

ANNUAL REPORT



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
Fédération Internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

SENEGAL

24 February 2004

In Brief

Appeal No.: 01.40/2003 ([Click here to access the 2003 Appeal](#))

Appeal target: CHF 226.285 (USD 155,266 or EUR 153,850)

Appeal coverage: 61.4% ([Click here to access the Final Financial Report](#))

Appeal 2004: Senegal no. 01.38/2004 ([Click here to access the 2004 Appeal](#))

This Annual Report reflects activities implemented over a one-year period; they form part of, and are based on, longer-term, multi-year planning.

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Overall analysis of the programme

The [Senegalese Red Cross Society](#) is a relatively well-functioning national society best known for its activities in community health and disaster response. It has one main partner national society (PNS), the Danish Red Cross with whom there has been successful collaboration for years and most recently on a large community based health programme. The national society covers all its core costs and maintains a balance between its own capacities and opportunities offered by partners. The major support from the Federation in 2003 was funding to:

- Expand the community health programme into two rural areas of Thies district, specifically Ndey and, Pout.
- Launch a food security programme in Ranerou, in the newly created administrative district of Matam.
- Strengthen the national society's financial management systems
- Disaster relief to more than 6,500 flood victims.

The national society maintains partnerships with the ICRC in dissemination and health programming in conflict-affected Casamance, the World Bank in community health in Touba, and the Spanish Red Cross in community development projects.

Delays were noted in the execution of all three Federation supported programmes; this would indicate that the national society has reached its current human resource capacity. At the end of 2003, the national society had somewhat bolstered its health and disaster staffing, which will hopefully enable it to meet its objectives in a more timely fashion in 2004. Other challenges include the raising of the national society's profile as its programmes

Senegal; Appeal no.01.40/2003; Annual Report

remain relatively unknown by the public at large. This should improve in 2004 as a Communications Officer was hired at the end of 2003.

The national society conducted its general assembly in December 2003 during which the incumbent President was unanimously re-elected. Changes occurred within the executive committee during voting at the assembly. The Secretary General assumed the role of the first vice-President while a new Secretary General was elected. The Executive Secretary stepped down in October 2003 and the former Head of Operations division took his position. The national society faces the challenge of revising its statutes and preparing its internal procedures manual to reflect the characteristics of a well-functioning national society. The national society is prepared to embark on this process in 2004 if funds are available.

The Federation supported the following capacity building efforts in the national society:

- Training of the Senegalese Red Cross staff at the Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) training in Bamako, Mali
- A member of the Executive Committee attended the first two of the three modules of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement's Executive Leadership Development Programme in Geneva,
- The Resource Development Officer attended the International Fundraising Conference in Amsterdam
- The Executive Secretary attended the Project Planning Process (PPP) training in Cameroon. He then trained national society staff in preparation for the 2004 Appeal process.

The national society seconded the head of operations division to Mali Red Cross for a three week mission to support the latter's branch re-dynamization process in preparation for the much awaited general assembly in early 2004.

Health and Care

Objective: Family and community practices to fight infant and child-related diseases have been improved in M'bour and Thies health districts:

- Mothers have appreciated and have adopted correct breast feeding and supplementary food practices for children aged below five years.
- Vaccination cards have been updated in target districts and volunteers follow up to ensure that routine immunization is done.
- The national society's health structures in target districts have ensured that access to minimum package of IMCI¹-related services (vaccination, malaria, essential drugs, diarrhoeal disease control) has improved.

Achievements:

- Access to IMCI related services improved through measles vaccinations during the national campaign whose goal was to vaccinate 95% of the children aged between 9 months and 14 years. In Thies district, 70 volunteers conducted social mobilization activities, advised mothers and guardians on the importance of vaccination helped organized the vaccination sites. As a result, 9,198 children were vaccinated against measles. Although not included within the scope of this Appeal, the national society mobilized 235 volunteers for activities in Dakar, Kaolack, Kolda, Djourbel, Louga, and Ziguinchor and reached out to 257,490 children.
- Feasibility studies and situational assessments were undertaken in the last quarter of 2003 within the region of Thies, particularly in Ndey. In this regard, a consultant was hired and was analysing the data before submitting a final report. This study was carried out in collaboration with the Danish Red Cross-supported Community Health Programme to minimise costs and to ensure coherence with the objectives and activities of the Senegalese Red Cross' health department.
- Forty (40) volunteers were trained for deployment.
- Three hundred fifty (350) ITN² were purchased for distribution to selected families with children aged below two years.
- Twenty-one (21) infant scales were procured for use in the programme.
- A guide for developing and managing the volunteer network was developed.

¹ IMCI - Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses

² ITN - Insecticide-treated mosquito nets

Constraints:

- Funds were disbursed late and this delayed the development of a plan and the start up of the project
- Difficulties were experienced in finding a consultant to start building an information database. This caused the program to delay its action phase until January 2004.
- Additional work is needed to train competent volunteers for this project
- As this project is conducted in line with the Ministry of Health's PCIME³ programme, it required certain activities to be conducted as a pre-condition to launching this project, namely a PCIME regional and district level workshop carried out by the Ministry of Health.
- The national society has undergone some staff changes necessitating further re-enforcement of staff in the health department.

Impact:

- Beneficiaries reached through the social mobilization by the national society are 5.73% out of the national objective of 4,653,000 children.
- The volunteers will help in follow-up and monitoring of the vaccination program since illiteracy and cultural practices obstruct proper growth of infants in Senegal. Volunteers will explain the use of record sheets which will be given to mothers and vaccines required by the child and their frequency.

Disaster Management

Objective: Vulnerable communities develop disaster prevention and preparedness mechanisms mainly through small-scale projects relating to food security.

Achievements:

- The promotion of the food security programme was well received by local communities.
- Architectural plans and cost estimates have been obtained for the construction of the joint grain storage and office spaces. Construction will begin in 2004.

Constraints:

- The programme started late in 2003 after funding was announced in mid-year. It took some time for the national society to select the target community and refine its project description as several communities were originally identified for this programme.
- Heavy flooding across the Sahel region⁴ initially led to difficulties in accessing Ranérou and to diversion of the national society's human resources at headquarters level into the relief operation which lasted until early 2004. Two new staff members have been recruited in the operations department. This will improve its ability to oversee this programme and respond to emergencies.
- Programme Update no. 2 erroneously reported that rice distributions had begun under this programme. Rice distributions actually took place in surrounding districts impacted by the floods.

Impact:

- The visibility of the departmental branch which is very new and mostly unknown by the local population before this has improved.

³ PCIME-Prise en charge intégrée des maladies de l'enfant

⁴ Please refer to the Federation [Emergency Appeal no. 20/2003: Sahel: Mauritania, Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Cameroon: Heavy Rains and Floods](#), launched on 1 October 2003.

Organizational development

Objective: Senegalese Red Cross has completed a comprehensive strategic development plan, based on a national society capacity assessment, which is coordinated and agreed upon with key stakeholders both within and outside the Movement, leading to a systematic development approach which, with strengthened financial management and resource development capacities, will allow the national society to progressively increase its capacity to better meet the needs of the vulnerable.

Achievements

- The national society already benefits from a strategic development plan which may be reviewed and partners brought together to support the national society
- Senegalese Red Cross completed its financial management computerization process and selected appropriate software after a thorough analysis of options available.
- An annual maintenance contract has been signed
- A steering committee made up of two accountants from the national society and the community based health program was set up and will be assisted by the administrator to come up with a finance procedural manual
- There were training sessions at the time of the installation of the software and there are monthly assistance visits during the closing of accounts at the end of the month and at the end of the year to present the financial statements.

Impact

- SRCS enjoys locally available support for its new system through a contract it signed for technical assistance, regular software updates, etc.
- The installation of the same financial and accounting software for the national society activities and in the community based health care long-term program allows the integration of the existing accounts within the two formerly separate entities and allows the national society to further professionalize its human resources and restructure existing management systems
- The Sage SAARI software will likely be used within the Senegal, Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger Red Cross Societies which will allow a harmonization of the tools and systems in place, as well as capacity building at the regional level through fostering knowledge sharing possibilities between National Society financial staff.
- The overall finance and accounting software introduced in the finance department will ensure a more efficient 2004 budgeting exercise with better technical mastery of the basic steps of financial and accounting management.

Constraints

- The absence of the national society accountant for two months and the Regional Finance and Resource Development Delegate for almost the same period hindered meeting objective deadlines. These activities should be completed by February 2004.
- The development of guidelines related to effective resource mobilization for fundraising and income generating projects has been delayed due to the unavailability of national society staff to undertake missions to meet the resource development personnel and women's representatives at regional and departmental branch levels.

[Click here to return to the title page](#)