

Senegal PRRO 10612.0

Budget Revision no. 2 + 3

PRRO SENEGAL 10612.0 – POST-CONFLICT REHABILITATION IN THE CASAMANCE NATURELLE AND TARGETED FOOD ASSISTANCE TO VULNERABLE POPULATIONS AFFECTED BY POOR HARVESTS AND HIGH FOOD PRICES IN SENEGAL

Cost (US Dollars)

	Present budget	Increase	Revised budget
Food cost	6 968 683	14 208 624 *	21 177 307 *
External transport	1 422 442	1 890 657	3 313 099
LTSH	1 722 837	3 788 110	5 510 947
ODOC	696 155	2 249 111	2 945 266
DSC	1 225 384	3 743 772	4 969 157
ISC (7%)	842 485	1 811 619	2 654 104
Total cost to WFP	12 877 986	27 691 893	40 569 880

* includes 2,950 mt of cereals corresponding to US\$ 2,100,000 as cash in lieu of food (cash transfer programme).

NATURE OF INCREASE

1. This Budget Revision (BR) is required in order to:

- Re-orient the strategy of the protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 10612.0 in accordance with the United Nations Country Team and other partners' joint decision to scale-up and adapt existing operations to respond to the critical needs of vulnerable populations affected by deteriorating food security in Senegal.
- Expand PRRO 10612.0 activities within and beyond the Casamance Naturelle region in Senegal, in rural and peri-urban areas, in order to target and address the needs of those affected by two consecutive poor harvests, compounded by high food prices.
- Propose actions in line with the Government's Social Emergency Programme (PSU: Programme Social d'Urgence) and measures advocated by partners such as the World Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF), Comité Permanent Inter-Etats de Lutte contre la Sécheresse au Sahel¹ (CILSS), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and locally-represented donors.
- Seek additional food resources and associated costs (direct support costs [DSC], other direct operational costs [ODOC], landside transport, storage and handling [LTSH] and external transport) as indicated above for WFP to be able to implement strategic and operational adjustments to complement other partners' interventions within the framework of the PSU.

¹ Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel

Background

2. For the second year in a row, Senegal has had a bad crop season, leaving the food deficit even higher than usual. Compared to the previous 2006/2007 crop season, production for the current 2007/2008 crop season shows a decrease of 24 percent and 28 percent for cereals and groundnuts respectively. When compared to the average of the last five years, the 2007/2008 crop season shows an even higher decrease of 32 percent and 33 percent for cereals and groundnuts respectively. According to the Commissariat for Food Security's (CSA - Commissariat à la Sécurité Alimentaire) monthly reports in early 2008, the agricultural market is characterized by a low supply of local cereals, low levels of commercial stocks, low supplies of groundnuts (one of the main cash crops in Senegal) and increased price levels. Indicators confirm a food availability and food access crisis. Another factor hindering food access in Senegal is the ban of grain exports from those countries that have surplus production.
3. During the last 5 years, agricultural production has covered on average only 58 percent of needs, and the harvest of 2007 only covered 39 percent of needs. The reasons for this production failure - apart from the deficit in rainfall during 2007, compounded by floods that affected various areas in the country - are structural: a lack of agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizers, etc.) linked to increased levels of rural poverty, problems of land ownership and access, and the delay in the implementation of the agro-sylvo-pastoral law (LOASP - Loi d'Orientation Agro-Sylvo-Pastorale).
4. Being a net food importer, obtaining some 50 percent of staple food from the international market in a normal year, the high food prices on international and local markets have compounded the problems in Senegal.
5. A regional meeting convened by CILSS² in late October 2007 alerted countries to the problems of food availability and access and a subsequent meeting in March 2008 urged CILSS member states to take urgent mitigation measures.
6. At the beginning of January 2008, WFP organized contingency planning missions across the country and a subsequent debriefing workshop sensitized and prepared stakeholders on the issue of high food prices and food insecurity.
7. Given the complex situation prevailing in the country, and the fear of street demonstrations and riots that may unfold in the absence of immediate humanitarian measures, partners and United Nations agencies including the World Bank, IMF, WFP, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), FAO and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) have joined efforts to work with the Government to ensure immediate emergency assistance. This assistance will reinforce the short-term actions already announced by the President, in addition to medium and long-term actions in the agricultural sector known as GOANA³. To facilitate full involvement of partners in the design of humanitarian assistance schemes, the Prime Minister has established a bipartite (government/partners) commission offering a suitable forum for action planning for the Government's Social Emergency Programme (the PSU). The PSU combines short, medium and long-term activities in different sectors such as agriculture, health, social protection, education, water and sanitation.
8. The main measures being undertaken by the Government are: tax waivers, subsidies for basic items such as rice, general food distributions (25,000 mt of rice targeted to 7.2 million people, i.e. 3.4 kg per person on average), etc. The Government's short-term measures target the entire national territory, including urban areas, without specifically targeting the most vulnerable populations. These measures, which represent a heavy burden for the governmental budget, are expected to have only limited impact on the most vulnerable population. Moreover, the rice

² CILSS: Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel.

³ « Grande Offensive Agricole pour la Nourriture et l'Abondance ».

subsidies represented an incentive for some traders to sell to neighbouring countries where prices are higher, or to withhold stocks from the market until the end of the government subsidy. Corrective measures are therefore being explored by the Government, including the introduction of targeted food vouchers for the most vulnerable households.

9. As an active participant in discussions regarding the food crisis, both as part of the government-led dialogue and those of partners, WFP has been identified among the leading agencies expected to provide critically needed support to the Government. In particular, the Government has asked WFP to complement national programmes by providing food support to vulnerable households in rural and urban areas.
10. WFP has two on-going operations that may be scaled-up to provide the required urgent response, namely PRRO 10612.0, currently covering the Casamance Naturelle regions, and Country Programme (CP) 10451.0, targeting Kaolack, Fatick and Tambacounda regions in central and eastern Senegal. The operations complement each other but require strategic re-orientation and operational adjustment in order to assist targeted beneficiaries to cope with high food prices.

JUSTIFICATION FOR EXTENSION AND BUDGET INCREASE

Summary of project activities

11. The ongoing PRRO 10612.0 “Post-conflict Rehabilitation in the Casamance Naturelle” covers the regions of Casamance (Ziguinchor and Kolda) through food for recovery (food for work, food for training, returnee packages), food for education, food-for-nutrition awareness activities and the capacity-building of national institutions. The PRRO 10612.0 assists 370,000 beneficiaries with 12,935 mt of food from January 2008 to December 2009.
12. The ongoing CP 10451.0 covers the regions of Fatick, Kaolack and Tambacounda through three components: Support to Malnutrition Prevention Activities; Education and Children’s Development; and Prevention of Food Crises. Activities include food-for-nutrition awareness raising, food for education, food for work and food for assets creation. The CP 10451.0 assists 958,000 beneficiaries with 27,828 mt of food from January 2007 to December 2011.

Food security assessment conclusions and recommendations, and plans for future assessments

13. Nutritional and health data from the latest demographic and health survey report⁴ show that in 2005, the prevalence of stunting (chronic malnutrition) was 17 percent, underweight was 16 percent and wasting (global acute malnutrition) 8 percent. Malnutrition and underweight rates were twice as high in rural areas than in urban centres. Moreover, the 2005 survey showed that the prevalence of global acute malnutrition was 10 percent in some regions, a level considered to be “serious” by the World Health Organization (WHO). According to a recent local survey supported by UNICEF, the prevalence of global acute malnutrition is 10 percent for children under-2 in the departments of Kedougou (Tambacounda region) and Velingara (Kolda region). A SMART⁵ survey supported by UNICEF will soon provide an updated overview of the national nutritional situation but it is expected that child malnutrition has increased due to high food prices and two successive poor rainy seasons. In April 2008, the Ministry of Health

⁴ EDS-IV Enquête démographique et de santé 2005

⁵ SMART: Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions.

adopted a national protocol for the management of acute malnutrition which will be disseminated through the capacity building of nutrition stakeholders.

14. The prevalence of anaemia (from iron deficiency) is estimated at 71 percent among children under-5 and at 43 percent among women of childbearing age. The prevalence of goitre (from iodine deficiency) is estimated at 17 percent. In two regions, in particular Tambacounda and Kolda, iodine deficiency is recognized as endemic and its prevalence in these regions is estimated at 51 percent. Inadequate dietary practices and high levels of intestinal parasites weaken children suffering from malnutrition or anaemia and make them much more vulnerable to malaria and other endemic diseases.
15. The joint Government/partners food security pre-assessment of January 2008 provides qualitative data on the extent of the current food crisis, indicating that 5 million people were vulnerable and at various levels of risk, in addition to the dire food insecurity of the urban populations.
16. Preliminary results of a market survey confirm an increase in the retail price of rice in July 2008 of some 85 percent compared to the average of the last four years⁶. The immediate concern is the risk of a coordinated hoarding of rice by wholesale traders. To date, rice prices have been below the import parity level due to remaining in-country stocks and perhaps also government subsidies. Senegal is one of the West African countries most affected by the prevailing food crisis, which is causing social discontent and tensions in urban areas, linked to the growing inaccessibility of basic food items. Even as international prices for rice decline from the exceedingly high level in mid-2008, they remain considerably higher than during the same period last year. Moreover, prices remain high in Senegal due to the high cost of freight resulting from higher fuel prices.
17. In March 2008, WFP provided funding for the national early warning system (EWS) to undertake a further emergency food security assessment. The Government's rapid assessment of April 2008 (report made available on 13 June 2008) indicates that approximately 2.1 million people are highly vulnerable. The last 2007/2008 cereals crop covered 2.5 months of household food needs, as compared to 5.5 months for the 2006/2007 harvest. Livestock possession and the availability of food in markets are expected to be low. An average of 42 percent of households in rural areas have adopted extreme coping strategies (the selling of livestock and tools), with important disparities between departments. The report indicates the urgent need for food distribution, including nutritional activities.
18. The extrapolation of existing assessments and new exercises lead to the conclusion that populations which were already at risk are more likely to fall into food insecurity. The results of a Household Economy Survey jointly carried out by OXFAM GB and Save the Children UK in two districts of Senegal will be released shortly. Preliminary results, informally shared with partners, confirm that vulnerable households are resorting to negative coping strategies to access food (e.g. selling of assets and livestock).
19. The final results of the market survey and a planned urban assessment will provide specific information on possible interventions targeting vulnerable urban or peri-urban populations. In particular, the feasibility of voucher or cash programmes in collaboration with OXFAM GB in peri-urban areas will be further explored.
20. There is a clear need for further assessments; these assessments will be conducted under the leadership of WFP, in collaboration with the government structures, in order to build the capacity of the EWS to ensure the adherence to appropriate methodology, the collection of

⁶ Market information system/Food Security Commission, Senegal)

⁸ The Institutional Strategy 2005-2008 is a special grant from the United Kingdom to WFP.

reliable data, and timeliness of results. While establishing the PSU, the Government confirmed that the EWS needed to be supported, and that WFP's support in this respect was essential.

21. In collaboration with FAO and the Famine Early-Warning System Network (FEWS-NET), and in close collaboration with the Government, a comprehensive system of assessment and monitoring will be put in place: rapid emergency food security assessments (EFSA), sentinel sites in zones at risk of food insecurity, monitoring of the impact on markets and populations, urban assessments and market surveys. Financing of this system of assessments and monitoring is in the budget plan of this budget revision. The available Institutional Strategy grants⁸, aimed at reinforcing the EWS, will also help to reach the set objectives.

Purpose of budget increase

22. This budget revision will cover WFP's contribution to the Government's PSU, aimed at reducing the negative impact of the current high food prices on vulnerable households' livelihoods in Senegal, which will complement the Government's ongoing efforts.
23. New activities (general food distributions, supplementary feeding, blanket feeding, a cash/voucher project) will be introduced and other activities (food for education, food for work, food for nutritional awareness) will be scaled-up. The geographical intervention areas for the PRRO 10612.0 will be expanded to include additional departments outside Casamance that have been affected by the food crisis, with the targeting of rural and peri-urban areas.
24. The main objectives of the budget revision are the following:
 - During the lean season of 2008, to save lives and protect livelihoods in the most affected areas of the regions facing severe food insecurity, in line with WFP Strategic Objective (SO) 1 ("save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies").
 - From October 2008 until December 2009: i) to restore livelihoods, in line with SO 3 ("restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods in post-conflict, post disaster or transition situations"); and ii) to improve nutrition and access to basic education, in line with SO 4 ("reduce chronic hunger and undernutrition"). Considering the nature of the activities, their objectives are twofold: short term/post-crisis (SO3) and medium/long term (SO4).
 - SO 2 ("prevent acute hunger and invest in disaster preparedness and mitigation measures") and SO 5 ("strengthen the capacities of countries to reduce hunger, including through hand-over strategies and local purchase") will also be supported through preparedness activities and local purchases.
25. The main expected outcomes of the operation in targeted areas are:
 - Reduced and/or stabilized acute malnutrition in the targeted population (SO1).
 - Stabilized or reduced vulnerability to hunger (SO3).
 - Improved nutritional status of targeted children (SO4).
 - Increased access to education (SO4).
26. WFP, in liaison with implementing partners and the Government, is responsible for carrying out regular monitoring and needs assessments. WFP will systematically collect quantitative and qualitative information and prepare regular reports on the results of the operation.
27. Result-based management, which emphasizes tangible improvements in the lives of the beneficiaries, is applied to this PRRO, and monitoring focuses on indicators at the output and outcome levels (see Annex II Log-frame).

Activities

28. Activities under this budget revision are divided into two sequential phases: firstly, activities to be implemented immediately and covering the period of the lean season 2008 (July – October 2008); and secondly, recovery activities to be implemented during the period October 2008 to December 2009.

Activities during the lean season 2008:

29. The budget revision will target approximately 251,000 beneficiaries from July to October 2008. Additional food commodities for this phase amount to 6,292 mt.

30. Activities to be implemented during the lean season 2008 are as follows:

- General food distributions (GFD): food distributions will reinforce the food security of vulnerable populations during the lean season, and will thus secure ongoing agricultural activities.

GFD will target: (i) most vulnerable households in targeted departments based on an identification of beneficiaries in coordination with EWS and Regional Food Security Committees and networks of NGOs such as CARITAS, (ii) families of beneficiaries (malnourished children under-5 and pregnant and lactating women) identified by partners and counterparts implementing supplementary feeding programmes and food-for-nutrition awareness sessions.

A one-time ration covering a household's needs for 45 days will be distributed during the period of the lean season (July-October 2008). It will be composed of 100 kg cereals, 15 kg pulses, 8 kg vegetable oil and 1.5 kg iodized salt.

- Supplementary feeding programmes:

To reduce acute malnutrition, supplementary feeding programmes for moderately acute malnourished children under-5 will be implemented in zones at risk of high malnutrition.

Supplementary feeding programmes will also target malnourished pregnant and lactating women.

Both activities will be implemented in targeted zones based on an identification of beneficiaries by the Malnutrition Reduction Unit ("Cellule de Lutte contre la Malnutrition" CLM, attached to the Prime Minister's Office) and the Ministry of Health, in coordination with UNICEF.

Daily individual rations will be composed of 250g SENMIX (enriched locally produced blended food). Dry rations will be distributed on a monthly basis during a period of 4 months.

Beneficiaries of supplementary feeding will also benefit from GFD, receiving one household ration per family during the lean season.

- Cash/voucher programme: This safety-net activity will be implemented to enhance the food security of those most impacted by high food prices in peri-urban areas. An assessment of the feasibility of a cash/voucher program will be undertaken in close cooperation with OXFAM GB. A pilot project targeting some 20,000 beneficiaries is planned to start in October 2008.

Activities to be implemented between October 2008 - December 2009:

31. Recovery activities will target 690,000 beneficiaries from October 2008 to December 2009. Additional food commodities for this phase amount to 15,879 mt. Further assessments will be undertaken to refine the targeting of these activities.

32. The following activities will be implemented from October 2008 through December 2009:

- Food for Education (FFE - school feeding): The provision of a school meal in times of food insecurity represents an important safety-net activity as it enables poor households to save on food expenditures and invest in other areas. School meals are a strong incentive for maintaining school attendance and supporting other educational performance indicators. Considering the Government's intention to support the scaling-up of school feeding, current FFE activities will be expanded to cover new schools in food-insecure zones (especially outside of Casamance). This budget revision will also allow for continued support to all school canteens presently assisted under the current PRRO 10612.0; initially a reduction was planned as of October 2008, but as the Government and other partners are not ready to take over the school canteens, WFP will continue its assistance until June 2009. The extension of the current school feeding activities will target 300,000 pupils (of whom 30,000 will be pupils who were initially expected to be cut from the programme in Casamance). A new targeting exercise will also be undertaken to include vulnerable school children in peri-urban areas.

Daily cooked school meals are composed of 120g cereals, 30g pulses, 20g vegetable oil and 5g iodized salt. One daily meal per student will be distributed for 150 days during the school year 2008/09 (October-June). Schools in Senegal function for three half-days and two full days per week.

- Blanket feeding for children from 6 to 24 months through schools: This activity aims to prevent malnutrition among the critically vulnerable group of children aged 6-24 months. Blanket feeding for 6 to 24 months old children will target a total of 40,000 children during twelve months until September 2009.
- Food for work (FFW): These activities will help increase food supply through the promotion of off-season crops and will also help in the preparation of the next agricultural season (2009). FFW activities will also contribute to protect crops from being sold at low prices immediately after the harvest in zones that might be particularly affected by another bad crop season. Particular attention will be given to women with inadequate or no income and to women who initiated income-generating activities. FFW will be specifically directed to boost and diversify agricultural production. Activities to be undertaken include: the creation of market gardening, rural road rehabilitation and the rehabilitation/creation of small irrigation schemes. FFW projects will benefit some 40,000 beneficiaries for the period to December 2009 (20,000 each year).

Daily family rations are composed of 2,500g cereals, 250g pulses, 150g vegetable oil and 30g iodized salt, which will be provided during 30 days. Dry rations will be distributed on a weekly basis.

- Food for Nutrition Awareness (FFNA) will be implemented during the lean season 2009. In the context of efforts undertaken with other partners (World Bank, UNICEF), in 2009, WFP will extend ongoing support to the Government's national Nutrition Enhancement Programme (PRN) II through the nutrition/integrated care for paediatric diseases at community level (PCIME-C) component, with the aim of preventing a decline in the nutritional status of children under-5 and providing a safety-net during the lean season. This

extension will benefit an additional 20,000 pregnant and lactating women, who will receive a 2-week take-home family ration as an incentive. The 2-week family ration is composed of 5kg pulses, 2kg vitamin A-enriched oil and 400g iodized salt. Rations will be distributed after each nutrition awareness raising session during a period of 3 months (July-September 2009).

- Cash/voucher programme: This activity will be scaled up to reach some 200,000 beneficiaries in 2009.

Number of beneficiaries and rations

33. The additional net requirements of this budget revision will allow the targeting of approximately 840,000 beneficiaries from July 2008 to December 2009. The details of beneficiaries and rations are shown in the following tables.

Table 1: Additional beneficiary caseload per component (July 2008 to December 2009)

B/R #2+3 PRRO 10612.0 - Additional Net Requirements												
Number of beneficiaries												
Cat.	Activity	Type of ration	Period of implementation	Beneficiaries 2008			Beneficiaries 2009			Beneficiaries 2008-2009 (overlapping taken into account)		
				Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	TOTAL
R E L I E F	General Food Distribution (targeted)	family	July-Sept 08	128,010	122,990	251,000	0	0	0	128,010	122,990	251,000
	Supplementary Feeding children <5	individual	July-Oct 08	13,990	13,442	27,432	0	0	0	13,990	13,442	27,432
	Supplementary Feeding P/L women	individual	July-Oct 08	0	8,460	8,460	0	0	0	0	8,460	8,460
R E C O V E R Y	Blanket feeding 6-24 months	individual	Oct 08 - Sept 09	20,400	19,600	40,000	20,400	19,600	40,000	20,400	19,600	40,000
	School feeding	individual	School year 08/09 (Oct-Jun)	151,200	148,800	300,000	151,200	148,800	300,000	151,200	148,800	300,000
	Food For Work (FFW)	family	Oct-Dec 08 & 2009	61,200	58,800	120,000	61,200	58,800	120,000	122,400	117,600	240,000
	Voucher/Cash Programme	family	Oct 08 - Sept 09	10,200	9,800	20,000	102,000	98,000	200,000	102,000	98,000	200,000
	Food For Nutrition Awareness (FFNA)	family	July-Sept 09	0	0	0	61,200	58,800	120,000	61,200	58,800	120,000
Total (overlapping taken into account)				270,445	268,555	539,000	352,638	339,362	692,000	423,918	416,482	840,400

Table 2: Rations by activity

Activity	Composition of rations by activity			
General Food Distribution	The household ration for 45 days will be composed of 100 kg cereals, 15 kg pulses, 8 kg vegetable oil and 1.5 kg iodized salt. One ration per targeted household will be distributed during the lean season (July-September 2008).			
Supplementary Feeding children <5 and PLW	Daily ration g/p/d	Energy (kcal)	Protein(g)	Fat(g)
SENMIX	250	1 010	35	18
% of energy supplied by protein or fat			13.9%	16.0%

School Feeding	Daily ration g/p/d	Energy (kcal)	Protein(g)	Fat(g)
Cereals	120	420	12	4.8
Pulses	30	102	8.4	0.3
Vegetable Oil	20	177	0	20
Iodized Salt	5	0	0	0
% of energy supplied by protein or fat			10.6%	32.4%
Blanket Feeding children 6-24 months				
	Daily ration g/p/d	Energy (kcal)	Protein(g)	Fat(g)
SENMIX	250	1 010	35	18
% of energy supplied by protein or fat			13.9%	16.0%
FFW	Daily family rations are composed of 2500g cereals, 250g pulses, 150g vegetable oil, 30g iodized salt, during 30 days. Dry rations will be distributed weekly.			
FFNA	2 week take-home family ration composed of 5 kg pulses, 2kg vitamin A-enriched oil and 400g iodized salt. Rations will be distributed after each session, during 3 months (July-September 2009).			
Cash/Voucher	Modalities/allocations to be determined			

Implementation Modalities

34. Activities will be implemented through different channels, together with other key stakeholders:

- General Food Distribution (GFD): In coordination with the Regional Committees, distributions at village level will be implemented through existing distribution committees reinforced by international and/or local NGOs.

GFD rations for beneficiaries of supplementary feeding will be delivered through partners at health centres (or through mobile teams) who are also doing the screening.

GFD will target different sites and populations in order to avoid an overlap of beneficiaries.

- Supplementary Feeding Programmes: This activity will be coordinated by the Malnutrition Reduction Unit (CLM) and the Ministry of Health. Entry criteria for supplementary feeding programmes are based on the national protocol of the Ministry of Health (protocole de prise en charge de la malnutrition aiguë). Children under-5 will be admitted based on weight for height (70-80 percent) and/or a Mid-upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) of 11-12.5 cm. The entry criterion⁹ for pregnant/lactating women is MUAC <21 cm. Beneficiaries will be provided with take-home rations during 4 months, in accordance with the timeframe required for their recovery.

The rations will be distributed through existing projects of the CLM and their community-based structures and partners working in the field of nutrition (national/international NGOs such as World Vision).

WFP will work in close partnership with UNICEF in the field, which will take care of severely-malnourished patients and provide materials for anthropometric measurements for the screening of beneficiaries.

⁹ MUAC <21 cm in accordance with the national protocol, even though WFP guidelines suggest MUAC < 23cm.

In partnership with UNICEF and national counterparts, WFP will contribute to reinforce the capacity of cooperating partners to closely monitor nutrition in order to adjust or reinforce programmes.

In regions not well covered by health structures, WFP, in coordination with other partners (UNICEF, WHO, NGOs), will support the mobile teams of specialized NGOs that are monitoring zones at risk of high malnutrition. Rations will be distributed directly through these teams.

- Blanket Feeding for children 6 to 24 month old through schools: Blanket feeding will use schools as distribution sites for the younger siblings of school children, as well as for children 6-24 months who do not have older siblings in school. The distributions will be implemented through existing school committees who also manage canteens. These committees will be reinforced through support from international/national NGOs.
- Food for Work (FFW) activities will be implemented and monitored in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, relevant NGOs (international/national) and rural communities. This budget revision will allow for the scaling-up of this activity in collaboration with NGOs, including World Vision and Catholic Relief Services (CRS). Activities may also be implemented in partnership with FAO for the distribution of farm inputs. WFP will also distribute non-food items such as tools (shovels, picks, wheelbarrows, etc).
- Food for Education (FFE) activities will be implemented in accordance with ongoing school feeding. In an effort to not compromise the ongoing harmonization of FFE activities (under the CP and PRRO), the implementation mechanism will be the same for all schools based on existing school committees and parent and teacher associations.
- Food for Nutrition Awareness (FFNA) activities will be implemented in accordance with ongoing activities. Sessions will be held twice a month during the most critical months of the lean season (July–September), with a total of six sessions during the period of assistance; pregnant and lactating women will receive a 2-week take-home family ration as an incentive. The FFNA component will be implemented jointly with the CLM and partners (World Bank, UNICEF) at the central level and regional levels (through the Regional Implementing Office), and a range of community-based organisations and NGO partners (World Vision, etc.).
- Cash/Voucher Programme: OXFAM GB will be a key partner in designing, programming and implementing cash/voucher projects. This programme will target beneficiaries in peri-urban areas. Modalities will be determined following further programme assessments, including a planned urban assessment.

Coordination and Partnership:

35. The Ministry of Economy and Finance continues to be the lead counterpart of WFP and other United Nations agencies. It will serve as an interface with other relevant line ministries in charge of agriculture, health, education, family, rural hydraulics, etc.

36. Activities will be implemented in line with the Social Emergency Plan and in close collaboration and coordination with the following structures:

- The bipartite Committee of Government and partners led by the Ministry of Economy and Finance
- The thematic Group on Rural Development and Food Security
- The United Nations Country Team (UNCT)

37. Partnerships are a critical element for the efficiency and sustainability of WFP's interventions. WFP activities will be implemented in close collaboration with United Nations agencies (FAO, UNICEF, etc.), international NGOs (World Vision, OXFAM GB, CARITAS, etc.) and governmental decentralized structures.
38. WFP will sign agreements (field-level agreements - FLAs) with partners involved in implementing and monitoring the different activities. Operational coordination between WFP and its cooperating partners will be ensured through periodic meetings.
39. Missions and studies will be co-organized with partners to examine the modalities of implementing, managing and monitoring food assistance interventions. These studies will make it possible to identify a possible phasing over to new and innovative interventions, in partnership with other actors (OXFAM GB, Save the Children UK).
40. WFP will also contribute to enhance the capacities of national counterparts and partners in assessment (e.g. EWS), targeting and monitoring. The budget revision includes additional financing of the Early Warning System (EWS), which has already benefited from funding by the IS Grant.
41. All activities, especially GFD, will avoid an overlap between WFP and other partners' activities and thus target different sites and populations.
42. Available information on the food pipelines of other actors are as follows: the Government's General Free Food Distribution (25,000 mt of cereal; these distributions which are not targeted); the International Committee of the Red Cross - ICRC (food distributions are localized in the department of Bignona - 100 mt); and World Vision, currently restocking cereal banks (225 mt in the departments of Kounghoul and Kaffrine). WFP will coordinate its pipeline with all these actors.

Beneficiary participation:

43. Beneficiary participation will be encouraged in all activities and in all aspects of the programme cycle.
44. Beneficiary participation in food management and distributions committees will be ensured with at least 50 percent female members, the objective being to increase women's participation in controlling resources and managing activities.
45. Pre-distribution awareness sessions will be organised to ensure that beneficiaries receive timely and accurate information on ration entitlements, distribution sites, distribution schedules and other important aspects of programme implementation. Seventy five percent of household ration cards will be issued in women's names and 75 percent of the food distributed will be received by women.

Procurement/Logistics:

46. Food will be purchased regionally and internationally. WFP is planning to buy locally 100 percent of iodized salt requirements, with a view to supporting small producers. SENMIX (locally produced blended food) for supplementary feeding programmes will be purchased locally as this allows short delivery terms.
47. Food commodities will be delivered through the Port of Dakar and transported by WFP to the main warehouses in-country in Thies, Kaolack, Tambacounda, Kedougou and Ziguinchor. From the main warehouses, jointly managed by WFP and CSA, the food will be transported by WFP and cooperating partners to delivery sites in the villages. As the project will take place during the rainy season, optimum routing will be sought, including the possible use of additional CSA (Commissariat for Food Security) warehouses at suitable sites, as well as the trans-shipment of cargo onto smaller trucks. CSA logistics capacities will also be strengthened (rehabilitation of warehouses, storage material, vehicles, etc.).

48. The main warehouses will also be rehabilitated and additional equipment procured, including mobile storage tents. The WFP corporate commodity tracking system (Commodity Movement Processing and Analysis System - COMPAS) will be implemented for centralized data capture in Dakar.
49. Transportation agreements will be based on WFP's standard tendering procedures and the competitive use of private transporters.
50. To implement and effectively monitor activities, WFP will set up two new sub-offices in Kaolack and Tambacounda and strengthen the country office in Dakar. This will include the reinforcement of staff, information and telecommunications (ICT) infrastructure and logistics capacities.

Preparedness and early warning

51. An inter-agency contingency planning workshop held in November 2007 included a worst-case scenario related to food insecurity and envisaged a generalized fall in agricultural production, an exhaustion of agricultural stocks, acute food insecurity and increased malnutrition rates. Indicators and triggers for the worst-case scenario included: a rainfall deficit, a lack of seeds, a decrease in agricultural production, increases in cereal prices, an increase in the price of imported commodities, and the lack of food reserves (village granaries).
52. Another risk envisaged in the contingency plan is the potential impact of floods. During a meteorological conference held in Niamey in May 2008, Senegal appeared as one of the few countries in West Africa most likely to be affected by heavy rains this summer. According to several weather forecasts published by the World Weather Organization and IRI (International Research Institute for Climate and Society), the probability for heavy rainfall in Senegal for the period July-September 2008 is high and rainfall is expected to be above normal levels. The situation is considered worrisome and the Senegalese authorities - and in particular the Civil Protection authorities - have engaged in the finalization of their national contingency plan for natural disasters in view of this potential risk. United Nations agencies are fully engaged in this process and are supporting the Government of Senegal in its preparedness measures.

FOOD REQUIREMENTS

53. The additional net food requirements of 22,171 mt for the two phases covered in this budget revision are detailed below:

Table 3: Additional Net Commodity Requirements by Activity

Component	Additional Net Requirements(mt)	
	Lean season 2008	Activities Oct 2008-Dec 2009
General food distribution	5 215	
Supplementary feeding (<5)	823	
Supplementary feeding (pregnant / lactating women)	254	
School feeding		7 875

Blanket feeding for children < 2 through schools		3 600
FFW		3 516
FFNA		888
TOTAL:	6 292	15 879

In addition, US\$2 100 000 will be distributed as cash in lieu of food through the cash transfer programme

Table 4: Additional Net Requirements by Commodity

Commodity	Additional Net Requirements (mt)			
	2008		2009	Total
	Lean Season 2008	October-December 2008		
Cereals	4 189	3 300	5 100	12 589
Pulses	628	600	1 650	2 878
Veg. Oil	335	390	930	1 655
Iodized Salt	63	93	216	372
SENMIX	1 077	900	2 700	4 677
Total	6 292	5 283	10 596	22 171

In addition, US\$2 100 000 will be distributed as cash in lieu of food through the cash transfer programme

APPROVAL

54. This budget revision, requiring a net increase of 22,171 mt of assorted commodities, and a total additional cost to WFP of US\$ 27 691 893, is recommended to the Executive Director for approval.

Approved by:

 Josette Sheeran

Executive Director

Date: