SENEGAL
31 December 2005

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In Brief

Appeal No. 05AA032; Programme Update no. 2, Period covered: June to October 2005; Appeal coverage: 106.7%; Outstanding needs: N/A
(Click here to go directly to the attached Contributions List (also available on the website).

Programme Update no 1 dated 3 June 2005 please refer to:
http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/annual05/05AA03201.pdf

Appeal target: CHF 371, 809 (USD 295,300 or EUR 239,500)

Programme summary: In agreement with the government, the Senegalese Red Cross Society has been providing support health, disaster preparedness and relief. To address high maternal and child mortality rates in Mbour and Thiès health districts, the national society continued its programme to fight preventable infant and child related diseases with Federation support. This complements the other health projects [the Danish funded community-based health (CBH) in eleven districts, World Bank-funded nutrition project in Touba, as well as the Enda Tiers Monde (ENDA)-supported HIV/AIDS project in four urban departments] and relies heavily on a community-based health approach involving Senegalese Red Cross Society volunteers working directly in communities and in cooperates with local health structures.

The national society continued its food security project in Matam, as part of the Federation’s regional plan to assist at-risk-communities facing food security crises/disasters. The Senegalese Red Cross Society works with WHO, UNICEF, ICRC, and USAID on other relief activities including aid to victims of drought, floods and the Casamance conflict. Consequently, the national society runs first aid training, health care centers and emergency relief teams. It also operates community-based income generating projects for women and youth groups.

The Senegalese Red Cross Society is a member of Senegal’s national emergency plan (ORSEC). During the reporting period the national society gave priority to food security and prepared a plan of action involving food security monitoring in collaboration with government and other partners according to the Federation’s strategies (Strategy 2010, Ouagadougou Declaration, etc.). These actions have reinforced the Senegalese Red Cross Society’s planning capacities, although challenges related to delays in accessing emergency relief funds and weak capacity at community level still exist.

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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1 Senegalese Red Cross Society http://www.ifrc.org/where/country/check.asp?countryid=150
Operational developments

The Senegalese Red Cross is actively participating in the Federation’s regional food security programme. The Federation has also provided needed support to the Senegalese Red Cross Society in financial systems development, primary health and flood relief.

Through Federation support, the Senegalese Red Cross Society improved its financial management systems and resource development capacities. To enhance the national society’s capacity building skills and attract the required donor support, the Secretariat prioritized the cooperation agreement strategy process (CAS). Progress towards this goal in 2004 was however minimal, due to internal delays and changes within the national society.

The Senegalese Red Cross Society co-operates with the ICRC in humanitarian the dissemination of principles, conflict preparedness, first-aid and response team developing, malaria reduction in Casamance and construction of the new Matam branch office. While the Danish Red Cross finances a large community health programme that has been operational for five years, the Spanish Red Cross bilateral office based in Niger has supported community projects at branch level in the past.

Based on the national society’s 2001-2006 development plans, the Senegalese Red Cross Society has prioritized the following sectors for further development: food security monitoring; disaster prevention and response; promotion of primary health care through integrated mother/child health by combating HIV/AIDS, diarrhoea diseases, malaria, malnutrition, and respiratory infection as well as strengthening the organizational capacity.

Health and care

Goal: To contribute to the reduction of infant and maternal morbidity and mortality and to the reduction of vulnerability of target groups and PLWHA through social and community mobilization activities.

Objective 1: The capacity of communities, families and Senegalese Red Cross Society branches is strengthened to fight preventable infant and child-related diseases in Mbour and Thiès health districts.

Objective 2: To reduce high risk behavior in the targeted populations by improving IEC/BCC at the community level and improve conditions of PLWHA, AIDS orphans and widows.

Achievements:

- A programme for the reduction infant and maternal mortality and morbidity is being implemented in the districts of Thiès and Mbour been implemented. The programmes include immunization, application of best practices in nutrition as well as fever prevention and control through the promotion of impregnated bed nets. In 2005, the programme was extended to five other villages in Thiès. Following activities were included:
  - Training of the project managers in Yade with new actors’ participation.
  - Recycling of the community health villagers in Pout, Ndey and Malicounda.
  - Procurement and distribution of Bed nets.
Nutritional surveillance of child and pregnant women through monthly/weekly control at health centers.

- Procurement of basic drugs for children and maternal illnesses.
- Activities on social mobilization and sensitization through behavioral communication strategy and information-education and communication strategy

- These activities are implemented and supervised by various levels: health district centers, local branches and national society level, Federation Dakar regional delegation advice, monitoring and evaluation tools.
- A network of community-based first aid (CBFA) volunteers, covering the project areas well-functioning health centers and related nutrition and HIV/AIDS projects in other zones is further strengthened as supported.
- The national society has established good relationship with government and other partners.
- A strong social mobilization during vaccination campaigns (polio, measles, yellow fever, etc.) was organized.
- A participatory approach during the identification of needs and project formulation stages to continue throughout the programme was adopted.
- Local branch organizational and management capacities to ensure programme sustainability including development of strong volunteer management systems and coherent incentive policy/practices were reinforced.
- The national society supported government’s efforts to improve disease prevention and assistance to people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS.

Impact:

- More visibility and recognition of the national society as an auxiliary to government.
- Wider coverage of health programmes through reinforced volunteer network.
- Reduction of infant morbidity and mortality through increased vaccination activities.
- Low HIV/AIDS prevalence (of 1.4%), and continued efforts to ensure prevalence does not exceed 3% recommended in the national HIV/AIDS strategy.
- Better HIV/AIDS awareness amongst populations.
- Improved health awareness amongst people affected by and living with HIV/AIDS. The latter receive free medical care in state health institutions.

Other activities

Cholera

Although not included in the 2005 Appeal, the cholera epidemic that hit Senegal at the beginning of this year called for the active participation of the National Society in curbing its spread. Prior to the social mobilization, the following preliminary activities have been implemented:

- Planned meetings with the social mobilization commission of the MoH and the UN system in order to harmonize the key messages to be delivered.
- Identification of 500 volunteers from the national society.
- Establishment and duplication of social mobilization management tools.
- Training of the SNRC volunteers in door-to-door mobilization techniques.
- Coordination of daily briefings with branch supervisors.

Achievements:

- The Senegalese Red Cross has conducted a major awareness campaign with the support of IFRC, further to a DREF allocation of CHF 55,000. More than 25 daaras (koranic schools), six mosques and about 250 homes have been visited, and sanitary materials distributed to the most vulnerable communities in the targeted localities. Nine public wells were also treated.
- The campaign days (March to April 2005), which include the 3 days of the Magal and the aftermath of that event, consisted of demonstration of correct hands cleaning, chlorination of drinking water and water for food, hygiene latrines hygiene, and cleanliness of the environment especially in public places. This was carried out by the Senegalese Red Cross volunteers. A total of more than 500 volunteers were mobilized for the operation as 32 were already operational since the November 2004 cholera outbreak. Fifty volunteers
were deployed in Mbacké and Toubã, 20 in Diourbel and 32 in Bambey. The others were in Tivaouane, Ndiassane, Tienaba, and recently in Popenguine.

- Through peer interactions and door-to-door campaigns, volunteers were also able to visit the Diourbel jail where more than 375 detainees were reached including their guards. They also visited nine drinking fountains. Several meetings were held with local authorities for advocacy purposes, while radio programmes were used for dissemination. Material distributed include 450 basins of 20 litres and buckets of 10 litres, 175 cartons of 12 hail bottles of 1 litre, 175 jars of 1 litre, 160 cartons of 15 bleach bottles of 1 litre and 122 cartons of 36 soaps. In Tivaouane, Tienaba and Ndiassane, the same quantity of sanitation material has been given to health centres.
- The situation was exacerbated with an increasing number of cases due to the August 2005 floods. Three hundred volunteers worked closely with the MoH in the most affected areas in Dakar (Pikine, Guédiawaye and Rufisque).

Impact:
- Health awareness is improved in the medical districts of Thiès and Mbour. The entire health post zone of 27 villages is covered.
- The assistance of the volunteers during the cholera epidemic intervention is well appreciated.

Constraints:
- Inadequate development of cholera control efforts within the country due to the complexity of community and home-based care, and lack of long-term policy on prevention.
- Difficulty in ensuring the adherence to the advisory note restricting all mass gatherings until the situation is under control to avoid further cholera propagation.

Disaster management
Goal: The Senegalese Red Cross Society develops activities in disaster prevention and preparedness to improve the life of vulnerable target communities.

Objective: Vulnerable target communities strengthen their capacities in disaster prevention and preparedness through small-scale projects related to food security.

Achievements:
- Food security project is initiated in the newly recognized administrative district of Matam.
- Plan of action to be effectively involved in food security monitoring in collaboration with the government and other partners to determine the level of food security need and appropriate response.
- Food security and branch development programme launched in Ranerou and Matam districts in northeast Senegal should be extended to the regions of Kanel, Pedro, and Linguère from 2004 to 2007 as it consolidates its experiences and builds further capacities.

Impact:
- Capacity of the Senegalese Red Cross Society to plan adequate sensitization and coaching sessions when working with communities on food security issues has been enhanced.

Constraint:
- Delays in accessing emergency relief funds and weak capacity at community level.

Organizational development
Goal: To decrease population’s vulnerability through improved service delivery by the Senegalese Red Cross Society.

Objective 1: The organizational and operational capacities of Senegalese Red Cross Society have improved through better functioning of governance and management bodies and reinforced branches.
Objective 2: Senegalese Red Cross Society increases its financial management skills and develops its ability to advocate and market their programming.

Achievements:
- Financial reporting is improved through skills exchange missions with the Federation thus enhancing the regional office’s knowledge of the national society’s management systems and procedures.
- The 2001-2006 development plan has been assessed.
- A new five-year plan (2006-2010) based on the evaluation of the previous development plan (1994-1998) has been developed.
- More efforts have been made to move towards sustainable development through greater diversification of its revenue sources.

Impact:
- Better programme basis in accordance with Movement policies.
- Increased local funding base has reduced dependency on limited external funding and increased capacity for branch and community level fund-raising.

Constraints:
- Delays in the implementation of new computer-based systems and financial manual of procedures.
- Inadequate promotion and publicity of the national society’s activities to develop public image.

Contributions list below; click here to return to the title page and contact information.
### CASH

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