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# Emergency Appeal Operations Update

## Senegal: Food Insecurity

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>Emergency Appeal</b>	<b>MDRSN011</b>
<b>Date of issue:</b> 29 May, 2015	<b>Date of disaster:</b> 23 April, 2015
<b>Operation start date:</b> 23 April, 2015	<b>Expected timeframe:</b> 23 April, 2016
<b>Host National Society:</b> Senegalese Red Cross	<b>Operation budget:</b> CHF 2,533,016
<b>Number of people affected:</b> 639,702 people in food security crisis in March (from Harmonized framework March 2015), projected to 1,035,000 people affected in June-August 2015.	<b>Number of people to be assisted:</b> immediate needs: 40,000 beneficiaries (5,000 households) and 1,760 children and pregnant / lactating women. Middle term: 32.000 people (4,000 households)
<b>N° of National Societies currently involved in the operation:</b> Senegalese Red Cross (CRS): 14 regional branches and 45 departmental/district branches. Around 30,000 volunteers and 187 local staff.	
<b>N° of other partner organizations involved in the operation:</b> Senegalese Government (SE/CNSA), WFP, FAO, ACF, CECI-ACTED	

## A. Situation analysis

### Description of the disaster

This Food Security crisis is a regional crisis affecting the Sahel area, consequently this appeal is part of wider response in the Region and is included in the IFRC Sahel Food Insecurity Regional Operational Strategic Plan. Africa DMU and IFRC Sahel Regional Office has identified 6 strategic areas that would be best appropriate to help expedite the response actions by National Societies and enable the regional office to provide appropriate and timely action. These comprise the following: information gathering and data analysis; communication and advocacy; coordination of project design DREF/Appeals; resource mobilization & enhancing partnerships; timely monitoring and evaluation and accountability and quality assurance.

The 2014 crop year in Senegal was characterized by a late start and poor distribution of rains. Many crops (mainly the cereal crops) have not been in normal development. This has had a negative impact on agricultural production for the 2014-2015 season.

According to the preliminary cereal production forecast (2014-2015) done by the regional Harmonized Framework for Food Security, led by Government via the early warning system in Senegal in March 2015, agricultural crops 2014-2015 campaign show that Senegal has decreased cereal production by 16% compared to the average of the past 5 years due to rainfall deficit and breaks throughout the period from June to October 2014. Indeed, national cereal production is estimated at 1,270,937 tons and will cover about 51% of the national cereal needs (2,499,112 tons).

For cash products compared to the average of the last five years, groundnut has decreased by 20% and cotton decreased by 9%.

In addition to that, and after the rising of cereals (millet, maize and sorghum) in October 2014), they remained relatively stable over the last two months (as it is shown in the last Harmonized Framework –March 2015). Some markets at the border with Guinea were closed due to the Ebola outbreak. The outbreak in Guinea had negative impact in South borders of Senegal (Casamance, Tambacounda and Kédougou), several markets were closed to prevent transmission from Guinea and this decision impacted highly on food prices and the local economy in general.

The results of the survey held in October 2014 for Rural Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition (ERASAN), in what CRS participated as an active partner, revealed that 30% of rural households suffer from severe food insecurity. The situation is more worrying in regions of the Saint Louis, Matam, Louga, Ziguinchor, Kolda, Sedhiou and Tambacounda.

### Summary of current response

- Rainfall deficit and breaks throughout the period from June to October 2014
- September-November 2014: Participation of Senegal Red Crescent Society in several assessments with other humanitarian actors. "Rural Agriculture and Food Security and Nutrition (ERASAN)" published in October 2014, Harmonized Framework" published in November 2014
- December 2014: Regional update of Food Security and Nutrition situation in Sahel countries
- 20 January 2015: First strategy call for Sahel Food Security crisis
- March 2015: Definition of "Sahel Food Insecurity Regional Operational Strategic Plan 2015", and meeting with donors (USAID and ECHO)
- March 2015: Second harmonized framework assessment
- April 2015: Launch of Emergency Appeal for CHF 2.5m, with Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) of CHF 150,000 as start-up funding,

This **Emergency Appeal** seeks a total of **CHF 2.5m** to enable the IFRC to support the **Senegal Red Cross Society (SRCS)** to deliver assistance and support to a total of 72,000 people consisting of immediate or short-term assistance to some 40,000 people (5,000 households plus 1,760 children and pregnant / lactating women) and mid to longer-term support to some 32,000 people (4,000 households) over a total timeframe of **12 months**, with a focus on **food security**, nutrition promotion, building resilience, and National Society capacity building and Disaster Risk Reduction in the four departments of Kanel (Matam Region), Podor (Saint Louis Region), Fatick (Fatick Region) and Goudomp (Sedhiou Region).

From a nutritional perspective, results from last SMART survey conducted in June-July 2014 revealed a precarious nutritional situation at national level with a rate of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) estimated at 9.8%. The nutritional status of populations in northern Senegal departments (Kanel, Matam and Podor, Ranérou, Ferlo) remains a concern and the Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate above the critical threshold of 15% and some areas in the South like Medina Yoro Foulah are above 2% Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM).

Furthermore, updated analysis of the food security and nutrition situation in the country, provided by the last harmonized framework (21<sup>st</sup> March 2015) shows that the number of people under pressure (phase 2) is 2.370.730, and the number of people in crisis (phase 3) reach 639.702.

Also projected situation for June-August 2015 predicts that the figures increase to: 3.147.370 people under pressure (phase 2), and 1.039.550 people in crisis (phase 3).

### Needs analysis and scenario planning

A series of assessments were conducted to determine the situation of food insecurity.

- 1st assessment: The ERSAN (Rural Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition) survey report was released in October 2014 and the SMART nutrition survey report dis-aggregated by departmental level was published in June 2014
- 2nd evaluation: General report of a monitoring mission that explains about crop year and pastoralist 2014-2015 was published in November 2014 led by the Government of Senegal, its partners in the United Nations system and CRS
- Vulnerability Global Analysis, Food Security and Nutrition (AGVSAN), conducted by the World Food Program (WFP) in July 2014
- Joint FAO-WFP food security and humanitarian implications in West Africa and the Sahel (No. 59 - September 2014)
- The exercise of the Harmonized Framework twice in October 2014 and in March 2015, both of them led by the Government via the early warning system in Senegal and its technical partners like CRS. (IFRC is a member of the Regional Technical Committee harmonized framework).
- A HEA (Household Economy Approach) profile was developed between April 2013 and March 2014.

Results of the different surveys and assessments have confirmed a hypothesis of a huge crop loss as a result of the late start of the rainy season but also a weak and poorly distributed rainfall. It was forecasted that there will be significant food

shortages for more than 1,039,550 persons, during the earlier lean season than expected, nutritional plight in Podor, Matam, Tambacounda and five other departments will be on alert level.

Regarding beneficiary selection, the recipients of the assistance programme are Very Poor (VP) households, assessed by socio-economic criteria and the categorization from the Household Economic Approach (HEA) methodology. The targeting process will include community participation: one targeting community committee will be established to follow the process in each municipality (1 Committee / Joint target) in the departments of Kanel, Podor, Fatick and Goudomp with representatives of 300 villages / quarters for all relevant departments, and one complaints committee and a phone line will be set up in each department. Rural villages will be favored and villages will be targeted in relation to their vulnerability and ease of access to basic infrastructure in case of equality.

The targeting process will start with a briefing on the targeting process and the goal of the intervention, then an exhaustive survey of households is done before proceeding to the socio-economic categorization. After VP is identified, a verification questionnaire will be applied to them and all other none targeted households. Once the questionnaire is completed, the results will be shared at a village meeting for approval of the final list of beneficiaries.

Households will be categorized according to the following criteria:

- Household size;
- Cultivated area (by distinguishing between surface for cereals and surface to cash crops)
- Livestock composition (in terms of sheep, cattle, goats, poultry, pigs etc.);
- Household productive assets (carts, donkey, horse, etc.).
- Other household materials.

A questionnaire will be developed based on the updating of these criteria and their validation in the assessment phase (village assembly) and will be offered to all households in the targeted communities for identification.

Monitoring of these parameters will also be done at the end of the operation process to see evolution of the household.

A total of 5,000 households (40,000 beneficiaries, Note: the considered rate is 8 persons per household) will be targeted, including 1090 children of -2 years and 670 pregnant and lactating women at risk of malnutrition. The details are indicated in the following table:

Departments	Targeted households	Beneficiaries	Children -2 years	Pregnant and Lactating Women
Fatick	1,000	8,000	250	150
Kanel	1,500	12,000	300	200
Podor	1,500	12,000	300	170
Goudomp	1,000	8,000	240	150
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>1,090</b>	<b>670</b>

Senegalese Red Cross (CRS) has chosen these intervention areas (Kenel, Podor, Fatick and Goudomp) based on the three survey results mentioned before (ERSAN, SMART, and last harmonized framework) and for being the more depressed areas in need of humanitarian assistance and to avoid duplication with other actors.

Possible risks and measures to be undertaken to mitigate them, include the following:

- Non-acceptance or misunderstanding of the project by beneficiary communities, local governments, or other relevant actor, could delay effective implementation of activities;
- Various kind of hazards (epidemics, heavy precipitation) could affect or delay performance of the project;
- Increase in market prices can cause limited access to sufficient food by beneficiaries using vouchers;
- Presence of other partners implementing similar projects could be a risk of duplication in activities and beneficiaries alike;
- Isolation of some sites due to limited access to roads and communication networks could delay the implementation;
- Food might not be available of food in the market or business partners may affect cash disbursement.
- Production capacity of complementary foods enriched by the UPA may be limited and couldn't satisfy the needs.
- Increase of Violence against Women: priority will be given to women to receive the cash transfer instead of men. There is a risk that this may trigger violence against women as well as if husbands want to retrieve the food or the money and use it for other purposes.

- The complementary food could be misused. It could be shared with other children or sold to other family members who are not beneficiaries

To mitigate these risks, following measures will be taken:

- Move from direct cash food coupons reinforcing awareness of and support on the balance of alimentative intake and risk of malnutrition
- Vouchers for fortified complementary foods modified for exchange against the protein-rich foods (eggs, whole milk, legumes, meat) or search for additional funds for purchase of imported fortified foods (ENOV Mum or Nutributter by Nutriset) or partnership agreement with the (Local Production Unit) UPA Tambacounda BAMISA
- An MOU will be signed between CRS and shopkeepers to prevent them from raising their prices
- Contingency plans exist at CRS for such disasters and CRS and IFRC have already pre-positioned stocks to meet the most urgent needs (basically NFI)
- Village committees and community committees will be informed by RC volunteers and community health workers (CHWs) and any cases will be discussed by the village committee in the presence of community leader.
- RC volunteers will pay attention to the amount of MISOLA (enriched food for child under 2 and pregnant/lactating woman) available at their visit at home and strengthen awareness of the child's health or the recipient woman normally

Finally this intervention will take into consideration other actor's interventions in order to avoid duplication and to align strategies, also the review / lessons learnt from 2012 Food Security operation in Sahel will be integrated where possible.

## **B. Operational strategy and plan**

With the 2014 crop year in Senegal characterized by a late start and poor distribution of rains, many cultures (mainly the cereal crops) have not been in normal development with a negative impact on agricultural production for the 2014-2015 season. According to the preliminary cereal production forecast (2014-2015) done by the regional Harmonized Framework for Food Security led by the Government via the early warning system in Senegal in March 2015, agricultural crops 2014-2015 campaign show that Senegal has decreased cereal production by 16% compared to the average of the past 5 years due to rainfall deficit. National cereal production is projected to cover only about 51% of the national cereal needs. For cash crop products compared to the average of the last five years, groundnut has decreased by 20% and cotton decreased by 9%. Additionally, some markets at the border with Guinea were closed due to Ebola outbreak, with a negative impact in South borders of Senegal.

Updated analysis of the food security and nutrition situation in the country, provided by the last harmonized framework (21st March 2015) shows that some 2.3 million people are considered under pressure (phase 2), and 639,702 people are in crisis (phase 3). These figures are projected to increase to 3,147,370 people under pressure (phase 2), and 1,039,550 people in crisis (phase 3) by June- August 2015.

This Food Security operation is part of a regional crisis affecting the Sahel area, mainly four countries - Senegal, Gambia, Mauritania and Guinea Bissau, consequently this appeal is part of wider response in the Region and is included in the IFRC Sahel Food Insecurity Regional Operational Strategic Plan. Africa DMU and IFRC Sahel Regional Office has identified 6 strategic areas that would be best appropriate to help expedite the response actions by National Societies and enable the regional office to provide appropriate and timely action.

This operation is part of wider response in the Region and is included in the IFRC Sahel Food Insecurity Regional Operational Strategic Plan (*available upon request*).

Actions to be taken are based on a holistic and integrated approach that means it is not only to meet immediate needs of targeted households with a cash transfer programme, but also to meet the nutritional needs of children under two years of age and of pregnant or lactating women (PW/LW) by providing enriched supplements and related activities. The strategy will also strengthen livelihoods through the distribution of agricultural and livestock inputs (seeds, materials) and help vulnerable people to diversify livelihoods by cash grant for income generating activities. All this strategy is built on IFRC's Twin Track approach (link emergencies intervention with resilience build one) and will be very coordinated and linked to have better impact for affected population.

Senegalese Red Cross (CRS) has chosen working with vulnerable populations in the departments of: Kanel (Matam Region), Podor (Saint Louis Region), Fatick (Fatick Region) and Goudomp (Sedhiou Region). These intervention areas have been chosen based on the three survey results (ERSAN, SMART, and last harmonized framework) and for being the more depressed areas in need of humanitarian assistance and to avoid duplication with other actors.

### **Twin-track approach**

A focus will also be placed on reinforcement of vulnerable households' livelihoods and on diversification of income sources (for 4000 households, 32,000 people) in order to strengthen households' resilience.

This component of the support incorporates:

- Strengthening households' livelihoods through agro-pastoral inputs (2,000 households).
- Diversification of income sources in order to strengthen households' resilience through distribution of conditional cash (2,000 households).

An assessment will be held to identify the options (mentioned above) of livelihood strengthen and diversification. This assessment will take into consideration households' main livelihoods (agriculture, livestock, etc.) to identify actions that protect and strength them; the market and environmental options to propose and implement diversification opportunities; as well as other possible activities (savings groups, trainings in best practices, resource preservation initiatives, etc.) that could strengthen beneficiaries and communities resilience. Gender empowerment will be taken in consideration.

This third part will follow the findings of the Food and Nutrition Security and Livelihoods review, conducted by IFRC Africa Regions and Africa Zone at the end of 2014. Also a Campaign will be prepared and launched to support this initiative and the food crisis appeals

## Overall Objective

Improve the Food and Nutrition status of the Senegalese population affected by food crisis through rehabilitating and strengthening their livelihoods.

## Proposed strategy

Actions to be taken are based on a holistic and integrated approach that means it is not only to meet immediate needs of targeted households with a cash transfer programme, but also to meet the nutritional needs of children under two years of age and of pregnant or lactating women (PW/LW) by providing enriched supplements and related activities. The strategy will also strengthen livelihoods through the distribution of agricultural and livestock inputs (seeds, livestock feed, etc.) and help vulnerable people to diversify livelihoods by cash grant for income generating activities. All this strategy is built on IFRC's Twin Track approach (link emergencies intervention with resilience build one<sup>1</sup>) and will be very coordinated and linked to have better impact for affected population

### 1. For Food and Nutritional aspects:

Given the need to act quickly and to support longer-term needs, solutions proposed by the Senegalese Government and the context (market situation, health status, livelihoods, etc.), the response will aim to meet the immediate food needs of population in crisis by using cash transfer program based (CTP) to 5.000 households (40.000 people). The assistance (whatever the modality, voucher or direct cash) will have a value of 5,000 CFA/person (equivalent to 8.4 CHF/person), par month, for a maximum of 8 people per household.

Products and their prices are:

Cereals		Legumes		Others	
Rice	300 CFA / kg	Niebe	450 CFA / kg	Oil	1200 CFA / liter
Mil	250 CFA / kg	Pea	350 CFA / kg	Sugar	700 CFA / kg
Corn	175 CFA / kg			Salt	300 CFA / kg

Composition of a standard basket is:

- 12.5 kg cereals for instance mil (3125 CFA, equivalent to 5.2 CHF)
- 1.35 kg legume for instance niebe (610 CFA, equivalent to 1 CHF)
- 0.75 litres of oil (900 CFA, equivalent to 1.5 CHF)
- 0.5 kg of sugar (350 CFA, equivalent to 0.6 CHF)
- 0.15 kg salt (45 CFA, equivalent to 0.07 CHF)

For a total of 5030 CFA per person per month (equivalent to 8.4 CHF) that represents the daily energy requirement of 2,100 kcal / person / day. Depending on the preferences of the beneficiaries, the food variety can be replaced by other suitable and more preferred ones.

### 2. For fortified food and awareness session of good nutrition practice:

<sup>1</sup> [IFRC-What do we do in food security, nutrition and livelihoods?](#) (Source: IFRC Web Site)

This part will advocate and ensure beneficiary households adopt better nutritional practices through promotion and enhancement of local products and the distribution of Essential Nutrition Actions. This is to distribute enriched flour for children under two years and for PW/LW at risk of malnutrition, to prevent a deterioration of their nutritional status. Supplements will be provided by local production unit (UPA) for the supply of enriched flour. Number and amount of supplements will strongly depend on the type of product supplied for up to three people per household (a three person maximum comes from fact that one household cannot have more than three children under two).

As we have seen above, indicators at nutritional levels remain a concern in the targeted departments. Good nutritional practices and health in households are ignored and not enforced. In addition to food availability, ensuring how these foods are used is a critical factor in the prevalence of malnutrition. One of the major causes of malnutrition is certainly the lack of knowledge of nutrition and harmful eating habits, poor hygiene and health practices and problems of accessibility to health centers for the most vulnerable families. Particular attention will therefore be given to sensitization activities. To this end, the opportunity would be seized as part of sessions cooking demonstrations to focus on Essential Family Practices (PFE) and Essential Nutrition Actions (ENA), such as exclusive breastfeeding, further nutrition, hand washing, postnatal consultations, the use of iodized salt, food hygiene, environmental hygiene etc. which are essential factors contributing to reduce malnutrition.

Given the well-established link between malnutrition and several infectious disease, additional activities would focus on improving the accessibility of potable water for lactating women and their children. Distribution of soap, aqua tabs or any other water disinfectant materials will be carried out during the intervention.

In close collaboration with local health authorities, the possibility of setting up or reinforcing community-based infant disease surveillance will be explored. If feasible, RC volunteers will then be able to monitor, inform and organize the referral of sick children to existing health facilities

### 3. For livelihoods rehabilitation and resilience based activities:

Following the twin-track approach, a focus will be placed on reinforcement of vulnerable households' livelihoods and on diversification of income sources (for 4000 households, 32,000 people) in order to strengthen households' resilience.

This component of the support incorporates.

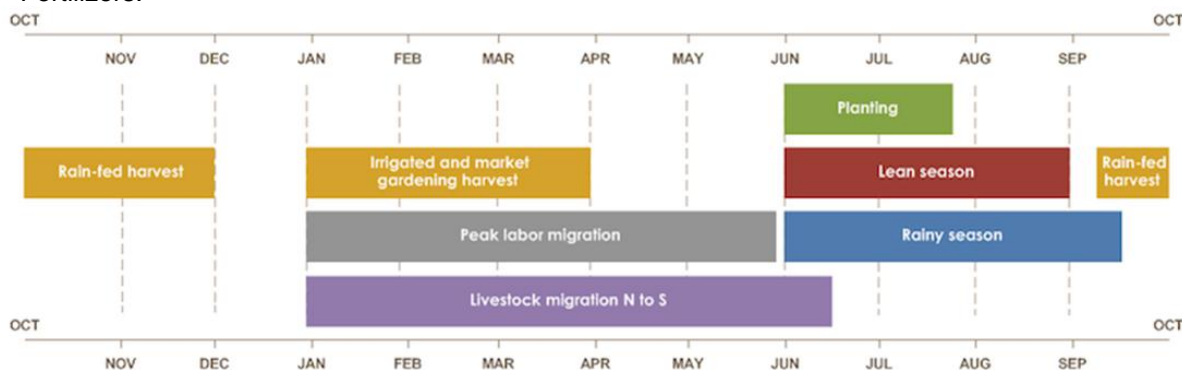
- Strengthening households' livelihoods through agro-pastoral inputs
- Diversification of income sources in order to strengthen households' resilience through distribution of conditional cash

#### Strengthening households' livelihoods

This is to make available for vulnerable households (2.000 households in total) **agro-pastoral inputs depending on the needs assessment** performed during the response (through or direct in-kind distribution or conditional cash distribution).

Agricultural inputs can allow better preparation for counter-season crops (or gardening crops). This relates to:

- Certified seed whose middle of study will determine the specific compatible (chou market tropica cross cabbage, Okra Clemson, Maize, but big sun pepper, aubergine kalenda );
- Agricultural equipment (shovels, hoes, spades, rakes, machetes and gloves);
- Fertilizers.



*Senegal Seasonal Calendar (FEWSNET)*

Pastoral inputs could include: feed distribution, water provision, forage crops, veterinarian inputs, and/or livestock restocking, with the aim of preserving pastoralist households' key breeding stock.

Technical support on identifying best seeds/fertilizers, livestock inputs, etc., considering environmental and productive conditions will be provided to beneficiaries.

#### Diversification of vulnerable households' income sources

A focus will also be placed on **diversification of income sources to 2,000 households** in order to strengthen households' resilience. For households whose income depends exclusively on crop and/or livestock, a fund will be made available for the establishment of (additional) income generating activities and similar initiatives.

An **assessment** will be held to identify the options (mentioned above) of livelihood strengthen and diversification. This assessment will take into consideration households' main livelihoods (agriculture, livestock, etc.) to identify actions that protect and strength them; the market and environmental options to propose and implement diversification opportunities; as well as other possible activities (savings groups, trainings in best practices, resource preservation initiatives, etc.) that could strengthen beneficiaries and communities resilience. Gender empowerment will be taken in consideration.

This third part will follow the findings of the Food and Nutrition Security and Livelihoods review, conducted by IFRC Africa Regions and Africa Zone at the end of 2014. Also a Campaign will be prepared and launched to support this initiative and the food crisis appeals.

For each part, number of beneficiaries is specified above as well as issues relating to targeting, gender aspects and accountability.

The suggested strategy is divided into three phases:

- **Surveys, assessment and information:** Regarding household verification surveys targeted by government, market analysis and feasibility of different modalities of cash, information to the authorities concerned and resources to implement training activities
- **Implementation:** related to communication with the authorities and community, distribution of vouchers, agricultural and livestock inputs, fortified supplements, cash for income generating activities, establishment of complaints mechanisms, followed by timing, targets and indicators; monitoring of prices and markets.
- **Monitoring and evaluation:** which includes PDM (post distribution monitoring), process and impact evaluations and a final evaluation of program on a narrative and financial report.

These phases are accompanied by creation and strengthening of capacities to design, implement and monitoring cash transfer and livelihoods programming, through operational and global trainings, NRDT and RDRTs deployments, technical and specialized support to the NS.

Finally note that the review / lessons learnt from 2012 Food Security operation in Sahel will be integrated where possible.

Any other assessment has been conducted since the operation been launched.

## **Operational support services**

### **Human resources**

To effectively achieve the objectives, human resources must be well strengthened during the implementation process.

The human resource requirement is indicated as follows:

IFRC secretariat positions

- 1 IFRC Ops manager with CTP experience for technical and financial support. This will be for the duration of the operation
- 2 RDRT, of three months each to support the operation activity in FS&CTP and to create/strengthen the capacity building in Food Security and Cash
- 1 PMER and 1 Finance delegate for three months
- Logistics delegate for two months
- FS delegate for two months

Note that this IFRC support positions will be or shared with the other Food Security EA (Ops manager) or extended with the other EA (PMER, Finance, etc.)

National Society positions (for the entire duration of the operation)

- 1 National coordinator at CRS
- 1 Reporting office
- 1 Finance + 1 Logistics
- 4 Regional Supervisors
- 5 Drivers
- 200 volunteers (50 per Department)

Additionally, five NDRTs will be deployed in this mission to support the work of the volunteers.

The IFRC Regional Sahel Representation, based in Dakar, and the IFRC Zone will support the CRS throughout the emergency response. For the Sahel food security crisis, the IFRC will reinforce CRS by the deployment of an Operations Manager to support in the implementation. The Regional Food Security, Nutrition and Livelihoods delegate and the Zone DMU will also support the long-term food security programs.

The National Society will have the operational lead of the intervention and in-country capacities will also be reinforced and supported through short-term deployments (RDRT, PNSs or IFRC staff) as required.

### **Logistics and supply chain**

Logistics coordination will be an important part in the implementation process. Even beyond coordination, logistics will have specific tasks such as:

- Local procurements du project.
- Quantity control / quality of designations and resources
- Delivery of products in distribution areas
- Management of fleet and interviews sheet
- Stock records of products.

The CRS logistics capacity will need to be reinforced and scaled up to meet the operational demands of this appeal.

The appeal will cover the logistical resources necessary for the CRS to implement its distribution, monitoring and evaluation activities, such as leasing two vehicles and purchasing an additional one. For the CRS to efficiently run the logistics aspects of this appeal the IFRC will provide technical support from its regional representation and, as mentioned before additional human resources in logistics are to be sourced through the appeal at both the National Society level and the IFRC level.

### **Communications**

Three communication mechanisms will be set-up for beneficiaries:

- A mailbox at each relevant sub-prefecture level and county seat of operations.
- A free and open phone line for complaints at departmental level as well as to a team established to address and respond effectively to complaints.
- Complaints offices will be installed at all distribution places and a complaints management committee will be established at district level during periods of inactivity.

There will be project visibility (plaques, banners, etc.) in all the project offices in the targeted departments, also a special plaque will be set up in all the partner organizations (shops, other actors)

A press release will be issued at the beginning of the operation including all relevant details for information of public, radio programs will be conducted in the first two weeks of start of project with press articles. Flyers for dissemination of information will also be available at all official places (sub-prefectures, health posts, markets, mosques and churches)

Ongoing activities will be indicated and promoted in the CRS and IFRC websites, regular updates will be made there. A video report and photo albums will also be made available document the different phases of the implementation..

Though this plan, and the other appeals linked to the Food Security Crisis in Sahel, the IFRC will prepare a Media Campaign (based on the findings of the Food & Nutrition Security and Livelihoods review) with the objective of fight against food insecurity and increase resilience through small-scale and replicable activities.

## Security

All stakeholders need to be aware that security is a very important issue to be addressed for the success of this assistance. We will build on good communication with all stakeholders for an inclusive involvement and ownership of the project. This would lay a solid foundation for the security of the people, their resources and property.

## Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

Monitoring and evaluation of the project include conducting the following activities:

- **Conduct a baseline survey:** the situation analysis will not only serve as a reference for assessing progress but will allow a better understanding of gaps to fill and refine the already identified intervention strategies.
- **Monitoring the project's progress:** close monitoring of turnaround time tasks and budget disbursement delays will be made. Thus, on the basis of annual action plans of various components and process indicators, a monthly monitoring of activities will be in place with management tools that will be developed. For each quarter, a progress report will be prepared. Monitoring and post-training follow-up activities will be conducted
- **Supervision of the activities:** this will be done across several levels - national, regional, zonal and global. Monthly supervision will be made by the project leaders of the CRS and IFRC. Quarterly supervision mission will be held by the national authorities, CRS, and IFRC
- **Final Evaluation:** a final evaluation will be done at the end of the project to analyze the impact and the results of the twin-track approach, this evaluation will be done in all the countries participating in the IFRC Sahel Food Insecurity Regional Operational Strategic Plan.

The project team and technical committees will meet with community committees after each distribution for follow-up and take stock of the situation.

## Administration and Finance

IFRC Regional Representation for the Sahel will facilitate cash transfers and ensure transparent and smooth administrative and financial support to be the operations in close coordination with IFRC Nairobi. Through this appeal a Finance Delegate will be recruited to further support CRS the ongoing enhancement Financial Management.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

### Early warning & emergency response preparedness

*(Remove this if not part of initial operational plan)*

<b>Early Warning &amp; emergency response preparedness</b>
<i>Copy here the detailed plan of action for this sector and update the Progress towards Outcomes below</i>
<b>Progress towards Outcomes</b>
<i>[Provide an update as appropriate on activities already carried out, any challenges the National Society may have met, and what they are doing to deal with these challenges].</i>

## Quality Programming / Areas Common to all Sectors

<b>Outcome 1: The quality of the operation is ensured and documented by participatory in-depth needs assessments and</b>	<b>Outputs</b>	<b>% reached</b>
	<b>Output 1.1: The management of the operation is fully coordinated and informed by a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system</b>	

accountability measures..	Output 1.2:		
	Output 1.3		
Activities	Implementation on time?		% of progress
	Yes	No	
Strategic Workshop for coordination staff to set-up orientation		X	
Revision of EPoA		X	
Volunteer insurance		X	
Activity Monitoring		X	
Conduct an Evaluation of the response (regional approach)		X	
Coordination and engagement with key stakeholders		X	
Coordination within the Regional Strategic Framework		X	

## Food Security and Livelihoods

<b>Outcome 2:</b> Improve coverage of immediate food needs for 5000 most vulnerable households (40.000 people) affected by food crisis during lean season 2015 in departments of Fatick, Goudomp, Kanel and Podor.	Outputs		% reached
	<b>Output 2.1:</b> Conduct a detailed assessment of immediate household needs and targeting affected population		
<b>Output 2.2:</b> Food assistance in the form of cash transfer is paid to people already identified as affected by the crisis			
Activities	Implementation on time?		% of progress
	Yes	No	
Information for authorities / setting up of targeting committee /awareness session in village assemblies		X	
Targeting process and surveys verification		X	
Market analysis / Partners (shops) targeting and MoU signed		X	
Validation of beneficiary list and contract with partners (UPA and shops)		X	
Preparation and distribution of beneficiary cards and vouchers		X	
Distribution of vouchers /exchange voucher vs foods		X	
Shops managers conciliation and billing		X	
Post distribution monitoring		X	
Monitoring and impact analysis		X	
<b>Progress towards Outcomes</b>			
An RDRT has been recruited to support the CRS implement the activities			

The actions that have been prioritized:

- beneficiaries targeting,
- briefing workshop for staff and supervisors,
- NDRT refreshment and volunteers trainings to conduct the EA, and
- Nutritional activities.

**Note: do not forget to revise the budget for each sector if activities have been revised**

## Health & Nutrition

Outcome 3: Nutritional status of children under 2 years, pregnant and lactating women of beneficiary households is saved and does not deteriorate during lean season in 2015 in the departments of Fatick, Goudomp, Kanel and Podor.	Outputs		% reached
	<b>Output 3.1</b> Targeted distribution of fortified food is effective for children -2years and PW/LW at risk of malnutrition.		
<b>Output 3.2</b> Targeted households are monitored and made aware of the essential nutrition actions and intervention and sensitization for young and child good practice for 1,760 child under 2, pregnant and lactating woman for 3 months			
Activities	Implementation on time?		% of progress
	Yes	No	
Identification of populations targeted by the activity (PW/LW, under 2years children) resulting from very poor households targeted by the project		X	
Performing social mobilization activities regarding main causes of malnutrition, ways of improving family diets using available resources, specific food needs for sick and other vulnerable people		X	
Community sensitization on main hygiene practices and distribution of soap, aquatabs and any other disinfectant materials		X	
Performing community-based surveillance regarding major infants and children diseases		X	
UPA managers conciliation and billing		X	
Post distribution monitoring		X	
Monitoring and impact analysis		X	
Cooking demonstration sessions are organized and awareness of good nutrition practices		X	
Coordination meetings and joint planning with partners making systematic management		X	
Progress towards Outcomes			
[Provide an update as appropriate on activities already carried out, any challenges the National Society may have met, and what they are doing to deal with these challenges].			

## Disaster preparedness and risk reduction

Emergency plan of action – Senegal Food Insecurity- Update No 1.

Outcome 4: Improve NS capacity on community, branch and national level in preparation, risk reduction and response to future crisis	Outputs		% reached
	Output 4.1 national staff and 200 volunteers have knowledge in food and nutrition security and develop skills to strengthen livelihoods and CTP		
Activities	Implementation on time?		% of progress
	Yes	No	
NDRT Food Security & CTP refreshment course			
Training and Capacity Building in CTP among the staff and volunteers			
Volunteers operational training in different activities (assessment, distribution, nutrition awareness,...)			
Deployment of food security RDRT for training and capacity building			
<b>Progress towards Outcomes</b>			

## D. THE BUDGET

*The budget has not been revised*

## Contact information

### For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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## 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 Disaster 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:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of nonviolence and peace.

Find out more on [www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)