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Revised Emergency appeal Senegal: Food Insecurity

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

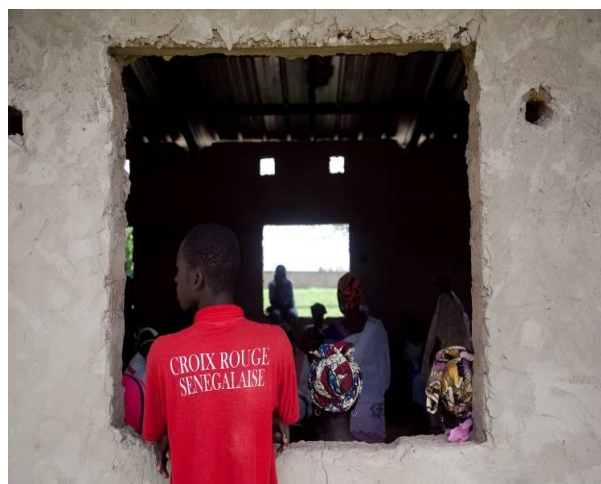
Emergency appeal n° MDRSN007
GLIDE n° [OT-2011-000193-SEN](#)
30 November 2012

This Revised Emergency Appeal seeks CHF 1,603,923 in cash, kind, or services to support the Senegalese Red Cross Society (SRCS) to provide assistance to 62,500 beneficiaries (8,929 families) over a period of 12 months and will therefore be completed by end of April 2013. A Final Report will be made available by end of July 2013.

Appeal target (current): CHF 1,603,923.

[<click here to view the attached Revised Emergency Appeal Budget>](#)

Appeal coverage: 28 percent based on the original budget, corresponding to 66 percent of the revised budget); [<click here to go directly to the updated donor response report>](#)



Identification of families to receive cash vouchers/Photo: Finnish Red Cross

Appeal history:

- An [Operations Update no.1](#) for the period 20 April to 31 May, 2012 was issued on 31 May 2012.
- An [Emergency Appeal](#) was initially launched on 20 April 2012 for CHF 3,765,905 to enable the Senegalese Red Cross Society assist 258,000 beneficiaries over a period of 12 months.
- CHF 166,428 was initially allocated from the Federation's [Disaster Relief Emergency Fund \(DREF\)](#) on 28 December, 2011 to support the Senegalese Red Cross Society (SRCS) in delivering assistance to some 1,000 households.

Summary:

There has been a low coverage of the appeal to date and this has necessitated a revision of the initial appeal budget downwards from CHF 3,765,905 to CHF 1,603,923 and a reduction in the number of target beneficiaries from 258,000 to 62,500 beneficiaries.

At the beginning of the operation, implementation of the planned activities was jeopardized by the lack of funding. However, thanks to contributions received to date, activities such as cash transfers, procurement and the distribution of improved seeds, fertilizer and tools have been done in time for the main planting season of June to August. This was aimed at mitigating the impact of the food shortages on households rendered food insecure due to last year's limited harvest and go hand in hand with the twin-track approach of providing emergency assistance and livelihood protection and recovery activities to increase the resilience of households, with food and cash distributions (WFP) and the provision of improved seeds.

A joint assessment planned by SRCS and its partners for mid-December will assess the impact of the interventions and measure the level of food security of the households that have received assistance and identify any new gaps. The evaluation findings will help to strengthen the operation and inform plans for further interventions.

The bilateral local field agreement (LFA) signed with WFP in 6 regions namely; Ségou, Tambacounda, Kédougou, Louga, Matam and Saint-Louis following the provision of CHF 3.4 million by the Government of Senegal enabled Senegalese Red Cross provide timely distributions of food to the affected communities

considerably raising the National Society's profile as a reliable humanitarian actor in Senegal, capable of providing quality humanitarian service. The SRCS reached 499,920 beneficiaries with food, fodder and cash distributions during the lean season when people were most in need of assistance. These activities have largely contributed to mitigating the food insecurity status of many beneficiaries. In this Emergency Appeal, the beneficiary to household count is based on seven persons per family. This count does not always reflect the reality particularly in rural areas where a family size can be as large as 30 people and therefore in such cases a double ration is delivered to these big households.

The budget has been adjusted to reflect realistic targets for cash vouchers as well as food security and livelihoods. The budgetary changes have resulted from the following:

- Relief items: This objective has been taken out of the Emergency Appeal. The Senegalese Red Cross has partnered with WFP in food delivery and distribution and signed a bilateral local field agreement (LFA) with WFP in 6 regions namely; Ségou, Tambacounda, Kédougou, Louga, Matam and Saint-Louis and 499,920 beneficiaries have received appropriate food rations. This was made possible through the contribution of CHF 3.4 million to WFP by the Government of Senegal to ensure food distribution to its most vulnerable population. Through this partnership, all food distribution activities, with the exception of food parcels that will be distributed in the recovery phase, have been taken out of this revised appeal.
- Emergency health: The planned outcome, outputs and activities will no longer take place due to insufficient funding of the appeal to date.
- Disaster risk reduction/food security/livelihoods: The number of targeted beneficiaries has been reduced from 70,000 to 55,000 due to insufficient funding.
- Reduction in cash transfer: The largest reduction has been in the cash transfer activities, with a reduction in the number of beneficiaries to 1,071 families in the region of Saint-Louis (originally planned for 13,000 families) with an equivalent total amount of CHF 150 distributed for 2 instead of 3 months. This was necessitated by low and late funding received.
- Food security: The food security section of this appeal will support a reduced number of regions and beneficiaries with reduced activities.

The revised Appeal will continue to focus on:

- Distribution of food parcels
- Distribution of seeds and tools
- Distribution of seeds for seed banks
- Distribution of cash vouchers (to 1,071 households in the additional region of Saint-Louis)

Although 2012 harvest is reported to being rather good, it is likely that a food crisis in 2013 will persist among many vulnerable families that have depleted their livelihoods and have not had the means to restore them. The price of food remains high compared to the same period in 2011. Contingency plans will be made following discussions between SRCS and all its partners in mid-December after the planned joint assessments are conducted.

[<click here for the interim financial report, or here to view contact details>](#)

The situation

As in the other countries of the Sahel, the 2011 rain deficit had food insecurity consequences in parts of Senegal, particularly affecting livestock in the lean period just before the rains. The humanitarian snapshot issued by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) in March 2012 indicated that food insecurity affected approximately 850,000 and 2.5 million people directly and indirectly respectively in Senegal.

Table 1: Summary of the situation

| Region | Department | | | Population |
|-------------|------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Deficit in cereal production | Very vulnerable (>35%) | Very + moderate vulnerable (>50%) | Very + moderate vulnerable |
| Kaolack | All | All | | 120,000 |
| Kaffrine | All | Kaffrine Malem Hodar | All departments | 100,000 |
| Tambakounda | All | All | All | 250,000 |
| Kédougou | All | All | All | 180,000 |
| Kolda | All | Vélingara, Kolda | All | 200,000 |

| | | | | |
|--|----------------------|-----|-----------------|------------------|
| Ziguinchor | Bignona, Oussouye | All | All | 150,000 |
| Louga | All | All | All departments | 250,000 |
| Diourbel | All | All | Rural zone | 100,000 |
| Total departments focused with >50% very and moderate vulnerable | | | | 1,350,000 |
| Total at national level | | | | 2,500,000 |

Drought has been chronic in several locations in North and Central parts of Senegal, and for the past 2 years, crop production has been below normal. Most lowland farmers and pastoralists usually experience annual food shortages or lean periods. During the 2010 drought, approximately 35 percent of the livestock in the country died. This year, due to the severity of the 2011, drought that continued well into mid-2012 and affected North and Central parts of Senegal, the majority of affected households have been relying on an array of coping mechanisms that includes male family members seeking temporary work in the cities, households reducing the number and or quality of meals, and households resorting to selling parts of their assets weakening their livelihood, leaving them with reduced capacities and facing a precarious situation for the 2012/2013 agricultural year.

The drought and the high costs of cereals aggravated the food insecurity situation of particularly vulnerable households. Alerted by these results, a rapid joint assessment was led by Senegalese government main partners such as WFP, FAO and World Vision in mid-December 2011, indicating that by the end of January 2012; already more than half of the rural households would have no cereals in stock and would need to obtain food from national and international markets. Moreover, malnutrition rates reached 10.1 percent, slightly above the serious threshold standard of 10 percent according to UNICEF.

The Emergency Appeal was launched in response to a request from the Senegalese Red Cross Society to support food security and nutrition for approximately 258,000 people (about 30 percent of the directly affected population and approximately 10 percent of the indirectly affected population) through activities including food and improved seeds, tools and fertilizer distributions, cash transfers and malnutrition screening and referrals.

As of August, 2012 a considerable good amount of rainfall has been received leading to improved food security conditions in Senegal and crop prospects for 2012-2013 seem promising in areas that have not experienced flooding. In some regions, floods have negatively affected agricultural inputs between the months of August and September. A joint food and crop assessment led by WFP is currently under way and more information on the regional food and crop prospects for 2012-2013 will become available later in December 2012. Currently the vegetation has flourished after the rains and short-term improvements in food security have been noted particularly in livestock and families that have been able to supplement their diet with milk and vegetables. However, as reported in the monthly bulletin issued by WFP and the local authorities (*Bulletin mensuel sur l'évolution des prix No.11/septembre 2012*), despite the arrival of new crop products on the market, the offer remains low with producers and traders not supplying enough to the local markets. This has caused the local prices of cereals and legumes to jump from 13 to 20 percent higher than in September 2011 and 16 to 30 percent higher compared to the past five years. A decline in beef and sheep production is expected in 2012 due to the poor harvest of 2011/2012 that caused the reduced availability of fodder and a high cost of animal feed. This trend is mitigated by good poultry production which continues to benefit from an importation ban and also by a good milk and egg production. With the Mali crisis, the importation of beef into Senegal has greatly reduced, contributing also to the price increase.

Coordination and partnerships

SRCS works closely with the government's disaster management department as well as the Ministry of Agriculture, to provide relief assistance to the most vulnerable. SRCS is a permanent and active member of the food security and nutrition assessment team co-ordinated by the authorities. This team regularly assesses malnutrition rates throughout the country, an activity that SRCS actively participates in.

With the authorities declaring the emergency on 4 April 2012, government and non-governmental organizations in addition to the UN agencies, have been responding in different affected areas with food distributions, cash distributions, seeds and tools distributions, screening, referral and therapeutic nutrition for the severe acute malnutrition. These include Action Contre la Faim (ACF), Oxfam, Catholic Relief Services (CRS) and World Vision.

Several UN agencies are present in Senegal, including FAO, UNICEF, WFP, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), WHO and UNHCR. WFP is doing cash and food distributions and voucher programme in the most affected areas, working with several organizations including SRCS, World Vision and Caritas. SRCS

has signed a bilateral field level agreement with WFP on 18 April, 2012 which runs until 31 January 2013. The partnership consists of food and cash distribution to 499,920 beneficiaries which amount to CHF 745,100. UNICEF is involved in nutrition interventions as is the French Red Cross (CRF) and the SRCS with multilateral partnerships in Diourbel during 2013 anticipated.

The SRCS and the IFRC are also represented in the regional food security and nutrition working group and the regional nutrition working group (inter-agency working group), and is an active member of the national food security ad hoc working group.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

CHF 166,428 was allocated from DREF as initial support to the Emergency Appeal to enable SRCS to support food, cash, seeds, farming tools and fertilizer distribution in Saint Louis, Podor, Matam, Ranérou, Kanel and Dagan. Part of the assistance was provided in the form of food rations distributed for 2 months to 500 households. All the activities planned in the DREF operation were completed by 16 March, 2012.

A follow-up assessment of the food security situation enabled the development of the Emergency Appeal which shortly after its launch SRCS signed a LFA with WFP which enabled SRCS distribute appropriate food rations to 499,920 beneficiaries and effect cash transfers to 129,000 beneficiaries in 6 regions of Ségou, Tambacounda, Kédougou, Louga, Matam and Saint-Louis.

In addition to the six regions covered under the WFP agreement, SRCS continues to focus in areas within the eight regions namely Diourbel, Kaffrine, Tambacounda, Kédougou, Kolda, Kaolac, Fatick and Louga that have not already been covered by other humanitarian organizations, except in Diourbel where a bilateral nutritional programme is ongoing in partnership with the French Red Cross (CRF).



SRCS volunteers preparing 50kg sacks of rice for food distribution under a local field agreement with WFP/Photo: Finnish Red Cross

Activities are now focusing on counter season agricultural activities and include the purchase and distribution of drought resistant seeds, fertilizer and tools to 3,000 households and the identification of 40 vulnerable households in 120 communities in the regions. Cash vouchers have been delivered to 1,000 households in the four regions of Natick, Diourbel, Kaolack and Kaffrine. Some 1,071 households in the additional region of Saint-Louis have been identified by the SRCS as needing cash voucher distribution.

The needs

This operation has addressed part of the humanitarian needs with short, medium and longer term viable actions. In the recovery phase of the operation, focus will be on supporting the following:

- Increase purchasing power of vulnerable households through cash vouchers to some 1,071 families (7,500 beneficiaries) in the region of Saint-Louis for 2 months.
- Distribution of food parcels containing millet/shorgo, beans, maize, oil and sugar to 857 families (6,000 beneficiaries) in the Tambacounda and Kedougou regions.
- Distribution of improved seeds and tools for agricultural (early) recovery off season planting to benefit 15,000 people.
- Reinforce seed banks with cereal donations to have cereals to sell at village level and to replenish their accounts benefitting 10,000 people.

Agricultural production needs to be supported in the medium and longer term with counter season seeds and tools through intensified pasture production to supplement fodder production, irrigation techniques and food or animal product processing and to support diversify agricultural production through the use of different varieties or species and time saving methods such as rain fed crops of different cycle lengths, rotation of off-season crops, and exploitation of the seasonal (November to February) high water levels of the Senegal and Gambia rivers providing an opportunity for irrigated farming after the rainy season. Diversified livelihoods will be explored in the longer term to improve the resilience and income sources to vulnerable households including the possible extension of poultry farming for egg production at the small-scale household level (promoted only on small-scale where no reliance on supplementary feed to poultry is required).

In December 2012 the Senegalese Red Cross and its partners intend to organize an evaluation mission and will assess the impact of the interventions and measure the level of food security of the households that have received support and review possible gaps.

The proposed operation

The lean period runs across July to September in normal years. This year the affected population began relying on increased coping mechanisms as early as January. The activities planned in this appeal aimed to mitigate the effects of the early food shortages and support early community resilience to face and mitigate related impact. Early interventions to support community coping mechanisms were designed to protect the targeted beneficiaries and their livelihoods.

Beneficiary selection:

The initial Emergency Appeal targeted 258,000 beneficiaries from 8 regions of Diourbel, Kaffrine, Tambacounda, Kédougou, Kolda, Kaolack, Fatick, and Louga. However, due to insufficient funding and the partnership and agreement with WFP through which 499,920 beneficiaries have received appropriate food rations and 129,000 beneficiaries received cash transfers, the revised Emergency Appeal has reduced the number of beneficiaries targeted to 62,500 .

The most vulnerable persons were identified through a beneficiary selection that was based on pre-defined criteria. Cash transfers to be made to food insecure households with limited food stocks and female headed households and food distributions to target households in a precarious food insecure situation, with limited food stocks and purchasing power and who cannot meet their needs beyond one or two months and households who do not have access to well functioning markets or are in a situation where markets are not appropriately supplied or where prices are too high. Elements taken into account for the selection criteria included the household size and number of children under 5, the volume of food stocks in relation to the number of dependants relying on the stocks, households where children only received one meal a day, the various income and food sources of the household and the number of people able to work in the household.

The selection criteria and appeal strategy were in line with the capacity of SRCS. In the framework of this operation, SRCS supported by IFRC has mobilized and trained 3,000 volunteers drawn from 8 regions in emergency response. Majority of these volunteers were involved with the WFP agreement and another 750 volunteers will be involved in assisting the 62,500 beneficiaries targeted in the revised appeal. The volunteers with the supervision of SRCS staff have conducted national distribution activities of food parcels, agricultural kits and cash transfers, including those distributions in the partnership with WFP.

A training of trainers has been conducted before the start of activities bringing together regional and departmental technical managers focusing on intervention norms (code of conduct in emergency operations, SPHERE standards) in the procurement, distribution activities and programme monitoring and evaluation.

Relief distributions (food and non-food items) - Revised

Outcome: The immediate needs of a 1,071 families (7,500 beneficiaries) in Saint Louis are met for 2 months through cash voucher distributions.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash transfers are provided to 1,000 households for 2 months. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop beneficiary identification/ targeting strategy and registration system to deliver intended assistance • Assess and partner with relevant stakeholders including financial institutions to deliver cash transfers • Disburse vouchers to 1,000 most vulnerable households • Monitor and evaluate cash transfer activities |
|---|---|

Progress: The Senegalese Red Cross has signed a bilateral local field agreement (LFA) with WFP in 6 regions of Ségou, Tambacounda, Kédougou, Louga, Matam and Saint-Louis through which a total 499,920 beneficiaries have received appropriate food rations since April 2012 and will continue until 31 January 2013. The cash transfer initially targeted 13,000 households over 3 months and has now been revised downwards to focus on only 1,071 households in the Saint Louis region due to funding constraints. The experiences acquired through the distribution of food and cash voucher work with WFP, the beneficiary identification for distribution has been facilitated.

In general, activity implementation has been jeopardized by insufficient funding of the appeal. The urgent distribution of seeds before the start of the rains and the agricultural season (June/July) to reduce as much as possible further negative impact on people's livelihoods was made possible by the WFP agreement and

the procurement of seeds and tools for the counter planting season in December made possible by funding received through the appeal.

Challenges: The lack of funding did not allow implementation of the relief distributions of food and non-food output and delayed the implementation of other planned activities. The appeal revision now focuses mainly on the recovery phase of the operation.

| Disaster risk reduction (DRR), food security and livelihoods – Revised | |
|---|---|
| Outcome: Livelihoods are protected, food security reinforced and negative coping strategies reduced among 55,000 beneficiaries in the target regions | |
| Outputs | Activities |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Livelihoods protected and food security reinforced through provision of certified seeds. 3,000 farmer families (24,000 beneficiaries) in 120 communities provided with improved seeds and tools for the forthcoming planting season (June/July/August) | <p>Completed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identified certificated improved seed producers Identified 40 most vulnerable households in each of the 120 communities to benefit from the improved seeds Implemented a mechanism to distribute seeds (training of volunteers) Provided improved seeds from certified seed producers and tools Trained farmers on the planting selected improved varieties Monitored and evaluated distribution processes |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash transfers are provided to 1,000 households of the most vulnerable households in 4 regions (Fatick, Diourbel, Kaolack and Kaffrine) | <p>Completed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed beneficiary identification/targeting strategy and a registration system to deliver cash assistance. Assessed and partnered with the relevant stakeholders, including approved financial institutions to deliver the cash transfers. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening livelihoods 10,000 beneficiaries in 10 villages in three regions (Kaffrine, Tambacounda and Kédougou) will have improved income generation through the selling of seeds. | <p>Ongoing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of villages with seed banks in order to reinforce them Assist in the creation of seed banks to receive cereal donations Organize training/refresher sessions for the management committee of the seed banks; (learning from the experience from an existing project funded by USAID Yajjende and taken as an example) Selection of existing seed banks to reinforce Carry out monitoring and evaluation activities of the cereal management by the seed bank. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food parcel distribution 6,000 beneficiaries(857 families) of the Tambacounda and Kedougou regions will receive food parcels to improve their food security | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify 857 families to benefit from additional food support during the recovery period (done) Purchase and distribute 6,000 food parcels containing cereals, oil and sugar. (ongoing) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2,143 farmer families (15,000 beneficiaries) benefit from improved seeds and tools for counter season planting (December). <p><i>(10 villages in 3 regions will receive cereal donations, 10 tonnes for the new ones and 5 tonnes for existing seed banks).</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify 2,143 farmer families to benefit from improved seeds (done) Distribute improved seeds from certified seed producers and tools Identify certificated improved seed producers (done) Train farmers on the use of seeds of improved varieties Monitor and evaluate distribution activities |

Progress: The identification of the most vulnerable 3,000 household was done with the participation of the local authorities in 120 communities. The procurement process which required strict certification and government acceptance, was done in according to the IFRC procedures for the procurement of farming tools such as spades, axes, planting sticks and machetes.

The improved seeds (Sahel resistant rice type 134 variety, peanuts and millet/sorghum), fertilizer and tools were distributed to the 3,000 families on time for the June/July planting season. In addition 1,000 households received cash transfers in 4 regions of Fatick, Diourbel, Kaolack and Kaffrine. The procurement process for counter season improved seeds and tools will be done in the coming weeks.

Cereal banks in 10 villages from 3 regions will receive cereal donations in order to have cereals to sell at village level and to replenish their accounts. New cereal banks will receive 10 tonnes of cereal while existing seed banks will receive 5 tonnes of cereal.



A beneficiary receives farming tools /Photo: Finnish Red Cross

The SRCS in partnership with the CRF is implementing a nutrition programme in the region of Diourbel which targets the screening of 100,000 children under 5 years and the management of 3,674 severe acute malnourished children under-five.

The volunteers received training in beneficiary identification, distribution, monitoring and evaluation processes of the operation and have been fully engaged in activity implementation.

Due to the lack of funding the health component and nutritional activities will not be implemented in the revised appeal.

Challenges: The SRCS was hard pressed to ensure that activities planned and whose funding had been secured was implemented within the season. Insufficient and late funding has been an obstacle in achieving this and budgetary cuts were made in the cash for work to carry out DRR programmes. 10 villages instead of 74 in three regions will receive cereal donations to seed banks.

Replanting of maize, millet and ground nuts in 90 villages in 6 regions, did not take place but counter season seeds have started within the 120 identified communities, with only ten identified for long term interventions. A post-harvest period assessment will be conducted in December in order to review the longer-term food security and DRR action plans.

Communications

A communication mission to increase public and donor awareness on the food insecurity and to support resource mobilisation initiatives for the operation was carried out by the IFRC's Sahel Regional Representation communication officer in the North of Senegal in February 2012. Communications messages and materials in a range of formats that reach the target audiences with relevant information have been produced including web stories, factsheets, photos and videos. Early August, the Senegalese Red Cross and IFRC hosted a Finnish field communication mission to collect materials within a framework of a fundraising campaign in Finland. All materials including stories, photos and videos have been shared within the Movement as well as with other partners. A communication toolkit comprising news releases, information bulletin, factsheet, video and photos about the Sahel food crisis and including Senegal has been developed and updated on a regular basis

Photos and human interest stories will continue to be collected and published on the IFRC web site, humanitarian websites, and others social media platforms such as Face book, Twitter and shared with relevant partners. A video documentary highlighting the Red Cross action regarding the food insecurity in Senegal and the Sahel will be produced. A tour with selected media in the areas where the Senegalese Red Cross is intervening will be also organized in order to strengthen the visibility of the National Society.

Capacity of the National Society

SRCS has a long established expertise in relief operations and in particular with food security operations dating back from 2003, 2005 and 2007 operations. The SRCS has well-functioning branches in all 14 regions, approximately 3,000 volunteers country wide and a very experienced disaster manager based in Dakar. The SRCS Secretary General has extensive food security knowledge and experience. All these capacities will be harnessed to provide necessary supervisory, coaching and monitoring support to the operation.

Capacity of the IFRC

This food security intervention will not create a parallel structure but rather will reinforce existing National Society capacities. IFRC's Sahel Regional Representation has supported the SRCS in planning and implementing the emergency response. An operations coordinator has been recruited and is based in Dakar to ensure proper coordination and support to the regional office and to the National Societies in the region including SRCS. The regional food security, nutrition and livelihoods delegate to further support the long-term food security programmes will be recruited. The National Society is the operational lead of the interventions and in-country capacities will also be reinforced and supported through short-term deployments from Regional Disaster Response Team members, Partner National Societies and IFRC.

Both the National Society and the Sahel Regional Representation have received additional technical support from IFRC Africa Zone Office and the secretariat in Geneva. Technical capacities available include disaster management, livelihoods and food security, health and care, water and sanitation, finance and administration, communications, logistics as well as resource mobilization and planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER).

Security

The security situation in Senegal is generally stable. Crime levels across the country are lower than in many other West African countries. There is increased opportunistic petty crime in Dakar including pick pocketing, purse-snatching and theft from vehicles. Minor assaults, scams and residential burglaries are reported on a regular basis. While most victims are locals, expatriates who are perceived to be wealthy are not exempt. Credit card fraud can occur and public demonstrations, usually in the capital can occasionally lead to violence. There is a risk of sporadic outbreaks of separatist violence and banditry in the South-western Casamance region (bordering Gambia and Guinea-Bissau). Due to the risk of banditry, road travel in the area should be avoided, with the exception of daylight travel on the main road from the town of Ziguinchor to the coastal resort area of Cap Skiring. There is also the presence of landmines in the Basse Casamance region, including near Cap Skiring. To date, Senegal has been unaffected directly by the activities of international Islamist militant networks and there is no precedent of militant attacks in the country. However, the instability in bordering Mali has increased the threat to Senegal as a result of its undertaking to contribute troops as part of a regional intervention force.

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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 \(NGOs\) in Disaster Relief](#) and the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

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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 non-violence and peace.
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MDRSN007 - Senegal - Food Insecurity

Appeal Launch Date: 20 apr 12

Appeal Timeframe: 23 dec 11 to 30 apr 13

Interim Report

| Selected Parameters | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| Reporting Timeframe | 2011/12-2012/10 |
| Budget Timeframe | 2011/12-2013/4 |
| Appeal | MDRSN007 |
| Budget | APPROVED |

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

| | Disaster Management | Health and Social Services | National Society Development | Principles and Values | Coordination | TOTAL | Deferred Income |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|------------------|-----------------|
| A. Budget | 3,765,905 | | | | | 3,765,905 | |
| B. Opening Balance | 0 | | | | | 0 | |
| Income | | | | | | | |
| Cash contributions | | | | | | | |
| <i>British Red Cross</i> | 148,483 | | | | | 148,483 | |
| <i>Danish Red Cross</i> | 192,334 | | | | | 192,334 | |
| <i>Finnish Red Cross</i> | 350,160 | | | | | 350,160 | |
| <i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i> | 124,300 | | | | | 124,300 | |
| <i>Red Cross of Monaco</i> | 18,018 | | | | | 18,018 | |
| <i>The Canadian Red Cross Society</i> | -0 | | | | | -0 | 234,236 |
| C1. Cash contributions | 833,295 | | | | | 833,295 | 234,236 |
| Other Income | | | | | | | |
| <i>DREF Allocations</i> | 166,428 | | | | | 166,428 | |
| C4. Other Income | 166,428 | | | | | 166,428 | |
| C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4) | 999,723 | | | | | 999,723 | 234,236 |
| D. Total Funding = B + C | 999,723 | | | | | 999,723 | 234,236 |
| Coverage = D/A | 27% | | | | | 27% | |

II. Movement of Funds

| | Disaster Management | Health and Social Services | National Society Development | Principles and Values | Coordination | TOTAL | Deferred Income |
|---|---------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| B. Opening Balance | 0 | | | | | 0 | |
| C. Income | 999,723 | | | | | 999,723 | 234,236 |
| E. Expenditure | -640,965 | | | | | -640,965 | |
| F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E) | 358,759 | | | | | 358,759 | 234,236 |

| Selected Parameters | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| Reporting Timeframe | 2011/12-2012/10 |
| Budget Timeframe | 2011/12-2013/4 |
| Appeal | MDRSN007 |
| Budget | APPROVED |

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

| Account Groups | Budget | Expenditure | | | | | TOTAL | Variance |
|---|------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|----------|
| | | Disaster Management | Health and Social Services | National Society Development | Principles and Values | Coordination | | |
| A | | | | | | | B | A - B |
| BUDGET (C) | | 3,765,905 | | | | | 3,765,905 | |
| Relief items, Construction, Supplies | | | | | | | | |
| Food | 212,000 | 24,631 | | | | 24,631 | 187,369 | |
| Seeds & Plants | 159,120 | 93,252 | | | | 93,252 | 65,868 | |
| Teaching Materials | 14,386 | | | | | | 14,386 | |
| Utensils & Tools | 372,100 | 114,369 | | | | 114,369 | 257,731 | |
| Cash Disbursement | 1,950,000 | 37,319 | | | | 37,319 | 1,912,681 | |
| Total Relief items, Construction, Supplies | 2,707,606 | 269,571 | | | | 269,571 | 2,438,035 | |
| Land, vehicles & equipment | | | | | | | | |
| Vehicles | 99,000 | 90,736 | | | | 90,736 | 8,264 | |
| Computers & Telecom | 48,942 | 7,774 | | | | 7,774 | 41,168 | |
| Total Land, vehicles & equipment | 147,942 | 98,510 | | | | 98,510 | 49,432 | |
| Logistics, Transport & Storage | | | | | | | | |
| Distribution & Monitoring | 57,500 | 13,611 | | | | 13,611 | 43,889 | |
| Transport & Vehicles Costs | 153,000 | 32,412 | | | | 32,412 | 120,588 | |
| Logistics Services | | 533 | | | | 533 | -533 | |
| Total Logistics, Transport & Storage | 210,500 | 46,556 | | | | 46,556 | 163,944 | |
| Personnel | | | | | | | | |
| International Staff | 117,819 | 85 | | | | 85 | 117,734 | |
| National Staff | | 422 | | | | 422 | -422 | |
| National Society Staff | 24,000 | 11,068 | | | | 11,068 | 12,932 | |
| Volunteers | 84,300 | 27,967 | | | | 27,967 | 56,333 | |
| Total Personnel | 226,119 | 39,542 | | | | 39,542 | 186,577 | |
| Workshops & Training | | | | | | | | |
| Workshops & Training | 166,833 | 1,567 | | | | 1,567 | 165,266 | |
| Total Workshops & Training | 166,833 | 1,567 | | | | 1,567 | 165,266 | |
| General Expenditure | | | | | | | | |
| Travel | 10,000 | 614 | | | | 614 | 9,386 | |
| Information & Public Relations | 12,000 | 3,075 | | | | 3,075 | 8,925 | |
| Office Costs | 17,000 | 1,134 | | | | 1,134 | 15,866 | |
| Communications | 12,000 | 758 | | | | 758 | 11,242 | |
| Financial Charges | 4,000 | 7,588 | | | | 7,588 | -3,588 | |
| Other General Expenses | | 1 | | | | 1 | -1 | |
| Shared Office and Services Costs | 22,061 | | | | | | 22,061 | |
| Total General Expenditure | 77,061 | 13,171 | | | | 13,171 | 63,890 | |
| Operational Provisions | | | | | | | | |
| Operational Provisions | | 130,357 | | | | 130,357 | -130,357 | |
| Total Operational Provisions | | 130,357 | | | | 130,357 | -130,357 | |
| Indirect Costs | | | | | | | | |
| Programme & Services Support Recov | 229,844 | 38,953 | | | | 38,953 | 190,891 | |
| Total Indirect Costs | 229,844 | 38,953 | | | | 38,953 | 190,891 | |
| Pledge Specific Costs | | | | | | | | |
| Pledge Earmarking Fee | | 2,738 | | | | 2,738 | -2,738 | |
| Total Pledge Specific Costs | | 2,738 | | | | 2,738 | -2,738 | |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D) | 3,765,905 | 640,965 | | | | 640,965 | 3,124,940 | |
| VARIANCE (C - D) | | 3,124,940 | | | | 3,124,940 | | |

EMERGENCY APPEAL

30.11.12

MDRSN007

| Budget Group | Multilateral Response | Inter-Agency Shelter Coord. | Bilateral Response | Appeal Budget CHF |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Shelter - Relief | | | | 0 |
| Shelter - Transitional | | | | 0 |
| Construction - Housing | | | | 0 |
| Construction - Facilities | | | | 0 |
| Construction - Materials | | | | 0 |
| Clothing & Textiles | | | | 0 |
| Food | 309,000 | | | 309,000 |
| Seeds & Plants | 159,120 | | | 159,120 |
| Water, Sanitation & Hygiene | | | | 0 |
| Medical & First Aid | | | | 0 |
| Teaching Materials | | | | 0 |
| Ustensils & Tools | 372,100 | | | 372,100 |
| Other Supplies & Services | | | | 0 |
| Emergency Response Units | | | | 0 |
| Cash Disbursements | 150,000 | | | 150,000 |
| Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES | 990,220 | 0 | 0 | 990,220 |
| Land & Buildings | | | | 0 |
| Vehicles Purchase | 99,000 | | | 99,000 |
| Computer & Telecom Equipment | 11,511 | | | 11,511 |
| Office/Household Furniture & Equipment | | | | 0 |
| Medical Equipment | | | | 0 |
| Other Machiney & Equipment | | | | 0 |
| Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT | 110,511 | 0 | 0 | 110,511 |
| Storage, Warehousing | | | | 0 |
| Distribution & Monitoring | 24,500 | | | 24,500 |
| Transport & Vehicle Costs | 153,000 | | | 153,000 |
| Logistics Services | | | | 0 |
| Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE | 177,500 | 0 | 0 | 177,500 |
| International Staff | 36,000 | | | 36,000 |
| National Staff | | | | 0 |
| National Society Staff | 24,000 | | | 24,000 |
| Volunteers | 84,300 | | | 84,300 |
| Total PERSONNEL | 144,300 | 0 | 0 | 144,300 |
| Consultants | | | | 0 |
| Professional Fees | | | | 0 |
| Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Workshops & Training | 52,500 | | | 52,500 |
| Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING | 52,500 | 0 | 0 | 52,500 |
| Travel | 3,000 | | | 3,000 |
| Information & Public Relations | 6,000 | | | 6,000 |
| Office Costs | 6,000 | | | 6,000 |
| Communications | 6,000 | | | 6,000 |
| Financial Charges | 10,000 | | | 10,000 |
| Other General Expenses | | | | 0 |
| Shared Support Services | | | | 0 |
| Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES | 31,000 | 0 | 0 | 31,000 |
| Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery | 97,892 | | | 97,892 |
| Total INDIRECT COSTS | 97,892 | 0 | 0 | 97,892 |
| TOTAL BUDGET | 1,603,923 | 0 | 0 | 1,603,923 |
| Available Resources | | | | |
| Multilateral Contributions | 999,723 | | | 999,723 |
| Bilateral Contributions | | | | 0 |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES | 999,723 | 0 | 0 | 999,723 |
| NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS | 604,200 | 0 | 0 | 604,200 |