



TRANSMITTAL SLIP – FOR SIGNATURES (CD APPROVAL)

Senegal Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (T-ICSP SN01), Revision 1

5) To:	Initials	In Date	Out Date	Reason for Delay
<i>Lena Savelli</i> Country Director, WFP Senegal				
4) Through:	Initials	In Date	Out Date	Reason for Delay
<i>Lydie Kouamé</i> Budget and Programming Officer, RBD				
3) Through:	Initials	In Date	Out Date	Reason for Delay
<i>Isabelle Mballa</i> Senior Regional Supply Chain Officer, RBD				
2) Through:	Initials	In Date	Out Date	Reason for Delay
<i>William Affif</i> Senior Regional Programme Adviser, RBD				
1) From:	Initials	In Date	Out Date	Reason for Delay
<i>Wilfred Nkwambi</i> Head of Programme, WFP Senegal				

I have reviewed this T-ICSP revision and confirm that it meets the required standard, including appropriate response to the internal review process. I recommend approval of this revision.

Changes

Strategic outcome	Focus area	Modality	Activity	Budget
<input type="checkbox"/> Addition	<input type="checkbox"/> Crisis response	<input type="checkbox"/> Food	<input type="checkbox"/> Addition	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transfer value
<input type="checkbox"/> Revision	<input type="checkbox"/> Resilience building	<input type="checkbox"/> CBT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Revision	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transfer cost
<input type="checkbox"/> Deletion	<input type="checkbox"/> Root causes	<input type="checkbox"/> CS	<input type="checkbox"/> Deletion	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Implementation cost
		<input type="checkbox"/> SD		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Adjusted DSC

REVISION – FOR APPROVAL

SENEGAL Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan, Revision | 1 |

Gender marker code: 2A |as per EB-approved CSP¹|

	Current	Change	Revised
Duration	01-JAN-2018 to 31-DEC-2018	No change	01-JAN-2018 to 31-DEC-2018
Beneficiaries	399 185	96 000	495 185
TOTAL COST (USD)	15 164 550	4 794 441	19 958 991
Transfer	11 741 153	3 840 776	15 581 929
Implementation	1 589 506	544 088	2 133 594
Direct Support Costs	908 356	116 958	1 025 314
Sub-total	14 239 015	4 501 822	18 740 837
Indirect Support Costs	925 536	292 618	1 218 154

1. RATIONALE

For several decades, the Sahel region has faced severe food and nutrition crises which are becoming more frequent and of growing magnitude. Like other Sahelian countries, Senegal is characterized by persistent food insecurity and malnutrition due to poverty, environmental degradation and cyclical climatic shocks, particularly droughts and floods. Such shocks have a significant negative impact on livelihoods, as the rural economy is heavily dependent on climate sensitive activities, such as agriculture and livestock rearing.

Late onset of rains, dry spell, locust and armyworm infestations affected the northern and eastern part of Senegal since the start of the 2017/2018 agro-pastoral season. Due to drought and low water availability in the northern part of the country, the vegetation condition was very critical, with adverse effects on agricultural production and pastoral activities. The situation was marked by a fodder shortage and pasture and water ponds were depleted leading to early departure of transhumant pastoralist in the departments of Podor and Matam already as early as November 2017.

The November 2017 *Cadre Harmonisé* revealed that 313,995 people were in food insecurity phase three (crisis). According to projections, 548,217 people (4 percent of the country's population) would fall into phase three (crisis) during the 2018 lean season- which was expected to start earlier than usual, affecting the most vulnerable families by April/May 2018.

The February 2018 WFP VAM rapid Emergency Food Assessment (EFSA) in Northern Senegal indicated a very worrying food security situation. The survey results showed high prevalence of food insecurity in Podor (38 percent), Ranerou (35 percent), Matam (27 percent) and Linguere and Kanel (23 percent).

The March 2018 *Cadre Harmonisé* indicated that three percent of the population or 345,049 people was in Phase 3 (crisis situation) and 18 percent ~~or~~ (2.2 million people) in Phase 2 (stress situation with moderate food insecurity). Six percent of the population (752,618 people) was expected to be in crisis situation (phase three) and 3.9 million (26 percent) to be under stress (phase 2) during the lean season (June, July, August 2018). The departments in crisis situation are Podor, Matam, Ranerou, Kanel, Tambacounda and Goudiry (four of them with already high prevalence of food insecurity (November *Cadre Harmonisé* 2017).

The preliminary Results of the December 2017 SMART survey showed an overall improvement of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates in the department of Podor (9.6 percent) and in the regions of Matam (10.5 percent), Louga (9.3 percent) and Tambacounda (6.8 percent). However, the 2017 DHS survey showed GAM rates of 15 percent in Matam region, 13.8 percent in Louga and 10.4

¹ The gender marker could be revised for CSP revisions submitted to EB approval

percent in Tambacounda regions. Given the current prevalence, the situation is likely to deteriorate during the lean season, given the poor harvest in these regions and aggravating factors such as lack of access to clean water, poor sanitation and disease

WFP/CSA¹ market monitoring bulletin of April 2018 revealed that average prices of basic cereals are sky rocketing. Sorghum and imported rice are four percent higher, and local rice is eight percent higher when compared with the five-year average (2013-2018). Food stocks at household level are also being depleting, a worrying sign that poor households will not be able to access enough food during the lean season.

The Government of Senegal, with the support of the UN Humanitarian Country Team, has prepared an emergency response plan for the 2018 lean season. WFP and NGOs will be providing support to the Government through the Food Security Working Group, jointly chaired by WFP and FAO to plan, coordinate, implement and monitor humanitarian activities within the framework of the Government's response plan. The Government Response Plan targets 378,000 people in the six departments in phase three (crisis). WFP has been requested to respond to the needs of 130,000 people in Matam and Podor with targeted food assistance and implement nutrition programmes targeting 41,500 children six to 59 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW).

In Senegal, WFP operations are implemented under a one-year Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (T-ICSP). The plan includes four outcomes with a total of nine activities. A budget revision of the T-ICSP is urgently required to allow the Country Office to scale-up its response in Senegal, in line with the government response plan and UN humanitarian response plan for the 2018 lean season. The budget revision targets an additional 69,000 people with targeted food assistance through cash-based transfers (CBT) and 27,000 PLW/children with nutrition assistance as per the government emergency response plan prepared by the National Council for Food Security (*Secrétariat Exécutif du Conseil National de Sécurité Alimentaire -SE CNSA*), and the 2018 UN humanitarian response plan for Senegal.

With regard to the 2018 national response plan, assistance to the affected population is planned for the period from end-June through October/November 2018 to prevent more people from falling into Phases 3 to 4, through CBT and specialized nutritional products. Activities will include food assistance to vulnerable agro-pastoralist affected by the shocks, food for assets to support agricultural and animal production, and the prevention and treatment of malnutrition among PLWs and children under 5.

The present revision does not affect the duration of the T-ICSP, which remains unchanged for the period 1 January to 31 December 2018.

2. CHANGES

Strategic orientation

This budget revision does not affect WFP's strategic orientation in Senegal. The revision increases the number of beneficiaries in order to respond to the current food and nutrition situation in the country. WFP and its cooperating partners will scale up their interventions during the lean season to assist the affected people through integrated complementary interventions. WFP's assistance will use CBT, in kind food (specialized nutritious products) and capacity strengthening as the main transfer modalities.

Strategic Outcomes

The current budget revision will concern Activity 1, 2 and 3 under the Strategic Outcome 1 and 2 respectively under resilience building focus area with the following changes :

Activity 1: "Provide targeted food assistance and/or complement Government's transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by seasonal and recurrent shocks."

- The caseload has been increased to cover additional beneficiaries in Matam and Podor departments. The beneficiary' number has been increased from 63,000 to 132,000 people. Unconditional cash-based transfers, and capacity strengthening which are already included in Activity 1 will be carried out from May to October.

Activity 2: "School meals distribution, support to HIV affected households and government capacity strengthening".

- Additional needs through Capacity strengthening modality.

Activity 3: "Support the Government with the prevention and treatment of acute and chronic malnutrition of PLW/G and children 6-59 months through the provision of specialized nutritious food, behavioural change communication and capacity strengthening,"

- The caseload has been increased to cover additional beneficiaries in Louga and Tambacounda regions. The beneficiaries have increased from 58,500 to 85,500 children and PLW/G. Activities will focus on treatment of moderate acute malnutrition in Tambacounda, Matam and Louga medical regions and the prevention of acute malnutrition in St Louis, Matam and Louga medical regions. WFP's assistance in the form of in-kind food (specialized nutritious products) and capacity strengthening.

There are no changes made to Strategic Outcomes 3 and 4 under this revision.

Beneficiary analysis

WFP and the humanitarian community relied on the figures of the March 2018 *Cadre Harmonisé*, which have been reported in the government Emergency Response Plan. Out of 752,618 people projected to fall into Phase 3 to 4 between June and August 2018, the national response plan has targeted some 378,000 people located in six departments in the northern and eastern part of the country. Of these, WFP plans to assist 155,000 persons (40 percent) from end-June to the end of October 2018. WFP will provide targeted food assistance to households with unconditional food assistance through CBT, taking into account markets dynamics. Children aged 6-23 months will receive assistance for the prevention of malnutrition. For children aged 6-59 months, pregnant women/girls and nursing mothers who suffer from moderate acute malnutrition, WFP will provide specialized enriched nutritional products to enable them to recover from malnutrition.

Transfers

- Additional 2 173 500 usd needs under CBT modality to reach 69 000 beneficiaries under SO1/Activity1.
- Additional 1878,78 MT needs under Food modality to reach 7 000 beneficiaries under SO2/Activity3.
- Additional 200 000 usd needs under Capacity Strengthening

TABLE 1: DIRECT BENEFICIARIES BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME, ACTIVITY & MODALITY							
Strategic Outcome	Activity[1]	Period	Women (18+ years)	Men (18+ years)	Girls (0-18 years)	Boys (0-18 years)	Total
1	1. Targeted food assistance	Current	15 750	15 120	16 380	15 750	63 000
		Increase/decrease	17 250	16 560	17 940	17 250	69 000
		Revised	33 000	31 680	34 320	33 000	132 000
	2. School meals and HIV/AIDS support	Current	29 750	28 560	30 940	29 750	119 000
		Increase/decrease	-	-	-	-	-
		Revised	29 750	28 560	30 940	29 750	119 000
2		Current	14 625	14 040	15 210	14 625	58 500

oil							25		
salt									
Plumpy Sup							92		
Supercereal							250/200		
Supercereal Plus							100		
micronutrient powder									
total kcal/day (to be completed for food and cash modalities)									
% kcal from protein									
cash (US\$/person/day; use average as needed)			0.35						
Number of feeding days per year			90				120/240/180		

TABLE 3: TOTAL FOOD/CASH-BASED TRANSFER REQUIREMENTS & VALUE

Food type / cash-based transfer	Current Budget		Increase/Decrease		Revised Budget	
	Total (MT)	Total (USD)	Total (MT)	Total (USD)	Total (MT)	Total (USD)
Cereals	1 947	745 694	0	0	1 947	745 694
Pulses	234	207 055	0	0	234	207 055
Oil and Fats	214	225 530	26	27 668	240	253 197
Mixed and Blended	1 785	1 014 744	328	259 902	2 113	1 274 647
Others	331	1 225 527	0	0	331	1 225 527
TOTAL (Food)	4 511	3 418 550	354	287 570	4 865	3 706 120
Cash Based Transfer & Comm. Vouchers		5 481 480		2 173 595		7 655 074
TOTAL (Food and CBT value - USD)	4 511	8 900 030	354	2 461 164	4 865	11 361 194

Supply chain

Supply chain networks are well-established in Senegal. WFP will use a combination of food and CBT for its activities. To implement CBT activities, WFP will work with micro-finance institutions for the reimbursement of paper/electronic vouchers. Retailers' assessments have been completed across the country and beneficiaries will be able to exchange vouchers at selected retailers' shops for a range of food stuff (cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and salt).

For rapid delivery to beneficiaries, nutrition products will be procured internationally through WFP's emergency stock (GCMF) and shipped to Dakar port and transported to extended delivery points (EDPs). Commercial companies will be contracted through a competitive selection process to handle landside transport from EDPs to final delivery points (FDPs). The Food will then be delivered from the FDPs to cooperating partners who will manage transportation and distribution to beneficiaries.

WFP's response to the food and nutrition crisis will take place from May to the end of October 2018. However, the rainy season normally runs from June to October. Potential supply chain bottlenecks include:

- Poor road conditions, restricting access to affected areas during the rainy season and leading to an increase in transport rates and/or transporters' refusal to work in these areas;
- Price increases of basic staple foods on markets;
- Availability of funds for the purchase of commodities and delivery to extended delivery points (WFP warehouses) and final delivery points (cooperating partners' warehouses) before the onset of the rainy season;
- Shortage of nutrition products with suppliers and long lead times when these products are purchased abroad
- Inability of retailers to respond to additional demand.

To address these challenges, the Country Office will:

- Procure commodities through the GCMF;
- Pre-position commodities to be distributed before the rainy season;
- Pursue market price monitoring in targeted areas in collaboration with the Government;
- Conduct additional retailers assessments, identify and train new retailers

Other considerations

Partnerships/Coordination:

WFP is establishing new partnerships with NGOs and government counterparts. Coordination between UN actors within the Food security Working Group is led by WFP and FAO. Ongoing Coordination is also done within the nutrition working group led by UNICEF in which WFP is an active member. Overall coordination is done by the UN Resident Coordinator and OCHA with other United Nations agencies, donors and NGOs. Under the lead of the Government's National Council for Food Security (SECNSA), a coordination platform has been put in place to manage and coordinate the government emergency response plan with UN and NGOs.

Staffing:

To provide an efficient response to the crisis in the North, WFP has redeployed Staff from its Field Office located in Kolda in the southern part of the country to the North as from the month of June. WFP has received the support of an Emergency Coordinator from the Regional Bureau Dakar (RBD) to effectively plan and scale up the operation till end of June. Additional support staff from RBD is required for nutrition to backstop the operation in terms of normative and technical guidance.

Funding:

A lack of donor contributions could be another risk that would compromise activities planned in response to the food and nutrition crisis in Senegal and undermine WFP's role as an effective lead agency for food and nutrition security.

Security:

The security situation in Senegal is relatively stable. However, neighbouring countries such as Mali and Niger have very fragile security situation, including armed conflict and the presence of active terrorist groups, which could spill over to Senegal.

3. COST BREAKDOWN

The Country Office has been meeting with traditional and new donors and the international financial institutions and will continue to explore all funding opportunities. The Country Office has taken preparedness measures to ensure the required resources (food commodities, specialised nutritional products, etc.) are pre-positioned before the onset of the rainy season. These measures include appeals for multilateral funding, advance financing, as well as coordination of joint advocacy with FAO, UNICEF and other humanitarian actors.

Given the limited availability of resources, WFP will give priority to the most affected departments of Podor and Matam, severely affected by the agro-pastoralist crisis and with preoccupying malnutrition rates.

WFP and other actors are working together within the food security and nutrition working groups to elaborate a mapping of all interventions planned for the response. Geographic targeting of the most vulnerable areas will be based on the mapping exercise in order to effectively coordinate the response and avoid duplication.

WFP Strategic Results/ SDG Targets	Total	SR 01	SR 02	SR 03	SR 05
WFP Strategic Outcomes		Strategic Outcome 01	Strategic Outcome 02	Strategic Outcome 03	Strategic Outcome 04
Focus Area					
Transfer	3 840 776	3 225 271	453 783	161 722	0
Implementation	544 088	401 134	142 954	0	0
Direct Support Costs	116 958				
Sub-total	4 501 822				
Indirect Support Costs	292 618				
TOTAL	4 794 441				

WFP Strategic Results	Total	SR 01	SR 02	SR 03	SR 05
WFP Strategic Outcomes		Strategic Outcome 01	Strategic Outcome 02	Strategic Outcome 03	Strategic Outcome 04
Focus Area					
TOTAL	19 958 991	11 840 781	2 804 751	4 590 182	723 277
Transfer	15 581 929	9 679 561	2 035 149	3 397 194	470 024
Implementation	2 133 594	830 270	454 337	677 033	171 954
Direct Support Cost	1 025 314	608 273	144 083	235 802	37 155
Sub-total	18 740 837	11 118 105	2 633 569	4 310 030	679 133
Indirect Support Costs	1 218 154	722 677	171 182	280 152	44 144