

# 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

30 April 2005

### In Brief

**Appeal No.:** 01.38/2004 – [http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf\\_appeals.pl?annual04/013804.pdf](http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?annual04/013804.pdf)

**Appeal target:** CHF 262,992 (USD 197,515 or EUR 169,289)

**Appeal coverage:** 78.4% ([Click here to access the final financial report](#))

**Appeal 2005:** Senegal no. 05AA032 – [http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf\\_appeals.pl?annual05/05AA032.pdf](http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?annual05/05AA032.pdf)

*This Annual Report reflects activities implemented over a one-year period; they form part of, and are based on, longer-term, multi-year planning. All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct and is committed to the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. For support to or for further information concerning Federation programmes or operations in this or other countries, please access the Federation's website at <http://www.ifrc.org>*

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### Overall analysis of the programme

In 2004, the Senegalese Red Cross Society<sup>1</sup> managed different programmes with Federation support. Using the community-based health approach, it implemented a health programme in Thies and Mbour, including an integrated management of childhood diseases. Similarly, it organized an anti-cholera campaign along with preventive hygiene and sanitation sessions with the Federation support within the framework of partnership with the Colgate-Palmolive Company and the Ministry of Hygiene, Prevention and Sanitation.

In Sedhiou, Thies and Mbour, the national society participated in the anti-polio national immunization days (NID). It also organized training sessions within the framework of the fight against malaria in Sedhiou and Bignona, with ICRC support. Along with the purchase of needed medical and other supplies, it carried out some information, education and communication (IEC) activities. Meanwhile, the Danish Red Cross-sponsored community-based health care programme (CBHC) facilitated the setting up of health structures for training trainers and first aid volunteers; the support also covered IEC and water-and-sanitation (WatSan) activities. The programme's second phase is expected to end by December 2005 followed by a third phase including reduction of intervention regions and introduction of an integrated management of childhood ailments.

<sup>1</sup> Senegalese Red Cross Society - <http://www.ifrc.org/where/country/cehck.asp?countryid=150>

## **Senegal; Appeal no. 01.38/2004; Annual Report**

In partnership with ENDA, the national society organized an HIV/AIDS sensitization programme to combat clandestine commercial sex in Dakar and a second HIV/AIDS prevention programme in Ziguinchor. The National Programme for the Fight against HIV/AIDS provided support for the programme.

In addition, the Senegalese Red Cross health coordinator's participation in the 17<sup>th</sup> International HIV/AIDS Conference in Bangkok provided the framework of shared experiences with the Gambia and Burkina Faso national society Health coordinators. Both have used the Senegalese Red Cross experience in improving on health care delivery in their communities.

Under the food security programme, the Senegalese Red Cross carried out rice distribution to vulnerable families and set up four livestock-feed banks, one seed bank, and one cereal bank, despite suffering an initial delay. It also held training sessions for the governance and management committee members before establishing micro-credit funds. This programme will operate more consistently with regular central committee monitoring.

During a mission led by the Spanish Red Cross, the national society explored the possibility of expanding its partnership with the ICRC to cover nutritional rehabilitation in the Fatick and Kolda regions and lifeguard training in Dakar.

On the regional level, the Senegalese Red Cross operational officer carried out an evaluation mission in Mali in November to assess the impact of the Ivorian crisis and monitor the development of a national society contingency plan. The Senegalese Red Cross continues to face the same challenges as last year including, delays in the execution and financial reporting of Federation-supported programmes. There is still room for progress although the financial reports show notable improvement. Meanwhile, a Danish Red Cross-supported programme coordinator is expected to be in place by April 2005.

These efforts will continue to be supported by the Federation. In spite of the fact that the implementation of management systems and the manual for management procedures could not be carried out, the revitalization of local committees through resource mobilization facilitated the implementation of income-generating projects at the branch level.

### **Health and Care**

**Goal: To contribute to the reduction of infant and child morbidity and mortality in Senegal.**

**Objective: The capacity of communities with national society support is strengthened to fight preventable infant and child-related diseases in Mbour and Thies health districts in Senegal.**

#### **Progress/Achievements:**

- Children under five years sleep with mosquito nets.
- Children aged 6-59 months receive bi-annual vitamin A doses.
- Mothers practice correct feeding habits for their under-fives.
- The Senegalese Red Cross health programme capacity is strengthened in the target zones through the development of local branches, volunteer network, and community participation.
- 80% of mothers of children under-five respect the vaccination schedules.
- At least 80% of children suffering from diarrhea take oral rehydration salts.
- 160 volunteers are trained and organize home visits, lead discussion groups and implement social mobilizations.

The Federation-supported CBHC programme is currently implemented in the Mbour and Thies areas. The main intervention activities focused on the promotion of impregnated mosquito nets for infants and vitamin A for children aged 6-59 months who receive a bi-annual dosage. In addition, the Senegalese Red Cross carried out anti-polio and cholera vaccination campaigns at the end of the year during which mothers were encouraged to adopt good eating habits for their children and regularly follow the vaccination calendar for targeted children. The previous programme updates show details of the activities.

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### Polio Vaccination Campaign

The Senegalese Red Cross participated fully in an extensive polio vaccination campaign, assisting the Ministry of Health, Prevention and Sanitation's goal to eradicate polio. The activities focused around two areas:

- social mobilization with 50 volunteers accompanied by local supervisors in Diobaté; and,
- support in three targeted districts in Sedhiou, Thies, and Mbour with 98 first-aid workers specializing in vaccination.

This intervention produced the following results:

<i>Mbour District</i>			
<i>Health posts</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Number of children vaccinated</i>	<i>% of children who were vaccinated</i>
Santhie	5,240	5,152	98.32%
Grand-Mbour	2,051	1,719	83.81%
Diamaguène	4,996	4,882	97.71%
Santassou	4,361	6,804	156%
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,648</b>	<b>18,557</b>	<b>111.46%</b>

<i>Thies District</i>			
<i>Localities</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Number of children vaccinated</i>	<i>% of children who were vaccinated</i>
Pout	4,175	3,604	86.32%
Ndèye	395	395	100%
Thiès Commune	5167	4,824	93.36%
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,737</b>	<b>8,823</b>	<b>90.61%</b>

<i>Sédhiou District</i>		
<i>Locality</i>	<i>Number of children vaccinated by RC volunteers over total number vaccinated</i>	<i>% of children vaccinated by RC volunteers</i>
Sédhiou health post	611 children 1284 vaccinated children	47.59%
Goudom health post	1,101 children 3855 vaccinated children	28.56%
Médina El Hadji SOUANE health hut	688 children 1,146 vaccinated children	60.03%
Bambaly health post	768 children 2,415 vaccinated children	31.08%
Sibicouroto-Francounda health post	943 children 2,096 vaccinated children	45%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,111 children</b> <b>10,796 vaccinated children</b>	

### **Cholera Vaccination Campaign**

The first-aid network and women volunteers were in charge of activities under the supervision of the Senegalese Red Cross and health-district technical personnel. The sensitization and demonstration activities related to hygiene and sanitation were presented in public places and schools. The demonstrations addressed washing hands, fruits, and vegetables; domestic cleaning (kitchen, latrines); and the use of bleach in drinking water. Thus, the sensitization campaign reached 213 schools, 89 markets and bus stations, and 82 watering points and mosques.

### **Disaster Management**

**Goal: The Federation's "characteristics of a well-prepared national society" has become a reference working document for disaster preparedness and response personnel of different national societies.**

**Objective: Vulnerable target communities have developed disaster prevention and preparedness mechanisms mainly through small-scale projects related to food security while branches have strengthened their community support capacities.**

#### **Expected Results**

- The targeted communities' capacity is built when assisted to assume responsibility for preventing food insecurity after a disaster.
- Regional committees have assisted vulnerable communities in addressing immediate flood and drought induced food needs through rice distributions.
- Three multi-purpose buildings are constructed in target communities to house cereal banks, branch office and meeting space.
- Land issues were resolved and the first building should be build in 2005
- Four cereal banks are developed to prevent food insecurity.
- Twelve rural animal feed-banks are established to ensure sufficient livestock feed and bolster revenue.

**Livestock-Feed Bank in Naoure:** The management committee for this bank received 2 MT of livestock feed, however since the farmers had received donations from the state at the same time, marketing was difficult, and the bank was forced to sell at a loss. The income from the sales was directed towards activities in micro-credits with interest. Once substantial funds are accumulated to cover costs, the committee will purchase feed in Linguère and then transport it back to the village.

**Livestock-Feed Bank in Loughéré-Thiolly:** The management committee received 2 MT of livestock feed sold at a price much lower than that charged by the sellers. Since livestock feed does not sell during the rainy season, sheep were bought until the committee returns to marketing livestock feed.

**Livestock-Feed Bank in Ranérou:** The management committee received 2 MT of livestock feed. This stock was sold and with the sale, sheep and goats were bought to be sold in January 2005. With collected funds, the committee members envisage a return to marketing feed. Discussions were held between the populations and the management committee members to clarify each person's role and responsibilities.

**Livestock-Feed Bank in Vélingara:** The committee received just under 2 MT of livestock feed from which proceeds will be used to fund micro-credit activities until March 2005 before returning to market livestock feed.

- **Financial capacity of vulnerable persons is improved through small-scale projects funded through the Senegalese Red Cross established savings and loan co-operatives.**

The Senegalese Red Cross organized an evaluation mission in December to assess the cooperation level for each of these structures to establish lists of volunteers and elected officials for training as well as solicit community support to set up micro-credit infrastructures for the project. Thus, in all the target localities, the populations decided to construct sites until end of January 2005. They also requested financial training for management committee members to enhance their skills in managing the bank structures.

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- **100 first-aid workers and 40 departmental branch members are trained.**

For the Linguère, Kanel, Podor, Matam, and Ranérou districts, a training course has been implemented for each branch, bringing together 20 first-aid and 24 governance facilitators.

- **Positive behavioral changes towards food security problems due to the information, education and communication (IEC) programme.**

Due to the delays encountered in the implementation process, it is too early to measure behavioral changes.

- **Three departmental branches are equipped with basic items.**

Procurement of furniture is contingent upon building construction.

### Constraints

- Communication difficulties between the headquarters and the departmental committees as well as amongst localities within the department;
- Difficulty in stocking seeds and grains;
- Nearly permanent inaccessibility of roads;
- Cultural constraints of the caste system.

These constraints hampered close monitoring from the headquarters staff. However, since the operation has encountered difficulties, given the communities' perceived commitment, a closer monitoring is being organized.

### Organizational Development

**Goal: To decrease vulnerability of people living in Senegal through improved Senegalese Red Cross service delivery.**

**Objective: The Senegalese Red Cross organizational and operational capacities improve through better functioning of governance and management bodies and reinforced branches.**

The Senegalese Red Cross capitalizes on the 2003 achievements within finance development activities and multiplies the success in the regions.

### Progress/Achievements

- **The national society's basic texts are revised (statutes, internal procedures, and administrative/financial procedures manual) and adapted to the Federation's model statutes.**

Although the Danish Red Cross-supported CBHC programme uses an administrative and financial procedures manual, there is no such document within the Senegalese Red Cross. Intricacy in bringing together the different stakeholders has made it difficult to produce the national society's own manual. An external consultant will produce the document.

- **Governance and management structures at headquarters level are better adapted to the national society's operational needs through restructuring and training.**

- **The Senegalese Red Cross has completed the CAS process and convenes a partners meeting to formally present and confirm the CAS.**

- **Regional branches undertake a self-evaluation process and develop action plans.**

The Senegalese Red Cross organized an evaluation of its CBHC programme which recommended the development of a coherent health strategy. To reshape this strategy, the national society reviews its 2001-2006 Development Plan orientations from which to draw a revised plan with clear updated directions in all areas by the first quarter of 2005. This will be the beginning of a new partnership mobilization process which will lead to a formal cooperation agreement.

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It expects to implement the planned good governance and management workshop in 2005 to enhance comprehension of the Movement and the functioning of governance and management bodies amongst others. In all, the Senegalese Red Cross will elaborate its volunteering policy and develop volunteer's management tools in 2005.

- **The Senegalese Red Cross benefits from professional accounting and budgeting systems at headquarters level.**

Little progress has been made since the last reporting period. A coordination meeting (Federation, Senegalese Red Cross, Danish Red Cross) made it possible to identify obstacles. A new plan of action has been agreed on. Meanwhile, support is directed toward improving the quality of financial reporting with regional office guidelines. The fact that each submitted financial report received a customized reply highlighting both improved areas and those in need of improvement, enhanced the quality of the reports.

- **Finance personnel continue to reinforce their capacities through training.**

This activity is pending the installation of the new systems mentioned above.

- **Permanent staff of 6 pilot regional Senegalese Red Cross committees possess a thorough understanding of the principle behind the separation of governance and management and of the principles and tools of management.**

Since financial constraints inhibit branches from sustaining permanent staff other than that supported by the CBHC programme, the sensitization/evaluation mission undertaken in April in Dakar, Kaolack, Thies, Ziguinchor, Diourbel, and Kolda, led to new consideration about this objective. Incidentally, the most frequently raised complaints are more of branch capacity building than the issue of separation between management and governance. Thus, workshops have been organized according to these needs.

- **The Senegalese Red Cross National Resource Mobilization Committee organizes training for regional committees on effective resource generation and mobilization.**

The Senegalese Red Cross resource mobilization committee organized two experience-sharing workshops in Dakar and Kaolack. Conclusions were drawn from the decentralized income-generating projects experience funded mostly by participating national societies which produced rather mixed results in terms of resource management and responsibilities sharing. These IGA have currently been suspended to be replaced with a new set of IGAs in 2005 based on recommendations of a 2004 IGA evaluation report.

- **The Senegalese Red Cross National Resource Mobilization Committee will develop standard project submission formats for use by regional committees.**

A national resource mobilization committee was set up to review projects submitted by the regional committees. Four projects were selected from the Diourbel, Kolda, and Ziguinchor branches. The terms of reference framing the responsibilities of the various stakeholders were agreed upon following the Head of the Plan and Projects' mission in October to define draft-agreements for each project resulting from a project planning process.

- **Revenues generated by regional committees increase significantly through income generating activities.**

A funding allocation was set up in December to support and enhance the implementation of the four above-mentioned IGA.

### Constraints

The finance development programme had limited progress due finance department internal issues.

[Final financial report below; click here to return to title page and contact information.](#)

Selected Parameters	
Year/Period	2004/1-2004/12
Appeal	M04AA038
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

**I. Consolidated Response to Appeal**

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementator	TOTAL
Budget (A)	86'314	69'886		106'791		262'992
Opening Balance (B)	43'928	46'373		10'317		100'618
Income						
Cash contributions						
British Red Cross		66'146		18'317		84'463
Danish Red Cross				22'760		22'760
Cash contributions (C1)		66'146		41'077		107'223
Reallocations (within appeal or from/to another appeal)						
British Red Cross		-46'373				-46'373
DFID - British Government		-20'417				-20'417
Swedish Red Cross	1'839	10'000				11'839
Reallocations (C2)	1'839	-56'790				-54'951
Total Income (C) = SUM(C1..C5)	1'839	9'355		41'077		52'272
Total Funding (B + C)	45'767	55'729		51'394		152'890

**II. Balance of Funds**

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementator	TOTAL
Opening Balance (B)	43'928	46'373		10'317		100'618
Income (C)	1'839	9'355		41'077		52'272
Expenditure (D)	-45'767	-12'340		-34'045		-92'151
Closing Balance (B + C + D)	-0	43'389		17'349		60'738

Selected Parameters	
Year/Period	2004/1-2004/12
Appeal	M04AA038
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

**III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure**

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance A - B
		Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation		
A		B					A - B	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		86'314	69'886		106'791		262'992	
<b>Supplies</b>								
Clothing & textiles		4'034					4'034	-4'034
Food	28'395		15'323				15'323	13'072
Seeds, Plants	2'065							2'065
Medical & First Aid	29'813	1'148					1'148	28'665
Teaching Materials		514					514	-514
Other Supplies & Services		926					926	-926
<b>Total Supplies</b>	<b>60'273</b>	<b>6'621</b>	<b>15'323</b>				<b>21'944</b>	<b>38'329</b>
<b>Capital Expenditure</b>								
Land & Buildings	4'440							4'440
Vehicles	3'455							3'455
Computers & Telecom	11'040	2'549					2'549	8'491
Office/Household Furniture & Ec		3'525					3'525	-3'525
<b>Total Capital Expenditure</b>	<b>18'935</b>	<b>6'074</b>					<b>6'074</b>	<b>12'861</b>
<b>Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage			194				194	-194
Distribution & Monitoring			690				690	-690
Transport & Vehicle Costs	11'416	3'369	2'402		1'930		7'701	3'715
<b>Total Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>11'416</b>	<b>3'369</b>	<b>3'286</b>		<b>1'930</b>		<b>8'585</b>	<b>2'830</b>
<b>Personnel Expenditures</b>								
Delegates Payroll	15'902							15'902
Delegate Benefits			57		7'590		7'647	-7'647
Regionally Deployed Staff	39'518							39'518
National & National Society Staff		15'457	3'761		5'149		24'367	-24'367
Consultants	10'230	8'329					8'329	1'901
<b>Total Personnel Expenditures</b>	<b>65'650</b>	<b>23'786</b>	<b>3'818</b>		<b>12'738</b>		<b>40'343</b>	<b>25'307</b>
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	62'144	4'329			1'256		5'586	56'558
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>62'144</b>	<b>4'329</b>			<b>1'256</b>		<b>5'586</b>	<b>56'558</b>
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	10'490	64	4'201		5'883		10'147	343
Information & Public Relation			49		23		72	-72
Office Costs	16'990	923	653		2'086		3'663	13'327
Communications		734	847		4'571		6'151	-6'151
Professional Fees		2'018			216		2'234	-2'234
Financial Charges		-934	-10'083		-6'152		-17'169	17'169
Other General Expenses		2	2'978		5		2'985	-2'985
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>27'480</b>	<b>2'806</b>	<b>-1'355</b>		<b>6'631</b>		<b>8'082</b>	<b>19'398</b>
<b>Program Support</b>								
Program Support	17'094	2'975	802		2'213		5'990	11'105
<b>Total Program Support</b>	<b>17'094</b>	<b>2'975</b>	<b>802</b>		<b>2'213</b>		<b>5'990</b>	<b>11'105</b>
<b>Operational Provisions</b>								
Operational Provisions		-4'194	-9'535		9'276		-4'453	4'453
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>		<b>-4'194</b>	<b>-9'535</b>		<b>9'276</b>		<b>-4'453</b>	<b>4'453</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>262'992</b>	<b>45'767</b>	<b>12'340</b>		<b>34'045</b>		<b>92'151</b>	<b>170'840</b>
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>		<b>40'547</b>	<b>57'547</b>		<b>72'746</b>		<b>170'840</b>	