



Office of the UN Resident Coordinator
Immeuble Wolle Ndiaye
Route du Meridien President
BP 154 Dakar – Sénégal



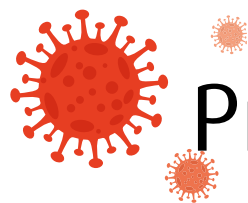
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK FOR THE IMMEDIATE SOCIO-ECONOMIC RESPONSE TO COVID-19 : CONTEXTUALIZATION IN SENEGAL



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October 2020



Preface

In recent years, Senegal has recorded strong economic growth and significant progress in social development through the implementation of the Senegal Emergent Plan (PSE). Unfortunately, like other countries in the world and as various studies have shown, the impact of COVID-19 threatens to undermine the progress made by the country and in particular the achievement of the Goals set out in Agendas 2030 and Agenda 2063.

The COVID-19 pandemic is not only a health crisis. It is also an economic, social, humanitarian, security and human rights crisis that affects us as individuals, families, communities and societies.

To stem it, the Government of Senegal, under the leadership of President Macky SALL, has set up an Economic and Social Resilience Program (PRES) for very short-term actions. The magnitude of the shock resulting from this pandemic has necessitated the reorganization of development interventions through the Adjusted and Accelerated Priority Action Plan (PAP 2A) which not only provides a strengthened response to this shock, but also lays the foundations for a strong economic recovery that should keep the country on the initially adopted path of emergence.

This United Nations Framework for Socio-Economic Response in Senegal is the collective contribution of the United Nations in Senegal in response to the socio-economic impact of COVID-19. The framework will put into practice the March 2020 report of the UN Secretary General “Shared responsibility, global solidarity: Responding to the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19”. This response of the United Nations System has a results and resources framework that reflects the priority interventions formulated jointly over a 13- month period. These are aligned with the effects of the United Nations Framework Plan for Cooperation for Sustainable Development (UNSDCF 2019-2023) and the five pillars of the Secretary General’s Socio-Economic Response Plan. In addition, these priority interventions will be integrated into the joint work plans of UNSDCF 2021, to ensure the coherence of interventions in support of national development priorities.

This socio-economic response framework to the COVID-19 pandemic is part of the strengthening of the excellent existing cooperation between the Government of Senegal and the United Nations System and provides concrete, multifaceted and flexible support to the Government of Senegal and its population in order to build better than before to accelerate our efforts to achieve Agenda 2030.

His Excellency
Mr. Amadou HOTT
Minister of Economy,
Planning and Cooperation



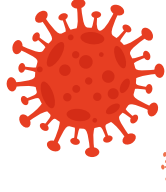
Mr. Siaka COULIBALY
Resident Coordinator
of the United Nations System
in Senegal





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Summary



The COVID-19 pandemic has led to several crises of a health, economic and social nature. To face this crisis, the Government of Senegal has taken various measures to limit the disastrous consequences on the economy and the different social sectors. Thus, a first series of measures fall under a state of health emergency. These were related to the establishment of a curfew at night, the prohibition of inter-city travel, closure of mosques, etc. At the same time, to mitigate the economic and social impact of the coronavirus pandemic, the Government developed and began implementing an Economic and Social Resilience Plan (PRES) with a fund called FORCE-COVID-19 amounting to FCFA 1,000 billion, or 7% of GDP. This amount was used to support the health sector, the diaspora and vulnerable households, to pay water and electricity bills, to partially remission of the tax debt, etc. Nearly 80% of the resources were specifically allocated to businesses in order to preserve jobs and maintain the productive capacities of the Senegalese economy. In addition to the PRES, other sectoral measures have been taken in particular in the areas of health and education as a national response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Recently, the State of Senegal revised the second priority action plan of the Senegal Emergent Plan (PAP 2/PSE) to integrate the entire government's recovery plan. This adjusted and accelerated PAP 2 (PAP 2A), to win the bet to revive the economy, backs its vision on the priority of "endogenous development oriented towards a favorable and more competitive productive sector with the involvement of a strong national private sector as well as on the principles of ethics, local preference and solidarity. The PAP 2A is committed to promoting an economy based on "reducing dependence on the outside through sustainable and inclusive industrialization"; "accelerating food, health and pharmaceutical

sovereignty"; "strengthening of social protection for better resilience" as well as "greater capacity for private sector intervention in the economy". The following sectors are therefore the subject of particular attention: intensive, abundant and resilient agriculture, an inclusive health system, an efficient education system, a strong national private sector and the strengthening of social protection, industrial transformation and the digital economy.

In addition, in May 2020, the United Nations COVID-19 Readiness Plan and Response in Senegal was launched on the basis of the UNDAF, the cooperation framework between the United Nations and Senegal. The document detailed the actions of the different UN entities to complement national efforts undertaken in the fight against the virus and its spread. It also outlined immediate interventions to address the economic and social consequences of the pandemic in Senegal, aligned with the Economic and Social Resilience Program launched by the Government of Senegal in April. Following a review conducted in July 2020, it was assessed that approximately US\$234 million would have been required for the urgent implementation of activities to support the Government's efforts until the end of 2020. An amount of approximately US\$73 million was foreseen in the form of a loan. Thanks to the reallocation of already existing resources, about US\$ 161 million was made available by the various UN agencies in Senegal. Donor contributions helped to make up the remaining balance. With the launch of this new socio-economic framework, the COVID-19 Readiness and Response Plan is coming to an end. All the activities that were not completed have been transferred to the socio-economic framework while remaining included in the COVID-19 Readiness Plan and Response Plan



presented to the Government as well as in the UNDAF. The United Nations system, with a view to preparing for a post-Covid era, offers a framework to support countries to emerge from this crisis and create economies and societies that are more resilient to shocks of such magnitude. This framework is based on the paradigm of “Building Back Better” and more specifically it is about using the of recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction phases after a disaster to increase the resilience of nations and communities by integrating disaster risk reduction measures into the restoration of physical infrastructure and societal systems, and into the revitalization of livelihoods, economies and the environment.

Thus, in the case of Senegal, this framework of the United Nations system is structured around the five pillars.

- Guarantee essential health services and protect health systems;
- Help people cope with adversity through social protection and basic services;
- Protect jobs, support small and medium enterprises and workers in the informal sector through sustainable economic recovery programs;
- Strengthen and focus fiscal and financial stimulus measures so that macroeconomic policies benefit the most vulnerable, a green recovery and the strengthening of multilateral and regional responses;
- Promote social cohesion and invest in community resilience and response systems;

Each pillar requires a certain number of actions that should focus on the main axes of structural policies to be implemented to ensure the achievement of the SDGs via a resilient economy and an equitable society.

The first pillar is to guarantee essential health services and protect health systems. To this end, it is recommended to formulate structural policies for the health system that will guarantee the capacity to absorb shocks

while continuing to provide ambulatory and specific care. More specifically, the following measures should be operationalized:

- Implementing health security based on health system reform;
- Ensuring sovereignty in the production and supply of medicines.

The 3 products of pillar 1 are: PSI.1. Rapid analytical and policy support and technical advice is provided; PSI2: Secure delivery of efficient essential services is supported; and PSI3. Monitoring for the continuity of services and reaching vulnerable populations is supported.

The second pillar focuses a set of measures aimed at helping people cope with adversity, through social protection and basic services. From a “Building Back Better” perspective, it is therefore crucial to implement policies in order to have a protection system that will make it possible to:

- Breaking the vicious circle of poverty by expanding cash transfer mechanisms to the poorest and allowing them to have access to basic social services such as decent housing, a healthy living environment, health care, infrastructure (roads), water, sanitation, etc.
- Institutionalizing the Single National Register to make it the reference database with the most vulnerable households
- Promoting quality nutrition and food for children, in particular through a food and nutritional distribution system for pregnant women and children.
- Supporting the continuity of quality water and sanitation services
- Inclusion of workers in the informal economy, by extending the simplified regime for the small taxpayer to all ranges of the social protection system.
- Preventing and protecting against the increased risks of violence and abuse against women and children.



The six pillar products are: PS2.1: Social protection systems are strengthened to make them more resilient and pro-poor; PS2.2: Maintenance of essential food and nutritional services is supported; PS2.3: Continuity of quality water and sanitation services delivery is supported; PS2.4: Learning for all children and adolescents, preferably in schools, is supported; PS2.5: Specialized protection for particularly vulnerable groups is strengthened and PS2.6: Mechanisms for preventing and responding to violence against women and children, especially gender-based violence, are strengthened

The third pillar will focus on protecting jobs, supporting small and medium enterprises and workers in the informal sector through sustainable economic recovery programs. To this end, it is necessary to implement:

- Job creation policies that should be centered around sectors capable of propelling structural transformation;
- SME development policies in sectors that are engines of growth; in order to be more resilient, to meet internal demand, on the one hand, and to give priority to local raw materials in their industrial transformation processes, on the other hand;
- Policies for the reintegration of young people and women into the labor market to reduce their vulnerability and ensure the resilience of the economy;
- Mechanisms to promote the green and circular economy through the development of sectors driving growth, SMEs and decent jobs;

The three products of the pillar are: PS3.1: the most affected productive sectors, employment and workers, especially women and youth are protected; PS3.2: productive sectors are strengthened to promoting sustainable decent jobs and PS3.3: the transition to a healthier and more efficient green and circular economy is supported

The fourth pillar will focus on strengthening and guiding fiscal and financial stimulus

measures so that macroeconomic policies benefit the most vulnerable, green recovery and strengthening multilateral and regional responses. The major actions to be implemented will relate specifically to:

- The orientation of the macroeconomic policies objectives towards those that guarantee the inclusion of vulnerable populations and consideration of the environment;
- The use of budgetary instruments in favor of young people, women and workers in the informal economy. Roughly speaking, the aim is to make public investment a key driver for the inclusion of vulnerable groups in macroeconomic policies.
- Taking the environment into account in budgetary measures by integrating the constraint of preserving the environment, biodiversity, etc. into the classic objectives of macroeconomic policies.
- The promotion of an economy with short circuits, i.e. one that is oriented, as a priority, towards domestic and regional markets.

The three products of the pillar are: PS4.1: Assessments of the impact of COVID-19 at the macroeconomic and sectoral levels are conducted to help design an immediate economic and financial response to the crisis, as well as more sustainable recovery policies; PS4.2: The improvement of the evidence base for policymaking, including in emergency response is supported and PS4.3: Guidance for increased mobilization and monitoring of sustainable development financing and for the efficiency of spending is provided.

The fifth and final pillar aims to promote social cohesion and invest in community resilience and response systems. In this perspective, it is necessary to carry out the following actions:

- Invest in sustainable resilience systems, involving the participation of all stakeholders, and especially the community, and thus promote an inclusive social dialogue;



- Set up mechanisms that ensure the continuity of public services, even in crisis situations, with an emphasis on the use of digital technology;
- Consolidate the important processes of social dialogue and democratic engagement currently underway;
- Strengthen governance, fundamental freedoms and the rule of law in order to ensure the proper functioning of democracy even in times of crisis and the reduction of inequalities and violence;
- Build on urban communities to strengthen social cohesion, through mobilizing the participation of women, youth, vulnerable and marginalized populations, particularly in poor and densely populated informal urban areas and slums.

The three products of the pillar are: PS5.1: Inclusive social dialogue, advocacy and political commitment are encouraged; PS5.2: Resilience through equitable service delivery and community participation are strengthened and PS5.3: Governance, fundamental freedoms and the rule of law are strengthened.

Thus, the various actions that fall within the framework of “Building Back Better” respond to an immediate emergency which is to fight against the spread of COVID-19 and to limit its consequences on human lives and the economy, in general. However, the long term idea is to build a resilient system which is a central objective for structural measures. The implementation of these actions is broken down into products and each of them requires the support of the agencies of the United

Nations system and the various ministerial institutions of the Government.

To operationalize the products of the various actions of each pillar, the resource mobilization and partnership strategy will focus on supporting the UNS country team and the Government in the financing and adequate implementation of the socio-economic response to COVID-19. In this sense, the option will be made for a combination of traditional, non-traditional and/or mixed partnerships and funding sources. The use of various and varied mechanisms within the UNS will also make it possible to strengthen the sustainability of the financing of the various projects.

With regard to monitoring and evaluation, the Country Team will continue to report against the results indicators of the Cooperation Framework Plan for Sustainable Development which integrates and maintains the alignment of the results framework with the targets of the various SDGs. In addition, the Country Team will continue to work with the Government to continue its alignment with the monitoring framework of the 2nd Priority Action Plan of the Senegal Emergent Plan (PAP2) and contribute to the preparation of the national report on the 2030 Agenda. The monitoring framework of the Socioeconomic Framework will be integrated into the UNINFO platform, which is an online tool that allows planning, monitoring and communication of the results of the United Nations System intervention.

With regard to communication, coordination in relation to the United Nations technical communication group, will ensure the visibility of the interventions of the Socio-economic framework in favor of changes in the results achieved in each of the five pillars.

01

Introduction

Since December 2019, the world is facing a new pneumonia from a virus identified as belonging to the family of severe acute respiratory syndromes (SARS). Appeared in China in the province of Wuhan, this new disease called COVID-19 (from the English Corona Virus Disease 2019) has spread rapidly throughout the world. On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) described the situation as a pandemic due to its presence in almost all the countries of the world. To deal with this new virus for which the medical world does not yet have a vaccine, drastic measures have been taken by most countries, ranging from total containment to the closure of borders, without forgetting the halt of economic activities except those that are considered essential. These response measures, combined with the loss of life and other effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, have generated considerable economic and social shocks. They have had a profound negative impact on individuals, communities and societies, bringing social and economic life to a virtual standstill. These measures unfortunately disproportionately affect the most vulnerable groups and also public finances.

Globally, the closure of borders and the shutdown of activity in most sectors of the global economy have led to a disruption in product supply chains. As a result, projections point to a global economic depression similar to that of the 1930s. The simultaneity of the shock of supply (due to the shutdown of

production in several sectors) and demand (drop in income due to unemployment) is one of the main features of this crisis. According to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), global GDP is expected to decline to 2.4% in 2020. According to the World Bank, the global economic slowdown could stand at 2.1% according to its reference scenario. The World Bank's June forecast calls for negative growth of 5.2%. Now, the latest forecasts from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) predict a drop of 4.9% in world production in 2020, a decline of 1.9 percentage points compared to the projections of April 2020 and 7, 8 points in relation to 2019 growth. This loss of growth will be partly due to the slowdown in the world's most powerful economies (USA: -3.8%; European Union: -7.9%; Japan: -5.8%, etc.¹). Emerging countries are not left out in this economic depression. According to the World Bank's forecasts last June, they could record an overall annual growth that would drop from 3.5% to -2.5%. However, in August 2020 it was noted a gradual resumption of production losses due to the pandemic in countries such as China. As a result, China is expected to grow by 1.8% in 2020. Economic activity is expected to collapse in India with a contraction of its GDP by 10.2%. The trend would be identical for Brazil and Russia, which are expected to record a decline in their economic growth this year of 6.5% and 7.3% respectively².

Like other continents, Africa will not be spared by this economic crisis. Indeed, according to

¹DGPPE / DPEE / DSC - Monthly Conjuncture Update @ September 2020 N ° 166

²DGPPE / DPEE / DSC - Monthly Conjuncture Update @ September 2020 N ° 166



the Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), African economic growth would drop from 3.2% to 1.8%. In the same vein, McKinsey (2020) proposed four (4) distinct scenarios that show the consequences of this pandemic on African growth. The first hypothesizes a spread of the pandemic that would be contained in Africa and the world, in which case Africa's growth would be 0.4% in 2020. The second assumes a significant increase in Europe and the United States, a reinfection by a second wave of Asian countries and the existence of a few outbreaks still under control in Africa, in which case growth would be -1.4%. A third scenario is based on the assumption of a gradual economic recovery, at a time when large-scale disruptions continue in Europe and the United States with a major outbreak in most major African economies, in which case Africa's GDP growth would be -2.1%. Finally, the last scenario assumes that Europe and the United States continue to face large outbreaks, China and East Asian countries facing resurgent reinfections, and large outbreaks occur in most major African economies; which could then bring Africa's average GDP growth in 2020 to -3.9%. Large African economies such as Nigeria and South Africa are expected to record negative growth in 2020 of -3.2% and -7.1% respectively, according to the IMF's June projections.

Like many African countries, Senegal also will not be spared the disastrous consequences of this pandemic on its economy and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Specifically, the COVID-19 crisis has officially developed in Senegal since March 2, 2020. To contain the COVID-19 pandemic, the Senegalese Government very quickly implemented measures limiting gatherings and movement of people. Like other countries, these measures in addition to the consequences of shocks in partner countries have had a strong impact on the Senegalese economy and its growth dynamics. This will result for this year in a

risk of rising unemployment and poverty. The Senegalese Government has, in these various respects, developed and started implementing an Economic and Social Resilience Program (PRES³ (PRES). This plan is structured around the following pillars: support for the health sector; strengthening the social resilience of populations; macroeconomic and financial stability to support the private sector and maintain jobs. The PRES has a response and solidarity fund of 1000 billion CFA francs to support the national economy and vulnerable segments of the population. Although this fund has undoubtedly contributed to slowing down the spread of the virus throughout the country, it cannot prevent the impending economic crisis that threatens all countries on the continent.

Based on this observation, developing countries need support to achieve the SDGs by 2030. It is in this sense that to support the Government of Senegal to face the COVID-19 crisis, the United Nations System in Senegal proposes, in full coherence with the Government's Resilience and Recovery Programs, this Socio-Economic Response Framework, which complements the health response, led by the World Health Organization (WHO) and OCHA's humanitarian response. This document presents a framework for the immediate socio-economic support to be provided by the United Nations Country Team in Senegal in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The framework will put into practice the UN Secretary-General's March 2020 report "Shared responsibility, global solidarity: Responding to the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19". It aims to save lives, protect populations and help better rebuild more viable, resilient socio-economic systems that leave no one behind. It is made up of five integrated pillars to support countries and societies to cope with the pandemic, with a particular focus on the most vulnerable populations and those

most affected by the crisis. The experience, expertise and fundamental principles that underpin the regular development work the agencies of the United Nations System in Senegal also define the spirit of the present United Nations response to the COVID-19 crisis: (i) inclusiveness; (ii) human rights, gender equality and empowerment of women; (iii) sustainable development, environmental protection, resilience; and (iv) accountability.

This document takes into account the various current and possible economic, social and environmental impacts of the COVID-19 crisis in Senegal. It also aligns with and complements the response of the State of Senegal, focusing on immediate economic and social needs, targeting access to basic social services and social protection. It also calls for the protection of jobs, businesses and income, an adequate macroeconomic framework and social cohesion, with the aim of triggering an economic recovery that is more sustainable than in the past. It will allow the System's agencies to bring real added value in the post-covid reframing of the line of progress towards the SDGs. The aim will be to work and advocate for a stronger economy and societies and for more sustainable development, by leading the Government to place greater emphasis on climate and environmental action in the overall objective of "building back better".

In addition to this introductory chapter, this document is structured into eight chapters. The analysis of the impact of COVID-19 in Senegal is the subject of the second chapter. The third chapter summarizes the different national response systems to COVID-19. The following chapter explains the "building back better" paradigm and describes some orientations of sectoral policies to be implemented for a society and an economy more resilient to crises. Then, the fifth chapter deals with the programmatic priorities defined on the basis of the sectoral policy orientations which constitute the recovery framework proposed by the United Nations system in a perspective of support to the policies of response to COVID-19 and sustainable recovery. The sixth and seventh chapters respectively address partnership and resource mobilization and monitoring/evaluation and communication on the response framework. The last chapter explains the results and resources framework.

³. A relaunch program to mitigate medium and long-term effects is also being developed.



02 Analysis of the impact of COVID-19 in Senegal

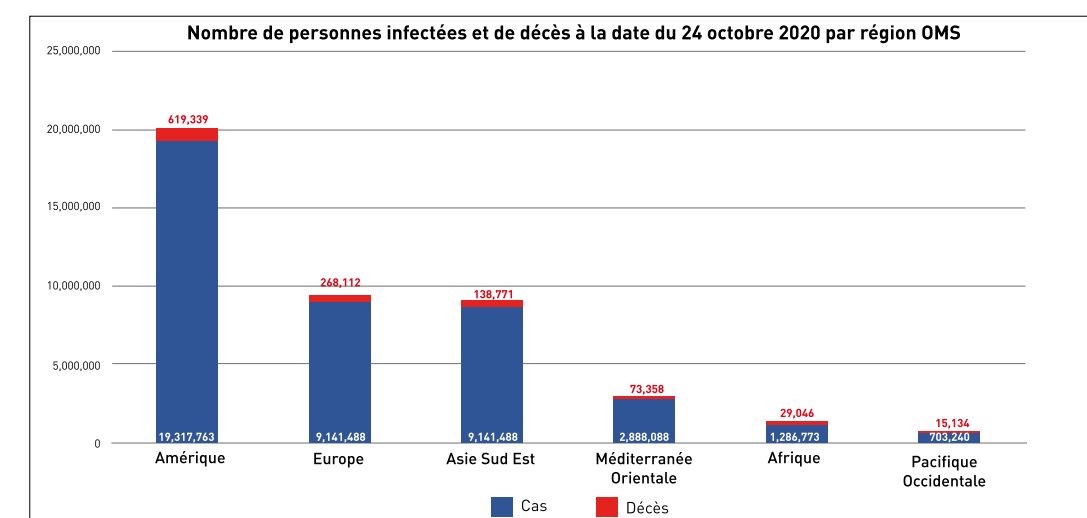
The COVID-19 pandemic is a health crisis with negative impacts in terms of human losses and saturation of health systems. However, the economic and social crisis which accompanies it and which is likely to remain after it is unprecedented. As far as Senegal is concerned, the effects of this economic crisis will pass through several transmission channels, including foreign trade, foreign direct investment (FDI) and migrant transfers. Thus, this chapter reviews the impact of COVID-19 on these macroeconomic aggregates, but also on the SDGs, including the eradication of poverty and hunger, health, education, gender equality, decent work, inequality and migration. To this end, the various studies carried out in Senegal by the various ministries and agencies of the Senegalese government, as well as those of the

United Nations system will be used as a source of information. However, before presenting this review of the impacts of COVID-19 on macroeconomic aggregates and the SDGs, a brief presentation of the epidemiological situation is made.

II.1. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SITUATION

As of October 24, 2020, according to the WHO, more than 40 million people have been infected worldwide since the start of the pandemic and 1,143,773 have died. The Americas is the region with the highest number of infected people (19,317,763) and the highest number of recorded deaths (619,339) due to COVID-19; followed by Europe (9,141,488 cases and 268,112 deaths)⁴.

Figure 1. Number of active people infected and deaths as of 24 October 2020 by WHO region



Source : https://www.worldometers.info/coronavirus/?utm_campaign=homeAdvegas1

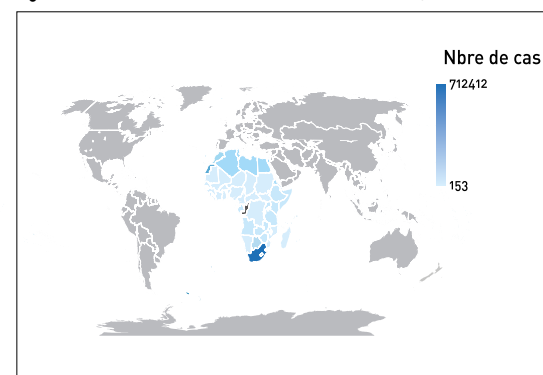
⁴<https://covid19.who.int/>



As for the African continent, the number of positive cases recorded there has remained low compared to other regions of the world. As of October 24, 2020, the continent has 1,717,863 people infected with the SARS-COV2 virus. The number of active cases on this date is 272,178 with 41,188 deaths due to COVID-19. Thus, Africa is the region of the world with the lowest number of cases infected with the virus and the lowest number of deaths in the world. According to expert opinion, this gap could be explained by the relative youth of its population. However, the fragility of national health systems and high

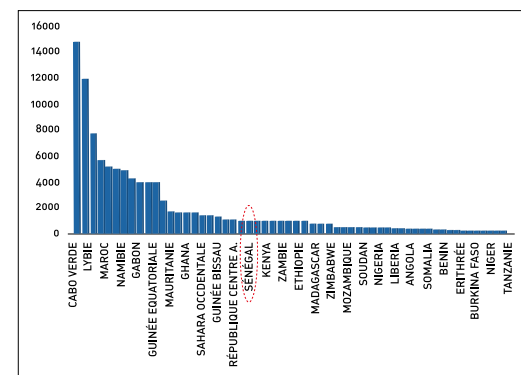
urban density are all critical factors that have heavily influenced the continent's vulnerability to COVID-19. Considering the number of infected cases recorded since the start of the pandemic, the African countries most affected by the pandemic as of October 24th are South Africa, Morocco, Egypt, Ethiopia and Nigeria (Figure 2). However, the examination of the number of infected cases reported to the general population shows that some countries are more affected such as Cape Verde, Libya, Morocco, Gabon,... (Figure 3).

Figure 2. Number of infected cases in Africa as of 10/24/20.



Source : <https://ourworldindata.org/coronavirus-source-data>

Figure 3. The most affected countries per million inhabitants as of 24/10/2020

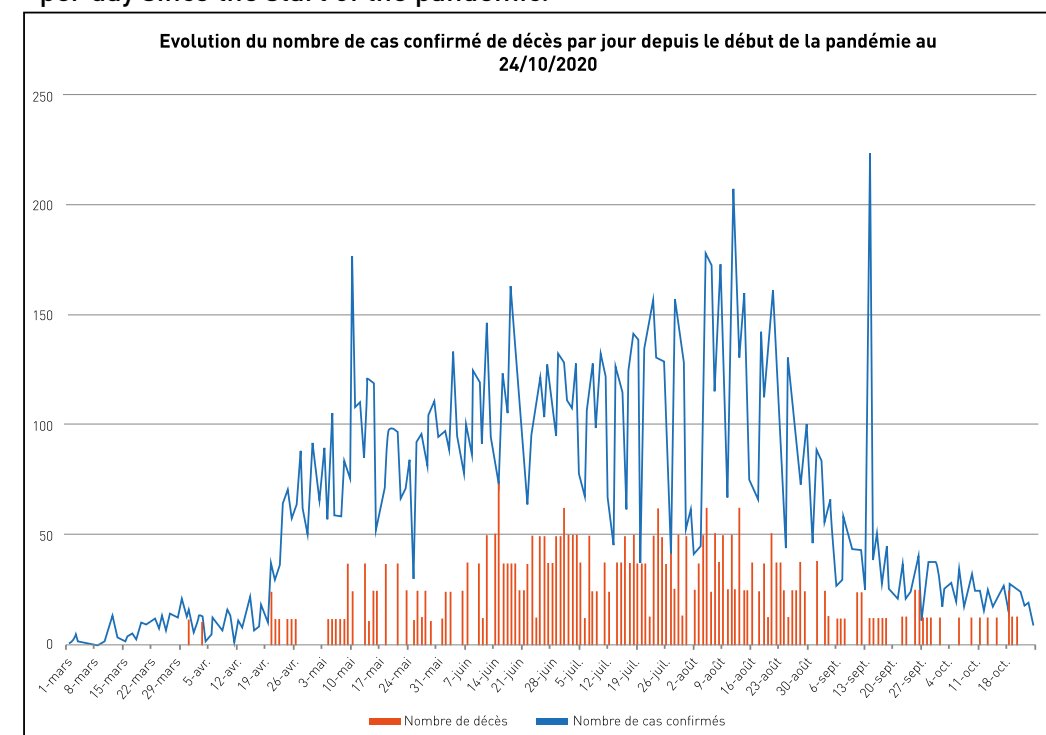


Source : <https://ourworldindata.org/coronavirus-source-data>

As for Senegal, as shown in Figure 3, it is among the twenty-five most affected countries in Africa according to the number of infected cases per million inhabitants. The various evolution curves such as the number of infected cases detected and deaths per day (Figure 4) show a downward trend since August, with a peak in mid-September. Indeed, the last peak reached on September 14 with 223 cases is followed by a

successive recording of cases detected per day, relatively low, less than 50. The same rhythm is followed by the evolution curve of the number of deaths per day. Thus, all things considered, to date it is possible to affirm that the epidemic is relatively under control in Senegal, although since the reopening of air borders, there is the risk of the return of imported cases that may break this downward trend.

Figure 4 : Evolution of the number of infected cases and deaths per day since the start of the pandemic.



Source : <https://ourworldindata.org/coronavirus-source-data>

To deal with this pandemic, the Government of Senegal has taken a series of measures (ban on gatherings, state of emergency with curfews, compulsory wearing of masks, etc.) to limit its spread and ensure appropriate care. Government action was therefore expressed through its National Contingency Plan for COVID-19, which has been developed and sets the guidelines for a coordinated national strategy to limit the impact of this health crisis in the country. However, these measures have been relaxed in consideration of the country's economic and social fragility in the face of the crisis. Today, the time seems to be for a revival, as in one semester the Senegalese economy has been strongly affected by the pandemic.

II.2.- MACROECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES

The simultaneity of the shock of international supply and demand will imperatively have an effect on Senegal's growth trajectory. However, it should be noted that as in other developing countries, the main channel of economic slowdown this year is the collapse in domestic

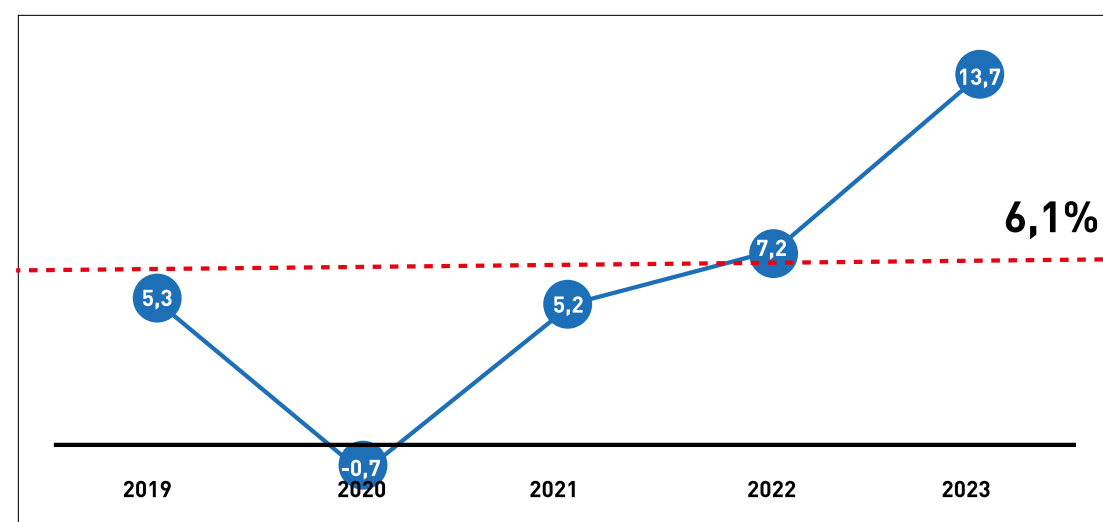
demand due to the measures imposed to control the spread of COVID-19. Senegal, like many developing countries is a consumer-driven economy. After having achieved an average real GDP growth of 4.8% over the past ten years, Senegal is expected to record its first negative growth rate since 1994 (year of the devaluation of the CFA francs). In April 2020, based on the onset of the global economic crisis, the IMF predicted a more optimistic situation with economic growth which would drop from 5.28% in 2019 to 2.9%⁵ in 2020. At present, the facts no longer allow for such optimism. The IMF's latest forecast now predict a decline of 4.9% in world production in 2020, down 1.9 percentage points from the April 2020 projection and 7.8 percentage points in relation to the 2019 growth projection. In addition, the General Directorate of Planning and Economic Policies (DGPPE) as an exercise to simulate economic activity in the face of this crisis considers two scenarios. **A no-response scenario** where the COVID-19 shock on the economy has negative effects in the absence of response measures taken by



the State. **A response scenario** that assesses the combined effects of the COVID-19 shock and the implementation of the economic and social resilience program. Hence, economic growth in the response scenario would be down by 5.04 points. In the absence of government response measures, the growth loss would be 7.11 percentage points. Thus, the response measures would result in a mitigation of the economic downturn by 2.07 points.

The most recent estimates to date forecast a recession in 2020 of 0.7%, far from the 6.8% growth that was initially forecast. However, the implementation of an adjusted and accelerated priority action plan (PAP 2A) which corrects the PSE for the conjunction due to COVID-19, as well as the prospect of the exploitation of gas and oil resources, make it possible to announce a resumption of economic activity from next year. In fact, forecasts from 2021 onwards expect growth to pick up by 5.2% in 2021; 7.2% in 2022 and 13.7% in 2023.

Figure 5. Evolution of real GDP



Source : Ministry of Economy, Planning and Cooperation (MEPC)

This decline in growth would be due to the slowdown in economic activity in Senegal's main trading partners, namely China, France, India, Mali, Nigeria, and Switzerland (see Table 1).

Tableau 1. Growth forecast in major trading partner countries

Country	2019	2020
Chine	6,2%	1,2%
France	1,5%	-14,1%
Inde	4,1%	1,2%
Mali	5,1%	3,0%
Nigéria	2,3%	-3,2%
Suisse	1,0%	-10,0%

Source : World Bank/IMF/OECD

⁵International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2020

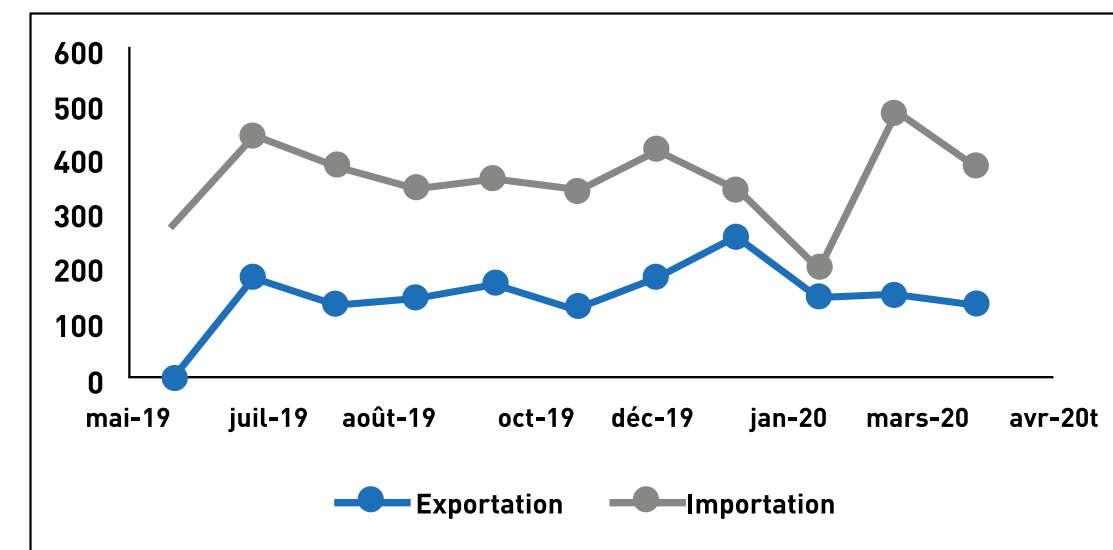


The contraction of activity in these countries will inevitably have an impact on the dynamism of Senegal's imports and exports. The Ministry of the Economy, Planning and Cooperation is forecasting a contraction in imports and exports of 18% and 16% respectively. As far as exports are concerned, their decline should lead to a significant loss of foreign exchange and, as a result, a widening of the balance of payments deficit. Indeed, in the first quarter alone, exports in value fell by 50.3%, from 274.1 billion in January 2020 to 136.2 billion in April 2020. However, lower oil prices will reduce the cost of Senegal's energy imports and the deficit of the balance of payments. Moreover, in August 2020, the trade deficit, standing at 119.8 billion, was reduced by 10.8 billion compared to July. Indeed, the decline in exports (-20.0 bn) during this period was less pronounced than that of imports of goods (-34.9 bn), on a monthly basis. Thus, the coverage rate of imports by export, which stood at 50.9%, worsened by 0.7 percentage points compared to the previous month.

Internally, the health measures taken to contain the virus have led to a decline in activity in several sectors. The main sectors concerned are trade, tourism, accommodation and catering. The forecasts of the Ministry of

Economy, Planning and Cooperation predict for each of these sectors a decline in activity of 16.7%, 41.5% and 54.1% respectively. In addition, national and global border closure measures will affect the tourism sector whose related activities (accommodation and restaurant services) account for 1.2% of GDP. Forecasts show a decline in tourism activity of about 45%. The cultural and creative production sector would also be affected by this crisis, because of the ban on groupings which led to the closure of venues and the cancellation of festivals and major events (cf. Biennale des Arts de Dakar). To this end, by way of illustration, the performing arts sector estimates its losses at 6,000 million CFA francs⁶. In addition, other fairly important sectors in the economic fabric of Senegal would be strongly affected by the negative effects of this economic crisis. In this sense, in a survey conducted by the National Employers' Council (CNP), the forecasts for a drop in turnover from April to June 2020 are 20% for the Metallurgy and Chemicals branch, 10% to 20% for the Flour and Animal Feed, Beverages and Fruit Juices and Construction and Public Works branches and between 50% and 80% for the Digital Economy (maintenance, support, advice and training) with a 100% drop in export turnover.

Figure 6. External trade



Source : ANSD Foreign Trade Bulletin

⁶May 2020 survey of the Association of Music Professions of Senegal

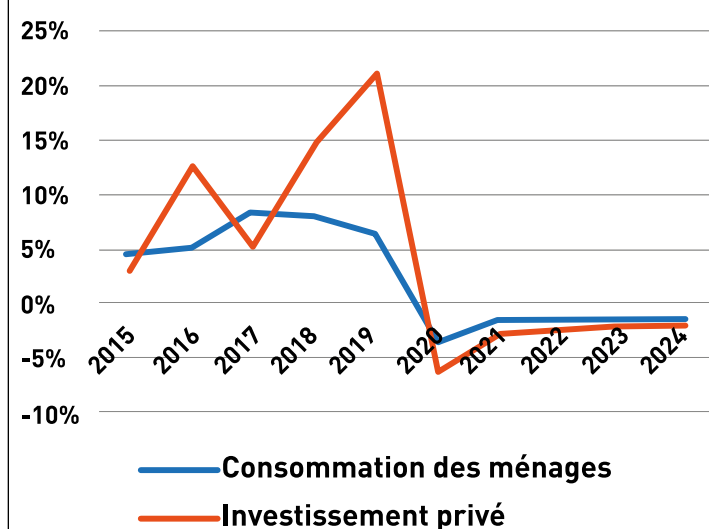


The effects of COVID-19 are also expected to result in a contraction in household consumption as a result of a drop in household income (due to travel restrictions, state of emergency with curfew, etc.). This is the main cause of this year's economic contraction because household consumption contributes over 82% of GDP, according to 2019 World Bank data⁷. According to the response scenario, consumption would decrease by 3.66%. This decline would be more

accentuated in a no response scenario, i.e. 4.64% (MEPC, 2020).

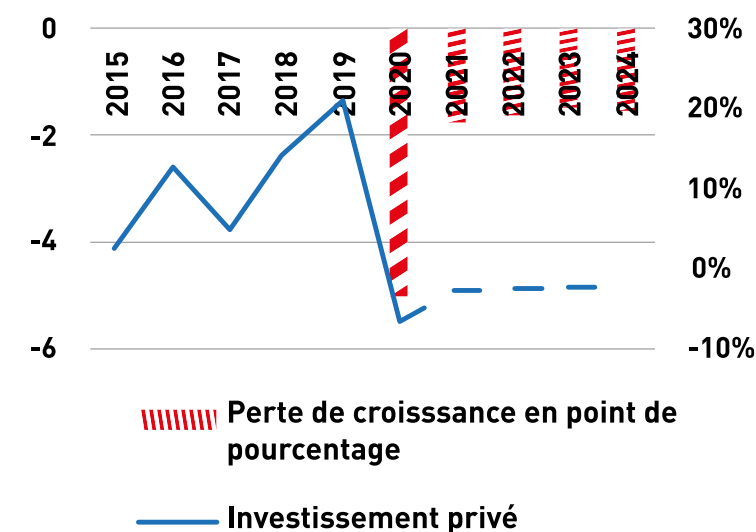
Private investment is also expected to follow the same trend as private household consumption. In the response scenario, it is expected to fall to 6.51% against -7.73% in the no-response scenario. Thus, policies to stimulate household consumption as well as private investment should help stimulate economic recovery in 2021.

Figure 7. Household consumption and private investment



Source : MEPC, 2020

Figure 8. Loss of GDP Growth and Private Investment



Source : MEPC, 2020

With regard to the general level of prices, Government intervention through the PRES should help raise prices, especially those of basic necessities. Thus, inflation would be 2.28% in 2020 against 3.51% in the situation where there would be a lack of implementation of response measures by the State.

In the area of public finance, the response measures are expected to increase the deficit, which will be -10.88% in the response scenario, compared to -9.09% in the no-response scenario. This decline would result in part from a drop in Government revenue, which would be of the order of 10.88% (MEPC, 2020), in particular following a reduction in direct taxes and duties on personal income (-4.56%), corporate profits (-48.17%) and on corporate production (-23.3%). It should also be noted that this decrease would be explained by a decline in foreign trade with a decrease of 8% in taxes on imports. In addition, on the expenditure side, the crisis has led to significant public spending and an increase in public debt as well as in the servicing of foreign currency debt, which should surely increase in value. In addition, the crisis is likely to have led to the reallocation of public spending from long-term capital investments that could derail growth.

However, in times of economic crisis, there are always positive developments that can be used to emerge stronger. Although COVID-19 has severely hit many sectors and economic activity in general, it has allowed some industries to flourish. These include e-commerce and delivery companies. The emergence of telemedicine and distance education has also proved to be major sources of socio-economic opportunities. As a result, the government can design policies that will encourage these businesses to flourish, which in turn will create more jobs.

While recognizing the need for urgent action to prevent economic and social collapse, the lack of adequate control and accountability mechanisms in the allocation and distribution of economic support plans increases the risk of fraud and corruption. These can significantly reduce the impact of these measures, and lead to insufficient aid reaching the beneficiaries, primarily impacting the most vulnerable groups.

II.3. SECTORAL EFFECTS

COVID-19 spares no social stratum and particularly affects children, youth, women and the poorest households. It constitutes a real threat to respect for children's rights and can lead to the loss of the social progress made in recent years in developing countries. The crisis has erected barriers to the continuity of basic social services for the most vulnerable, especially children and women. Services such as education, nutrition, health, immunization, HIV treatment, child protection programs, case management of children with special needs including children with disabilities are impacted due to the current situation, including social distancing (UNICEF, 2020).

1 - Extreme Poverty (SDG1).

Globally, 767 million people, including 385 million children, were living on less than \$1.90 per day in 2015. This number of children corresponded to 1 child out of 5 (19.7%). The COVID-19 crisis is said to have created an additional 14 to 22 million poor people in the world. (UNICEF, 2020). Specifically, at the African level, the decline in economic growth could, according to ECA forecasts, push 29 million Africans into extreme poverty (ECA, 2020). According to the same institution, 17% of households affected by COVID-19 are facing at least transient poverty.

This impact of COVID-19 on poverty provides information on the capacity of countries to achieve the first of the SDGs. For Senegal, after having achieved one of the lowest poverty rates in the UEMOA zone (32.6% according to the international poverty line) with the 2018 survey data, there is a risk of experiencing an increase in the incidence of poverty. With the national poverty line, the incidence of poverty was 37.8% in 2018 (ANSD, 2020) against 47% in 2011. However, the State intervention would have made it possible to increase household resilience by leading to an increase in poverty of 2.86% according to the national threshold, against 4.81% in the scenario without response. The support measures for vulnerable groups would have made it possible to mitigate the effect of COVID-19 on the incidence of poverty

⁷World Bank, WDI, 2019 data.



by 50%. In addition, other forecasts suggest that the likelihood of vulnerable households affected by COVID-19 falling into transient poverty could increase by 17.1%, that of seeing them remain in poverty for a decade or longer by 4.2% and that of seeing them emerge from poverty would decrease by 5.9 (UNDP & DGPPE, 2020). The real income of the poorest 40% of households could decrease by 4% (UNDP & DGPPE, 2020).

2 - Food (SDG2)

In 2019 more than 256 million people in Africa suffered from hunger, according to FAO. With the health crisis and the measures taken to contain it, this figure should certainly increase. In Senegal, border closures, restrictions on inter-city travel and the curfew, etc. which were in force until May, resulted in the non-availability of many primary products on the various markets, especially the weekly markets. It is in this context that the FAO reports that nearly 1 million chickens and more than 5,200 tons of market garden products were in backlog due to difficulties in accessing markets. It also notes that more than 1,200 women are no longer able to sell their milk production (FAO, 2020)⁸. In addition, the drop in income, or even the total loss of income, could lead some households to reduce the size of meals as a resilience strategy. It is in this sense that the household survey (April 2020) conducted by the Center for Global Development (CGD) & the Centre de Recherche pour le Développement Economique et Social (CRDES) found that the number of people who reported having reduced the size of their meals 4 to 7 times a week increased sharply in Dakar and the rest of Senegal. The food situation is thus exacerbated by the socio-economic impacts of the pandemic. Indeed, according to the provisional results of the Harmonized Framework (HF) exercise of November 2020, 507,900 people are affected by food insecurity (phase 3 - crisis 4-emergency) during this current October - December phase). The projected situation (June-August 2021) anticipates an increase in the number of food insecure people to 873,956 during the next hunger gap, an increase of 113% compared to the last hunger gap period (June-August 2020). The main reasons for the worsening of food insecurity are declining household and market stocks, deteriorating pastures, and declining

fodder availability. In connection with this government response, the WFP has provided food and nutritional assistance to more than 150,000 people in the departments of Matam, Podor, and Salémata. In addition, monitoring of agricultural markets and the prices of the main staple foods shows a constant increase in prices. Variations in the prices of dry cereals (millet, sorghum) indicate higher prices for October 2020 compared to their October 2019 levels: “+11% to +17%” and to five-year averages: “+32% to +18%”, with the highest rates for millet. This upward trend in prices should continue until the start of agricultural production (October). This would be attributable to several factors: limited availability of local agricultural products (cereals, legumes, vegetables) due to the depletion of peasant reserves and the decline in merchant stocks.

The prices of some imported food products (e.g. wheat) could increase due to the contraction of activity in exporting countries. The same will probably be true for rice, which is an essential component of the Senegalese food basket. Estimates by the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Cooperation (MEPC) show an increase in the prevalence of malnutrition and undernourishment of 0.04% and 0.02%, respectively, in a no-response scenario. The impact would be lessened by the measures of the PRES, which should lead to a gain of 0.02 percentage points in the prevalence of malnutrition. With regard to the prevalence of undernourishment, the situation would be identical in both scenarios. To minimize these consequences, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Equipment (MAER), together with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), officially launched the “Housewives’ Basket” initiative to respond to the COVID-19 crisis in Senegal. This initiative targets 300,000 households in Senegal to whom food aid support should be provided.

3 - Reduced inequalities (SDG10)

COVID-19 by hindering the achievement of the SDG1 also moves countries away from the SDG10 on inequality reduction. Indeed, income inequalities are likely to increase with the slide

into poverty of many people who were not poor before the start of the pandemic and the exacerbation of existing income inequalities. The CREDES survey reveals that 86.8 percent of Senegalese households reported that their income in the last seven days was below normal. This proportion is higher in rural areas than in urban areas. In fact, 91.5% of people in villages reported a loss of income compared to 88.9% of those in secondary towns (other than regional capitals) and 82.7% of those in regional capitals. According to the MEPC forecasts, the pandemic is expected to reduce the real income of the poorest 40% by almost 4%. According to these estimates, the impact would have been greater in the absence of government response measures, i.e. -8.1%. These measures also allow the real growth rate of average income to decrease by only 6.3% compared to -8% in the no-response scenario. The same applies to the proportion of the population below the median income, which, although stable in the no-response scenario, will decrease by 0.03% owing to the implementation of the PRES. However, these estimates also reveal that in 2021 the decline in the income of the poorest 40% would be greater in the response scenario than in the no-response scenario, i.e. -1.7% versus -1.4%. The explanation given states that the government measures in favor of households that are already poor focus on the year 2020 alone and take less account of the effects on other vulnerable households that are close to the poverty line. Thus, the lack of continuity of actions over time is likely to amplify the decline in the rate of income growth of the poorest 40%.

4 - Education (SDG4)

Being one of the dimensions of the HDI, education may, due to the COVID-19, record a decline, which in turn will lead to a drop in the HDI. Since March 15, schools and universities in Senegal have been closed with more than 3.5 million children (47% boys and 53% girls) who have ceased all activities of face-to-face teaching (RNSE, 2019). Since June 2020, only examination classes have been authorized to resume teaching in accordance with health protocols. Although steps have been taken to improve and secure learning environments as part of the preparations for the gradual reopening of schools on the one hand, and

to ensure the continuity of distance learning (“Learning at Home” Initiative) using different modalities (television, radio, exercise books, digital resources and digital applications) on the other hand, the education system will also have to cope with the medium-term impact of the epidemic, particularly in terms of deteriorating enrolment, retention and completion rates, as well as the increased vulnerability of children and learners, especially girls. Indeed, despite the measures put in place, about 3 out of 10 students under 16 years of age reported not participating in learning activities or studying alone. Distance education reveals inequities, particularly to the detriment of students from the poorest families and living in rural areas, which are most affected by the digital divide. This situation of inequality leads to fears of repetition of the current or following school year, a permanent dropout of the most vulnerable children, and a greater dropout of girls, at the primary level but certainly increased at the secondary level. Indeed, girls will inevitably be more exposed than boys. From a socio-cultural point of view, unpaid domestic work (cooking, cleaning, etc.) is more the responsibility of girls than boys, which already has an impact on their education in “normal times”. With the worsening of the incidence of poverty by 4.8% in 2020 and 1.94% in 2021 and the economic crisis that is raging throughout the world and in Senegal, it is expected that children from the poorest households, and girls in particular, are at risk of seeing their schooling compromised, and are more exposed to early marriage and pregnancy.

A recent study places Senegal among the 12 countries worldwide most at risk of significant school dropouts and of moving away from the goals of universal schooling by 2030 as a result of COVID-19. The same study estimates that nearly 100 million children worldwide will fall below the poverty line as a result of this crisis, and that this situation is expected to cause nearly 9.7 million students to drop out of school. It will also be more difficult to sustain fiscal efforts in favor of education, in a context of high expectations and pressures to strengthen the health response and revive economic growth; the shock of school closures will lead to learning losses, increased dropouts, and inequality; while the economic shock, because of its negative effects on households,

⁸ <http://www.fao.org/senegal/actualites/detail-events/en/c/1273333/>



will exacerbate the situation by reducing the demand for and supply of education. These two shocks will generate long-term costs on human capital accumulation, development prospects and welfare with net impacts in the ambitions of the Senegal Emergent Plan (PSE).

5 - Children Civil Registration

For new births, the problem of civil registration remains. Before the health crisis, the birth registration rate for children under one year of age was estimated at 77% (EDS, 2018). Nearly a quarter of children under five (23%), or more than 400,000 children, were still deprived of an official identity⁹ in 2018. According to demographic projections, no less than 578,559 live births are expected in 2020, including 128,145 children at risk of systematic non-registration. With the health crisis, travel restrictions, and the decline in attendance at health facilities and civil registry offices, the risk of children not being declared and registered at the civil registry office is increased.

The mobile hearings supposed to allow the regularization of children not declared in the civil status, have been suspended since the entry into force of the decree prohibiting public demonstrations. However, these hearings are necessary because they allow children, in particular pupils, at the end of primary school to obtain their civil status document and to

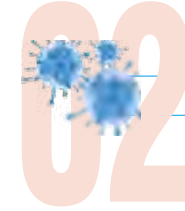
be able to take the entrance examination in sixth grade. For the current academic year, about 11% of children enrolled in preschool do not have a civil status document. They are 23% enrolled in elementary (RNSE, 2019). In the CM2 class alone, 9% of enrolled students risk not taking the end-of-school year exams if regularization measures are not considered with the resumption of teaching.

6 - Violence and abuse against children

The epidemic situation and the government's response are putting households under stress, with increased risks of domestic violence and risky practices for children, especially girls. Also, children who live separated from their parents, especially children on the street or those placed in informal daaras, are at increased risk of neglect, deprivation, and abuse, detrimental to their survival, well-being, and development. In Senegal, 15% of children under the age of 18 move outside the parental sphere, or nearly one million children living with neither parent. This movement outside the parental home increases the risk of violence and abuse, including forced begging or exploitation, and girls are more exposed.

Today, in the Dakar region alone, the department of Saint Louis and the city of Touba, 192,000 talibé children have been counted, with a vast majority begging (between 55% and 67% depending on the site). The effects of the crisis are exposing these children, as well as those who are in street situation, to increased risks to their health and development. Although a special system for detecting the children most at risk, providing temporary care and support for returning to their families was set up under the coordination of the Ministry of Family, Women, Gender and Child Protection as part of the national operation "Zero children in the street" in response to COVID-19, less than 5,000 children were rescued between March and the end of August¹⁰.

In conclusion, if the economic effects of the health crisis persist, it is feared that there will be a massive return of children to the streets in the weeks and months to come. Indeed, the increase in poverty induced by the pandemic could lead more to child begging. It



could also lead to an increase in abusive child labor. Moreover, according to the IOM (2020), the expected consequences of a decline in remittances would be a decline in household income, an increase in poverty, an increase in the withdrawal of children from school and an increase in child labor. In addition to these risks, there are risks related to gender-based violence and increased vulnerability for unaccompanied and separated children from their families and communities.

7 - Health and Wellness (SDG3)

In terms of population health, the primary impact of COVID-19 has been a decrease in the use of health services, anything that is detrimental to the good health of vulnerable populations, especially pregnant women and children. This decrease in the attendance of health facilities also led to a decrease in the revenues of the health structures, which also impacts on the good functioning of these structures, thus compromising the quality of the services offered. The COVID-19 pandemic emergency led to disruptions in the availability and continuity of routine health and nutrition services, affecting the entire life cycle and their use in most public and private health structures and at all levels of the health pyramid, including the community level. The COVID-19 infections observed among health care providers also affected the continuity of services. Thus, at the national, regional and global levels, several alerts were issued to invite health systems to monitor, prevent or mitigate the impact of COVID-19 on the continuity of services. The COVID-19 situation has also led to a temporary suspension of the advanced immunization strategy because of the confusions related to immunization during the pandemic period. Finally, the mobilization of health personnel for the response to COVID-19 led to a staff gap for other services, the continued availability and utilization of reproductive, maternal, neonatal, child and adolescent (e)/youth (RSNIA) health services. In addition, the crisis has led to a deficit in the availability of medicines, materials and other health equipment, including in pediatric services. For example, there were shortages of Vitamin A, Amoxillin, Metronidazole, and Oral Rehydration Sachets (ORS) for the management of diarrhea and several other molecules, lack of aspirators,

oxygen concentrators, and pulse oximeters. Nutritional inputs for the treatment of severe cases of malnutrition were also lacking in some health centers due to difficulties related to imports.

Given the low level of reception and care capacity for patients in hospitals, response measures should not improve access to health care services. Projections by the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Cooperation show that the access rate will decrease by 0.06% in both scenarios. On the other hand, it will not be until 2021 that the effect of the response measures could mitigate the decline in the rate of access to health care services by 0.12 points. Nevertheless, the projections show that there will be a significant drop in relation to this SDG, because in 2021 in both scenarios the rate of access to healthcare will fall sharply. In the no-response scenario, it will drop from -0.06% to 0.57%; and in the response scenario, the rate will drop from -0.06% to -0.45%. It is in the same direction as these projections that a survey by « People and Data » showed that households adopted a strategy of giving up care for fear of contracting the virus as early as April. In addition to this decision by households, there is also the fact that some health care professionals stopped providing their services at some point during the pandemic, such as dentists, ophthalmologists, gynecologists, etc., who were no longer providing their services. As a result, the survey revealed that 14% of Senegalese people gave up or were unable



⁹EDS 2018

¹⁰See government information office: <http://www.big.gouv.sn/index.php/2020/05/07/COVID-19-letat-met-en-place-un-dispositif-special-de-child-protection/>



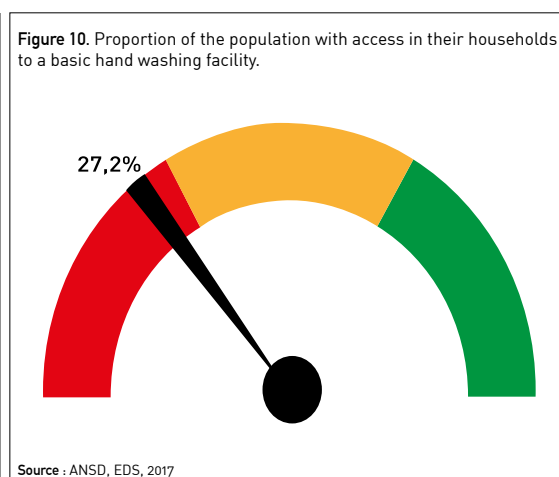
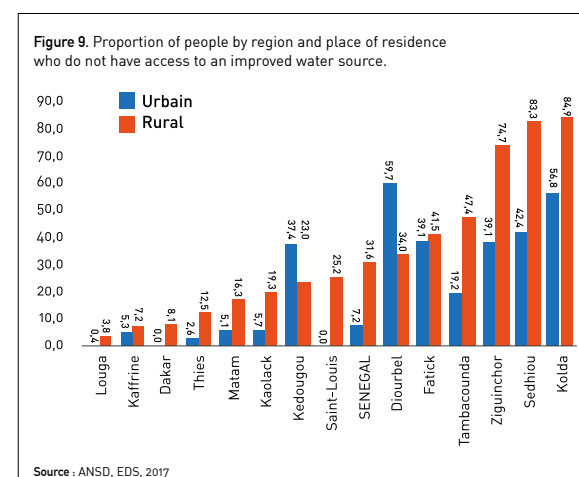
to receive health care during the period from March 2 to April 26. The survey indicates that this rate is higher in the regions of Louga (22%), Saint-Louis (20%) and Fatick (20%) and lower in Matam (8%), Diourbel (9%) and Thiès (12%). In addition, the prevalence of other morbidities may also contribute to increasing the mortality rate and thus contribute to the decline in the HDI. A note from the ANSD (2020) shows that 4% of children under five years old present acute respiratory infection (ARI) syndromes. A COVID-19 infection, although inconclusive in children (at present), can be fatal in children affected by ARIs. The Kaffrine region has the highest proportion (5.9%) of children under 5 years of age with ARI symptoms, followed by the regions of Thiès (5.7%), St. Louis (5.5%) and Louga (5.3%). In contrast, the regions of Tambacounda and Kédougou have the lowest proportions (1%) (ANSD, 2020).

8 - Clean Water and sanitation (SDG6)

The COVID-19 pandemic will deteriorate the well-being of households by impacting their income level, their health, but also the quality of their housing environment. To this end, the analysis of the housing conditions of Senegalese on the basis of data from the last census reveals that it is one of the major sources of multidimensional poverty. Indeed, nearly six out of ten individuals (57.6%) live in large

households (ten or more individuals), compared to 2.2% of people living in households of one to two individuals. This indicates a certain degree of overcrowding in the majority of households. In fact, 72.1% of the population lives in overcrowded housing, i.e. the number of rooms is insufficient for the size of the household. The majority of the households concerned reside in large urban areas, such as Dakar, Thiès and Diourbel, where 50.7 percent of households live in overcrowded housing, including 28.7 percent in the Dakar metropolitan area. This state of affairs demonstrates the difficulty in these regions of observing physical distance as a barrier measure (ANSD, 2020). In addition, with the loss or drop in income, many households would be at risk of becoming homeless, given that a quarter of households in Senegal are renters. In an urban area such as Dakar, this ratio is 54.4 percent of households, compared with 28.9 percent in other cities.

Access to drinking water is a dimension of the living environment that will be impacted by the COVID-19. Current inequalities in access are characterized by the fact that the inhabitants of rural areas and certain regions such as those of the South-East (Kolda, Kédougou, Sédhiou, etc.) do not have access to an improved water source. Households with a basic handwashing facility account for just over a quarter.



COVID-19 should accentuate these geographical disparities. Forecasts by the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Cooperation reveal that in both scenarios, the rate of access to an improved water source and adequate sanitation infrastructure should decrease by 0.15% and 0.14% respectively. In 2021, on the other hand, the decline is expected to be more substantial. The rate of access to an improved water source will be -0.92% in the shock-COVID-19 scenario versus -0.77% in the shock-COVID-19 response scenario. As regards the rate of access to adequate sanitation infrastructure, in 2021, it should decrease by 1.15% in the first scenario and by 0.98% in the second.

Still in the area of water, hygiene and sanitation, the joint WHO/UNICEF global report on WASH in health facilities published in 2019 reveals that in Senegal less than half (46%) of water points meet standards, only 31% of health facilities have a waste management system, 40% apply the waste sorting system and only 16% of hospitals are connected to the sewerage system. The COVID-19 pandemic has shown the importance of strengthening these areas, including hygiene in health facilities in particular, access to water, hygiene and sanitation at all levels.

9 - Decent work

The slowdown in economic activity due to the pandemic will certainly increase job insecurity and unemployment. In the third quarter of 2020, the ILO Observatory forecasts a decrease in the total number of hours worked of 12.1% in the third quarter of 2020, which is equivalent to 345 million full-time jobs¹¹. Although this is an improvement compared to the second quarter, when a 17% drop in working hours was estimated, the ILO notes that the recovery in employment continues to be hampered by health and economic difficulties due to the

COVID-19 crisis. In Africa the decline in total hours worked is estimated at 11.5%. According to this estimate, it is one of the regions with the lowest rate, along with Asia-Pacific (10.7%). In practice, losses in hours worked concern different situations: shorter working hours, having a job but not working, being unemployed and being inactive. It is in this sense that the ILO observatory noted a more significant increase in inactivity than in unemployment in the second quarter worldwide (with the exception of Canada and the United States). Moreover, the decline in the number of hours worked will result in a loss of income. In Sub-Saharan Africa, it is estimated that in the third quarter the loss of income in the region was US\$75 billion, or 5.4% of the region's GDP¹².

In Senegal, an ANSD survey conducted at the end of the first half of the year reveals that among heads of households who had a job before the crisis, 60% kept the same job, 4% changed jobs, and 36% stopped working, 30% of which were for reasons related to COVID-19¹³. In addition, 85% of households report a decline in their income, the income that contracted the most being income from non-agricultural family businesses and private transfers to households¹⁴.

In addition to the survey conducted by the ANSD, the situation of the impact of COVID-19 on employment has prompted other survey and survey work. It is in this sense that between March and June 2020, from a survey based on 530 facilities belonging to the hotel, tourism, leisure, private education, trade, transport and public buildings and works sectors, there were 16,191 workers laid off because of COVID-19¹⁵. In addition, it should be noted that in Senegal, 40%¹⁶ of the working population works in sectors affected by the COVID-19 pandemic (retail trade, hotels, and restaurants, manufacturing industry).

¹¹ ILO Observatory: COVID-19 and the world of work. Sixth edition

¹² ILO Observatory: COVID-19 and the world of work. Sixth edition

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Weekly update from the Ministry of Work on the social climate

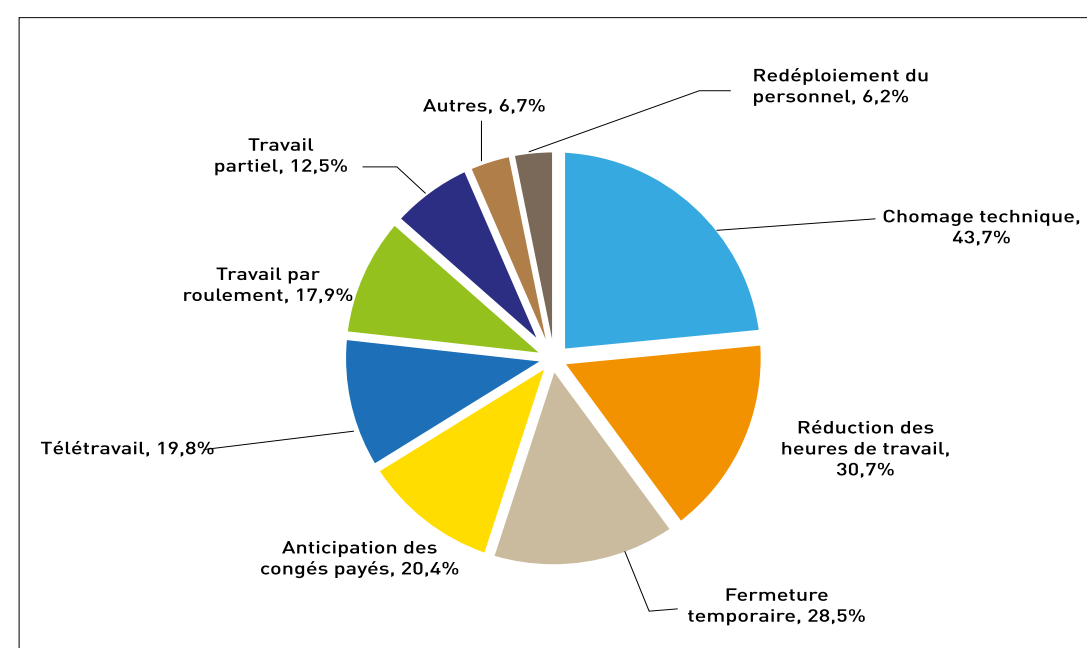
¹⁶ Harmonized Survey of Household Living Conditions, (ANSD, 2019)



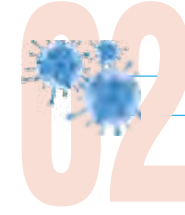
A survey conducted by the General Directorate of Labor and Social Action on 827 formal enterprises belonging to 23 industries and in the 14 regions of Senegal collected data on the impact of COVID-19 in the workplace in June 2020. It emerged from this survey that in order to face the health crisis, the surveyed enterprises adopted several palliative measures as illustrated in the figure below.

The most important of these measures that has been adopted is the recourse to technical unemployment with a rate of 43.7%. It is followed respectively by "reduction of working hours", "anticipation of paid vacations", "teleworking", "shift work" and "part-time work" in the proportions of 30.7%, 28.5%, 20.4%, 19.8%, 17.9% and 12.5%.

Figure 11. Breakdown of measures taken by branch of activity



Source : Covid-19 and the world of work report, Directorate-General for Labor and Social Action



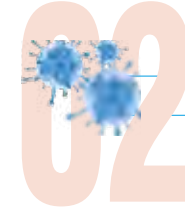
The "accommodation and catering" sector accounts for more workers placed on technical unemployment with a workforce of 3,984, or 33.5% of the total. This sector is followed by "education" (23.6%) and "transportation and warehousing" (16.6%). On the other hand, the survey indicated that workers in the industries "offshore organizations and agencies", "extractive activities", "public administration and defense", "bakery" and "cleaning" were not put in technical unemployment. Of the 11,901 employees laid off, the survey revealed that more than half were located in Dakar, with 7,574 workers concerned, or 63.6% of the total workforce. It is followed by the Thies region with 2,427 workers, or 20.39%. The region of Kaffrine is the least impacted.

With regard to remuneration, out of 11,901 workers laid off in this survey, 11,316 (95.1%) received remuneration equal to or greater than 70% of their average net salary in the last three months of activity. Within this group, 1,347 (11.3%) workers received between 91% and 100% of their salary. On the other hand, 210 workers received 50% of their pay and 375 were without any pay, that is a total of 4.9%.

The survey of "People and Data" showed that out of 100 workers who were active on March 2, 37 had a total stoppage of activity on April 26, 28 work

part-time and 35 continue to work "normally", including 2 in teleworking. Consequently, in this context, the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Cooperation forecasts an increase in the overall unemployment rate of 0.20% and 0.15% in 2020 and 2021 respectively. In this regard, if we consider that income from work represents, on average, 67% of household income in Senegal, it becomes clear that this employment crisis will have a considerable impact on the welfare of households. The increase in unemployment would have been greater in the absence of response measures, i.e. 0.27%.

The ILO further reports that "in the informal economy", 1.6 billion out of two billion workers are at risk of losing their livelihoods at any given time, with the average income in the informal economy falling by 60% in the first month of the pandemic. In Senegal, as everywhere else in the world, many of those most affected by the worldwide COVID-19 crisis are low-wage workers with little or no access to social protection. These include garbage collectors, street vendors, waiters, construction workers, transport workers and domestic workers, roughly speaking, workers in the urban informal economy. Informal employment is the main source of employment in Senegal, accounting for 95.4% of total non-agricultural employment and the national economic fabric is predominantly



composed of informal units (97%) (A.N.S.D, 2018). Most of these jobs are poorly paid, temporary and do not provide any form of social protection. Curfews and travel restrictions are likely to have a negative impact on employment in the informal economy, thus increasing the precariousness of household living conditions. A survey to monitor the impact of COVID-19 on non-agricultural informal production units (IPUs) shows that in August 9.2% of IPUs temporarily stopped their activities and 2.5% closed permanently. In addition, nearly half of the IPUs that stopped working cited COVID-19 as the reason for closure¹⁷.

10 - Gender equality (SDG5)

The current crisis is affecting women much more acutely, as they are at risk of growing gender inequalities and deteriorating economic and health inequalities and their empowerment, as well as domestic and gender-based violence (GBV). Economically, Senegalese women are very active in the sectors hard hit by the COVID-19 crisis (domestic helpers, waitresses, hairdressers, street vendors, washerwomen and sex workers, etc.) and the majority of women work in the informal sector and therefore do not benefit from satisfactory social protection. According to the World Bank, this is 93% of women (World Bank, 2019 and 2015). Given the effect of this crisis on the informal economy, many women are at risk of seeing their income drop and simply becoming unemployed. The April "People and Data" survey reveals that 44% of women are affected by the total cessation of work compared to only 33% of men. Still on the economic level, women are more vulnerable because they mostly occupy certain sectors exposed to the shock such as the hotel industry where they account for 70% of workers (according to the World Bank, 2019). In addition, women entrepreneurs manage very small businesses that do not have enough resources of their own to cope with a shock of this magnitude. In this sense, the Union of Senegalese Women Entrepreneurs reported a 60% reduction in agricultural processing activity and a total halt to women's activities in the tourism sector. For its part, the network of women farmers in the North reported a 40% reduction in production during the first 3 months of the crisis (UN Women, 2020).

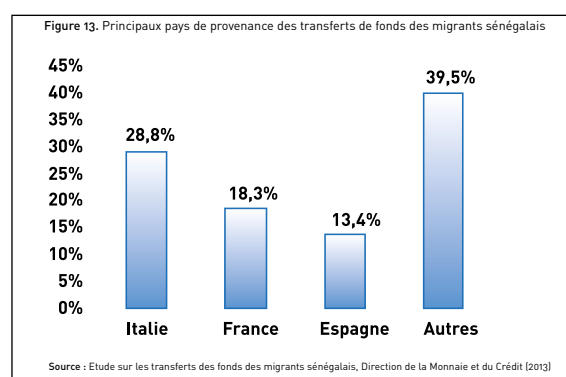
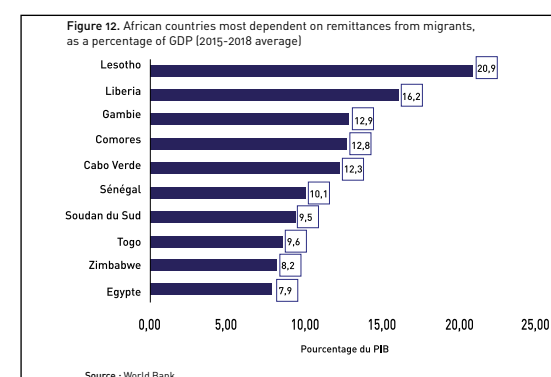
From a health perspective, women are most often in front-line positions in the health sector. This exposes them significantly to the risk of virus contagion. In Senegal, according to the Ministry of Health and Social Action, women account for more than 53% of the health service workforce, regardless of the category. The precarious nature of employment for some women in the health sector should also be highlighted. According to the ILO (2018), 67% of women work informally in the health sector in Senegal and are therefore highly exposed, particularly in a situation of lack of protective equipment. Furthermore, as was observed during the Ebola crisis, the fiscal tightening that will result from the COVID-19 crisis is highly likely to crowd out funding for access to sexual, reproductive and maternal health services, thus undermining all the progress made in this area over the last decade. According to the "People and Data" survey, 18% of women, compared to only 12% of men, voluntarily or involuntarily give up health care.

In March, the Secretary General of the United Nations drew attention to the increase in domestic violence induced by the pandemic. The containment measure would force family members to stay at home together for long periods of time and would condemn women to not being able to escape from dangerous situations or to live under the same roof with their aggressors. UN Women's provisional results reveal that COVID-19 has a real impact on GBV and could lead to other consequences in the coming months (UN Women, 2020). The suspension of mobile court hearings has slowed down the process of regularizing children who were not declared at the civil registry office.

In addition, it should also be noted that school closures and difficulties in finding employment could force girls or young women to have transactional sex or unwanted pregnancies, as the experiences of the Ebola epidemic in Sierra Leone and Liberia have shown. In this sense, this health crisis could lead to 13 million child marriages over the next decade, with 7 million unwanted pregnancies if schools were to be closed for more than 6 months (UNFPA, April 2020).

11- Migration

The closure of borders, as a health measure to stem the spread of the virus, has a direct effect on the mobility of people. Regular and irregular migrants are strongly affected by the pandemic due to the closure of borders and services (embassies). Also, the closure and significant slowdown of their activities in host countries puts many migrants in a situation of unemployment, which has a strong impact on remittances which play an important role in the economy and the lives of migrants and their families.



There is also a risk that irregular migration will increase as the already weak economy contracts and offers few prospects for decent work, especially for youth. Thus, more potential migrants may opt to travel irregularly, which will have a domino effect on endemic mobility problems such as migrant smuggling. According to IOM, it is therefore important to include migrants in response and preparedness plans, as well as in recovery efforts to rebuild their livelihoods. To this end, government efforts to understand the dynamics of mobility in relation to the pandemic should be supported through data collection and analysis, including surveillance of entry points, monitoring of population mobility and flow monitoring to inform both programming and development of relevant policies, and most importantly, to implement measures to address the immediate and long-term impact of the pandemic on people's socio-economic lives (according to IOM).

12 - Environment and Climate Change

COVID-19 belongs to this category of emerging diseases, 75% of which are zoonoses according to the United Nations Environment Program, i.e. their viruses originate from the contamination of wild or domestic animals to humans. It then follows that this pandemic is of environmental origin. On the other hand, its initial consequences on the environment have mostly been analyzed positively. Indeed, the containment and restriction of movement have significantly improved air quality by reducing pollution. The Center for Research on Energy and Clean Air reported that a 25% reduction in carbon emissions in China was observed following the implementation of quarantine measures and travel bans. In the first month of containment, China produced about 200 million metric tons less carbon dioxide than in the same period in 2019 due to reduced air traffic, oil refining and coal consumption. However, it is

¹⁷ Republic of Senegal, Monitoring the impact on informal non-agricultural production units, Bulletin n1, September 2020.



important to note the emergence of Covid waste, which is related to disposable masks and other medical equipment. These may contribute to the degradation of marine biodiversity and widen the gap with environmental and climate change objectives. In addition to these wastes, countries such as Senegal could move away from environmentally sustainable development objectives due to a redirection of resources to other budget items deemed to be of higher priority.

It is undoubtedly this perspective that best explains the results of the simulations carried

out by the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Cooperation. Indeed, the gap could be wider for SDG12 relating to sustainable consumption and production patterns, for the next four years, going from -1.3% in 2020, to -1.4% in 2021 and to -1.7% in 2023 in the “response” scenario. In the absence of response measures, the gap to the baseline in this SDG would be wider; -1.8% in 2020 and 2021 and -2.6% in 2023. For Senegal, the simulations show stability for SDGs13, SDG14 and SDG15. The latter could have been at a worrisome deviation from the baseline if the response measures were not implemented, i.e. -1.4% against -0.5%.



03 National Crisis Response Mechanisms

Following the outbreak of COVID-19 disease in Senegal and the uncertainty about the type of pandemic evolution that the country could experience, the Government¹⁸ very quickly took measures of physical distancing and generalized travel restrictions at the population level in order to slow down the outbreak of the pandemic. In addition, the President of the Republic also created a Response and Solidarity Fund: FORCE-COVID-19, with a target of 1000 billion FCFA, or 7% of the national GDP to fight against the effects of COVID-19 on the economy and the population.

III.1.- STATE OF HEALTH EMERGENCY

The President of the Republic of Senegal officially declared a state of health emergency on March 23 throughout the national territory. Among the measures taken were:

- To regulate or prohibit the movement of people, vehicles or goods in certain places and at certain times;
- To prohibit, in general or in particular, all processions, parades, gatherings and street demonstrations;
- To order the temporary closure of public places and meeting places;
- To prohibit, in general or in particular, public or private meetings of any nature whatsoever, likely to cause or maintain disorder.

These various measures were accompanied by a curfew throughout the national territory, from 8 p.m. to 6 a.m. and a restriction on passenger transport from region to region. In accordance with the measures taken by the Head of State, the Ministry of the Interior gradually issued orders and/or communiqués, prescribing:

- The closure of mosques (March 20, 2020)
- The closure of the borders between Senegal and Mauritania, with the exception of freight transport (March 21, 2020)
- Ban on the inter-city movement of people and goods (March 24, 2020)
- Mandatory wearing of the mask P3

On June 30, the Head of State took the decision to lift the state of emergency and the related curfew. Thus, the office hours that had been arranged for the Administration from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. since May, were restored to their normal sequence, from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., and the air borders were reopened. However, the closure of public markets one day a week for cleaning remains in effect and places hosting closed-door recreational activities remain closed. According to SEM. Macky SALL, this decision was guided by the desire to resume all productive activities and get the economy back on track simultaneously with the sanitary measures to combat the spread of the disease.

¹⁸ Decree No 2020-830 of 23 March 2020



In addition to these measures, it is worth noting the information and communication strategy of the Ministry of Health and Social Action focused, among others, around a daily press briefing to provide information on the evolution of the pandemic. In addition, a website is open to provide real-time information and daily newsletters are also produced.

III.2.- ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESILIENCE PROGRAM

In order to mitigate the economic impact of the coronavirus pandemic, the Government has developed and begun implementing an Economic and Social Resilience Plan. In this context, it very quickly proceeded to purchase food for emergency food aid. Fiscal measures are also being taken to support businesses. As for specific measures, they will benefit the sectors most affected by the COVID-19 crisis.

Table. 2 : Components of the Economic and Social Resilience Program

PROGRAMME COMPONENT	ALLOCATED AMOUNT (IN BILLIONS OF CFA FRANCS)
Support for the health sector	64,4
Food distribution	69,0
Fund for the diaspora	12,5
Payment of water and electricity bills	18,5
Partial remission of tax debt	200,0
Extension of vat suspended	15,0
Tax exemption	2,0
Support for the most affected sectors	100,0
Payments to state suppliers	302,0
Financing mechanism / cash facility	38,6
Partial coverage of revenue losses	178,0
TOTAL	1 000

The Resiliency Plan has allocated \$64.4 billion to the health sector to ensure the management of contaminated cases, the prevention and control of infection and communication on infection risks and the application of barrier measures by the population. 87.5 billion were used to support the resilience of the most vulnerable communities at the national level. In terms of household support in the face of the crisis, the Government chose the option of distributing food to the most vulnerable households, with a target of 1 million households, including daaras. The Single National Register (RNU), which is a dynamic database for targeting poor and vulnerable households, was used for this

purpose¹⁹. Food kits consisting of: 100 kg of rice, 10 kg of sugar, 18 bars of soap, 10 liters of oil and 10 kg of pasta were distributed to each of the beneficiary households or daaras. On the other hand, electricity and water bills of households subscribing to the “social bracket” were partially covered by the State, for a two-month period.

In addition, given the considerable importance of migrant remittances as a source of foreign funding for Senegal and thousands of households (10% of GDP²⁰), the Senegalese State has granted a package of 100 billion CFA francs and support to the diaspora. In fact, the

main countries that host Senegalese migrants (Italy, France and Spain) having been epicenters of the disease, a contraction of these economies will result for them in loss of income.

Finally, a significant part of the Economic and Social Resilience Plan is earmarked for the support that the Senegalese government intends to devote to the private sector, which has been largely affected by the crisis and the uncertainty it has generated. The strategy adopted by the Senegalese Government consists of partial remission of the tax debt, extension of the VAT suspended from tax exemptions, direct support to the most affected sectors, payment of debt owed to suppliers, liquidity facilities and partial coverage of revenue losses (CFAF 178 billion). However, in order to benefit from these measures, enterprises will have to commit themselves in writing to maintain their employees or guarantee 70% of their salaries to their employees laid off.

III.3.- SECTORAL RESPONSE PLANS

Sectoral Investment Plan for the Health and Social Action System

As part of the fight against COVID-19, the Ministry of Health and Action has developed and implemented a preparedness plan for the response entirely financed by the State of Senegal. From the onset of cases, a multisectoral contingency plan was adopted and its implementation is underway. The need for a sectoral investment plan (2020-2024) for a resilient and sustainable health system was identified in response to the instructions of His Excellency Macky SALL, President of the Republic. This plan is consistent with the PSE and in line with the National Health and Social Development Plan (PNDSS). The main axes of this plan are described below:

- Bringing infrastructures and equipment up to standard;
- Strengthening the availability of quality personnel in health and social action structures;
- Ensuring the availability and accessibility of medicines and health products;

- Implementing major reforms to strengthen the resilience of the health and social welfare system.

Thus, over the period 2020-2021, the State plans to recruit 500 doctors and 1000 professional health workers, in particular nurses, midwives, as well as support staff. Regarding doctors, priority will be given to remote districts and specialists.

The Government will put in place, over the period 2020-2024, a strategy to modernize the health and social action sector, through the Investment Plan for a resilient and sustainable health and social action system, including a component dedicated to telehealth.

Ministry of National Education Response plan

Following the example of the international community, Senegal has put in place a national response plan against the COVID-19 pandemic. To reduce the spread of the virus, one of the decisive measures taken by the President of the Republic was to close all public and private education, learning and training structures. As a result, millions of students are forced to stay at home for several weeks. A situation that obliges authorities, parents and good wills to implement strategies to ensure educational continuity. It is in this context that the Ministry of National Education, with the support of its partners, parents of students, civil society organizations, teachers' unions and good wills have set up an initiative to develop and expand distance learning (PROMET) for the implementation of the “Learning at Home” initiative to enable learners to continue to follow online courses with digital tools or through traditional media. This ambition to make distance education a powerful lever for the transmission of educational and documentary content, in digital, video, audio or text form, is the leitmotif of a sustainable response to future crises. The government intends to federate all current initiatives into a single block around a strategy for the development of digital technology in the education system, bearing in mind that the double shock of school closures and the economic recession could have long-

¹⁹A methodology based on proportionality was used by the Ministry of Community Development and the Promotion of Equity, to reach the target and go beyond the 588,045 households currently in the RNU.

²⁰ 2018, WDI Base World Bank



term costs for education and development if the public authorities do not take swift action to address them.

With the closure of the education facilities, the Minister of National Education has committed itself in a process of acceleration of the response to COVID-19. It is thus a question of preserving the continuity of teaching and learning and of defining a post-crisis strategy for the reopening of education facilities, in accordance with the principles of urgency, equity, quality, efficiency and sustainability required by the response of the national education system to the current situation. The Plan, as proposed, is structured around four axes:

i. Ensuring the continuity of administrative work

With the measures taken for the emergency, the functioning of the entire administrative service of the National Education has slowed down significantly. In this context, the first axis of the Plan aims to support the mobility of administrative staff, support the implementation of a teleworking system and good communication on the new measures taken.

ii. Ensuring the continuity of teaching-learning

Through this axis, the Ministry aims at strengthening and deploying a distance education system, through the “Learning at Home” initiative. Within this framework, it is planned (i) to put online on the dedicated platform, digital resources (programs, courses, corrected exercises, existing self-learning applications referenced by the MEN and adapted to different levels of education); (ii) to deploy educational and distance-learning programs throughout the country, via television (TNT channel), radio stations (national and community) and social networks; (iii) to make physical educational resources for all levels (courses, corrected exercises, modules, booklets, booklets, guides, etc.) available to learners, pupils/teachers, learners from daaras and parents. (iv) to deploy resources and technologies adapted for students with disabilities.

Support will also be provided to private and community education structures affected by the crisis and to other daaras not covered by the PAQEED.

iii. Preparation of the post-crisis phase (plan for the reopening of teaching-learning facilities)

The aim is to prepare for the upcoming reopening of the facilities and to ensure the rapid resumption of classes in optimal sanitary conditions, ensuring compliance with standards, practices, and individual and collective hygiene measures. Emphasis will be placed on communication and awareness-raising, upgrading infrastructure and equipment, and protecting the education system from the impacts of the crisis (on teaching staff, students, and the entire education system). Specifically, this will involve:

- Ensuring hygiene in education and learning structures;
- Maintaining an integrated package of services (hygiene kits) in education and learning facilities;
- Revising the school calendar based on consultation with stakeholders;
- Revising the school calendar in consultation with the stakeholders;
- Supporting students with difficulties in relation to the skill threshold; and
- Accompanying students who are psychologically impacted;

iv. Communication, health and nutrition

Within this framework, it is planned:

- A communication and mobilization campaign for the rapid resumption of classes;
- Sensitization of the communities on the transitional measures;
- Sensitization of children and communities on the risks related to the disease;
- The restoration and maintaining of the integrated nutrition services package.

v. Protection of women and children

As part of the Government’s response to COVID-19, the Ministry of Family, Women, Gender and Child Protection has initiated a response plan: “Strengthening the Resilience of Households and the Most Vulnerable



Groups”. This program is structured around three components: (i) livelihood allowances to vulnerable households; (ii) allowance to partially cover the loss of income of women entrepreneurs in the sector; and (iii) return of street children to their families. It targets vulnerable households in the regions of Dakar, Louga and Ziguinchor; women entrepreneurs in the informal sector in the 14 regions of Senegal; and street children.

At the same time, the Ministry of Health and Social Action has planned, as part of its response plan, psychosocial support interventions for communities, households and children directly affected by COVID19.

III.4.- ADJUSTED AND ACCELERATED PRIORITY ACTION PLAN (PAP 2A)

The COVID-19 crisis has “revealed the vulnerability and confirmed the fragility of the Senegalese development system, which requires the revision of the economic and social model previously defined to move towards the desired future”. In this regard, the Government has decided to revise the second priority action plan of the Senegal Emergent Plan (PAP 2/ PPSE) in order to integrate the Government’s entire recovery plan. This adjusted and accelerated PAP 2 (PAP 2A), to win the bet to revive the economy, is based on the following principles:

- Ethics: Satisfying the well-being of the Senegalese people is the ultimate

objective that must guide actions within the Administration.

- Local preference: an endogenous development essentially driven by the living forces of the nation and which favors the Senegalese.
- Solidarity: protecting and helping people in essential areas of life.

Based on the lessons learned from the COVID-19 crisis, the PAP 2A aims at an endogenous development oriented towards a conducive and more competitive productive apparatus with a strong national private sector. It identifies within this framework, new challenges in addition to those identified in Phase II of the PSE:

- The reduction of external dependence through a sustainable and inclusive industrialization;
- The promotion of an intensive, abundant, quality and resilient agriculture;
- The promotion of inclusive health;
- The development of an efficient education system;
- The development of a strong national private sector;
- Strengthening social protection and industrial and digital transformation.

The implementation of the PAP 2A should result in maintaining targets for the main impact indicators expected in 2023. This should result from the reforms and massive investments envisaged.

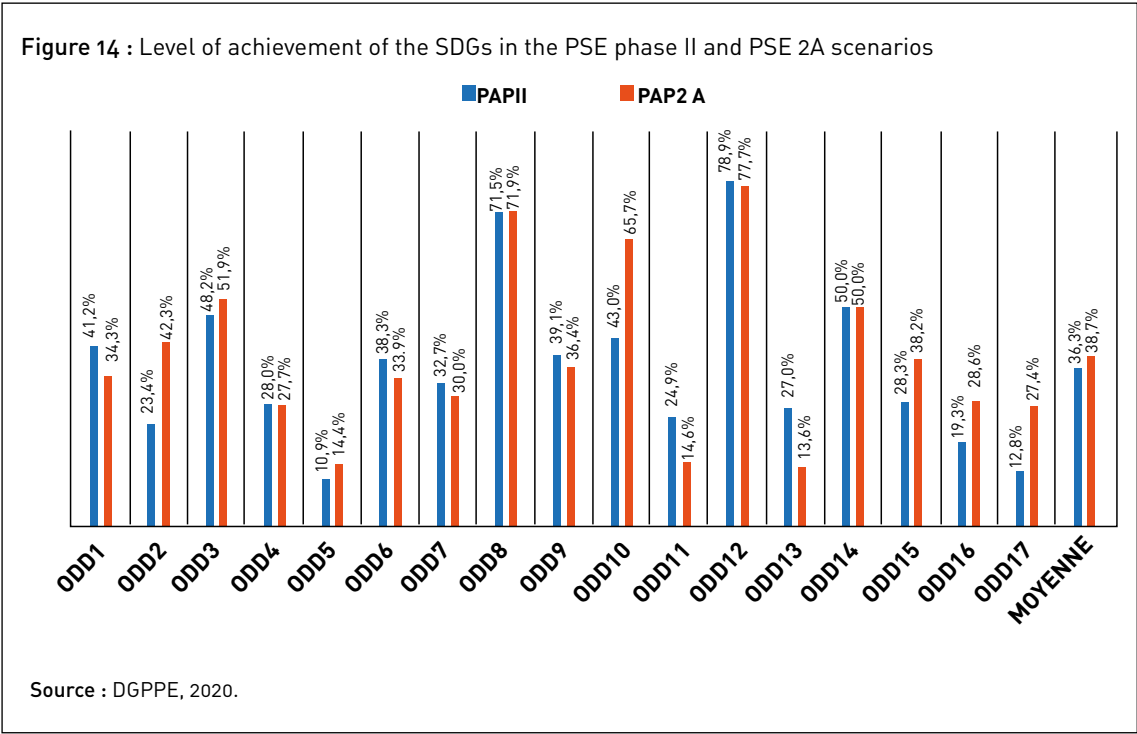




Table 3. PAP 2A impact indicators

Indicators	Initial situation		2023 Target		Variation from the initial situation
	Year	Value	PSE Phase II	Adjusted PSE	
GDP (billion FCFA)	2018	13 407	22 717,8	19 431,6	45%
Real GDP/capita (in FCFA)	2018	819 068	1 110 222,0	1 000 355,1	22%
HDI	2018	0,51	0,50	0,54	5%
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000)	2018	37	29,2	27,0	-27%
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000)	2018	236	178,4	176,6	-25%
Contraceptive prevalence rate	2018	25,4	40,8	42,4	67%
Average length of schooling (years)	2015	2,8	3,0	3,1	10%
Gini coefficient	2011	40,2	35,8	35,2	-12%
National Poverty Rate	2018	37,8	33,0	33,8	-11%
International poverty rate [\$1.90/day/person] (%)	2017	35,6	29,9	30,8	-13%
African Social Development Index	2013	2,85	1,8	1,9	-33%
Access to electricity	2018	69,3	85,9	88,3	27%
Access to electricity in rural areas (%)	2019	53,9	81,6	82,1	52%
Renewable energy in the mixed (%)	2018	19,6	29,2	29,3	50%
Access to an improved water source in rural areas (%)	2019	71,4	81,3	81,9	15%
Access to improved water source, overall (%)	2019	80,9	89,4	90,9	12%
Annual job creation	2019	150 200	228 316	245 560	64%
Proportion of the population using the net (%)	2016	25,7	46,4	49,2	92%
Weight of industry in GDP (%)	2017	20,6	25,0	25,9	26%
Exports per capita (FCFA)	2019	122 467,5	220 108,7	242 839,4	98%

The implementation of the PAP 2 A should enable Senegal to reach an overall level of achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2023 of about 38.7%.





04

IV. Paradigm Shift “Building Back Better” or Rebuilding Better

On April 2, 2020, the Secretary General of the United Nations underlined the fact that the world can no longer return to the same situation as before the health crisis and that it is imperative to build a better world²¹. This assertion reflects the imperative to build a socio-economic system that will allow countries around the world to avoid the occurrence of a crisis like the one induced by the COVID-19.

The health crisis, beyond the fact that it continues to have disastrous consequences on human lives, has highlighted several major problems of societies which have moreover amplified the persistence of the pandemic. Indeed, the deficiencies observed in health systems and the lack of social protection measures, particularly for vulnerable populations, are factors that have aggravated the crisis in many countries. In addition to these two factors, there are socio-economic and gender inequalities, all forms of discrimination that undermine the sense of self-esteem, gender-based violence (particularly against women) and the lack of respect for human rights. The preponderance of the informal economy and the non-diversification of production are also other aggravating factors, in particular, of the economic crisis.

Consequently, the measures that are or will be put in place to revive the economy and support

health sector activities should, moreover, lay the foundations for a fair and sustainable transition to a new social contract. To this end, they should, on the one hand, give countries the capacity to withstand, mitigate and avoid a crisis of such magnitude. On the other hand, it is necessary to accompany these measures with advocacy for change and pro-poor macroeconomic policy formulation and the prioritization of public investments oriented towards the achievement of human rights for all and the reduction of inequalities. Finally, they should take into account the aspirations of the populations to be themselves the actors of change through open inclusion that takes into account various social strata and various forms of participation.

Moreover, beyond the scope of stimulus measures in terms of sustainability and resilience, a paradigm shift in the dominant economic model is needed. Indeed, the COVID-19 crisis has highlighted the unsustainability of the current economic model both in terms of production processes and consumption habits. A very important environmental risk is induced by the actual way of producing goods and services. The excessive use of extractive resources in the production process is an aggravating factor for climate change. The production and consumption model is strongly linked to the

²¹ *We simply cannot return to where we were before COVID-19 struck, with societies unnecessarily vulnerable to crisis. We need to build a better world. ” UN Secretary-General, April 2, 2020*



process of urbanization and planning. The COVID-19 also highlighted, depending on the country, the complexity of conducting effective strategies to fight an epidemic in cities that are based on poor urbanization. The latter also has effects on the environment in terms of waste production and sanitation problems. In this sense, it is essential to build a structural transformation and an economic revival that will have environmental preservation as a major concern. In this sense, this pandemic is an opportunity to prioritize green jobs or, more broadly, the green economy or the bio-economy, in other words all economic activities that focus on preserving biodiversity.

A final aspect that the post-COVID-19 era should take into account is the relationship between the environment and health. In recent decades, the world has seen the emergence of some 30 human pathogens, 75% of which are of animal origin. It should also be noted that 60% of infectious diseases are zoonotic. This reflects the increasingly pronounced encroachment of humans into the animal environment, which tends to accentuate the relationship between the environment and health. This relationship is explained, once again, by the production and consumption model that requires drawing more resources from the environment to satisfy consumer needs.

Thus, this reconstruction should take place in the search for a healthier and more environmentally conscious world after VIDOC-19. As Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, Director-General of WHO stated during his address to the Seventy-third World Health Assembly on May 18, 2020: "The pandemic reminds us that humanity and the planet have an intimate and delicate relationship. All efforts to make our world safer are doomed to failure if they do not address the crucial interface between humans and pathogens and the existential threat of climate change, which makes our planet less habitable."

Given the urgency in which the countries of the world find themselves and the need for African countries, including Senegal, to build a more resilient system, there is a need to define a theoretical framework based on the "Building Back Better" paradigm. This framework is defined as the use of post-disaster recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction phases

to increase the resilience of nations and communities by integrating disaster risk reduction measures into the restoration of physical infrastructure and societal systems, and the revitalization of livelihoods, economies and the environment (United Nations General Assembly, 2016).

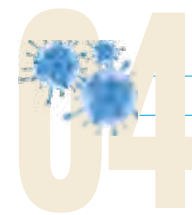
Thus, in order to avoid a return to "pre-Covid normality" and to build an economy and society that is more resilient to such crises, the following systemic and critical elements should be taken into account:

- The acceleration of decarbonization;
- Protection of nature capital ;
- Social equity ;
- Inclusiveness;
- Gender equality and respect for human rights;
- Efficient and transparent functioning of national and international institutions.

The framework of the United Nations system is structured around the five pillars. Each pillar requires a number of actions that are grouped into products. Therefore, in the following lines the Building Back Better paradigm will be considered in each pillar. More specifically, it is about rethinking the structural policies that allow each pillar to fully contribute to achieving the SDGs, which remain the essential means for optimal social well-being.

IV.1. PILLAR.1 GUARANTEEING ESSENTIAL HEALTH SERVICES AND PROTECTING HEALTH SYSTEMS;

The COVID-19 has pushed the health care system to function beyond its capacity. Faced with an ever-increasing demand for care, the supply of health care quickly proved insufficient. The vulnerability of the health systems, which run the risk of rapidly collapsing in the face of a shock, translates into mortality from preventable or treatable diseases and chronic diseases that can increase more rapidly in times of epidemics as hospitals overwhelmed by patients with the virus give up treating other patients. This increase in non-viral related deaths may also be due to patients who, for fear of being infected in hospitals, choose not



to go there. This behavior is also the result of a failing health care system in which the public no longer has confidence.

Thus, Senegal, like any other country in the world, must make decisions beyond immediate responses to deal with COVID-19. It should also consider a structural policy for its health system that will guarantee its capacity to absorb shocks while continuing to provide ambulatory and specific care. More specifically, this involves putting in place mechanisms to ensure health security. Moreover, these structural measures should take into account territorial equity and inequalities of access, particularly those related to gender, as well as the relationship between health and the environment.

Health security must be based on health system reform. This reform will have to aim at raising the quality of health facilities at all levels, but also strengthening the system of governance and financing of hospitals and other health facilities. In this sense, it is necessary to increase the ratios relating to the number of doctors and beds per 1,000 inhabitants, which are currently very far from WHO standards. For example, Senegal has a medical density of 0.07 doctors per 1,000 inhabitants, which is far from the WHO standard threshold of 2.3. Currently, the mapping of the number of doctors, including specialists, shows a high concentration in the northwestern regions, especially in Dakar. To remedy this territorial inequity, it

will be necessary to ensure the presence of specialists in all regions. Other reforms need to be implemented or strengthened to ensure the efficiency of the health system and its resilience. One of them is the restructuring of the prevention system by stimulating research on infectious diseases or new emerging diseases, through endowment of research funds or cooperation with the world's major universities or medical research institutions. The issue of financing health structures is also a crucial issue of reforming the system to make it resilient. In addition, more specific and decentralized strategies should also be implemented at the lower levels of the health system (region, district, etc.).

With new technologies, a country's health security cannot ignore telemedicine. The scarcity of human and material resources justifies inequalities in access to healthcare between different localities. The use of telemedicine is one way to reduce these inequalities. In this sense, it is important to already have training centers and massive investments in new technologies and robots used in medicine. A partnership with the private sector and the stimulation of start-ups in this field are essential factors for the development of telemedicine.

Finally, health security implies sovereignty in the production and supply of medicines. The COVID-19 crisis revealed the vulnerability





of the health system in terms of medicine supply. Indeed, due to the lack of a strong pharmaceutical industry, most of the medicines are imported with local production that covers barely 10% of the national market. It is imperative to create an efficient pharmaceutical industry capable of meeting internal demand and which contributes effectively to the achievement of health sovereignty. In order to achieve efficient supply, a substantial reform in the overall organization of the medicine supply chain is expected and for production, a reform and strengthening of the regulatory authority is necessary.

IV.4.2-PILLAR 2: HELP PEOPLE COPE WITH ADVERSITY, THROUGH SOCIAL PROTECTION AND BASIC SERVICES;

A social protection system that aims to ensure the continuity and revival of basic social services. In a context of poverty and the informal economy, household incomes are not stable. Many households can therefore only rely on the functioning of social systems that allow them to benefit from safety nets and to be able to preserve the minimum subsistence level after a shock. Nowadays, social protection should no longer be the result of growth as advocated by the Trickle-down effect theory. In fact, it is an automatic stabilizer that can contribute to economic recovery.

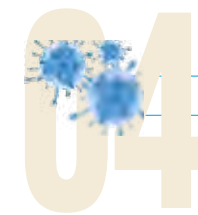
Moreover, the interruption of basic social services during a crisis or pandemic can lead to a significant increase in mortality. One of the lessons learned from the Ebola crisis is that the lack of social services caused more deaths than the virus in many West African countries. Lack of social protection or health coverage deprives people of the means to adopt precautionary measures. The fact of being poor and not having social protection also exposes the individual to other morbidities which are aggravating illnesses in the event of infection with the virus. For this reason, the continuity of the provision of basic social services must continue in times of crisis, such as that of the COVID-19, not only to ensure the social protection of the population, but also to guarantee a sustainable economic and social recovery.

Thus, in a perspective of “Building Back Better” it is crucial to have a social protection system that provides various benefits to all, especially

the most vulnerable and workers in the informal economy.

A social protection system that breaks the hard core of poverty. Under the current system, since 2014 Senegal has implemented cash transfers to targeted poor households. This mechanism complements others that are conducted in different parts of the country by NGOs. Thus, a large proportion of the households that are registered in the RNU (Unique National Register) receive transfers or assistance. This system, although relevant, will need to be extended to other areas to strengthen the opportunities of the poor to transform their resources into complete well-being. Giving resources to the poor without enabling them to have access to quality health infrastructure does not promote an exit from extreme poverty. Therefore, in addition to cash transfers, vulnerable people will need to have access to basic services such as decent housing, health care, infrastructure (roads), water, sanitation, etc., to complement cash transfers. In addition, strategies for cash transfer programs for households in densely populated urban areas will need to be implemented. This necessarily requires prior deployment of targeting measures.

A system that strengthens the level of prevention of violence, abuse, and practices harmful to women and children, in particular those based on gender, and ensures victims have access to quality services. The aim here is to strengthen the capacity of services to support the resilience of communities, families, and individuals, especially women and children, to the increased risks of violence, abuse, exploitation, and harmful traditional practices such as child marriage. More specifically, this means supporting efforts at national, decentralized and community levels to provide psychosocial support to those affected, but also to prevent rights violations by changing social norms and behaviors, supporting social mobilization, voluntary engagement and strengthening community protection mechanisms. To promote demand for social services, special emphasis should be placed on promoting essential family practices (PFE) as defined at the national level. Also, special investment should be made to strengthen the supply of multisectoral protection services, in a way that is also safe for providers and



beneficiaries. This includes strengthening the mechanisms for monitoring and reporting violence and abuse, as well as the capacities of social action, justice, security, health and education services, in terms of referrals and tools, as well as in terms of operations and the skills of first-line providers and responders. Finally, the aim is to support coordination and monitoring mechanisms in this area.

A system that promotes child nutrition and feeding. It is possible to admit, proportionally speaking, that there is an idea of a poverty trap linked to undernourishment. Indeed, there is a relationship between a person's physical and intellectual capacity and the number of kilocalories provided by the food they eat. A more comprehensive analysis supports the argument that nutritional quality in childhood is a determining factor in the cognitive and physical performance of children in adulthood. Therefore, it is important that the social protection system ensures that there is a food and nutrition distribution system for pregnant women and children. In this system, special attention should be paid to pregnant women in rural areas. Also, the school canteen initiative should be extended, particularly in areas where chronic multidimensional poverty persists. Indeed, it is necessary to promote healthy, nutritious and sustainable diets and to work towards compliance with WHO guidelines in the field of nutrition.

Social protection that does not exclude workers in the informal economy. The society of prosperity in equity and solidarity must fundamentally take into account the informal economy. This sector concentrates 95.4% of total non-agricultural employment and 97% of the units of the national economic fabric. Without social and economic security, workers in the informal economy are extremely vulnerable. This makes them important targets in defining a social protection system that aims to reduce the degree of vulnerability. The various measures to this end, in addition to formalizing these activities, should focus on the establishment of a system that enables them to benefit from social assistance on the one hand and social insurance on the other. In this sense, the simplified regime for the small taxpayer should be extended to all ranges of the social protection system. At this level too, the



development of a system for building resilience cannot overlook the situation of women, who are numerous in informal economy trading activities. A branch of social protection such as maternity should include them in order to enable them to safeguard their activities and protect them in prenatal and postnatal situations.

IV.3-PILLAR 3: PROTECTING JOBS, SUPPORTING SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES AND WORKERS IN THE INFORMAL SECTOR THROUGH SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC RECOVERY PROGRAMS;

Crises are most often characterized by the accompanying job losses and the bankruptcy of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). To these two characteristics should be added the deepening of the precarious living conditions of workers in the urban informal economy, who represent a very large portion of the working population in developing countries. A resilient economy must be based on an economic structure in which competitive SMEs emerge that meet solvent internal demand. This cannot exist without mechanisms which allow the massive creation of decent jobs. Consequently, the post-COVID-19 economy must have as its axiom the development of an ecosystem of competitive SMEs in sectors that are engines of growth, on the one hand, and the creation of decent jobs in these sectors, accompanied by social protection for workers in the informal economy, on the other hand. However, these two levers for building a resilient economy must



take into account the employment of young people and women as well as the preservation of the environment. It is also important to set up an innovative public-private partnership.

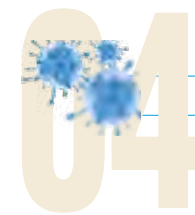
Employment creation policies should focus on the sectors capable of driving structural transformation. Economic resilience should first and foremost ensure food, health and economic sovereignty. That is why the sectors considered as engines of growth and decent employment are those that can contribute to achieving this objective. These are agriculture, livestock, aquaculture, tourism and air transport, the digital economy and the pharmaceutical industry. Thus, reforms are needed that promote and encourage companies in these sectors to recruit workers. Moreover, for these sectors to be able to promote the creation of decent jobs, the labor market will have to adjust, in particular by reforming the education and training system so that it can provide competent employees.

These sectors promoted as engines of growth and employment should also be fertile ground for the emergence of SMEs. In order for them to be able to face a major economic crisis, they must be in an ecosystem that is relatively non-extroverted. In fact, the development of the various sectors must be part of a perspective of integrating the chains of all sectors. Throughout the value chain of a sector such as aquaculture, for example, it is important to promote the development of SMEs in this area. In addition, it is necessary for SMEs, in order to be more resilient, to respond to internal demand on the one hand, and to give preference to local raw materials in their industrial transformation processes on the other. In simple terms, it will mean applying the principle of local preference at all levels.

Youth and women are a group excluded from the labor market that will need to be reintegrated in order to reduce their vulnerability and ensure the resilience of the economy. Young people represent the largest portion of the population and, like other African countries, youth are a source of wealth provided

that they can contribute fully to the functioning of the economy. It is for this reason that youth employment should be included as a priority in the post-COVID-19 recovery. At this level, education and technical training are important levers for the creation of youth employment. In this sense, the education sector should be strengthened in line with the objective defined by the PSE, which is to promote the development of human capital in support of economic development. This perspective is also valid for the issue of women's employment. Economic resilience cannot be built by excluding women labor force. Moreover, women's work is necessary for the development of their "empowerment". With a crisis such as the COVID-19 or Ebola crisis, unemployed women are more likely to fall into chronic poverty, suffer unwanted pregnancies and be victims of gender-based violence (GBV). Therefore, providing them with employment and a decent income strengthens their resilience to shocks. A proactive job creation policy for youth and women cannot ignore the need to transform the urban economy by reducing the concentration of informal activities. The economic landscape of cities must therefore be more marked by a flowering of activities with high added value and taking place in more structured locations.

The development of sectors driving growth and decent jobs as well as the development of SMEs should promote the green and circular economy. The current crisis provides a major lesson to all the economies of the world about the connection between the economic sphere and that of the environment. Therefore, a resilient economy will have to bet on a green economy that makes decarbonization a driving force in its functioning. In all reforms to revive the economy via the new growth engines, the criterion of a respectful use of natural resources must be essential. Thus, SMEs belonging to the various growth-engineering sectors must favor production processes that promote short circuits and the use of recyclable products. These companies could, moreover, be important creators of green jobs. State reforms should therefore encourage them to move in this direction.



IV.4.- PILLAR 4: STRENGTHEN AND FOCUS FISCAL AND FINANCIAL STIMULUS MEASURES SO THAT MACROECONOMIC POLICIES BENEFIT THE MOST VULNERABLE, GREEN RECOVERY AND THE STRENGTHENING OF MULTILATERAL AND REGIONAL RESPONSES

Economic policy will spearhead the economic recovery, notably through its fiscal instrument. During the crisis, fiscal and monetary policies were strongly mobilized by the political authorities. By manipulating the instruments of taxation and public spending, the State has, to a certain extent, tried to limit the adverse consequences of the pandemic on the economy. Beyond this effort to support the economy and the most vulnerable, post-COVID-19 fiscal measures should guide macroeconomic policies in favor of the poorest, the green economy, regional integration and multilateral cooperation.

Macroeconomic policies generally are geared towards the objectives of growth, full employment, price stability, and external balance. Their effects on the well-being of vulnerable populations or on the environment can only be indirect. If economic recovery seeks to promote a resilient economy, it appears that macroeconomic policies can no longer be limited to its four objectives. They must extend to what today represents the challenge of economic resilience; in other words, the inclusion of vulnerable populations and consideration of the environment.

It is important to implement fiscal measures that direct macroeconomic policy toward vulnerable populations. As explained earlier in this document, vulnerable populations are, in the context of Senegal, young people, women, workers in the informal economy, and so on. They are for the most part far removed from formal economic structures to be able to benefit directly from the effects of macroeconomic policy and the operation of automatic stabilizers. To ensure that they can benefit from these policies in order to strengthen their resilience, the State will have to target them in its public spending and taxation. With regard

to taxation, it can be a very effective tool for supporting informal workers and, at the same time, speeding up their process of entry into the formal economy. With respect to women and youth, public spending could be prioritized according to their capacity to strengthen the resilience of these groups. Broadly speaking, the aim is to make public investment a preferred driver for the inclusion of vulnerable groups in macroeconomic policies.

Taking the environment into account in budgetary measures consists in integrating the constraint of preserving the environment, biodiversity, etc. into the traditional objectives of macroeconomic policy. This change in perspective makes it possible to ensure, for example, economic growth that does not generate many negative externalities on the environment. Similarly, with regard to employment, the orientation of budgetary measures towards the achievement of a green economy promotes the proliferation of green jobs.

This should lead to:

- Greater protection and preservation of nature, the source of human health;
- A faster energy transition in the interest of health;
- Promotion of healthy and livable cities
- A reduction in pollution

Finally, the post-COVID-19 economy will have to be an economy with short circuits, i.e. oriented, as a priority, towards internal and regional markets. Africa will win its integration challenge by creating or operationalizing its common trading space (ZLECA, for example). Senegal, like other countries on the continent, has suffered greatly from the interruption of supply chains for food products, oil, etc. because of its dependence on very distant markets (Asian or European). The resilience of the continent's economies cannot be strengthened if they are not sufficiently integrated among themselves by creating complementarity or correspondence between their respective exports and imports of different products.



IV.5.- PILLAR 5: PROMOTING SOCIAL COHESION AND INVESTING IN COMMUNITY RESILIENCE AND RESPONSE SYSTEMS

Investing in sustainable resilience systems, involving the participation of all actors, especially the community, and thus promoting an inclusive social dialogue, taking into consideration vulnerable people, appears necessary to counter the deterioration of social capital caused by the crisis. In fact, the networks of relationships between people who live and work have been negatively impacted and the existing fault lines have been amplified, while new ones have been created, even though this capital is necessary for the proper functioning of society.

In addition, **it is necessary to ensure the continuity of public services which**, due to travel restrictions, have operated for several months at a slower pace, and to ensure that they are accessible to all, in an equitable and equal manner throughout the territory. For this reason, digital technology appears to be an instrument capable of positively influencing the organization of work and jobs in the administration and even the relationship between the public service and its users.

Thus, the urgency of the response to the current crisis must consolidate the important processes of social dialogue and democratic engagement underway. It is important to base the socio-economic response to COVID-19 on a well-adapted social dialogue and political engagement, grounded on fundamental human rights such as peaceful assembly, freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining, freedom of expression, freedom of the press, gender equality and the inclusion of women, marginalized people, among others. But also based on the recognition and acknowledgement of all citizens to contribute

to the well-being of their communities through various forms of engagement including volunteerism. **It is necessary to strengthen governance, fundamental freedoms and the rule of law** in order to ensure the proper functioning of democracy even in times of crisis and the reduction of inequalities and violence. Indeed, in Senegal, there has been a non-alignment of the population, especially the young population, with regard to government decisions in managing the crisis, which has led to demonstrations and violence in several cities to demand, among other things, an end to the curfew.

In addition, it is noted that the measures have caused men and women to withdraw from households characterized in many cases by promiscuity. The social and economic pressures resulting from these measures have a strong impact on the resurgence of gender-based violence, a phenomenon that was already worrying before the crisis broke out.

To strengthen social cohesion, it is important to rely on urban communities. From an inclusive perspective, it will be necessary to be able to mobilize the participation of young people, women, vulnerable populations (including people living with disabilities), marginalized, especially in poor and densely populated informal urban areas and slums. As a result, measures to address COVID-19 should ensure that vulnerable communities are protected from the risk of social disruption as the tensions caused by the crisis are fully felt. The use and expansion of large-scale structures of community volunteering are a means of enabling young people and marginalized populations to become actively involved in the promotion of social cohesion and thus give them an active role as agents of change at the community level.

Programmatic priorities of the Response Framework

The orientations of “Building Back Better” indicate the main axes around the pillars on which actions must be defined. Drawing on the framework of the United Nations system, each pillar requires a certain number of actions that are grouped into products. Therefore, all the actions which are declined in the following lines respond to an immediate urgency which is to fight against the propagation of COVID-19 and to limit its consequences on human lives and the economy, in a general way. However, the long-term idea of building a resilient system is still a central objective for certain measures that have a medium- to long-term horizon. The implementation of these actions requires the assistance of the agencies of the United Nations system and the various ministerial institutions of the Government.

V.1.- PILLAR I. PROTECT EXISTING HEALTH SERVICES AND SYSTEMS

The objective of Pillar 1 is to help keep the health system functioning during the pandemic and to focus on longer-term actions to build a strong and resilient health system.

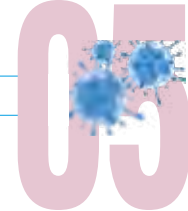
The actions or measures to be implemented under this pillar can be categorized into three strategic outputs. The first is a set of actions to provide rapid analytical and policy support and technical advice. The second is to support the safe and effective delivery of essential services. The third is support for monitoring for continuity of services and outreach to vulnerable populations.

These actions are in line with the PSE and the Sector Investment Plan (SIP) for a sustainable

health and social action system 2020/2024. More specifically, the actions under Pillar 1 are in line with the National Health and Social Development Plan (PNDSS2 2019-2028) which aims to meet the challenges in the priority areas of governance and financing of the sector, supply and demand of health and social action services. As such, the 3 strategic products of this plan of the SNU aim to take up challenges in the 3 strategic orientations of the PNDSS for the achievement of health and social action performance: Strategic orientation 1 (SO1): Strengthening health governance and financing (Governance); Strategic Direction 2 (SO2): Development of the supply of health and social action services (Supply); Strategic Direction 3 (SO3): Promotion of social protection (Demand). The 3 products of Pillar 1 are: PSI.1: Rapid analytical and policy support and technical advice is provided; PSI2: Secure delivery of effective essential services is supported; and PSI1.3 Monitoring for continuity of services and outreach to vulnerable populations is supported.

PSI.1. Analytical and policy support and rapid technical advice are provided

This product defines a set of activities that make it possible to strengthen steering and coordination, planning, research, regulation, increased mobilization of resources and their rational use to ensure the efficient functioning of the health system. It is in line with the strategic orientation 1 (SO1) of the PNDSS on the strengthening of health governance and financing (Governance).



In practical terms, it is necessary to implement activities that contribute to the achievement of the following points:

1. Support for strengthening the institutional, legislative and regulatory framework through actions that will be directed towards supporting the implementation of the reforms promoted in the PNDSS and the PIS and the adoption of the various texts and laws, some of which are in the process of being developed or updated, as well as the development and dissemination of strategic documents, Policies and Standards (PONs), training and communication tools on health.
2. Support for the institutional steering and technical execution mechanisms of the PNDSS at the different levels of the health system and the strengthening and functionality of the coordination, consultation and governance bodies in a participatory and multisectoral approach.
3. Strengthening decentralization through support for the implementation of the program to strengthen the capacities of local authorities to exercise the transferred powers, support for local authorities in giving content to the new "participation in the CMU"; the implementation of a partnership framework with the local authorities through the adoption of the agreement with the Union of Associations of Locally Elected Officials (UAEL); and support for the implementation of the reform of the Health Development Committees (CDS).
4. Support for capacity building (legislation, human resources, procedures, tools, etc.) of central purchasing units and services responsible for procurement (particularly the National Supply Pharmacy) for the security of essential drugs, nutritional inputs and other products and that of other structures for the development of protocols, training, equipment and monitoring for the early detection and management

of communicable diseases such as COVID-19 and non-communicable diseases.

5. Support for health monitoring in a comprehensive manner.
6. Support for strengthening planning and evaluation in order to improve performance at all levels of the health pyramid for better operationalization of the PNDSS through the Multi-year Expenditure Programming Document (DPPD), the Annual Work Plan (AWP) which will take into account the Operational Plans of the Local authorities (POCT-Santé) which integrate the annual action plans of the Health Development Committees.
7. Support for the implementation/ strengthening of partnerships with community stakeholders, local authorities, the private sector, civil society, including volunteer organizations, for better delivery of integrated services (SRMNIA, nutrition, HIV and WASH), including COVID19.
8. Support for the institutionalization of special care (Integrated Early Childhood Development/IECD), nutrition, gender, and child protection in the sector. This includes the promotion of gender at all levels of the health pyramid and in all areas including health and social information, through the continued implementation of the Gender Institutionalization Plan (GIP) through: the promotion of gender equality; the integration of gender in basic training programs; and the development of gender-sensitive technical skills.
9. Promotion of operational research, knowledge management and evaluation culture for decision-making, including capacity building of field actors in research methodology and to drive research and evaluation at the local level, support for the development of a strategic health research plan geared towards solving health and social problems at all levels of the sector, support for the organization of scientific days in

collaboration with universities to disseminate the results of operational research; updating and publication of the operational research methodological guide to serve as training support. This includes basic and applied research for the prevention and treatment of emerging diseases and academic training.

10. Support for the development of innovations and digital health in support of the health system through support for digital technologies and staff capacity building for effective use for the benefit of health.
11. Support for environmental protection interventions (e.g. consultation on waste reduction opportunities in humanitarian emergency operations and contact with the private and public sectors for the recycling of this waste) and the establishment of a multisectoral body (Health-Environment Observatory) for monitoring.
12. Advocacy and support for the increase and timely mobilization of domestic resources (States and its branches and private sectors) in favor of health and its determinants (e.g. Nutrition, WASH) in order to increase the contribution of the State to health sector, for an increase and securing of the domestic budget for the financing of health and social action for a progression towards the threshold of 15% of the national budget as recommended by the Heads of State in Abuja in 2001; dialogue with the Local authorities in the context of Act III of decentralization to bring them to increase their contribution to the health sector; and mobilizing resources from the private for-profit and non-profit sectors.

PS1.2. Secure delivery of efficient essential services is supported.

Axis 2 "Human Capital, Social Protection and Sustainable Development" of the PSE sets health as its first objective. It stipulates, in fact, that by 2030 the health and nutrition

status of populations should be improved. With the COVID-19 crisis, the achievement of this objective is more and more urgent and necessary. However, it appears that it will be necessary to go beyond the achievement of indicators such as the reduction of the infant mortality rate. It is urgent to build a health system, in the long term, which ensures a capacity to absorb shocks and to face health emergencies of great magnitude.

The objective of the activities that are grouped in this product is to build a resilient health system. This product is in line with the strategic orientations 2 (OS2) of the PNDSS on the development of the supply of health and social action services (Supply) and 3 (OS3) on the Promotion of social protection (Demand).

The supply of quality health and social action services will be achieved through the effective implementation of the health map to improve the availability and accessibility of health and social action services, strengthening the implementation of the International Health Regulations, improved emergency management, care for the mother-child couple, improving the availability of medicines, health promotion, and improving medico-social assistance and the empowerment of the indigent and vulnerable groups.

In practical terms, it is necessary to implement activities that contribute to the achievement of the following points:

1. Support for the update, reviews and implementation of the National Multisectoral Contingency Plan for the control of COVID-19. This includes support for coordination, surveillance, logistics, Infection Prevention and Control, Risk Management and Communication, and Community Engagement. Support for maintaining the continuity of routine services during the pandemic such as immunization, Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health (MNCH), HIV and tuberculosis prevention and treatment, and community campaigns such as mosquito net distribution should also be prioritized. This will include support for an inclusive health response for people with disabilities,





vulnerable and marginalized people, maintaining humanitarian services in the context of the pandemic, and advice on COVID-19 to support the health sector. Planning for the introduction of a vaccine against COVID-19 (COVAX) will be supported, as well as implementation when the vaccine becomes available.

2. Advocacy and support for the implementation and monitoring of the Sector Investment Plan (PIS) for a sustainable health and social action system 2020/2024 which supports Senegal's investments for:

- Bringing infrastructure and equipment up to standard
- Strengthening the availability of quality personnel in health and social action structures;
- The availability and accessibility of medicines and other products at all levels of the health pyramid;
- Implementing major reforms to strengthen the resilience of the health and social action system.

3. Support for improving the availability and accessibility of the integrated package of services for the delivery of the continuum of promotional, preventive and curative services (Health /SRMNA/immunization/ HIV, WASH, nutrition, Integrated Early Childhood Development/ DIPE/ special care, Protection (violence/ trauma, civil registration) etc.) and prevention of emerging diseases.

4. Strengthening interventions to control, eliminate and eradicate priority communicable diseases (e.g.: Malaria, Tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS in collaboration with the Global Fund) and the promotion of Mental Health.

5. Support for strengthening person-centered primary health care, including the health of the elderly and the improvement of service delivery at the community level.

Health promotion and prevention will be strengthened through:

- Supporting risk communication, community engagement and risk prevention for COVID-19
- Strengthening the skills and capacities of actors and communities for effective action on the determinants of health, including the promotion of essential family practices.
- Supporting the effective integration of health in all policies developed and/or implemented.
- Advocacy and guidance of local elected officials and the private sector on the promotion of health, nutrition, WASH, HIV, protection (promotion of rights and fight against violence), including the integrated package, primary health care and community health management.
- Support for the concerted development of healthy living environments or settings.
- Strengthening the fight against the risk factors of non-communicable diseases through a multisectoral approach.
- Support for the finalization of the evaluation of universal health coverage (CMU) and the implementation of recommendations.

PS1.3 Follow-up for the continuity of services and outreach to vulnerable populations is supported.

This product defines the activities that help strengthen monitoring. It is linked to strategic orientation 1 (SO1) of the PNDSS on strengthening health governance and financing (Governance).

In practical terms, it is necessary to implement activities that contribute to the achievement of the following points:

The improvement of the availability, quality and use of health and social information by setting up a core of the National Health Observatory.

Support will be given to the health information system for comprehensive (public and private, including community data) and quality data for decision-making in Health/HIV, Wash and Nutrition. Health and social information management capacities will be strengthened for the collection, processing, analysis, use of data and dissemination of results for management and decision-making purposes.

V.2.- Pillar 2. Helping people cope with adversity through social protection and basic services;

From the perspective of building a more resilient society, from a "Building Back Better" perspective, it is crucial to have a social protection system that provides various benefits to all, especially the most vulnerable. Social protection responses must take into account the differentiated effects of COVID-19 on vulnerable groups, those who survive on income in the informal sector, as well as women who now take on additional unpaid care work.

PS2.1. Strengthening social protection systems for pro-poor that make them more resilient

To cope with the negative effects of COVID-19 on well-being, an extension of the RNU is

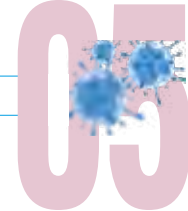
to be planned to further identify the new households which have unfortunately fallen into the vicious circle of poverty and especially new targets such as street children. Cash transfer programs must also be implemented throughout the country. In the case of Senegal, this program could involve expanding the list of households benefiting from the Family Security Grant (PNBSF) or increasing the amount of the transfer to take into account income losses and the inflationary effect induced by COVID. In addition, these programs will need to emphasize the use of digital payments.

The COVID-19 has affected the sources of income of households, especially those that are the poorest. To prevent the depth of poverty from deepening and many households falling into extreme poverty, it is necessary to make transfers that will benefit poor households for a short period of time.

For the already existing cash transfer program, it is necessary to extend it to respond to the immediate consequences of the COVID-19. In this perspective, the following activities should be carried out:

- Supporting the State of Senegal in its support and assistance programs for vulnerable households.** It is precisely a question of making





available the experience of the United Nations System and the material and financial support in the targeting of poor households that are potential beneficiaries of Income-Generating Activities -AGR- (economic grants). In the short term, this measure aims at helping poor households to avoid falling into chronic poverty as a result of COVID-19 and to define an exit strategy for the beneficiaries of the National Family Security Grant Program.

2. Improving the targeting of households registered in the Single National Register (RNU) and planning to extend it to the new vulnerable groups resulting from the COVID-19 health crisis. Several thousand households currently enrolled in the RNU and benefit from a social and family grant within the framework of the National Family Security Grant Program (PNBSF) of the State of Senegal. Several programs run by different NGOs also conduct food distribution or cash transfer operations in favor of the poorest. Institutionalization of the RNU will allow the various actors to have a single reference base for carrying out their social protection programs. This RNU will also make it possible, in the event of a crisis, to reduce the risk of inclusion or exclusion bias by carrying out support operations for vulnerable households.

3. Extending social protection to the poor and promoting a care economy. Apart from cash transfers, most poor households do not benefit from the social protection system. In this sense, the aim is to support the implementation of a whole set of programs aimed at promoting social protection in several areas such as health insurance, work accidents, maternity benefits, etc. Consequently, emphasis will also be placed on the implementation of the simplified small taxpayer scheme, targeting in particular workers in the informal

economy and taking into account the gender aspect. It is also necessary, in the long term, to participate in the reflection and implementation of a support scheme for housewives for the reduction of domestic work time or the remuneration of care work. In addition to social protection, support will be provided to expand the subscription of vulnerable households to agricultural insurance and the establishment of cereal banks.

PS2.2: Maintaining Essential Food and Nutritional Services

The goal is to maintain essential food and nutrition services, with a focus on infants and young children, women, adolescent girls, and particularly vulnerable populations, including those living with HIV/AIDS, and community nutrition.

The COVID-19 disease and related measures have impact on the quality of diets and nutrition. This can rapidly result in increased mortality, morbidity, and malnutrition among population groups with the highest nutritional needs, including children. In this sense, it is therefore important to effectively support these groups and to do so in a way that ensures sustainability.

A set of activities will be implemented under this product as long as they contribute to the establishment of a sustainable nutritional status.

1. Promotion and support of maternal health, appropriate breastfeeding practices for infants, diversified and nutrient-rich diets, and suitable nutrition for young children, among others. This activity is part of the life cycle and its ultimate goal is to contribute to the health of children through the health of the mother. For its implementation, information programs for pregnant women, especially those living in rural areas, will be supported as well as food and nutrient distributions in maternity hospitals.



2. Support for the delivery of the continuum of integrated multisectoral promotional and preventive services for nutrition

3. Implementation of community-based community programs for the early detection and treatment of children and women affected by malnutrition.

To avoid the harmful effects of long-term malnutrition on children's motor and cognitive abilities, detection programs will be set up throughout the country with the support of local authorities. The regions of Senegal where malnutrition and child poverty are prevalent will be prioritized. To this end, a mapping of malnutrition among women and children will be defined in advance in collaboration with the competent ministerial authorities.

4. Support for the availability of nutritional inputs (Plumpy Nut, Supercereal plus, etc.) at the level of community sites and health structures.

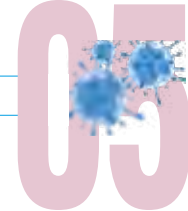
5. Support for the establishment of school canteens, food assistance to elementary schools (including food assistance

at home and awareness-raising in the context of COVID-19)), vegetable gardens and support for building the capacities of the actors involved, particularly small producers, to supply school canteens with nutritious products.

6. Support for the establishment of community granaries, and community initiatives for the availability and accessibility of diversified, healthy and nutritious foods, including nutrition education and the promotion of women's entrepreneurship.

7. Support the Government and the private sector in implementing an innovative PPP model to ensure healthy and affordable food options for children, women and families, as well as vulnerable populations, including those living with HIV/AIDS. These programs will consist of a range of options which include the following:

- Food support;
- Financial support and vouchers;



- c. The implementation of communication programs on social behavior change.

PS2.3. Support the continuity of quality water and sanitation service delivery

The objective of this product is to set up a set of activities that ensure the provision of quality drinking water supply and the implementation of an efficient and sustainable sanitation system. The latter should also contribute strongly to the preservation of the environment, hence the need for a wastewater recycling mechanism.

The COVID-19 crisis has caused a disruption in the water supply chains, but also the resulting loss of income from it has caused payment difficulties. Therefore, in the short term, an immediate response should be made to support the affected households. In the long term, the provision of safe drinking water and sanitation is necessary for public health. Therefore, health resilience will need to be accompanied by equitable nationwide achievements in terms of access to water and sanitation.

Ensuring quality water and sanitation services means implementing several types of solutions.

1. **Implementing brokerage solutions for households that depend on vendors, markets and community water sources to ensure a “safety net” and the distribution of hygiene kits.** These solutions will be targeted at vulnerable households that may be deprived of water due to interruptions in supply and thus be forced to ration water supplied by tanker trucks and bottled water. Hygiene kit distribution activities to vulnerable households will be carried out in various localities of the country.
2. **Targeting particularly households with vulnerable groups.** Indeed, female-headed households are particularly exposed to increased health risks due to inadequate access to safe water and sanitation as they are more likely to have inadequate housing. Children with disabilities and those living in humanitarian contexts also require special

attention, particularly in cases of overcrowded shelter.

3. Support for the implementation of the roadmap for scaling up the “Community-led Total Sanitation” (CLTS) approach extended to other interventions including menstrual hygiene management, handwashing with soap and water quality monitoring in priority regions.
4. Support for the establishment of a minimum WASH package in healthcare facilities and schools.
5. Support for the institutionalization of water accounts for future correlation with health accounts.

PS2.4: Learning for all children and adolescents, preferably in schools

In this product, the activities implemented must contribute to the strengthening of human capital through an efficient education system capable of meeting the demands of the labor market and in a context of digital economy. Thus, following the COVID-19 crisis which led to the closure of schools and universities, the aim is to ensure the continuity of learning, to support the reopening of education and training establishments in compliance with health protocols, to protect the education system from the social and economic impacts of the crisis by ensuring the maintenance and reintegration of vulnerable children, and to rebuild a resilient education system capable of ensuring the continuity of its operation by taking advantage in particular of new approaches to distance learning.

To achieve the objectives of preserving and reviving education and training services, the following activities should be carried out:

1. **Ensuring continuity of learning and supporting the development of distance education and the integration of digital solutions, in response to the COVID-19 epidemic and beyond.** School closure require alternative approaches to ensure continuity of learning and also present an opportunity to explore alternative teaching and learning

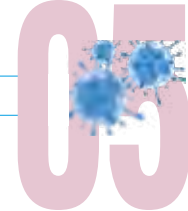
processes. Innovative approaches have been put in place to promote continuity of education at all levels during the crisis, through parent education programs, television, radio, various digital platforms and other solutions and broadcast channels. Accompaniment will be provided to support the deployment and capitalization of these initiatives, including through the development of partnerships with the private sector, particularly in the digital field.

2. **Providing support to enable a rapid and safe return of children to school in response to COVID-19.** This includes supporting the reopening of education and training facilities at all levels in compliance with health protocols and improving learning environments (WASH)
3. **Putting in place measures to support the enrolment and retention of vulnerable children.** This involves strengthening child protection mechanisms in (and around) schools and supporting the enrolment and retention of vulnerable children and young people in education and training structures (particularly girls, disabled children and young people, children from the poorest households, students without civil status documents, those affected by food insecurity, etc.), including strengthening school feeding programs.
4. **Expanding, diversifying, and improving educational and training opportunities at all levels to ensure the enrolment and success of students, and meet the needs of children and youth outside of school.** The aim here is to strengthen school reintegration mechanisms and education and training opportunities for the benefit of children and young people outside school, including as a result of the socio-economic impact of the crisis.
5. **Supporting the revival of the reforms suspended during the crisis at**

COVID-19 in the Education and Training sector as well as the strengthening of steering and supervision mechanisms, information systems, coordination platforms, the mobilization of partnerships (including with the private sector and within the framework of decentralization), and studies and evaluations at all levels of the system.

6. **Improving the accessibility of quality water and sanitation** in schools.
7. **Supporting the government's efforts to develop an education system that supports economic development and is based on digital technology.** To this end, it is planned:
 - a. To support the national party to develop a national strategy for the deployment of distance education for educational continuity.
 - b. To assess the serious consequences - in particular the long-term effects - inevitable of the pandemic on education and training. This overall assessment is linked to the previous point if the country acts very quickly to support the continuity of learning, they can mitigate the damage, at least in part and think about rebuilding a more inclusive, efficient and resilient education system.
 - c. To help establish digital platforms for sharing educational resources and extend it to countries sharing the same language, French.
 - d. To train a critical mass of teaching staff in the use of digital technology as a means of disseminating knowledge;
 - e. To mobilize the partners of the global coalition set up by UNESCO as part of the COVID-19 for the adaptation phase, distance education to be creatively deployed in the country to build a more robust and equitable education system than before, in the phase of improvement and acceleration.





PS2.5. Specialized protection for particularly vulnerable groups is strengthened

The impact of the crisis may have even more devastating effects on some already vulnerable groups, such as refugees and migrants. Special support will be provided to ensure that migrants and refugees continue to have access to information, basic social services and support and protection services adapted to their needs.

Also, for households directly affected by COVID-19, and in particular children, the offer of psychosocial assistance services will be strengthened.

PS2.6. Protection against all forms of Violence, in particular Gender-Based Violence (GBV) is strengthened

Pandemics as well as other calamities such as wars are also times when gender-based violence and violence against children increases. For social and lasting stability, violence against women and children must be eradicated through the establishment of prevention and response mechanisms that enable victims to safeguard their physical and emotional integrity.

SDG 5, which aims at gender equality and the empowerment of girls, cannot be achieved without the eradication of gender-based violence. Moreover, failure to put in place preventive measures to combat this phenomenon means failing to protect the achievements made in other areas such as girls' schooling. Finally, the fight against gender-based violence is a foundation for the achievement of a just and equitable society. The achievement of the SDG which aims at peace and security cannot be achieved also without a specific investment in the prevention of violence against children.

For the achievement of this product, the interventions to be supported can be summarized in three axes. This involves supporting: i) actions to prevent violence, abuse and harmful practices; ii) strengthening access to and providing quality multisectoral protection services for victims, iii) strengthening coordination and monitoring mechanisms at both national and decentralized levels.

1. **Establishing initiatives for the prevention of violence and abuse against women and children, in particular GBV.** Emphasis will be placed on social and community mobilization, through communication campaigns, strengthening of social dialogue and community protection mechanisms, access to information and educational and guidance spaces, in particular for young girls and boys. Interventions will be carried out in the public space, the media, including social networks, as well as in the community or in schools. It also includes remote assistance and counseling through toll-free numbers. Government services, in partnership with voluntary organizations, civil society, including women's and youth organizations, will be supported to ensure that essential services such as sexual and reproductive health programs are maintained. The development of awareness-raising documents adapted to the cultural and linguistic context can also be considered through the mobilization of online volunteers (free service) through the platform managed by the UNV Program.

2. **Strengthening victims' access to protection services.** In this sense, the aim here is to strengthen, in partnership with the responsible ministerial departments, and in collaboration with civil society organizations, the capacities of protection services, both in the social action sector and in the security, justice, health and education sectors, in order to facilitate the detection, reporting, reception and care of victims in a way that is safe and adapted to the needs of protection, especially if they are minors. Support will be provided at both the central and decentralized levels for the revision/strengthening of intervention tools, staff training, and strengthening the operational capacities of the services themselves (material and financial resources) to

better detect and care for victims by ensuring their access to psychosocial assistance services, medical care and legal assistance in particular. This also includes support for reception and transit structures, for temporary care, and support for victims until they are rehabilitated and reintegrated into society. Special attention will also be paid to strengthening reporting systems through innovations.

3. **Strengthening coordination and monitoring.** Government structures at both central and decentralized levels will be supported to ensure the coordination and monitoring of actions to prevent and respond to legal violations, through the mechanisms provided for this purpose. Particular emphasis will be placed on strengthening the monitoring, collection and management of data on violence and abuse, both in each of the sectors concerned, and in a multisectoral manner.

V.3.- Pillar 3 : Protecting jobs, supporting small and medium enterprises and workers in the informal sector through sustainable economic recovery programs;

The COVID-19 has led to a crisis in jobs and living conditions. Food farmers, self-employed entrepreneurs, workers in the informal economy, refugees and migrants are among other workers for whom recovery plans give a central role in strengthening their resilience in the face of various shocks. Thus, this pillar advocates, firstly, focusing on measures that allow in the short, medium and long term to protect the most affected productive sectors, employment and workers, especially youth and women. Second, it emphasizes the need to strengthen the productive sectors with a view to promoting decent employment. Third, it proposes support for the transition to a greener and healthier circular economy.

P.3.1. Protection of the most affected productive sectors, employment and workers, especially young people and women.

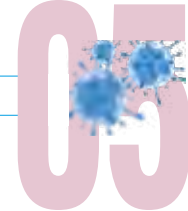
The objective of this product is to describe

a set of actions focusing on youth, women, workers in the informal economy, migrant workers, etc. that enable them to build their capabilities and be less vulnerable to negative shocks. In addition, it also prescribes a whole set of measures to be taken to support the most productive sectors as well as SMEs, so that they can also create or continue to create decent jobs.

In Senegal, 40% of the working population works in sectors that are strongly impacted by the pandemic (Tourism, Trade, Transport, etc.). In addition, the economy relies heavily on the informal economy, which alone polarizes more than 97% of economic units. As a result, economic recovery and support for the economy cannot ignore the protection of workers in the heavily affected sectors and those in the informal economy.

The implementation of this product will require a series of actions and measures that will be carried out by the Government in partnership with various structures of the United Nations System, non-governmental organizations, the private sector, civil society, etc. To this end, the various activities listed above are envisaged.

1. **Supporting vulnerable households to strengthen their productivity.** Through this action, a whole set of "cash transfer" mechanisms will be put in place to support the most vulnerable households. Also, food support will be granted to rural households, specific cash transfers will be provided to pastoral households that have been strongly affected by COVID-19 and activities to strengthen the technical and managerial capacities of vulnerable households will be carried out. In addition, to strengthen the productivity of the most vulnerable social strata, electronic money transfers will be made as assistance against the creation of community assets to vulnerable groups within the framework of the PUSA (Emergency Program for Food Security) and the initiative for strengthening the resilience of rural communities (4R). Within the framework of this last



initiative (4R), climate insurance premiums will also be covered to promote insurance subscription for vulnerable groups.

2. Supporting the acceleration of the implementation of the simplified small taxpayer scheme.

This initiative will enable workers who are excluded from the social protection system because of their activities in the informaleconomy to benefit from health insurance, compensation in case of work accidents or pension rights. Since the process of operationalization is already underway, its implementation should be accelerated while taking into account the maternity branch of women working in the informal economy.

3. Supporting the protection of workers in the sectors most affected by the crisis.

The State has taken measures to support companies in containing mass layoffs and protecting households and individuals through the development of social protection, telework and work-sharing policies. In this sense, support will be provided for the establishment of an operational platform within ADPME and the development of employment-intensive programs.

4. Providing support to youth and women in entrepreneurship and social innovation by supporting youth leadership and women empowerment programs.

The Global Initiative for Decent Jobs for Youth is a recent example of the United Nations efforts to coordinate action at the global, regional and local levels. It involves a strong commitment from social partners, governments, civil society, youth organizations, volunteer groups and the private sector to respond to the crisis and achieve sustainable development. In the Senegalese context, various actions will be supported, such as the strengthening of the youth insertion mechanism and the use of digital portfolios to make unconditional transfers to women entrepreneurs.

5. Supporting investments aimed at improving productivity and working conditions in micro and small enterprises.

In this action, support mechanisms for SMEs, training in occupational safety and health, support for entrepreneurship, dialogue between managers and workers and online distribution and e-training channels will be developed, thus enhancing sustainability and ensuring decent work. Support for very small and small businesses, particularly women-owned enterprises, will include a range of activities aimed at strengthening the technical capacities and livelihoods of pastoral households, small farmers and women entrepreneurs.

PS3.2. Strengthening of productive sectors for the promotion of decent work.

The objective of this product is to contribute to the promotion of productive sectors with a view to creating decent jobs for populations, particularly women and youth.

As part of the implementation of the PSE and PAP 2A projects, sectors such as tourism, agriculture, and the digital economy have been established as sectors on which Senegal's structural transformation should be based by 2030. It is important for these sectors to have a mass of skilled labor to be internationally competitive. In addition, there is a virtuous circle that could be set in motion with these sectors so that their competitiveness is accompanied by a decent remuneration of workers. As part of a sustainable economic recovery that also aims to build worker resilience, it is relevant to push the workforce towards these sectors.

The implementation of this product will focus on the activities that contribute to the impulse of the sectors or chains of the country's economy as well as the mechanisms that enable them to carry out mass recruitment. In this sense, various actions are also to be supported in their achievements.

1. Support for conducting a survey on the responses of the public employment services

to the adjustments in labor markets during the crisis. This action, which could be carried out by the ILO,



UNDP and IDEP, aims to provide the Government with sufficient information on the market needs in terms of new skills. We start from the hypothesis that the COVID-19 crisis has led to a need to restructure certain trades and therefore highlights the importance of new skills. To this end, in the short term, a survey will be carried out in order to inform the necessary adjustments in terms of vocational training for an appropriate structural employment policy.

2. Supporting the development of SMEs in agribusiness, horticulture, pharmaceuticals, aquaculture and tourism and transport.

These sectors are included in PAP 2A among the new engines of growth and decent employment. It is therefore important to put in place activities that allow the development of decent jobs. In this sense, support will be given to the establishment of the economic and legal framework for their development (establishment of regional processing centers, land development, etc.). Supporting the acceleration of the establishment of special economic zones and integrated industrial parks is also an activity that will allow SMEs to flourish in this sector.

3. Support for the development of the digital economy, notably through e-commerce and start-ups.

Various digital solutions have been proposed during the pandemic to provide secure access to necessary services, especially for vulnerable groups. These include financial services to send/receive funds, grants and short-term bridge loans to micro and small businesses, as well as digital payments of household emergency fund. There are also the various initiatives from universities and research centers relating to the creation of hydro-alcoholic gel, robots for telemedicine, etc. In concrete terms, it is a matter of capitalizing on these initiatives and promoting them to make digital technology a sector capable of creating decent jobs, particularly for young people.

PS3.3. The transition to a healthier and more efficient green and circular economy.

The establishment of a resilient economy cannot avoid taking the environment into account in production and consumption patterns. Thus, the objective in this product is to establish a green and circular economy, i.e. one based on the use of recyclable goods, where the preservation of natural resources is a central concern of all economic operations.

Establishing a circular and green economy is one way of contributing to the achievement of SDG 12, SDG13, SDG14 and SDG 15. The importance of this product is then justified by the fact that it allows to set up an economy that ensures the preservation of the environment and reduces human encroachment on the ecosystem by changing production and consumption patterns.

In order for the green economy to fully contribute to the resilience of the economy, the following activities will be implemented.

1. Supporting the structuring of a green economy.

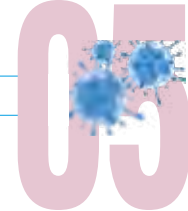
The orientation of this action is, on the one hand, to support all the activities that are part of the operationalization of the PSE-Vert and the green recovery. On the other hand, this action will support the development of green industrial production, the penetration of renewable energies in the production process of SMEs and household consumption and the promotion of green jobs.

2. Supporting the protection and enhancement of the environment.

This involves participating in activities to strengthen forestry capital and the development of ecotourism. In addition, the fight against the pandemic has generated waste. In this sense, support will be provided for the collection and neutralization of biomedical waste including COVID-19 infected sanitary products.

3. Promoting the development of healthy and sustainable cities

by encouraging the promotion of renewable energy sources to ensure a rapid energy transition in the interest of health.



4. **Strengthening the partnership between the government and UNIDO within the framework of the Country Partnership Program (PCP) in order to support the creation of sustainable jobs through food, health and pharmaceutical sovereignty.** Through support in the implementation of the Recovery Plan as well as the Adjusted and Accelerated Priority Action Plan (PAP2A), UNIDO will continue to support the government in the operationalization of several projects with high potential for job creation in SEZs and agropoles, in particular.

V.4.- Pillar IV. Strengthening and guiding vulnerable fiscal and financial stimulus measures towards a green recovery and strengthening of multilateral responses

Despite the budgetary efforts that Senegal has made to combat the effects of COVID-19, it will still have to use its budgetary instruments to consolidate economic recovery with the ultimate objective of building a resilient and fair economy. In this regard, in the short and medium term, the Government will be supported in different activities which revolve around three axes:

- Assessment of the extent and impact of the measures taken against COVID-19 in the various sectors;
- Budgetary measures to be taken to contain the spread of the disease, mitigate the shock on employment, reduce layoffs and guarantee a minimum standard of living, with a focus on vulnerable population groups;
- The main implications of policy measures on political, economic, social and environmental stability.

PS4.1. Assessment of the extent and impact of measures taken against COVID-19 in the various sectors;

COVID-19 has had major consequences in several sectors. The initial measures taken to contain and break the chain of contamination through travel restrictions resulted in a significant reduction in aggregate demand, with repercussions on service sectors such as tourism, retail, inn and civil Aviation. They

have also led to disruption of labor markets and supply chains, with the risk of partially dissolving the productive structure and lowering wages. Thus, in the short term, it is necessary to carry out an accurate and comprehensive assessment of the impact of COVID-19 and the measures for its containment on the economy. This is the aim of this product.

Assessing the impact of COVID-19 on different socio-economic sectors is important for two main reasons. First, with the ultimate objective of implementing economic policies that guarantee socio-economic sustainability, it is important to know the extent of a shock like that of COVID-19 on the different sectors. This exercise makes it possible to provide empirical knowledge and prioritize the different sectors according to their level of vulnerability. Second, an impact assessment is justified by the fact that it also makes it possible to provide an immediate response to the sectors concerned and to better define the scope of recovery policies in terms of their capacity to contribute to the achievement of the SDGs.

The sector impact assessment activities of COVID-19 in Senegal can be articulated on several points.

1. **During the third quarter, support will be provided for surveys to assess the economic, social and environmental impact of COVID-19 across the country.** The aim is to accurately assess the impact of COVID-19 on economic growth, employment, remittances, foreign trade, the State budget and the living conditions of households. In this activity the impact study will take into account or highlight COVID-19 specific effects on young people, women, disabled people, informal workers, migrants, etc. Support will also be provided to conduct studies on post-harvest losses in various sectors and key markets.
2. **Supporting the mapping of the people most affected so as to leave no one behind and the identification of those who have not been affected by the PRES.** To support households during the pandemic, important socio-

economic measures including food aid to 1,000,000 households targeted on a community basis and part of which is taken from the Single National Register (RNU) database. At the end of this period of crisis, one of the impact assessment activities will focus on profiling people affected by COVID-19 according to a typology that can be of two types: "the poor who have become poorer" and "the newly poor or vulnerable". This exercise will help identify people who are vulnerable and who have not benefited from PRES by identifying the sources of exclusion bias and correcting them to build a reliable base of people most affected by the crisis.

3. **Supporting the conduct of a study on the environmental impact of COVID-19 in CTE (Epidemiological Treatment Center).** The restrictive measures have certainly had a positive impact on the environment by improving air quality. However, in several countries, particularly in Asia, an increase in marine pollution has been noted, particularly with "Covid waste". The latter, for example, is linked to an overconsumption of disposable masks, most of which are found in the marine area or in the forest. This increase in plastic products in the environment, among others, should be integrated in the assessment of the impacts of COVID-19 on the environment in order to better implement the right policies for preserving the ecosystem.
4. **Contributing to the improvement of evidence-based databases for policy development and emergency response.** In addition to the impact studies of COVID-19 on the different sectors, this involves contributing to the creation of a synergy between the collection and sharing of data; an industry observatory to strengthen the Government's capacity to collect and analyze the situation of the industrial sector, including in the context of COVID-19. In addition, assistance will be provided to carry out a study on the

analysis of fiscal space and financing options for social protection.

PS4.2. Large-scale fiscal measures, supported by targeted monetary easing, to contain the spread of the disease and mitigate its effects on employment and vulnerable groups

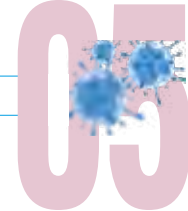
This product synthesizes all the activities relating to fiscal policy, with the support of monetary instruments, which should be implemented to contain the spread of the virus and support economic actors in order to minimize the effects in terms of job losses or the impoverishment of vulnerable groups. Therefore, the objective of each of these activities is to contribute to the improvement of living standards following the health crisis through budgetary instruments.

The budgetary instrument is an important economic policy tool in a country like Senegal which belongs to a monetary union. Therefore, in order to curb the adverse effects of a shock on employment or reduce layoffs and guarantee a minimum standard of living, with an emphasis on vulnerable population groups, budgetary measures should be designed taking into account the goal of sustainability. It is in this sense that, given its predominant role in State intervention in economic and social activities, fiscal policy should also be considered in the light of sustainability.

Large-scale fiscal measures will target strategic social sectors and businesses, especially SMEs.

1. **Supporting public investments aimed at strengthening health and education systems.** In the field of health and social protection, public investments will be supported with a view to progressing towards efficient health care and universal social protection systems. The support will focus, with the expertise of the relevant agencies, on budgetary measures that place gender analysis at the heart of their process. In view of the disruptions in the education system, support will be given to public expenditure and to government and private sector actions aimed at developing e-learning capacities, particularly





in disadvantaged communities and school systems.

2. **Supporting the Government in increasing expenditure and investments in the short and medium term to support aggregate demand.** The shock affected the most vulnerable populations as well as businesses, particularly SMEs and those operating in the informal economy. In this sense, this support will focus on fiscal measures, cash transfers to vulnerable households; budgetary efforts to support the self-employed, female-headed households, informal economy workers and migrants, among others.

PS4.3. Advice on social expenditure tracking and budget mapping for social development priorities to help governments rebalance public expenditure.

The objective here is to support the assessment and analysis of the main implications of policy measures, to ensure that policy makers are aware of political trade-offs. In addition, it is important for decision-makers to know whether the desired effects of these measures are sustained over time without causing economic and social instability or environmental degradation.

Two main reasons can be put forward to justify the importance for policy makers to rebalance public expenditure. The first is that in order to properly guide and prioritize public policies, it is important to assess the impact of different measures on the budgetary situation. The second is that in order to implement sustainable economic and social measures, it is necessary to have in parallel structuring and reliable sources of financing.

From this perspective, it is important to support the conduct of activities which will revolve around four points:

1. **Supporting the study on debt sustainability.** Senegal, like other developing countries, needs more policy space to deal with the effects of the pandemic. On the one hand, this means having the capacity to use

fiscal policy both as a tool to maintain livelihoods under current conditions and as a linchpin for recovery. On the other hand, the increase in public debt resulting from the State's commitments during the pandemic requires a policy of renegotiating its terms of payment (which may lie between rescheduling and partial or total cancellation).

2. **Supporting the assessment of funding needs to achieve the SDGs.** It is important for public decision-makers not to lose sight of the achievement of the SDGs in the formulation of recovery policies. Policy makers must not lose sight of the urgency of climate action, which offers an unprecedented opportunity to unlock massive economic and social benefits and accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development.
3. **Supporting the elaboration of the national development financing strategy.** The implementation of the various measures requires financing mechanisms linked to seed funds and guarantee funds to support the private sector. Support for these initiatives is justified by the fact that they make it possible to initiate the development and implementation of strategic projects in areas such as health, pharmacy, agribusiness, industry and to accompany and support SMEs and informal economy enterprises.

4. **Supporting the establishment and dynamism of a framework for permanent dialogue on the financing of sustainable development.** The mechanisms for financing recovery should be sustainable and to this end, the State and the private sector, in particular, should be able to find an innovative form of PPP for project financing. Thus, it will be necessary to identify relevant PPP projects which should involve the construction of infrastructure (highways, ports, SEZs, etc.) or business projects. To this end,

the agencies of the United Nations System have expertise to facilitate this framework and support its dynamism.

5.- Pillar 5: Promoting social cohesion and investing in community resilience and response systems

The urgency of responding to the current crisis should be based on the important ongoing processes of social dialogue and democratic commitment. In this sense, the United Nations system will support the socio-economic responses to COVID-19 through well-adapted social dialogue and political commitment, based on respect for fundamental human rights. It is important to participate in strengthening social cohesion by relying on communities. The importance of this pillar is not only to create a dynamism of collective commitment to a collective vision, but also to promote the participation in public debate of young people, women, vulnerable and marginalized populations, particularly in poor and densely populated informal urban areas and slums. As a result, measures to deal with COVID-19 should enable vulnerable communities to be protected from a risk of social upheaval, as the tensions of the crisis are fully felt.

PS5.1. Inclusive social dialogue, advocacy and political commitment.

The objective of this product is then to define a whole set of activities which consolidate or launch the first milestones in a process of social dialogue and advocate political commitment for the proper functioning of democratic institutions, without which it is impossible to build a resilient and sustainable society.

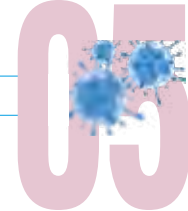
In addition to the importance of social cohesion for the success of public policies, this achievement is a prerequisite for all the SDGs. Indeed, social cohesion is what makes it possible to establish political stability and social trust, without which society cannot live in sustainable peace. Poverty, socio-economic inequalities, as well as other social failures are all insoluble without social cohesion and political commitment of citizens. What makes this cohesion and this commitment possible is a process of social dialogue between all members of society, without leaving anyone

behind. Therefore, the importance of this product lies in the fact that it is the foundation of social cohesion without which the achievement of most of the SDGs is compromised.

To operationalize this product, support for a set of activities of different kinds can be considered.

1. **Facilitating the consolidation of relations between the public sector, the private sector and civil society** in the various programs to guarantee strong political stability and social cohesion. As there is little involvement in the pursuit of socio-political objectives such as social stability, it is important to define a framework for sharing and dialogue with the private sector. Given its power of presence throughout the country, it can be a strong intermediary on condition that innovative spaces for sharing and dialogue are set up. The same analysis is true for civil society.
2. **Advocating for the involvement of other social actors in the pursuit of SDGs and the building of a law and equity-based society.** To this end, a facilitation system will be implemented to involve religious and community actors, voluntary associations, young people and women. This framework will be consolidated to advocate for accountability, raise awareness on the dangers of migration, or participate in the fight against GBV, etc.
3. **Participating in the capacity building of community agents/actors in areas essential to the achievement of the SDGs and a law and equity-based society.** In the context of COVID-19, this action will specifically aim at strengthening the capacities of actors in order to supervise the response at the entry points as part of the management of the pandemic and to raise awareness of the safety of foods consumed by the populations, especially rural populations. In the long term, this action will strengthen the capacities of agents/actors and sectors in planning, leadership,





nutrition, strategic communication, budget management and monitoring, governance of PHC and management of humanitarian emergencies, etc. It will also promote the capacity building of actors in the social protection sector (Agencies, Delegation and Regional actors)

4. **Contributing to the establishment of an efficient public administration that meets the needs of the population.** In this sense, it will be necessary to support the Government in carrying out activities relating to the digitization of administrative procedures and operations and to digital transformation.
5. **Participating in strengthening the freedom of press and the independence of the media, which are essential factors for democracy and the building of social trust.** In this sense, the contribution will focus on the establishment of meeting spaces between the press and other political actors on the importance of their roles in social dialogue, especially in times of crisis.
6. **Supporting the world of artistic creation to play a leading role in creating a climate conducive to social dialogue and the expression of its importance.** To this end, incentive mechanisms will be implemented in favor of entrepreneurs in the cultural and artistic industry, by creating spaces where they can advocate for the maintenance of social links and other elements that strengthen social cohesion and the feeling of belonging to a Nation of which one adheres to the vision carried by the Government. Artists, youth and voluntary associations can also play a significant role.

PS5.2. Strengthening community resilience, participation and equitable service delivery.

This product aims to contribute to community

development, financing of transferred powers, capacity building to ensure the provision of basic social services, slum upgrading and disaster risk reduction in both urban and rural areas. Indeed, resilience should not be observed at the national level only, communities at sub-national levels should also be able to benefit from the means and services provided in an equitable manner.

Resilience building cannot ignore certain vulnerabilities that are typical to communities. The sustainable recovery policy will then have to be based on strengthening the resilience of the communities and the convergence of programs at the territorial level to have a greater effect on community interventions. Moreover, as Senegal has opted for a policy of decentralization in recent years, it is important and timely that the implementation of certain development programs should be carried by the communities.

To strengthen the resilience of the communities, the support for the activities will focus on two points.

1. **Firstly, support for the good mastery of territorial information in communities through better use of modern geospatial techniques.** Thus, with these techniques, information is provided on informal urban settlements and slums which are particularly vulnerable to the consequences of a large-scale crisis. In addition, these techniques predict the movements of the urban poor in distress who seek refuge in their rural areas of origin. Appropriate and understandable risk information enables the extension of socioeconomic protection measures to vulnerable and marginalized groups.
2. **Secondly, specific support will focus on the operationalization at Community level of measures taken at national level.** More specifically, it involves supporting the establishment of mechanisms to monitor the

continuity of basic social services and assistance to women and vulnerable populations.

PS5.3. Strengthening governance, fundamental freedom and the rule of law.

The objective of this product is to contribute to the preservation of fundamental freedoms which during the implementation of restrictive measures to fight against COVID-19 have often been violated. It is then a question of strengthening the judicial system as a whole by helping it to conduct interventions in accordance with human rights. In addition, civil society should be strengthened so that it can build its capacity to defend respect for human rights, particularly those of vulnerable populations.

The importance of human rights, fundamental freedoms and good governance is justified by the fact that they are essential for the sustainable and efficient functioning of society. Beyond social justice, which relates to the distribution of resources or means of life, fundamental freedoms and rights are necessary components for the conduct of a dignified life.

A crisis such as the COVID-19 crisis has resulted in opportunistic or unintentional restrictions on civil liberties, threats to privacy, limitations on freedom of expression, overriding emergency powers, and heavy-handed security responses that could undermine democracy and last longer than strictly necessary. In times of crisis it is necessary to deploy strong measures while protecting civil and political rights. To this end, support will focus on:

1. **Strengthening the judicial system and security services for the adoption of interventions in accordance with human rights.** Through this action there will also be training for security, justice and labor administration professionals in protection and crisis management (PE, VFE, VAW, Trafficking, Harmful Practices, Refugees, Migrant Trafficking).
2. **Support for national human rights institutions to monitor and engage**

governments with targeted advice.

In this perspective, support will be provided to civil society organizations and associations of women and girls for the promotion of their rights and access to legal aid. Significant support will be given to women, particularly through the popularization of the Act criminalizing rape and advocacy for access to legal aid for victimized women and women prisoners in areas of prevalence.

3. **Strengthening safeguards to prevent fraud and corruption.** In order to ensure the effectiveness of the actions taken to deal with COVID-19, it is imperative that the risks of corruption be taken into account, and that the institutional and legislative framework to prevent and combat corruption be strengthened.
4. **The dimension of training** through the organization of special mobile court hearings for the regularization of students, **popularization of women's rights, legal advice support and legal assistance for the access of women, girls and children to justice.**
5. **Strengthening the population's access to civil registration, in particular to ensure civil registration of children.** Emphasis will be placed on strengthening communication and informing the population on the importance of registering births, community mobilization, strengthening support mechanisms for civil registration of children through health structures and schools, building the capacity of actors in decentralized services and front-line actors to promote and facilitate the civil registration births, and supporting the regularization of children who are not registered within the deadlines.
6. **Supporting the digital transformation of public administration and updating Senegal's digital strategy.** For this,





in the short term, a contribution will be made to the realization of a study on the digital transformation of the Administration (central and territorial). In addition, various actions will be implemented to develop observatories at central and regional level to support digital governance. Other actions will be implemented in order to continue to support the Government in its teleworking and capacity building strategy on digital transformation and the continuity of public service

through digital (teleworking within the administration). In this perspective, support will be provided for a feasibility study on the implementation of telemedicine in Senegal.

7. Supporting the setting up of Citizen's Houses in Senegal. This specifically involves helping the operationalization of 6 pilot Citizen's houses in the departments of Senegal. In addition, support will be granted for the development of administrative procedures in the citizens' houses.



Partnership and resource mobilization strategy

The resource mobilization and partnership strategy aims to support the UNS country team and the Government in the financing and adequate implementation of the socio-economic response to COVID-19.

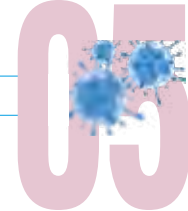
It is therefore essential to diversify partnerships and funding sources: traditional (bilateral, multilateral, budget support, etc.), non-traditional (south-south cooperation, private sector, diaspora) or mixed (public-private partnerships, social impact investors ...).

Various possible partnership and funding mechanisms will be used within the UNS to support the funding and implementation of the immediate socio-economic response framework, in particular:

- a) The specific resource mobilization efforts of the UNS agencies and funds and the re-programming of existing resources for the activities of the COVID-19 immediate socio-economic response framework of the UNS-Senegal will be strengthened in consultation and in close collaboration with the Government and the Technical and Financial Partners (PTF);
- b) Strengthening and broadening partnerships with the International Financial Institutions (IFIs) development partners, the private sector, civil society and other stakeholders to support the response to COVID-19 and also explore resource mobilization initiatives adapted to local realities in order to better rebuild in accordance with the 2030 agenda. This will require actions of communication,

information sharing as well as planning and joint implementation of projects/programs to address the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 in the country and ensuring that no one is left behind;

- c) Supporting the Government of Senegal in advocating and facilitating the mobilization of resources from IFIs and multilateral development banks as part of the opportunities opened up to respond to the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19;
- d) The use of funding mechanisms set up by the General Secretariat of the UN system to support the country teams and to which Senegal is eligible in the response to COVID-19, such as :
 - The UN COVID-19 Response and Recovery Fund launched by the Secretary General (SG) of the United Nations system. To support efforts, the Secretary-General launched the United Nations COVID-19 Response and Recovery Fund, a United Nations inter-agency fund mechanism to help low- and middle-income countries overcome the health and development crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and support people most vulnerable to economic hardship and social upheaval. The financial needs of Fund are estimated at \$ 1 billion for the first nine months and will then be reviewed. The Secretary-General also called for a multilateral response



of at least 10% of the global gross domestic product (GDP) to provide the most effective response possible to this crisis that the world has never experienced before;

- SDG Fund joints
- Multi Partnership Trust Fund (MPTF) initiatives within the framework of calls for proposals for funding and/or to feed the project pipeline and also the establishment of Pooled Funds which are mechanisms used to receive contributions from several funding

partners and allocate these resources to several implementing entities in support of national, regional and international development priorities.

- e) Resource mobilization through vertical funds, global funds or thematic funds for the financing of thematic, sectoral or sub-sectoral approaches of the immediate socio-economic response framework, particularly in the health, education and environment sectors.
- f) Human resource mobilization through UN Volunteers funded by donors.

07 Monitoring/Evaluation and Communication on the Response Framework

The Monitoring and Evaluation of the socio-economic framework will be coordinated by the Country Team. The Country Team will continue to report against the results indicators of the Cooperation Framework Plan for Sustainable Development, which at the same time integrates the socio-economic framework and thus maintain alignment with the SDGs. The Country Team will continue to work with the Government to continue its alignment with the monitoring framework of the 2nd Priority Action Plan of the Senegal Emergent Plan (PAP2) and contribute to the preparation of the Agenda 2030 report. The monitoring framework of the Socioeconomic Framework will be integrated into the UNINFO platform, which is an online tool that allows planning, monitoring and communicating the results of the UN System's intervention.

The Socio-Economic Framework has 5 outcomes and 18 products contributing to the achievement of the Government's Recovery Plan. The modalities for implementing the cooperation framework plan, including the use of Results Groups and the UNINFO platform will be used. Monitoring will also take into account aspects related to operations and communication.

Monitoring of the implementation

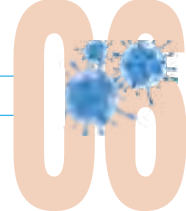
The program will design and manage the mon-

itoring and evaluation system using existing tools and the annexed results framework to ensure adequate monitoring of the Socio-Economic Framework and provide information for policy and strategic decision-making.

Program activities will be jointly monitored by participating United Nations agencies and government-supported institutions through the three groups of results. All M&E data will be disaggregated by sex and age to the extent possible to ensure the implementation of gender-sensitive programs. Also, data from the monitoring indicators will be used to assess progress against the set objectives, which will correct the gap in a timely manner to ensure results.

Regular reviews and evaluations

The program will conduct quarterly reviews that will provide an opportunity for participating UN agencies, government and implementing partners to measure progress and contributions towards the achievement of the expected results of the socioeconomic response framework. The reviews will take stock of lessons learned, good practices and highlight the main results achieved as well as the remaining challenges. These reviews will also provide an excellent opportunity to reschedule activities given the challenges identified. The participating agencies in partnership with the implementing part-



ners will also conduct an evaluation to measure the overall achievements of the program in relation to the expected results.

Reporting

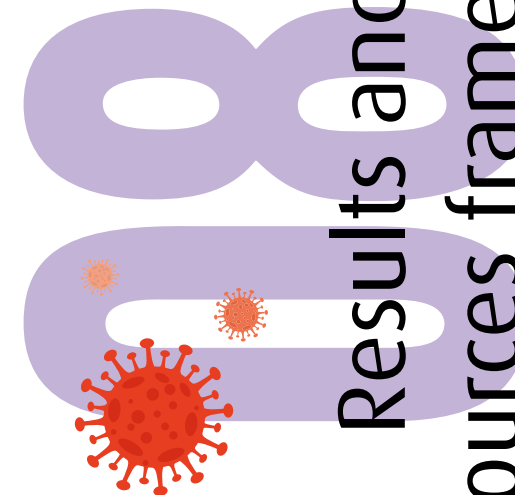
Together with their respective government partners, UN agencies, through the Results Groups, will provide a program report (narrative and financial) using a common reporting format based on the approved annual work plan and budget. This report will be submitted

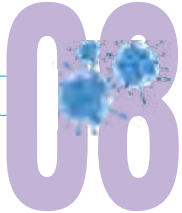
to UNCT, Government and Technical and Financial Partners, in particular Donors.

With regard to communication, coordination in relation to the United Nations technical communication group will ensure the visibility of interventions of the socio-economic framework in favor of changes in the results obtained in each of the five pillars. Communication will cover both aspects of communication for development and external relations with the United Nations.

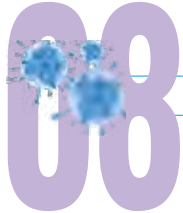


Results and resources framework

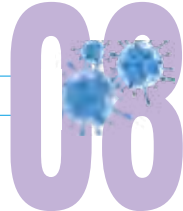




Activities contributing to the pillar	United Nations Entities	Implementing Partner	Implementation period	Geographical area	Required Resources	Available Resources (USD)	Resource Gap (USD)
Pillar 1: Ensuring that essential health services are always available and protect health systems							
Pillar 1 indicators		Baseline		2021 Target		Source of verification	
Indicator 1-1 - Number of people with access to essential health services (not related to COVID-19), disaggregated by sex, age group and at-risk populations							
Vaccination :							
Maternal Health:							
Nutrition :							
Indicator 1-2 - Number of health facilities that have received United Nations support to maintain essential immunization services since the interruptions of VIDC-19, disaggregated by type of health worker and type of support							
Indicator 1-3 - If the country is protecting health services and systems, # Yes / No, # with a set of basic essential services to be maintained during the defined COVID-19 pandemic							
Indicator 1-4 - Number of community health workers receiving UN support to maintain essential services since the interruptions of COVID-19, disaggregated by type of support							



Activities contributing to the pillar	United Nations Entities	Implementing Partner	Implementation period	Geographical area	Required Resources	Available Resources (USD)	Resource Gap (USD)
Product 1.1: Analytical and policy support and rapid technical advice are provided (PNDS5: Governance Support)							
Printing of SOPs, training and communication tools on health risks	OIM	MSAS	Q2	PoE de Kidira, Moussala, Kalifourou, Keur Ayip, Karang	16,205	2,337	13,868
Supporting innovation and digital health	UNICEF, UNFPA	MSAS, ADIE, University	Q2, Q3, Q4	Central, Kolda, Sédhio, Tamba, Kafrine, Kédougou, Louga, Ziguinchor, Diourbel, Thiès, St Louis, Matam	1,409,464	458,29	951,174
Supporting the establishment and functionality of coordination and consultation and governance bodies, including multi-sector committees at all levels (SRAJ, Nutrition, DIPE/Caregiving, One Health, etc.).	WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, FAO, WFP, UN WOMEN, UNAIDS	MSAS,	Q2, Q3 and Q4	10 RM (Kolda, Tb, Ked.Zg, Sd, Mt, Lg, SL, Kaf, Fatick)	157,059	22,059	135
Supporting coordination and technical execution	UNICEF, UNV	MSAS,	Q2, Q3, Q4	National	1,466,523	480,349	986,174

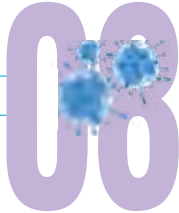


Activities contributing to the pillar	United Nations Entities	Implementing Partner	Implementation period	Geographical area	Required Resources	Available Resources (USD)	Resource Gap (USD)
Product 1.1: Analytical and policy support and rapid technical advice are provided (PNDSS: Governance Support)							
Strengthening the capacities (legislation, HR, procedures, institution, tools, etc.) of central purchasing units and services in charge of procurement for securing essential medicines and inputs and of other structures for protocol development, training, equipment and monitoring for the early detection and management of communicable and non-communicable diseases including Code COVID 19	UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA,	MSAS, DGS, DLM, DP, COUS, CSFM, AFSC, Medical Regions	T1,T2,T3,T4	14 Regions	290	90	200
Supporting the institutionalization of the DIPE/special care, nutrition, gender, and child protection in the various sectors Code: 5.3.1.2	UNICEF	MSAS	T2, T3 T4	National	200	50	150
Implementing partnerships with community, local government, private sector, and civil society actors for better delivery of integrated services (SRM/NIA, nutrition, HIV and WASH) including COVID19	UNICEF	MSAS, National Assembly, Civil Society, CESE RM, NGOs, CBOs, Private Sector, Ministries of Health, Family, Environment, etc.	Q2 Q3 Q4	14 Regions	1,690,000	305	1,385,000



Activities contributing to the pillar	United Nations Entities	Implementing Partner	Implementation period	Geographical area	Required Resources	Available Resources (USD)	Resource Gap (USD)
Product 1.1: Analytical and policy support and rapid technical advice are provided (PNDSS: Governance Support)							
Organizing a consultation that will identify waste reduction opportunities in emergency/ humanitarian operations conducted by IOM in Senegal and the region, assess waste recycling needs in an emergency/ humanitarian context and identify and then establish contact with the private and public sectors for recycling this waste. This will lead to awareness-raising activities on humanitarian waste management in the field and within IOM, in order to help limit the production of waste in humanitarian contexts.	IOM	Jointly with MSAS and other decentralized services at IOM intervention zones and sites	Q4	Senegal and WCA (IOM Services Intervention Zones)	21,7	6,7	15
Conducting advocacy for the increase and timely mobilization of domestic resources for Health/HIV, Nutrition, WASH and contingency planning (humanitarian emergencies), including the development of investment cases.	UNICEF	MSAS,	Q2	14 Regions	10	10	-

Activities contributing to the pillar	United Nations Entities	Implementing Partner	Implementation period	Geographical area	Required Resources	Available Resources (USD)	Resource Gap (USD)
Product 1.1: Analytical and policy support and rapid technical advice are provided (PNDSS: Governance Support)							
Supporting research and knowledge management	UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA, FAO, WFP, UN WOMEN, UNAIDS	MSAS, DGAS, Local authorities, Associations of local elected officials, MR, NGOs, RMP+.	Q1, Q2, Q3, Q14	Central and the 14 regions	1,579,703	925,395	654,308
Supporting health monitoring	IOM	Ministry of Health and Social Action	Q4	National	125,544	10,409	115,135
Building partnerships for better delivery of integrated services (SRMNIA, nutrition, HIV and WASH) including COVID19	UNICEF	Ministries of health, family, environment, local authorities	2021	14 regions	1,385,000	150,000	1,235,000
Supporting the establishment and functionality of coordination and consultation and governance bodies, including multi-sector committees at all levels (SRAJ, Nutrition, DIPE/special care, One Health, etc.).	WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, FAO, WFP, UN WOMEN, UNAIDS	MSAS, MCTDAT (DPDT)	Q2, Q3, Q14	10 RM (Kolda, Tb, Ked,Zg, Sd, Mt, Lg, SL, Kaf, Fatick)	57,059	22,059	35,000
Total Product 1.1					8 408 257	2 532 598	5 875 659



Activities contributing to the pillar	United Nations Entities	Implementing Partner	Implementation period	Geographical area	Required Resources	Available Resources (USD)	Resource Gap (USD)
Product 1.2: Secure delivery of efficient essential services is supported.							
Service Offerings Component (PNDSS)							
Providing medical and nutritional materials, equipment and inputs	WHO, WFP, UNFPA, IOM, UNICEF	MSA, CLM,	Q3 Q4 (2020) Q1, Q2, Q3 Q4 (2021)	National	9,151,755	9,151,755	-
Ensuring delivery of the continuum of promotional, preventive and curative services (WASH, DIPE/care, nutrition, HIV, SRMNIA, immunization, etc.).	WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, IOM	MSAS, DGS, DLM, DP, COUS, CSFM, CSFA, RM,CT, ANPECTP, Civil Registry Directorate	Q1,Q2, Q3,Q4	14 Regions	7,766,225	3,792,170	3,974,054
Ensuring Infection Prevention and Control (COVID 19) in health facilities, in the community, in markets, bus stations and other public places (sanitization activities, etc.).	UNICEF, WHO	DSME, DRH, CLM, CSDigital, CSC,SNH MSAS/SNH/BRH/R M/DS	Q1, Q2 and Q3	All regions and the central level	591,191	396,250	194,941
Supporting the prevention of emerging diseases	WHO	MSAS	Q2	Central level	30	21,859	8,141





Activities contributing to the pillar	United Nations Entities	Implementing Partner	Implementation period	Geographical area	Required Resources	Available Resources (USD)	Resource Gap (USD)
Product 1.2: Secure delivery of efficient essential services is supported.							
Service Offerings Component (PNDSS)							
Strengthening the capacity of service providers and other key players in SRMNIA, nutrition, Wash, HIV/AIDS, violence/trauma and integrated early childhood development/special care, civil registration, including for the integrated package, and in detection and notification at priority entry points in collaboration with health authorities	UNICEF, IOM, WFP	DSME, DP, DRH, CLM, DLM, Digital Health Unit, Community Health Unit, Medical Regions ANPECTP, CNLS, Gender Unit MSAS, SNH	Q2 Q3 Q4	14 Regions	638,796	255,701	383,095
Strengthening preparedness and response capacities at Senegal's points of entry, including Early Detection and contact monitoring in the fight against COVID-19, disease monitoring at points of entry, zones and in border communities.	IOM	MSAS	Q2, Q3 and Q4	14 Regions	33,374,171	267,251	33,106,920
Support for the COVID 19 response	UNHCR	MINT					
	WHO	MFA					
	UNICEF						
	UNFPA						
	UNDPA						
Saving lives by stopping the spread of the pandemic	FAO	MSAS	Q2		334,011	225,192	108,819
	FAO	MAER	Q2		334,011	225,192	108,819



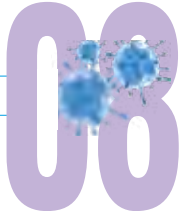
Activities contributing to the pillar	United Nations Entities	Implementing Partner	Implementation period	Geographical area	Required Resources	Available Resources (USD)	Resource Gap (USD)
Product 1.2: Secure delivery of efficient essential services is supported.							
Service Demand Support Component (PNDSS)							
Supporting community engagement and risk prevention/communication (CREC COVID and others)	UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA, UN WOM EN, UNAIDS	MSAS, SWAA, MEN, MJ	Q1, Q2 and Q3, Q4	14 regions	7,035,353	6,569,746	465,607
Supporting the demand for promotional, preventive and curative services (WASH, DIPE/special care, nutrition, HIV, SRMNIA, immunization, etc.).	UNICEF, IOM, WFP	MSAS ONG OCB DGAS CLM	Q2, Q3 and Q4	14 regions	3,442,068	1,443,373	1,998,695
Advocating with and directing local elected officials and the private sector on health promotion, nutrition, WASH, HIV, protection (promotion of rights and fight against violence), including the integrated package, primary health care and community health management (with the community health guide of the local elected official, etc.).	UNICEF	MSAS ONG OCB	Q2 Q3 Q4	14 regions	219,373	29,373	190
Strengthening the capacity of community actors to provide treatment in times of health crisis and for access to care and prevention, including detection at entry points.	UNICEF, IOM, UNCEP	ANCS, MSAS	Q4	14 regions	4,530,000	4,485,257	44,743

Activities contributing to the pillar	United Nations Entities	Implementing Partner	Implementation period	Geographical area	Required Resources	Available Resources (USD)	Resource Gap (USD)
Product 1.2: Secure delivery of efficient essential services is supported.							
Service Offerings Component (PNDSS)							
Advocating with and directing local elected officials and the private sector on health promotion, nutrition, WASH, HIV, protection (promotion of rights and fight against violence), including the integrated package, primary health care and community health management (with the community health guide of the local elected official, etc.).	UNICEF	MSAS, NGOs, CBOs, MCTDAT, local authorities	Q2, Q3, Q4	14 regions	219,373	29,373	190,000
Total Product 1.2					67 332 650	26 892 492	40 773 834
Product 1.3: Monitoring for continuity of services and outreach to vulnerable populations is supported (PNDSS: Governance Support)							
Supporting the information system for comprehensive [public and private, including community data] and quality data for decision making in Health/HIV, Wash and Nutrition.	UNICEF	MSAS, DGAS, Local authorities	Q2, Q3, Q4	14 Regions	108 000	33 000	75 000
Carrying out a quick study to identify the needs of PLWHAs	UNAIDS	RMP+	Q2	National	500 000	500 000	-
Implementing a system for monitoring the continuity of basic social services within the context of Covid.	UNICEF	MSAS, MEN, MFFPE, MCTDAT, local authorities	Q2, Q3, Q4	National	100 000	100 000	-

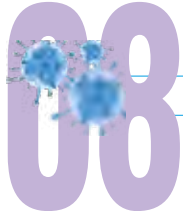


Activities contributing to the pillar	United Nations Entities	Implementing Partner	Implementation period	Geographical area	Required Resources	Available Resources (USD)	Resource Gap (USD)
Product 1.3: Monitoring for continuity of services and outreach to vulnerable populations is supported (PNDSS: Governance Support)							
Supporting the achievement of a feasibility study on the implementation of telemedicine in Senegal.	UNDP	MENT	2021	National	80 000	-	80 000
Total Product 1.3					788 000	633 000	155 000
Total Pillar 1					76 528 907	30 058 090	46 804 493

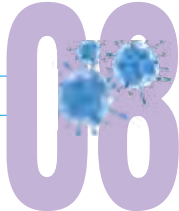




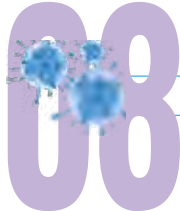
Activities contributing to the pillar	United Nations Entities	Implementing Partner	Implementation period	Geographical area	Required Resources	Available Resources (USD)	Resource Gap (USD)
Pillar 2: Helping people cope with adversity through social protection and basic services							
Pillar 2 indicators	Baseline	2021 Target	Source of verification				
Indicator 2-1 - Number of people reached with essential WASH supplies (including hygiene items) and services, disaggregated by sex, age group, and at-risk population (other disaggregation: number of facilities)	889,940 people (677 structures)	→ 3,300,000 people (including → 2,500,000 students in 10,000 schools and 800,000 additional people in 500 other facilities)	Administrative data and consolidated activity reports from the National Hygiene Service and the Sanitation Directorate, Ministry of Education				
Indicator 2-2 - Number of children managed through distance/home learning or mixed learning modalities disaggregated by gender (Specify: these are students managed through distance/home learning or mixed learning modalities)	0	→1,000,000	Administrative data and activity reports (MEN/UN/)				
Indicator 2-3 - Number of primary school children receiving meals or alternative food, such as take-home meals, disaggregated by sex and transfer modalities Addition proposal: Number of vulnerable students and excluded children/youth benefiting from interventions ensuring their retention or return to education and training structures, disaggregated by sex	106,997 0	235,000 100,000	Administrative data and activity reports (MEN/UN/)				



Activities contributing to the pillar	United Nations Entities	Implementing Partner	Implementation period	Geographical area	Required Resources	Available Resources (USD)	Resource Gap (USD)
Pillar 2: Helping people cope with adversity through social protection and basic services							
Pillar 2 indicators	Baseline	2021 Target	Source of verification				
Indicator 2-4 - If the country has put measures in place to address gender- based violence (GBV) during the COVID- 19 pandemic, which, # Yes / No #, Integrate violence prevention and response into COVID-19 response plans Addition proposal: Number of children (girls, boys) and women victims of violence, abuse and harmful practices who have had access to psychosocial, medical and/or legal assistance services.	TBD 2019: 2190 children victims of violence	TBD 30% increase in the number of victims accessing services by the end of 2021					
Indicator 2-5 - Number of beneficiaries of social protection schemes and services related to the COVID-19 pandemic, disaggregated by type of program, #Number, #Female Cash for Productivity/Transfer Programs	- No. of households receiving family security grants (Cash transfer): 316,941 (year 2020) during the pandemic - No. of households receiving social assistance (transfer in kind): 1,000,000 (year 2020 during the pandemic)	- No. of households beneficiaries of family security grants (cash transfer): 316,941 - No. of households that benefited from inkind transfers following the pandemic: 580,000 RNU households (to be confirmed	DGPSN				
Indicator 2-6 - Number of vulnerable students and excluded children/youth benefiting from interventions ensuring their retention or return to school and training structures, disaggregated by gender	0	100,000	Administrative data and activity reports (MEN/UN/)				



Activities contributing to the pillar	United Nations Entities	Implementing Partner	Implementation period	Geographical area	Required Resources	Available Resources (USD)	Resource Gap (USD)
Product 2.1: Social protection systems are strengthened to make them more resilient and pro-poor.							
Supporting the support and sustainability of IGA financing	HCR	MDCEST / DGPSN, MFFGPE, ANSD	Q1, Q2, Q3 and Q4	St-Louis	20 000	20 000	-
	WFP			Matam, Thiès Fatick,	131 826	46 654	85 172
	FAO			Kafrine, Tamba,	100 000	100 000	-
	PNUD, UNFPA			Dakar, Kolda, Sédhio	30 000	30 000	-
Supporting the targeting of poor households potential beneficiaries of IGAs (economic grants)	PNUD, UNFPA	MDCEST / DGPSN, ANSD	Q2, Q3 and Q4	St-Louis, Louga, Matam, Thiès, Fatick,	15 000	15 000	-
	WFP, UNFPA	MFFGPE			15 000	15 000	-
Supporting the integration of the gender dimension in social protection policies (Gender and disability review of social protection system,)	ILO - UNICEF	MDCEST DGPSN MTDSRI	Q4- 2021	Nationale	25 000	25 000	-
Impact Study of COVID 19 on Key Performance Indicators of Social Security Institutions (SPIs)	ILO	MDCEST MTDSRI	Q4	Nationale	20 000	20 000	-
Feasibility study of unemployment insurance in Senegal (in a context of COVID and massive job loss)	ILO	MTDSRI MDCEST	T4	Nationale	20 000	20 000	-



Activities contributing to the pillar	United Nations Entities	Implementing Partner	Implementation period	Geographical area	Required Resources	Available Resources (USD)	Resource Gap (USD)
Product 2.1: Social protection systems are strengthened to make them more resilient and pro-poor.							
Studying the effectiveness of Cash Transfers in a crisis context like that of COVID 19	ILO	MDCEST	Q4	National	18 000	18 000	-
Supporting the new communication mechanism for behavioral change among PNBSF beneficiaries.	UNICEF	MDCEST DGPSN	Q3 and Q4	Louga et Dakar	10 000	10 000	-
Establishment of village cereal banks	WFP	MAER	Q4	Matam, Diourbel, Tamba, Kafrine, Kaolack	112 969	64 000	48 969
Creating sustainable community assets to build community resilience	WFP	MAER ANCAR, PROVAL, LIGHT, AFRICARE	Q3, Q4	Tamba, Kolda, Matam, Podor	1 502 000	1 432 000	70 000
Building community resilience through subscription of agricultural insurance	WFP	MAER	Q1, Q2	Tamba, Kolda, Kafrine, Kaolack, Fatick	582 787	582 787	-
Ensuring food provision to households impacted by COVID-19 through the purchase of agricultural products from rural women.	UNWOMEN, UNFPA	MFFGPE	Q2, Q3	National	173 000	173 000	-
Strengthening the capacities of women and young women entrepreneurs on gender and public procurement in the context of Covid- 19: what perspectives for women entrepreneurs?	UNWOMEN, UNFPA	MFFGPE, ARMP, DCMF, Ministry of Commerce, ADEPME, DPME, UFCE, Chambers of Commerce	Q3	National	25 000	25 000	-



Activities contributing to the pillar	United Nations Entities	Implementing Partner	Implementation period	Geographical area	Required Resources	Available Resources (USD)	Resource Gap (USD)
Product 2.1: Social protection systems are strengthened to make them more resilient and pro-poor.							
Ecosystem strengthening in the Niayes and Casamance (PRGTE)	IOM	MEDD, MAER, MTADIA	Q3, Q4	Thiès –Ziguinchor – Louga – Kolda – Sédhiou	695 299	675 299	20 000
Supporting capacity building of the actors involved, particularly small-scale producers, to supply school canteens with nutritious products.	WFP	MEN	Q1, Q2, Q3 and Q4	Kaffrine, Kolda, Matam, Tambacounda, Sédhiou, Thies	25 000	25 000	-
Supporting the updating, dissemination and institutionalization of the Single National Register (RNU)	WFP	DGPSN	Q3-Q4	Sédhiou et Kédougou	5 000	5 000	-
	UNICEF	DGPSN	Q3 and Q4	Sédhiou et Kédougou	70 000	70 000	-
	UNDP	DGPSN	Q3 and Q5	Sédhiou et Kédougou	7 000	7 000	-
Strengthening the capacities of actors in the social protection sector (Agencies, Delegations and regional actors)	WFP	DGPSN	Q3 and Q4	National	105 000	65 000	40 000
	ILO	DGPSN	Q3 and Q5	National	70 000	30 000	40 000
	UNICEF	DGPSN CTAE	Q3-Q4	Kolda, Sédhiou, Tambacounda, Kédougou	250 000	-	250 000
Assistance to vulnerable populations (cash or in kind) in response to Covid	WFP, UNFPA	MDCESTD GPSN , SECNSA and NGOs	Q3-Q4	National: Food insecure zone	11 764 574	1 000 000	10 764 574
Supporting the targeting of poor households potential beneficiaries of IGAs (economic grants)	PNUD WFP	MDCEST / DGPSN, MFFGPE	Q2, Q3 and Q4	St-Louis, Louga, Matam, Thiès, Fatick,	15 000	15 000	-



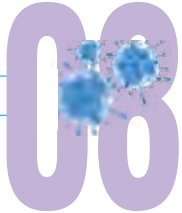
Activities contributing to the pillar	United Nations Entities	Implementing Partner	Implementation period	Geographical area	Required Resources	Available Resources (USD)	Resource Gap (USD)
Product 2.1: Social protection systems are strengthened to make them more resilient and pro-poor.							
Supporting the integration of the gender dimension in social protection policies (Gender and disability review of social protection system, ...)	ILO - UNICEF	MDCEST DGPSN MTDsRI	Q3-Q4	National	15 000	15 000	-
Supporting the new communication mechanism for behavioral change among PNBSF beneficiaries.	UNICEF	MDCEST DGPSN	Q3-Q4	Louga et Dakar	10 000	10 000	-
Assistance to vulnerable populations (cash or in kind) in response to Covid	UNICEF	MDCEST DGPSN	Q3-Q4	National	1 000 000	-	1 000 000
Supporting local and regional authorities in particular to curb the deterioration of the economic structure of theregions.	UNFPA	ANSD	Q2-Q3	National	15 000	10 000	5 000
Targeting better the most vulnerable households for appropriate socio-economic support (IGAs, household kits, etc.).	UNFPA	ANSD	Q2-Q4	National	10 000	5 000	5 000
Implementation of a system for monitoring the continuity of basic social services within the framework of Covid.	UNICEF	MSAS, MEN, MFFPE, MGTDAT, ANSD	Q2-Q4	National	100 000	100 000	-
Cash transfers to support poor households	IFAD	Department of Community Development	Q3-Q4	Tamba, kolda, Kédougou, Matam. Louga, Diourbel, Fatick, Kaolack et kaffrine	3 000 000	3 000 000	-



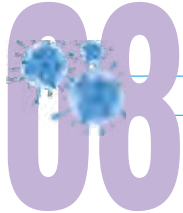
Activities contributing to the pillar	United Nations Entities	Implementing Partner	Implementation period	Geographical area	Required Resources	Available Resources (USD)	Resource Gap (USD)
Product 2.1: Social protection systems are strengthened to make them more resilient and pro-poor.							
Implementing cash transfers for vulnerable households	UNDP (to be confirmed)	CSO PLCP/Min Women/ Italian Coop	Q4	Saint Louga, Matam, Thiès, Kaolack et autres régions	1 225 000	1 225 000	-
Strengthening the capacities of actors in the social protection sector (Agencies, Delegations and regional actors)	WFP, ILO, UNICEF,	DGPSN,	Q3,Q4	National	190 000	110 000	90 000
Supporting the integration of the gender dimension in social protection policies (Gender and disability review of social protection system, ...)	ILO UNICEF	MDCEST, DGPSN, MTDSRI	T3,T4	National	25 000	25 000	-
Total Product 2.1					21 422 455	9 013 740	12 408 715
Product 2.2: Maintaining of Essential Food and Nutrition Services is supported.							
Supporting the delivery of the continuum of integrated promotional and preventive services, nutrition (PECMAM at the community level and Coverage Food/BSFP).	WFP	CLM & RM	Q2,Q3, Q4	Regions most affected by the Covid 19 pandemic	72 520	39 000	33 520
Supporting the availability of Plumpy Nut, Supercereal plus inputs at the community site and health facility level	WFP	CLM & RM	Q2,Q3, Q4	9 regions	1 043 175	600 000	443 175



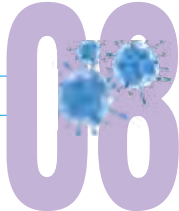
Activities contributing to the pillar	United Nations Entities	Implementing Partner	Implementation period	Geographical area	Required Resources	Available Resources (USD)	Resource Gap (USD)
Product 2.2: Maintaining of Essential Food and Nutrition Services is supported.							
Providing food assistance to elementary schools (including home food assistance and sensitization on COVID-19))	WFP	MEN	Q1, Q2 and Q3	Kaffrine, Kolda, Matam, Tambacounda, Sédhiou, Thies	4 630 000	1 524 707	3 105 293
Supporting capacity building of the actors involved, particularly small-scale producers, to supply school canteens with nutritious products.	WFP,	MEN	Q1, Q2, Q3 and Q4	Kaffrine, Kolda, Matam, Tambacounda, Sédhiou, Thies	25 000	25 000	-
Supporting the establishment of school canteens, community granaries, vegetable gardens and community initiatives for the availability and accessibility of diverse, healthy and nutritious foods, including nutrition education Code: 5.1.4.1.1	UNICEF	MSAS NGO	Q2, Q3, Q4	Diourbel, Louga, Sédhiou, Kaffrine, Kolda, Tambacounda,	490 393	170 393	320 000
Total Product 2.2					6 261 088	2 359 100	3 901 988
Product 2.3: Continuity of quality water and sanitation service delivery is supported.							
Hygiene Kits for vulnerable migrants	IOM	MSAS	Q3	National	200 000	82 023	117 977
Distribution of hygiene kits and basic necessities to vulnerable populations	IOM	MFFGPE	Q2	Reception centers for non-accompanied minors and street children (national coverage)	50 000	9 000	41 000



Activities contributing to the pillar	United Nations Entities	Implementing Partner	Implementation period	Geographical area	Required Resources	Available Resources (USD)	Resource Gap (USD)
Product 2.3: Continuity of quality water and sanitation service delivery is supported.							
Supporting local authorities to implement the barrier gestures against COVID-19 (hygiene kits, etc.)	UNICEF	DGPSN, CTAE	Q3-Q4	Kolda, Sédhiou, Tambacounda, Kédougou	250 000	-	250 000
Supporting the implementation of the road map for scaling up the Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) approach extended to other interventions including menstrual hygiene management, handwashing with soap and water quality monitoring in priority areas.	UNICEF	MSAS	Q2	13 regions	667 967	80 603	587 364
Distribution of Hygiene Kits and basic necessities	IOM	MFFGPE	Q2,Q3, Q4	National	59 000	9 000	50 000
Total Product 2.3					1 226 967	180 626	1 046 341
Product 2.4: Learning for all children and teenagers, preferably in schools, is supported.							
Ensuring continuity of learning and supporting the development of distance learning and the integration of digital solutions, in response to COVID-19 pandemic and beyond.	UNICEF, UNESCO, UNHCR, ITU, UNFPA	MEN, ANPECTP, MESFPA, MESRI, OSC	Q2, Q3, Q4, 2021	National	4 887 000	2 670 702	2 216 298



Activities contributing to the pillar	United Nations Entities	Implementing Partner	Implementation period	Geographical area	Required Resources	Available Resources (USD)	Resource Gap (USD)
Product 2.4: Learning for all children and teenagers, preferably in schools, is supported.							
Supporting the reopening of education and training structures at all levels - particularly in relation to the response to COVID-19 - and improving learning environments (WASH/ hygiene and protection kits, health protocol and response, communication and awareness).	UNICEF, WFP, UNESCO	MEN, ANPECTP, MEFPA, MESRI, OSC	Q2, Q3, Q4, 2021	National	2 910 000	2 381 231	528 769
Increasing, diversifying, and improving education and training opportunities at all levels to ensure the enrolment and success of students, and to meet the needs of children and youth outside of school.	UNICEF, UNESCO, ILO, UNFPA, UNOPS, IOM	MEN, ANPECTP, MEFPA, MESRI, OSC	Q2, Q3, Q4, 2021	National	4 028 000	2 401 069	1 626 931
Strengthening child protection mechanisms in (and around) schools and supporting the enrolment and retention of vulnerable children and young people in education and training structures (particularly girls, disabled children and young people, children from the poorest households, students without civil registry documents, affected by food insecurity, etc.).	UNICEF, UNESCO, UNFPA, ONUFEM MES, BIT, WFP	MEN, ANPECTP, MEFPA, MESRI, OSC	Q2, Q3, Q4, 2021	National	6 011 643	3 050 180	2 961 463



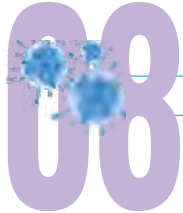
Activities contributing to the pillar	United Nations Entities	Implementing Partner	Implementation period	Geographical area	Required Resources	Available Resources (USD)	Resource Gap (USD)
Product 2.4: Learning for all children and teenagers, preferably in schools, is supported.							
Improving food hygiene practices and nutrition education in facilities in vulnerable and food insecure areas	WFP	MEN	Q2, Q3, Q4	Kaffrine, Kolda, Matam, Tambacounda, Sédhiou, Thies	75 000	75 000	-
Supporting the relaunching of the reforms suspended during the COVID-19 crisis in the Education and Training sector, as well as the strengthening of steering and oversight mechanisms, information systems, coordination platforms, the mobilization of partnerships (including with the private sector and as part of decentralization), and studies and evaluations at all levels of the system.	UNICEF, UNESCO, UNFPA, UN WOMEN, ILO, WFP	MEN, ANPECTP, MEFPA, MESRI	Q2, Q3, Q4 2021	National	1 966 133	1 172 000	794 133
Supporting the advocacy, formulation, and operationalization of a national action plan to fight school exclusion of children and young people (girls), taking into consideration gender-related dimensions.	UNICEF, UNESCO	MFFGPE, MEN, ANPECTP, MEFPA, MESRI	Q2, Q3, Q4	National	117 000	60 000	57 000
Strengthening information monitoring and steering tools and systems in the education sector	UNICEF	MEN	Q2, Q3, Q4	National	33 000	22 000	11 000



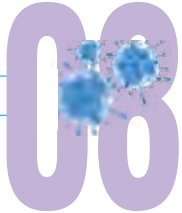
Activities contributing to the pillar	United Nations Entities	Implementing Partner	Implementation period	Geographical area	Required Resources	Available Resources (USD)	Resource Gap (USD)
Product 2.4: Learning for all children and teenagers, preferably in schools, is supported.							
Assisting vulnerable populations (cash and in-kind) in response to Covid	WFP, UNICEF	MDCEST, MFFGPE, DGPSN, SECNSA, ONG	Q3, Q4	National	12 764 574		
Supporting the targeting of poor households potential beneficiaries of IGAs	UNDP	MDCEST / DGPSN, MFFGPE, ANSD, local authorities	Q2, Q3, Q4	St-Louis, Louga, Matam, Thiès, Fatick	30 000	30 000	-
Supporting the national party to develop a national strategy for the deployment of distance learning for educational continuity.	UNESCO						
Assessing the serious repercussions - especially the long-term effects - that the pandemic will inevitably have on education and training.	UNESCO						
Helping establish digital platforms for sharing educational resources and expanding it to countries sharing the same language: French.	UNESCO						
Training a critical mass of teaching staff in the use of digital technology as a means of disseminating knowledge.	UNESCO						



Activities contributing to the pillar	United Nations Entities	Implementing Partner	Implementation period	Geographical area	Required Resources	Available Resources (USD)	Resource Gap (USD)
Product 2.4: Learning for all children and teenagers, preferably in schools, is supported.							
Mobilizing the partners of the global coalition set up by UNESCO within the framework of Covid-19 for the adaptation phase, the distance education to be creatively deployed in the country to build a more robust and equitable education system than before, in the improvement and fast-tracking phase	UNESCO						
Total Produit 2.4					32 822 350	24 626 756	8 195 594
Product 2.5: Specialized protection for particularly vulnerable groups is strengthened.							
Organizing social dialogue sessions, mobilizing and strengthening community mechanisms for the treatment of migrants and returnees/refugees	IOM UNHCR	MSAS MJ, DGSAE	Q2, Q3 and Q4	Dakar, Kolda, Tambacounda, Ziguinchor, Sédhiou, Matam, Kédougou, Diourbel, Kafrine, Louga, Fatick, Saint Louis	-	-	-
Carrying out information and awareness-raising activities on the dangers of irregular migration	IOM	CNLTP MAESE / NGO	Q2, Q3 and Q4	National	290 000	290 000	-
Psychosocial assistance to returning migrants	IOM	MAE	Q3 Q4	National/to be determined with partners	150 000	100 000	50 000
Medical assistance to returning migrants	IOM/Md M	MAE	Q2 Q3 Q4	Dakar Region	50 000	50 000	-

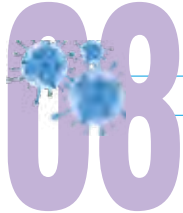


Activities contributing to the pillar	United Nations Entities	Implementing Partner	Implementation period	Geographical area	Required Resources	Available Resources (USD)	Resource Gap (USD)
Product 2.5: Specialized protection for particularly vulnerable groups is strengthened.							
Improving the protection of migrants and vulnerable communities	IOM	MAE	Q3, Q4	National	100 000	-	100 000
\$Advocacy for the inclusion of refugees in the social resilience measures taken by the Government for vulnerable groups	UNHCR	CNLTP MAESECNRRPD, MDC, MI, OFADEC / ONG	Q2, Q3	Dakar, Thies, Saint-Louis, Dagana, Podor, Matam, Kanel, Bakel	-	-	-
Strengthening communication, information and awareness of refugees and asylum seekers on the respect of barrier measures using local languages.	UNHCR	MSAS, OFADEC, CNRRPD	Q2	Dakar, Thies, Saint-Louis, Dagana, Podor, Matam, Kanel, Bakel	7 045	7 045	-
Provision of livelihood/solidarity baskets for the benefit of 3,000 of the most vulnerable women and girls (household baskets), including the beneficiaries of law bureau and shelters for GBV victims at the central level and in the southern regions of Senegal, etc.	UNFPA	MFFGPE	2020/2021	Dakar, Kolda, Sédhiou, Tambacounda, Ziguinchor Kédougou	218 680	218 680	-
Supporting the civil society coalition's COVID19 response plan	ONUFEMMES	Civil Society Coalition	Q2, Q3	National	15 000	15 000	-

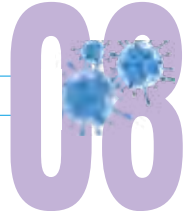


Activities contributing to the pillar	United Nations Entities	Implementing Partner	Implementation period	Geographical area	Required Resources	Available Resources (USD)	Resource Gap (USD)
Product 2.5: Specialized protection for particularly vulnerable groups is strengthened.							
Equipping girls' clubs in the southern regions affected by COVID with kits for managing their menstrual hygiene.	UNFPA	MFFGPE MJEUNESSE MFFGPE MEN MSAS	Q2, Q3	Régions : Kolda, Sédhiou, Tambacounda, Ziguinchor Kédougou	36 389	36 389	-
Psychosocial assistance to children directly affected by COVID 19 (positive, in isolation) including material support	UNICEF	MSAS	2020/2021	Departments affected	1 600 000	150 000	1 450 000
Total Produit 2.5					2 467 114	867 114	1 600 000
Product 2.6: Mechanisms to prevent and respond to violence against women and children, particularly gender-based violence, are strengthened.							

Social mobilization and strengthening of community protection mechanisms							
Organizing social dialogue sessions, mobilizing and strengthening community mechanisms, including the involvement of customary and religious leaders for the protection of children (particularly Violence, Begging/Exploitation/Traffic king).	UNICEF UNFPA ONUJDC IOM HCDH HCR	CDPE / MFFGPE MSAS MJ MT MEN MJEUNESSE , DGSA	2020/2021	Dakar, Kolda, Tambacounda, Ziguinchor, Sédhiou, Matam, Kédougou, Diourbel, Kafrine, Louga, Fatick, Saint Louis	700 000	287 808	412 192
Carrying out social mobilization and mass communication activities on FGM, including through the SRAJ and social networks.	UNFPA UNICEF	MJEUNESSE MFFGPE MEN MSAS ONG	2020/2021	Kolda, Sédhiou, Tambacounda, Ziguinchor Kédougou, Saint Louis	400 000	300 000	100 000



Activities contributing to the pillar	United Nations Entities	Implementing Partner	Implementation period	Geographical area	Required Resources	Available Resources (USD)	Resource Gap (USD)
Product 2.6: Mechanisms to prevent and respond to violence against women and children, particularly gender-based violence, are strengthened.							
Social mobilization and strengthening of community protection mechanisms							
Carrying out mass communication activities on the elimination of violence against women and girls, reproductive rights and sexual health literacy (including the 16 days of activism)	UN WOMEN UNFPA UNESCO UNICEF HCR	MFFGPE MSAS CDPE	2020/2021	National	30 000	30 000	-
Carrying out social mobilization and mass communication activities on violence against children, girls and boys, including through schools and health care.	UNICEF UNESCO	MFFGPE MEN MSAS MTEN MCOMM MJEUNESSE / ONGs / CDPE	2020/2021	Dakar, Kolda, Tambacounda, Ziguinchor, Sédhiou, Matam, Kédougou	300 000	50 000	250 000
Communication and psychosocial support to children and families in stress management and violence prevention (via media).	UNICEF	MFFGPE MSAS MEN CDPE	2020/2021		200 000	50 000	150 000
Supporting mechanisms for the participation of teenagers and youth in the promotion of human rights, SRAJ and protection against GBV (CCA, Club des Jeunes Filles, Club EVF).	UNFPA- UNWOMEN	MJEUNESSE MFFGPE MEN MSAS ONG	2020/2021	Dakar, Kolda	150 000	150 000	-



Activities contributing to the pillar	United Nations Entities	Implementing Partner	Implementation period	Geographical area	Required Resources	Available Resources (USD)	Resource Gap (USD)
Product 2.6: Mechanisms to prevent and respond to violence against women and children, particularly gender-based violence, are strengthened.							
Social mobilization and strengthening of community protection mechanisms							
Supporting civil society organizations and associations of women and girls for the promotion of their rights and access to legal assistance.	IOM	NGO	2020/2021	Dakar, Kolda	85 000	85 000	-
Capacity building of services							
Supporting the service offer related to consulting assistance on GBV (including FGM) and Child Protection FFE (Guindima Line, AJS Line, Guindi Line, CCA), protection of migrants (direct assistance to vulnerable migrants, information and counseling to potential migrants)	UNFPA UNICEF IOM UNWOMEN	MFFGPE MJEUNESSE	2020/2021	Regions: Tambacounda Kolda Kédougou Dakar Sédhiou Ziguinchor	530 000	530 000	-
Provision of financial and material resources to reception and PEC services and structures (AEMO, CP, SDDC, CPA, CCA, SDAS, Guindi Center, Koulimaro Center, NGO, reception structures, Health Center) for cases of Protection (violence, trafficking, begging, harmful practices)	UNICEF UN- Women ONUDC IOM HCDH HCR CEDAF UNFPA	MFFGPE NGO MSAS	2020/2021	Régions : Dakar, Kolda, Tambacounda, Ziguinchor, Sédhiou, Kédougou	750 000	370 000	380 000



Activities contributing to the pillar	United Nations Entities	Implementing Partner	Implementation period	Geographical area	Required Resources	Available Resources (USD)	Resource Gap (USD)
Product 2.6: Mechanisms to prevent and respond to violence against women and children, particularly gender-based violence, are strengthened.							
Capacity building of services							
Provision of IT/Communication equipment to partners within the framework of the BCP	UNHCR	OFADEC CNRRPD CNE	Q2	Dakar, Thies, Saint Louis, Matam, Bakel	32 035	32 035	-
Provision of protection kits and washing points to reception and shelter centers, and CEDAFs for victims of violence (Maison rose, Kulimaro, Centre la Lumière, CEDAF Tamba, law stores of Plikine, Médina, Kolda, Ziguinchor and Sédhiou FODDE, CASADES, PFFPC)	UNFPA	MFFGPE	2020/2021	Régions : Kolda, Sédhiou, Tambacounda, Ziguinchor Kédougou Dakar	26 647	26 647	-
Emergency assistance and support for family and social reintegration of children deprived of parental care	UNICEF	MFFGPE /CDPE	2020/2021	20 departments	1 200 000	280 000	920 000
Supporting the deployment of reporting mechanisms for violence against women and child protection cases, in particular VFE, from the community to social services, including via new technologies (RapidPRO).	UNICEF ONUPEMMES	MJ MFFGPE /CDPE / ONG	2020/2021	Départements Dakar Kolda Tambacounda	200 000	100 000	100 000



Activities contributing to the pillar	United Nations Entities	Implementing Partner	Implementation period	Geographical area	Required Resources	Available Resources (USD)	Resource Gap (USD)
Product 2.6: Mechanisms to prevent and respond to violence against women and children, particularly gender-based violence, are strengthened.							
Capacity building of services							
Setting up a call center for victims of GBV	UNDP	MFFGPE	Q2, Q3	National	50 000		50 000
Supporting the provision of legal literacy services, legal advisory support and legal aid for access to justice for women and girls and children.	UNWomen HCDH UNFPA UNICEF	MFFGPE MJ / ONG	Q2, Q3 and Q4	National	100 000	50 000	50 000
Printing and disseminating updated practical guide for the management of GBV victims by security forces	UNDP	MFFGPE MI	Q2, Q3 and Q4	National	3 500	3 500	-
Deployment and implementation of procedures and tools for social, health, and justice services for the protection of children.	UNICEF	MFFGPE MJ MSAS	2020/ 2021	National	400 000	100 000	300 000
Training of security and justice professionals in protection (VFE, VFF, MGF)	UNDP UNICEF	MI MJ MT MFFGPE MSAS	Q2, Q3 and Q4	Régions : Dakar, Kolda, Tambacounda, Ziguinchor, Sedhiou, Matam, Kedougou, Louga	48 000	48 000	-
Capacity building of institutional actors and security forces	IOM	MFFGPE	Q2, Q3, Q4	Kedougou, Kidiri, Goudira	12 000	12 000	-



Activities contributing to the pillar	United Nations Entities	Implementing Partner	Implementation period	Geographical area	Required Resources	Available Resources (USD)	Resource Gap (USD)
Product 2.6: Mechanisms to prevent and respond to violence against women and children, particularly gender-based violence, are strengthened.							
Capacity building of services							
Training of health professionals and ASCs in VFE, VAW, FGM protection	UNFPA UNICEF	MSAS MFFGPE	Q2, Q3, Q4	Régions : Dakar, Kolda, Tambacounda, Ziguinchor, Sedhiou, Kedougou	45 000	45 000	-
Training of teachers in child protection, Deployment of a network of referring teachers.	UNICEF	MEN	2021	National	150 000	150 000	-
Advocacy for access to legal aid for female victims and incarcerated women in prevalence areas	ONUWOMEN UNFPA	MJ MFFGPE ONG	Q2, Q3, Q4	National	20 000	-	20 000
Strengthening coordination and monitoring mechanisms							
Strengthening of regional and departmental mechanisms for coordination, planning and follow-up in the protection of women, girls and boys.	UNICEF UNFPA UNWOMEN	MFFGPE CDPE	2020/2021	Dakar, Sedhiou, Tambacounda, Kolda, Ziguinchor, Kedougou	200 000	75 000	125 000
Strengthening of monitoring and protection in the routine information system of health services.	UNICEF UNWOMEN UNFPA	MSAS	2020/2021	National	152 000	97 000	55 000



Activities contributing to the pillar	United Nations Entities	Implementing Partner	Implementation period	Geographical area	Required Resources	Available Resources (USD)	Resource Gap (USD)
Product 2.6: Mechanisms to prevent and respond to violence against women and children, particularly gender-based violence, are strengthened.							
Strengthening coordination and monitoring mechanisms							
Strengthening of monitoring and protection in the routine information system of education.	UNICEF	MEN	2020/2021	National	100 000	50 000	50 000
Strengthening multi-sector mechanisms for collecting, consolidating and disseminating periodic data on protection (PE, GBV) at the departmental and regional levels (including information systems).	UNICEF UNFPA UNDP HCDH UN WOMEN	MFFGPE / CDPE	2020/2021	National	440 000	80 000	360 000
Supporting the collection of data on Domestic Violence during COVID-19 period through the "WEB-SMS" platform of the UGB GESTES	ONU FEMMES	GESTES-UGB / MFFGPE	Q3 and Q4	National	20 000	20 000	-
Organizing social dialogue sessions, mobilizing and strengthening community child protection mechanisms (in particular Violence, Begging/Exploitation/Trafficking/Law Enforcement, Care for Migrants and Returning Migrants/ Refugees), including engagement of customary and religious leaders and parenting education	UNICEF UNFPA ONUDC IOM HCDH HCR	CDPE / MFFGPE MSAS MJ MT MEN MJEUNESS E, DGSAE, MCTDAT local authorities	Q2, Q3, Q4	Dakar, Kolda, Tambacounda, Ziguinchor, Sedhiou, Matam, Kédougou, Diourbel, Kafrine, Louga, Fatick, Saint Louis	417 808	287 808	130 000



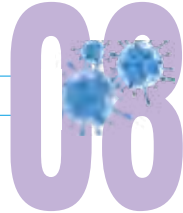
Activities contributing to the pillar	United Nations Entities	Implementing Partner	Implementation period	Geographical area	Required Resources	Available Resources (USD)	Resource Gap (USD)
Product 2.6: Mechanisms to prevent and respond to violence against women and children, particularly gender-based violence, are strengthened.							
Strengthening coordination and monitoring mechanisms							
Medical and psychosocial assistance to returning migrants	IOM	MAE	Q2, Q3, Q4	Région de Dakar	50 000	50 000	-
Carrying out social mobilization and mass communication activities on FGM, including through the SRAJ and social networks.	UNFPA, UNICEF	MJEUNESSE / MFFGPE, MEN, MSAS, NGO,	Q2, Q3, Q4	Kolda, Sédhio, Tambacounda, Ziguinchor Kédougou, Saint Louis	220 000	220 000	-
Carrying out mass communication activities on the elimination of violence against women and girls, reproductive rights and sexual health literacy (including the 16 days of activism)	UN WOMEN UNFPA UNESCO UNICEF HCR	MFFGPE, MSAS, Coalition Against Child Marriage, SYSC	Q2, Q3, Q4	National	30 000	30 000	-
Supporting the establishment of a fund dedicated to vulnerable women	UNDP	MDCEST / DGPSN, MFFGPE	Q3, Q4	St-Louis, Louga, Matam, Thiès, Fatick, Kafrine, Tamba, Dakar, Diourbel	20 000	20 000	-
Supporting the implementation of a pilot center for the reception and housing of GBV victims (holistic center)	UNFPA, UNDP, UN WOMEN, UNICEF	MFFGPE	2021	National	100 000	-	-



Activities contributing to the pillar	United Nations Entities	Implementing Partner	Implementation period	Geographical area	Required Resources	Available Resources (USD)	Resource Gap (USD)
Product 2.6: Mechanisms to prevent and respond to violence against women and children, particularly gender-based violence, are strengthened.							
Strengthening coordination and monitoring mechanisms							
Training security, justice and labor administration professionals in protection and crisis management (EP, VFE, VAW, Trafficking, Harmful Practices, refugees, Migrant Trafficking)	UNDP, IOM	MI MJ MT MFFGPE MSAS	Q1, Q2, Q3	Dakar	48 000	13 500	34 500
Supporting the provision of legal literacy services, legal advisory support and legal aid for women, girls and children's access to justice	UN WOMEN, HCDH, UNFPA UNICEF	MFFGPE MJ / ONG	Q2, Q3, Q4	National	100 000	50 000	50 000
Total Product 2.6					6 679 990	3 693 298	3 518 692
Total Pillar 2					64 199 974	40 740 634	30 671 330



Activities contributing to the pillar	United Nations Entities	Implementing Partner	Implementation period	Geographical area	Required Resources	Available Resources (USD)	Resource Gap (USD)
Pillar 3: Protecting jobs, supporting small and medium-sized enterprises and workers in the informal sector through sustainable economic recovery programs							
Pillar 3 indicators	Baseline		Target 2021		Source of verification		
Indicator 3.1.1: Existence of UN-supported initiatives that strengthen employment policies and a regulatory environment conducive to economic recovery and decent work, particularly in high-risk COVID sectors (a) women; (b) youth 15-29 years old; (c) workers in the informal sector; (d) migrant workers; (e) people with disabilities							
Indicator 3.1.2: Number of direct beneficiaries for whom food supply protection schemes are designed:							



Activities contributing to the pillar	United Nations Entities	Implementing Partner	Implementation period	Geographical area	Required Resources	Available Resources (USD)	Resource Gap (USD)
Product 3.1: The most affected productive sectors, employment and workers, especially women and youth, are protected							
Strengthening social dialogue mechanisms (employer/employee dialogue)	ILO						
Strengthening the Ministry of Labor and Employment							
Accelerating the implementation of the Simplified Small Taxpayer Scheme	ILO						
Ensuring food provision to households impacted by COVID19 through the purchase of agricultural products from rural women.	ONU Women	Women's Ministry	Q2, Q3	National	-	173 000	-
Supporting the livelihoods of pastoralist households affected by Covid- 19 through cash transfer.	FAO	MEPA	T3	National	214 280	214 280	-
Strengthening the technical, managerial and financial capacities of vulnerable households	UNDP	ADEPME/CSO PLCP/Min Women/	Q3, Q4	Matam, Saint Louis, Louga	15 000	-	15 000
Strengthening of the youth integration system	UNDP	CSO PLCP/Min Women	Q3, Q4	Louga Saint Louis Matam	55 000	-	55 000



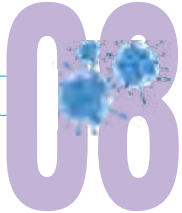
Activities contributing to the pillar	United Nations Entities	Implementing Partner	Implementation period	Geographical area	Required Resources	Available Resources (USD)	Resource Gap (USD)
Product 3.1: The most affected productive sectors, employment and workers, especially women and youth, are protected							
Establishment of a framework for dialogue (trade unions, public institutions in charge of employment, employers' organization) for the implementation of post-19 Covid mitigation measures	ILO, UNDP						
Supporting small-scale producers towards sustainable agriculture and agro-industrial practices including in the context of COVID 19	UNIDO-IFAD-GEF	MEPC, MDIPMI, MAER, secteur privé	Q2, Q3, Q4	Sine Saloum	3,600,000 (ONUDI) 3,600,000 (FIDA)	7,200,000	28,500,000 co-financing to be secured
Strengthening food distribution channels through the inclusion of young people with the use of online ordering applications.	FAO	MAER	Q2	National	30 000	30 000	-
Supporting the development of a national post-harvest management project/program	FAO	MAER ANCAR AFAOONG SYMBIOSE	T3	National	210 723	210 723	-
Improving the financial capacities of small-scale producers through the provision of the market basket for vulnerable families							



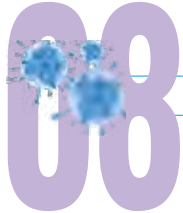
Activities contributing to the pillar	United Nations Entities	Implementing Partner	Implementation period	Geographical area	Required Resources	Available Resources (USD)	Resource Gap (USD)
Product 3.1: The most affected productive sectors, employment and workers, especially women and youth, are protected							
Supporting household resilience for the implementation of the G5 Sahel + Senegal program	IFAD	MEAR/MEP A/ PAM. FAO	Q4	Saint louis , Matam	6 000 0000	6 000 0000	-
Facilitating input acquisition for small horticultural producers	IFAD	Dhort/ MAER	Q3	Louga , Thiès	450 000	450 000	-
Facilitating the acquisition of agricultural inputs for the 2020/2021 crop year	IFAD	MAER	Q2	Tamba, kolda, Kédougou, Matam, Louga, Diourbel, Fatick, Kaolack et kafrine	6 000 000	6 000 000	-
Facilitating the acquisition of feed at the pastoral unit level	IFAD	Breeders' organization. MEPA	Q3	Linguère / Louga	1 075 500	1 075 500	-
Supporting the structuring of processing units led by women involved in the management of the Mbao classified forest.	UNDP	MEDD	Q3, Q4	Groupements de Femmes, Secteurs privés	99 000	99 000	-
Implementing capacity building programs for youth, women and vulnerable groups	UNDP, UNDP, UNHCR, UNFPA, UNCDF	ADPME/CS OPLCP-Min Women/Min Youth	Q3,Q4	Dakar, Thiès, Fatick et Kaolack	85 000	85 000	-



Activities contributing to the pillar	United Nations Entities	Implementing Partner	Implementation period	Geographical area	Required Resources	Available Resources (USD)	Resource Gap (USD)
Product 3.1: The most affected productive sectors, employment and workers, especially women and youth, are protected							
Setting up innovative financing mechanisms (ecological, digital, other) in for young people, women and vulnerable groups	UNDP	ADPME/CS OPLCP-Min Women/Min Youth	Q3, Q4	Dakar, Thiès, Fatick et Kaolack	30 000	30 000	-
Establishing capacity building programs for the women of MSMEs and community or family initiatives for better resilience.	ONU Femmes	ADEPME	T2, T3		200 000		-
Training program on e-commerce (targeting vulnerable groups)	IDEP UNDP						
Transferring e-money in the form of food assistance against asset creation for vulnerable groups under PUSA	WFP	SECNSA	Q3,Q4	Podor, Matam, Salémata	343 000	343 000	-
Transferring e-money in the form of food assistance against asset creation for vulnerable groups under the 4Rs initiative	WFP	SECNSA	Q3,Q4	Tambacounda, Kolda	600 000	600 000	-



Activities contributing to the pillar	United Nations Entities	Implementing Partner	Implementation period	Geographical area	Required Resources	Available Resources (USD)	Resource Gap (USD)
Product 3.1: The most affected productive sectors, employment and workers, especially women and youth, are protected							
Paying climate insurance premiums to incentivize vulnerable groups to take out insurance under the 4R initiative.	PAM	CNAAS	T3,T4	Tambacounda, Kolda	100 820	100 820	-
Total Product 3.1					105 413 323	76 843 323	28 570 000
Product 3.2: Productive sectors are strengthened for the promotion of sustainable decent jobs							
Conducting a survey on the responses of public employment services regarding labor market adjustments during the current crisis.	ILO, UNDP, IDEP						
Supporting food-processing SMEs to prepare their business continuity plan	FAO/IDEP - Joint Webinar "E-commerce : SME Competitiveness and Increasing Export Flows in the ZLECAf	MAER	Q2	National	15 000	15 000	-
Supporting agricultural, pastoral and fisheries chains in the face of the constraints generated by the COVID 19 pandemic	FAO	MAER	Q2	National	1 979 000	885 000	1 094 000



Activities contributing to the pillar	United Nations Entities	Implementing Partner	Implementation period	Geographical area	Required Resources	Available Resources (USD)	Resource Gap (USD)
Product 3.2: Productive sectors are strengthened for the promotion of sustainable decent jobs							
Valuing the value chains	UNCDF	Private Sector	Q2, Q3, Q4	St Louis	118 000	118 000	-
Promoting a dynamic of fodder production and valorization in areas affected by pastoral crises.	FAO	MEPA	Q2, Q3, Q4	Saint Louis and Louga Region	250 000	250 000	-
Supporting the technical studies for the development of 4800 ha PIV and 600 h of horticultural perimeter.	IFAD	MAER	Q3, Q4	Matam, kolda, kedougou et tambacouda	1 075 500	1 075 500	-
Carrying out a feasibility study for the creation of 12 agri-food hubs.	IFAD	MAER, MEDD, FIDA, FED	Q2, Q3, Q4	Matam, kolda, kedougou et tambacouda	53 000	53 000	-
Développement+ B37: B38e parc industriels intégrés	ONUDI	MAER, MEDD, FIDA, FED	Q2, Q3, Q4	ONUDI-BMZ- Coll activités territoriales	1 620 000	1 620 000	-
Supporting the setting up of regional agro-industrial processing poles (agroclusters)	ONUDI, FAO, FIDA	MAER, MDPMI, ADB, IDB, EIB, Germany, Belgium (Enabel), European Union, private sector	Q2, Q3, Q4	Agropole Sud,(Ziguinchor, Sedhiou, Kolda), Agropole Centre (Kaolack, Fatick, Kafrine, Diourbel), Agropole Nord	272,810,000	72,810,000	200,000,000
Development of special economic zones and integrated industrial parks	UNIDO and relevant agencies (in development)	MEPC, MDIPMI, AP ROSI, APIX, China, Germany, France, GEF, private sector	Q2, Q3, Q4	Diamniadio, Sandiara Diass, Bargny	110,000,000 for extension of Diamniadio industrial park	110,000,000 (for Diamniadio industrial park to be estimated for other parks	110,000,000 for Diamniadio industrial park. Gap to be estimated for other parks
Carry out a feasibility study for a Regional Mining Hub	UNIDO and relevant agencies (in development)	MEPC, MFB, MDIPMI, MMG, MEDD, MEP, ADB, Private sector	Q2, Q3, Q4	na	460	460	Future gap to be estimated



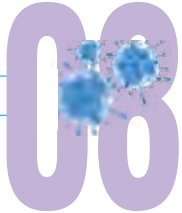
Activities contributing to the pillar	United Nations Entities	Implementing Partner	Implementation period	Geographical area	Required Resources	Available Resources (USD)	Resource Gap (USD)
Product 3.2: Productive sectors are strengthened for the promotion of sustainable decent jobs							
F	UNCDF	Private Sector	Q2, Q3, Q4	Kaolack - Diourbel	1 272 142	1 272 142	-
Advice on strengthening the role of women in the economy through a tailor-made course on gender-sensitive economic policies	IDEP/CEA						
Strengthening industrial governance and policy as instruments for economic and social recovery from COVID 19 and achievement of the SDGs, including SDG9 with priority for the production in Senegal of essential products: pharmaceuticals, individual protective and medical products (masks, sanitizer, protective clothing, sheets, etc.) and food products.	UNIDO and relevant agencies (in development)	ADB; MDCe, MDIPMI, MEPA; MAER, MEPC, BOS, MEDD, China, Germany, private sector	Q2, Q3, Q4	National	500,000 for industrial policy review 7,000 for Country Partnership Program Steering Committee (COPIL PCP) 1000000	-	Gap to be estimated for the revival of the production in Senegal of pharmaceutical products and individual protection and medical products for feasibility study of Pharmapoli s, pharmaceutical production pole).
Total Product 3.2					390 745 642	188 144 642	202 601 000

Product 3.3: Transition to a healthier and more efficient green and circular economy is supported

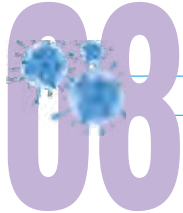
Strengthening the development of ecotourism, strongly impacted by the pandemic and ensuring the conservation of ecosystems	UNDP	Ministry of Environment, municipalities , etc...	Q3, Q4 and 2021	Sokone, Gandon,	105 000	105 000	-
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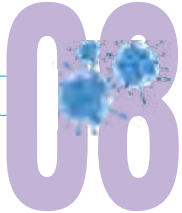
Activities contributing to the pillar	United Nations Entities	Implementing Partner	Implementation period	Geographical area	Required Resources	Available Resources (USD)	Resource Gap (USD)
Product 3.3: Transition to a healthier and more efficient green and circular economy is supported							
Supporting the structuring and implementation of the Green-PES	UNDP	MEDD /BOSS	2021	National	100 000	-	100 000
Green Recovery	IDEP/CEA						
Promoting plant valorization units with high economic potential	UNDP/ IDEP/	MEDD	Q3, Q4, 2021	Matam, kédougou, Saint Louis, Delta du Saloum	177 000	177 000	-
Strengthening the penetration of renewable energies in processes at SME level.	UNDP/IDE Joint P - Webinar: "Business es Acting for Green and Inclusive Trade".	MEDD	Q4	Matam, kédougou, Saint Louis, Delta du Saloum	24 000	24 000	-
upporting the management plan of the Mbao classified forest	UNDP	MEDD	Q4	Dakar	33 000	33 000	-
Supporting the creation of urban forest parks	UNDP	MEDD /Urbanism	Q4	Dakar	900 000	-	900 000
Accompanying the Government in the development of sustainable practices, including green industrial production.	UNIDO- GEF	MEPC, MDIPMI, Industrial Upgrading Office, MEDD	Q2, Q3, Q4	Diamniadio	3,200,000	3,200,000	11,000,000 co-financing to be secured
Supporting the collection and neutralization of biomedical waste including COVID- 19 infected health products	UNIDO- GEF	MEPC, MDIPMI, MAER	Q2, Q3, Q4	Ziguinchor, Tivaouane	2,000,000	2,000,000	Future gap to be estimated



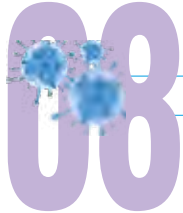
Activities contributing to the pillar	United Nations Entities	Implementing Partner	Implementation period	Geographical area	Required Resources	Available Resources (USD)	Resource Gap (USD)
Product 3.3: Transition to a healthier and more efficient green and circular economy is supported							
Reviewing the strategy for the promotion of green jobs in the context of COVID-19	ONUDI	MEDD, MDPMI, MEFP	Q2, Q3	National	50 000	25 000	25 000
Total Product 3.3					17 589 000	5 564 000	12 025 000
Total Pillar 3					513 747 965	270 551 965	243 196 000



Activities contributing to the pillar	United Nations Entities	Implementing Partner	Implementation period	Geographical area	Required Resources	Available Resources (USD)	Resource Gap (USD)
Pillar 4: Strengthening and focusing fiscal and financial stimulus to ensure that macroeconomic policies benefit the most vulnerable, a green recovery and strengthened multilateral and regional responses							
Pillar 4 indicators	Baseline			Target 2021	Source of verification		
Indicator 4.1.1: Availability of socio- economic impact assessment studies in response to the COVID-19 crisis: (a) Macro-meso-economic level needs Assessment b) Labor market impact assessment c) Multi-sectoral and sectoral needs assessment d)Fiscal and public debt assessment e) Human impact needs assessment for at-risk populations f) Gender-sensitive impact assessments Baseline: Targets: Source: Impacted SDGs:							
Indicator 4.1.2: Results of socio-economic impact assessments focused on at-risk populations and surveys are taken into consideration in : (a) Economic and social policy (PAP 2A / PES) (b) Labor market, (c) (Food security (d) Budgetary policy (e) Social protection (f) Women's empowerment Baseline : Targets: Source:							



Activities contributing to the pillar	United Nations Entities	Implementing Partner	Implementation period	Geographical area	Required Resources	Available Resources (USD)	Resource Gap (USD)
Product 4.1: Macroeconomic and sectoral impact assessments of covid-19 are conducted to help design an immediate economic and financial response to the crisis, as well as more sustainable recovery policies							
Advocacy for the establishment of a framework for regular monitoring of the Government's recovery program	UNS/RC						
Advocacy for the establishment of a framework for regular monitoring of the Government's recovery program	UNS/RC						
Advocacy for the establishment of a framework for regular monitoring of the Government's recovery program	UNS/RC						
Advocacy for the establishment of a framework for regular monitoring of the Government's recovery program	UNS/RC						
Advocacy for the establishment of a framework for regular monitoring of the Government's recovery program	UNS/RC						
Advocacy for the establishment of a framework for regular monitoring of the Government's recovery program	UNS/RC						
Support for conducting the study on the economic, social and environmental impact of COVID 19	PNUD, IDEP	DGPPE	Q2, Q3	National	100 000	50 000	50 000



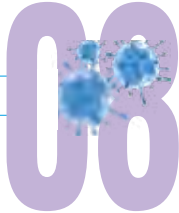
Activities contributing to the pillar	United Nations Entities	Implementing Partner	Implementation period	Geographical area	Required Resources	Available Resources (USD)	Resource Gap (USD)
Product 4.1: Macroeconomic and sectoral impact assessments of covid-19 are conducted to help design an immediate economic and financial response to the crisis, as well as more sustainable recovery policies							
Carrying out a study to identify the economic impact and the macroeconomic and sectoral consequences on women in the context of a response to Covid19	UN - Women	ANSD	Q2	National	40 000	40 000	-
Conducting the study of the impact of COVID-19 on economic growth and employment	ILO	ANSD	Q2	National	30 000	30 000	-
Conducting an evaluation study of cash transfer strategies	UNDP	CSO PLCP/Min Women	Q4	Matam, Louga	10 000	-	10 000
Analyzing the impact of COVID-19 on the Paris Agreement (PAGE)	UNDP, ILO, UNIDO	MEDD	Q4	National	15 000	15 000	-
Setting up a monitoring committee for the mapping of existing funding windows	RCO, UNDP						
Assessing the impact of implemented policies, including those related to COVID-19, on gender equality	UN Women, UNDP		Q2,Q3				
Conducting an updated study on post-harvest losses in selected value chains,	FAO	MAER , MPEM , Secteur privé	Q3	National	10 000	10 000	-



Activities contributing to the pillar	United Nations Entities	Implementing Partner	Implementation period	Geographical area	Required Resources	Available Resources (USD)	Resource Gap (USD)
Product 4.1: Macroeconomic and sectoral impact assessments of covid-19 are conducted to help design an immediate economic and financial response to the crisis, as well as more sustainable recovery policies							
Carrying out a study on the impact of COVID 19 on key commodity chains and markets, on the current capacities of national reserves and on food trade in the sub-region.	FAO	MAER	Q2 - Q3	National	20 000	20 000	-
Carrying out a Baseline Survey and a Post Distribution Monitoring and Outcome Monitoring Survey among households receiving Targeted Food Assistance in response to hunger period and COVID.	WFP	SECNSA	Q3	Matam,Saint Louis, Kédougou	30 000	30 000	-
Conducting a Baseline Survey and Outcome Monitoring Survey among small-scale farmers participating in the R4 Initiative (Initiative for Building Resilience in Rural Communities)	WFP	SECNSA	T3/T4	Kolda et Tambacounda	78 000	78 000	-
Carry out a study on the environmental impact of Covid-19 in CTEs (epidemiological treatment centers)							



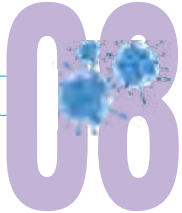
Activities contributing to the pillar	United Nations Entities	Implementing Partner	Implementation period	Geographical area	Required Resources	Available Resources (USD)	Resource Gap (USD)
Product 4.1: Macroeconomic and sectoral impact assessments of covid-19 are conducted to help design an immediate economic and financial response to the crisis, as well as more sustainable recovery policies							
Mapping the people most affected so that no one is left out and estimating those who have not been affected by the response and recovery measures.	UNDP						
Total Product 4.1					333 000	273 000	60 000
Product 4.2: Improved evidence base for policy development, including emergency response, is supported							
Synergizing data collection and sharing, as well as research on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on food systems through the establishment of a specialized data center.	FAO	MAER	Q2-Q2	National	30 000	30 000	-
Surveys on the impact of COVID-19 on households and companies operating in the informal sector	UNS						
Creation of an Industry Observatory to strengthen the Government's capacity to collect and analyze the situation of the industrial sector, including in the context of COVID 19	UNIDO	MEPC, MDIPMI, private sector	Q3, Q4	Sénégal	150,000 (initial investment)	150	Gap to be estimated for future development



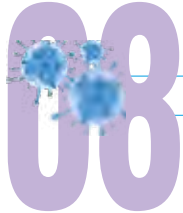
Activities contributing to the pillar	United Nations Entities	Implementing Partner	Implementation period	Geographical area	Required Resources	Available Resources (USD)	Resource Gap (USD)
Product 4.2: Improved evidence base for policy development, including emergency response, is supported							
Carrying out the study on the Evaluation of Development Finance (DFA) and its impact on vulnerable populations	UNDP		Q4	National	50 000	50 000	-
Carrying out the study on the analysis of tax space and financing options for tax protection	UNDP UNICEF	Ministry of Economy, Planning and Cooperation/Ministr y of Finance and Budget	2021	National	30 000	-	30 000
Carrying out a study on the analysis of the tax system and climate requirements	UNDP	Ministry of Economy, Planning and Cooperation/Ministr y of Finance and Budget	2021	National	30 000	-	30 000
Carrying out a study on assessing access to financing for small agricultural producers	UNDP, UNICEF, UN-Women, UNCDF	Ministry of Economy, Planning and Cooperation/Ministr y of Agriculture	Q2	National	30 000	-	30 000
Total Product 4.2					320 000	230 000	90 000
Product 4.3: Advices for enhanced mobilization and monitoring of sustainable development financing and for expenditure efficiency is provided							
Study on debt sustainability, taking into consideration the exit prospects of LDCs (Financing for Development	IDEP/CEA , UNDP	Ministry of Economy, Planning and Cooperation/Ministry of Finance and Budget	2021	National	15 000	-	15 000



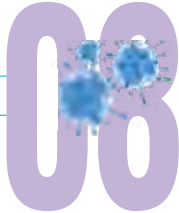
Activities contributing to the pillar	United Nations Entities	Implementing Partner	Implementation period	Geographical area	Required Resources	Available Resources (USD)	Resource Gap (USD)
Product 4.3: Advices for enhanced mobilization and monitoring of sustainable development financing and for expenditure efficiency is provided							
Assessing funding needs for achieving the SDGs	UNDP, UNICEF, UN-Women, UNCDF	Ministry of Economy, Planning and Cooperation/Ministry of Finance and Budget	21	National	10 000	-	10 000
Supporting the development of the national development financing strategy	UNDP, UNICEF, UN-Women, UNCDF	Ministry of Economy, Planning and Cooperation/Ministry of Finance and Budget	2021	National	100 000	-	100 000
Setting up and giving impetus to a framework for permanent dialogue on sustainable development financing	UNDP, UNICEF, UN-Women, UNCDF	Ministry of Economy, Planning and Cooperation/Ministry of Finance and Budget	2021	National	50 000	-	50 000
Total Product 4.3					175 000	-	175 000
Total Pillar 4					828 000	503 000	325 000



Activities contributing to the pillar	United Nations Entities	Implementing Partner	Implementation period	Geographical area	Required Resources	Available Resources (USD)	Resource Gap (USD)
Pillar 5: Promoting social cohesion and investing in community resilience and response systems							
Pillar 5 indicators	Baseline	Target 2021	Source of verification				
Indicator 5-1 - Number of organizations benefiting from institutional capacity building so that governments, employers' and workers' organizations can work together to shape socio-economic policy responses, #Number, #Employers and Business Organizations (EBMOs)							
Indicator 5-2 - Number of community-based organizations capable of responding to and mitigate the pandemic, combat domestic violence related to COVID-19, racism, xenophobia, stigma and other forms of discrimination, preventing and correcting human rights violations, #Number, # Women's organizations							
Indicator 5-3 - Number of spaces for social dialogue, advocacy and political engagement facilitated with the participation of populations and groups at risk, #Number							



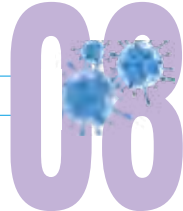
Activities contributing to the pillar	United Nations Entities	Implementing Partner	Implementation period	Geographical area	Required Resources	Available Resources (USD)	Resource Gap (USD)
Product 5.1: Inclusive social dialogue, advocacy, and political engagement are promoted							
5.1.5 Strengthening the mobilization of religious, community and opinion leaders, women's associations, young people and teenagers, bloggers, the media and social networks to create demand for health, nutrition, WASH, HIV, protection including for the integrated package.	UNICEF, UNFPA	MSAS, MCTDAT (gender Unit	Q2, Q3	14 regions	842 118	712 746	129 373
5.1.6 Strengthening coordination, mobilization of partnerships, advocacy, and accountability through sectoral, sub-sectoral and thematic coordination platforms (e.g. GNPEF, GTEF, Sub-Group of TFPs for basic education) and supporting planning and review exercises at all levels.	UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF	MEN, ANPECTP, MEFP, MESRI, Private Sector, CSOs,	Q2, Q3, Q4	National	189 713	197 713	(8 000)
5.1.8 Carrying out information and awareness-raising activities on the dangers of irregular migration.	IOM, OHCHR	CNLTP MAESE / NGO, Association "Réster et Réussir", Amnesty International, Network	Q2, Q3, Q4	National	350 000	350 000	-



Activities contributing to the pillar	United Nations Entities	Implementing Partner	Implementation period	Geographical area	Required Resources	Available Resources (USD)	Resource Gap (USD)
Product 5.1: Inclusive social dialogue, advocacy, and political engagement are promoted							
5.1.12 Strengthening communication, information and awareness of refugees and claimants on the respect of barrier measures through local languages.	UNHCR	MSAS, OFADEC, CNRRPD,	Q2,	Dakar, Thies, Saint-Louis, Dagana, Podor, Matam, Kanel, Bakel	7 045	7 045	-
5.1.13 Carrying out national communication campaigns to raise public awareness on the legislative reforms in progress.	HCDH, UNWomen	MFFGPE, MJ / CDPE,	Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4	National	6 632	-	6 632
5.1.14 Building community resilience through subscription to agricultural Insurance	WFP	MAER	Q1, Q2	Tamba, Kolda, Kafrine, Kaolack, Fatick	582 787	582 787	-
5.1.15 Reducing risks and enhancing early warning systems and emergency response	FAO	MAER	Q3	National	100 000	5 000	95 000
5.1.16 Strengthening oversight of the response at entry points as part of Covid-19 management	FAO	MAS	Q3	National	16 180	16 180	-
5.1.17 Increasing awareness of Food Safety in the context of Covid 19	FAO	MAS	Q3 -Q4	National	5 634	5 634	-



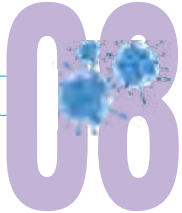
Activities contributing to the pillar	United Nations Entities	Implementing Partner	Implementation period	Geographical area	Required Resources	Available Resources (USD)	Resource Gap (USD)
Product 5.1: Inclusive social dialogue, advocacy, and political engagement are promoted							
5.1.18 Raising awareness of cross-border communities to engage in security, local mobility and development in the context of COVID-19	IOM	MENT, MCTDAÏ	Q2,	régions de Kédougou et Tambacounda	20 000	20 000	-
5.1.19 Supporting the updating, extension and institutionalization of the Single National Registry (RNU).	UNDP, UNICEF, WFP	DGPSN	Q3, Q4	Sedhiou Kédougou	82 000	82 000	-
5.1.23 Supporting the civil society coalition's COVID-19 response plan.	UNWomen	Civil Society Coalition	Q2, Q3	National	15 000	15 000	-
5.1.24 Providing technical and financial support to strengthen national coordination, planning and monitoring mechanisms for protection (PE, GBV, FGM, TP, HR).	UNWomen UNFPA UNDP	MFFPE	Q2, Q3,Q4	National	85 000	75 000	10 000
5.1.25 Strengthening regional and departmental coordination, planning and monitoring mechanisms for the protection of women, girls and boys.	UNICEF, UNFPA UN-Women	MFFGPE CDPE	Q2, Q3,Q4	Dakar, Sedhiou, Tambacounda, Kolda, Ziguinchor, Kédougou	165 000	75 000	90 000
5.1.26 Developing integrated territorial response plans	UNDP, UNICEF, UNWomen, UNICEF	Sectoral ministries, DGPSN, local authorities, civil society,	Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4	National	100 000	130 000	30 000



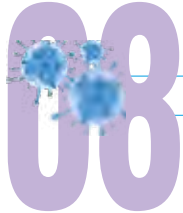
Activities contributing to the pillar	United Nations Entities	Implementing Partner	Implementation period	Geographical area	Required Resources	Available Resources (USD)	Resource Gap (USD)
Product 5.3: Governance, fundamental freedoms, and the rule of law are strengthened.							
5.3.4 Supporting the popularization of the law on the criminalization of rape.	UNWomen, UNFPA, UNDP, UNICEF	MFFGPE, MJ, Société Civile, CLVF, SYSC, AJS	Q4 2021	National	50 000	-	-
5.3.5 Supporting advocacy for access to legal aid for female victims and women prisoners in prevalence areas	UNWomen, UNFPA, HCDH	MJ, MFFGPE, ONG,	Q2, Q3, Q4	National	20 000	-	20 000
Developing and deploying a mechanism for detecting and regularizing the civil status of students with no birth certificates	UNICEF	MEN	Q4, 2021	Diourbel, Kolda Tamba, Kafrine, , and Sedhiou, and other regions.	75 000	25 000	50 000
5.3.6 Organizing special mobile court hearings for the regularization of students.	UNICEF	DEC, DEE	Q4, 2021	National	33 000	-	33 000
Implementing mass communication and outreach activities for birth registration	UNICEF	DEC, CDPE, MSAS, MEN	Q4, 2021	Diourbel, Kolda Tamba, Kafrine, Sedhiou	300 000	100 000	200 000
Launching and disseminating procedures and tools for collaboration between health facilities and civil status centers.	UNICEF	MSAS,DEC, CDPE	Q4, 2021	Diourbel, Kolda Tamba, Kafrine, Sedhiou	100 000	50 000	50 000
5.3.7 Deploying 3 Fully Funded UN Volunteers to support the Covid-19 socio-economic response plan.	UNV	NA	2021	Dakar	148000	95 000	53 000



Activities contributing to the pillar	United Nations Entities	Implementing Partner	Implementation period	Geographical area	Required Resources	Available Resources (USD)	Resource Gap (USD)
Product 5.3: Governance, fundamental freedoms, and the rule of law are strengthened.							
5.3.8 Supporting the implementation of observatories at the central and territorial levels to support digital governance (SN2025)	UNDP	MENT, private sector, MCTDAT, local authorities	2021	National	70 000	-	70 000
5.3.9 Supporting the conduct of a study on the digital transformation of the administration (central and territorial) (SN2025)	UNDP	MENT, Ministry of Governance, Ministry of Public Service, MCTDAT	Q4	National	40 000	40 000	-
5.3.10 Supporting the digital transformation of public administration (SN2025)	UNDP	MENT	2021	National	130 000	50 000	80 000
5.3.11 Supporting the Government in its telework strategy and capacity building on digital transformation	UNCDF, UNDP	MSAS MENT	Q2	National	55 000	55 000	-
5.3.12 Supporting the continuity of public service through digital technology (teleworking in the administration): - Internet subscriptions for 1000 boxes - Purchasing ZOOM licenses - Provision of computers	UNDP,	MENT	Q2, Q3	National	125 000	125 000	-
5.3.13 Supporting the operationalization of 6 pilot citizen's houses (Espace Senegal Services).	UNDP,	MENT	2021	Departments of Fatick, Kaolack, Louga, Saint-Louis, Thiès, Diourbel	230 000	230 000	-



Activities contributing to the pillar	United Nations Entities	Implementing Partner	Implementation period	Geographical area	Required Resources	Available Resources (USD)	Resource Gap (USD)
Product 5.3: Governance, fundamental freedoms, and the rule of law are strengthened.							
5.3.14 Developing dematerialized administrative procedures for citizen's houses	UNDP	MENT, MCTDAT, Ministry of Justice	2021	Departments of Fatick, Kaolack, Louga, Saint- Louis and Thiès Communes of Bargny, Ndiaffate and Sandiara	200 000	50 000	150 000
Carrying out information and awareness-raising activities on the dangers of irregular migration	IOM	CNLTIP MAESE / ONG	Q2, Q3 and Q4	National	290 000	290 000	-
Setting up a framework for dialogue on the popularization of laws and conventions signed by Senegal	UNDP OHCHR UN Women	Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Justice Ministry of Women's Affairs Ministry of Youth OFNAC	Q3, Q4, 2021	National	155 000	155 000	-
Supporting the process of adoption of the law on access to information in Senegal	UNESCO	Ministry of Justice Ministry of Culture and Communication	Q4,	National	5 000	5 000	-
	UNESCO,	Community Radios	Q4, 2021	National		14 632	-
	UNESCO,	Community Radios	Q1, Q2 2021	National		25 000	-
	UNESCO,	Community Radios	Q3 2021	National		60 000	-



Activities contributing to the pillar	United Nations Entities	Implementing Partner	Implementation period	Geographical area	Required Resources	Available Resources (USD)	Resource Gap (USD)
Product 5.3: Governance, fundamental freedoms, and the rule of law are strengthened.							
5.3.16 Supporting the updating of Senegal's digital strategy.	UNDP	MENT	Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4	National	70 000	70 000	
Total Product 5.3					3 513 200	3 513 200	1 150 000
Total Pillar 5					6 700 135	5 110 223	1 654 176
Total Global					661 989 981	346 954 912	322 645 999

