, Head of zone logistics unit; phone: +254 733 888 022/ Fax +254 20 271 2777; email: [rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org](mailto:rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org)

**For Resource Mobilization and Pledges:**

- **In IFRC Africa Zone:** Kentaro Nagazumi, Head of Partnership and Resource Development, Nairobi; phone: +254202835155; email: [kentaro.nagazumi@ifrc.org](mailto:kentaro.nagazumi@ifrc.org)

**For Performance and Accountability (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting):**

- **IFRC Zone:** Fiona Gatere, PMER Coordinator; phone: +254780771139
- email: [Fiona.gatere@ifrc.org](mailto:Fiona.gatere@ifrc.org)

## How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



**Save lives.**  
protect livelihoods,  
and strengthen recovery  
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**  
and **safe** living.



Promote **social inclusion**  
and a culture of  
**non-violence and peace.**



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies  
 Fédération internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge  
 Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja  
 الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

11 August 2017

# Senegal, Food Insecurity: DREF Operation



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.  
 MAP DATA SOURCES: GADM, IFRC