



SENEGAL: FLOODS

DREF Bulletin no.

05ME054

23 March 2007

FINAL REPORT

The Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in over 185 countries.

In Brief

Period covered by this Final Report: 1 September 2005 to 9 December 2005.

History of this Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF)-funded operation:

- CHF 34,000 was allocated from the Federation's DREF on 9 September 2005 to respond to the needs of this operation. (Refer to the [DREF Bulletin](#) for more information).
- This operation was expected to be implemented in 3 months and completed by 9 December 2005.

[<Click here to go directly to the attached financial report >](#)

This operation was aligned with the International Federation's Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".

Global Agenda Goals:

- Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.
- Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.
- Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.
- Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.

Background and summary

In August 2005, Senegal experienced heavy rains that caused severe flooding in the country, particularly in the capital city of Dakar leaving thousands homeless. According to the first estimations, 60,000 people were affected. Reports indicated that the most affected areas were apparently the suburbs of Rufisque, Pikine, and Guédiawaye, where the highest density of vulnerable people live.

In response to the outbreak, the government set up a crisis committee through the Organization of Civil Safety (ORSEC¹) in which the Senegalese Red Cross Society (SRCS) participated and supported the affected population by providing temporary accommodation in some schools and camps. SRCS volunteers were mobilized from the affected area and about 90 volunteers were deployed for the Dakar Rescue operation. A plan of action was developed to assist 600 beneficiaries of the most affected vulnerable families.

Analysis of the operation - objectives, achievements and impact

General objective: Improve living conditions of most vulnerable families.

Specific objectives:

¹ In French : ORSEC - Organisation de la Réponse de Sécurité Civile

Senegal: Cholera; DREF Bulletin no. 05ME054; Final Report

- **Ensure first aid in accommodation sites;**
- **Improve hygiene and health conditions in the sites;**
- **Provide socio-educational support for children;**
- **Distribute food and non-food items;**
- **Provide accommodation for new comers.**

Achievements

Thiaroye Camp (1 September to 26 December 2005)

30 volunteer first aid workers were deployed in this camp to provide support to the affected people. The number of affected people increased here from 1,008 to 1,278.

The first aid workers disseminated information, educational and communication (IEC) materials and conducted behaviour change communication (BCC) training on malaria and waterborne diseases. They also carried out hygiene and sanitation activities: cleaning the site and burying solid waste. The voluntary workers provided first aid services using first aid kits provided by the national society. The first aid workers dressed the wounds of bruised people in the camp. For the serious cases, the volunteers referred the patients to the health centres. Socio-educational support was also provided for the children in the camps in the form of musical entertainments in the evenings.

Yeunbeul Camp (1 September to 26 December 2005)

16 first aid workers were deployed in this camp, where a total of 1,839 affected people were registered. They assisted in putting up the tents. The volunteers also distributed meals to the affected people. IEC/BCC training on waterborne diseases, hygiene and sanitation activities was also conducted. Three first aid workers joined the medical unit to assist in the provision of medical services of the people based in the camps. Their main duties included dressing of wounds.

Lycée Limamoulaye de Guédiawaye Camp (1 September to 26 December 2005)

18 first aid workers were deployed in this camp to offer medical as well as socio-educational support. The number of residents in this camp varied between 680 and 1,742. This number decreased to 120 after the relocation of a significant number of people to Yeumbeul Camp. In October 2005, a total of 3,427 people were registered in Lycée Limamoulaye de Guédiawaye Camp.

The first aid workers assisted in putting up the tents and distributing meals to the people residing in the camp. The volunteers also provided first aid. The medical unit in this camp comprised of two first aid workers. A total of 1,064 people benefited from the health services. The volunteers accompanied serious cases, to specialized health centres.

CICES Camp (26 August to 26 December 2005)

15 first aid workers were initially deployed in Hann-Plage, Dalifort and Yarakh primary schools. The number of people residing in this camp varied between 400 and 1,003.

The Red Cross volunteers assisted in the distribution of meals to the affected population residing in the camp. At the beginning of the school year (September 2005), the volunteers were actively involved in the supervision of pupils in the kindergarten. The first aid workers conducted IEC/BCC training on conjunctivitis, malaria, cholera and personal hygiene. They also carried out sanitation activities such as disinfection of the surrounding areas with insecticide and cleaning of the camp.

The first aid workers joined the medical unit that received more than 400 patients. They also participated in the national vaccination days against poliomyelitis and the administering of vitamin A. 25 patients were referred to hospitals and urgent medical services facilities (SAMU²).

Impact

- In collaboration with the Ministry of health, 300 volunteers worked in the fight against malaria and cholera.
- 10,709 victims accommodated in the suburb schools received assistance from the French Embassy.

² In French: Service d'Aide Médicale d'Urgence (SAMU)

Senegal: Cholera; DREF Bulletin no. 05ME054; Final Report

- 7,547 persons have benefited from Red Cross volunteers' assistance and as a result the populations have a better opinion of Red Cross action.

Constraints

There was no sufficient motivation for the volunteers in terms of payment. The DREF funding only allowed for incentives to be paid for one month. The living conditions for the volunteers were also poor. There was a limited number of water sources and lack of latrines. The camp members also experienced problems of household refuse collection. Furthermore, the camps were infested by mosquitoes.

Lesson learned

Early availability of funds from the Federation is also necessary to reinforce the national societies' capacities by training volunteers and collaborating with governments in health programme development. There is a need for motivation in terms of payments to volunteers.

Recommendations

- The national societies need to be supported in their activities and the volunteers should be incentivised.
- The Red Cross volunteers constitute a sound humanitarian power.

Coordination

Through its regional delegation in Dakar, the Federation allocated CHF 34,000 to the national society from the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to respond to the needs of the affected population. The Federation also assisted the national society in implementing the plan of action as well as responding and liaising with other agencies and institutions involved in the operation. Regular meetings were held with the Senegalese Red Cross Society to review and reflect on the evolution of the situation and the impact of the disaster response. Movement partners monitored the drought situation and communicated the results to the relevant bodies.

Special note: The unspent balance was reimbursed to DREF in December 2006

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

- **In Senegal:** Abdou Siby, President, /or Adama Kamara, Secretary General, Senegalese Red Cross Society, Dakar; Email: crsnational@sentoo.sn; Phone +221.823.32.92; Fax +221.822.53.69
- **In Senegal:** Alasan Senghore, Federation Head of West and Central Africa Regional Delegation, Dakar; Email: alasan.senghore@ifrc.org; Phone +221.869.36.41; Fax +221.860.20.02.
- **In Geneva:** Madeleine Lundberg, Federation Regional Officer for West and Central Africa, Africa Dept.; Email: madeleine.lundberg@ifrc.org; Phone +41.22.730.43.35; Fax +41.22.733.03.95

All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations \(NGO's\) in Disaster Relief](#) and is committed to the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

For longer-term programmes in this or other countries or regions, please refer to the Federation's Annual Appeal. For support to or for further information concerning Federation programmes or operations in this or other countries, or for national society profiles, please also access the Federation's website at <http://www.ifrc.org>

[Final financial report below; click here to return to the title page](#)

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

M05ME054 - SENEGAL: FLOODS 2005

Final financial report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2005/1-2007/3
Budget Timeframe	2005/1-2007/3
Appeal	M05me054
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
A. Budget		31'715				31'715
B. Opening Balance		0				0
Income						
Reallocations (within appeal or from/to another appeal)						
DREF		29'158				29'158
C3. Reallocations (within appeal)		29'158				29'158
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)		29'158				29'158
D. Total Funding = B + C		29'158				29'158

II. Balance of Funds

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance		0				0
C. Income		29'158				29'158
E. Expenditure		-29'158				-29'158
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		0				0

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation		
	A						B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		31'715					31'715	
Transport & Storage								
Transport & Vehicle Costs	9'107		9'107				9'107	0
Total Transport & Storage	9'107		9'107				9'107	0
Personnel Expenditures								
National Society Staff	18'612		18'612				18'612	0
Total Personnel Expenditures	18'612		18'612				18'612	0
General Expenditure								
Office Costs	18		18				18	0
Communications	718		718				718	0
Professional Fees	4		4				4	0
Financial Charges	1'195		-1'195				-1'195	2'390
Total General Expenditure	1'935		-455				-455	2'390
Program Support								
Program Support	2'061		1'895				1'895	166
Total Program Support	2'061		1'895				1'895	166
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	31'715		29'158				29'158	2'557
VARIANCE (C - D)			2'557				2'557	