

Appeal 2003-2004



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

SENEGAL

Appeal no. 01.40/2003

Click on programme title or figures to go to the text or budget

	2003 (In CHF)	2004 ² (In CHF)
1. Health and Care	119,204	1120,000
2. Disaster Management	69,518	70,000
3. Organizational Development	37,565	0
Total	226,285¹	182,000

Introduction

One of the more rapidly developing countries in Africa, Senegal is quite a stable country, with the exception of the conflict in the southern region of Casamance and occasional skirmishes with Mauritania over land and water. Community health and food security among its population continues to be a challenge for Senegal. The National Society, while enjoying broad cooperation with the government and other partners enabling it to reach the most vulnerable, has a funding shortfall and cannot meet the costs of its overhead.

Therefore, the Federation Secretariat plans to assist the National Society with a community-based health intervention project to combat water and hygiene-related diseases in order to help the National Society strengthen its volunteer management system. As part of the Secretariat's regional plan to assist the Sahelian national societies faced with food security crises/disasters, special emphasis has been placed on collaborating with the Senegal Red Cross. This will be done in collaboration with the Dakar Office and the leaders of the sectoral groups. Finally, the Secretariat plans to assist the Senegal Red Cross to increase and diversify its resource development base through improving its financial management systems and to provide support through the facilitation of a national society capacity assessment, leading to a three- to five-year Strategic Plan and resulting in well-coordinated CAS process.

National Context

The majority of the Senegalese population lives in rural areas but that is rapidly changing. About 47% of the population is estimated to live in urban areas, well above the regional average. The urban formal unemployment rate is at 23%. Agriculture employs about 77% of the workforce. About 40% of the farmland is taken up by groundnut cultivation, while fish is the main export commodity.

In the southern part of Senegal, a group has been fighting for independence for Casamance since 1982, resulting in an influx of displaced persons towards more secure areas. Relations with

¹ USD 155,266 or EUR 153,850.

² These are preliminary budget figures for 2004, and are subject to revision.

Guinea-Bissau have been complicated by the presence there of many refugees from Senegal's Casamance region, and by the separatists' use of Guinea-Bissau as a rear base. Relations with Mauritania are also complicated due to ongoing tensions over land and water. Potential disasters include drought, floods, epidemics and population movement.

Although social indicators are relatively good (more than three-quarters of the population has access to potable water and adequate sanitation facilities, and life expectancy has improved), health care is deteriorating. Under-five mortality is 139 per 1,000 live births. Only 40% of the population has access to health services. 23% of the population suffer from chronic malnutrition (UNDP). The health care system has been put under further strain by a lack of investment in social infrastructure. The government should be created however with successfully reducing the prevalence of HIV/AIDS through education.

Human Development Indicators at a Glance

	Senegal	Sub-Saharan Africa	World
Life expectancy at birth (years)	53.3	48.7	66.9
Adult literacy rate (% age 15 and above), 2000	37.3	61.5	~
Adult literacy rate (female as % of male), 2000	58	77	~
Combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio (%), 1999	36	42	65
GDP per capita (PPP\$), 2000	1,510	1,690	7,446
People living with HIV/AIDS, adults (% age 15-49), 2001	0.5	9	1.2
Refugees (thousands), in/out, 2000	21/11	~	~

Source: UNDP HDR 2002

National Society Priorities

The Senegal Red Cross (SRC) has a close relationship with the government, which seconds personnel to the SRC, paying a third of their salaries. The SRC has an agreement with the government providing for cooperation in the fields of health, disaster preparedness and relief.

The National Society has worked with WHO, UNICEF and USAID on activities, including assistance to victims of drought, the conflict between Senegal and Mauritania, the Casamance conflict, and victims of floods. The National Society runs many social activities. Among them, it provides first aid training, runs health care centres, and emergency relief operation brigades. The National Society also runs community projects that focus on income generation for women and youth groups.

At a Glance

	YEAR	COMMENT
Statutes	1997	
National Disaster Plan		Food security monitoring with government and other partners
National Development Plan	2002	
CAS	2002	In draft form
Self Assessment	2002	spring
Elections	1997	General Assembly
Yearly audit		SRC submits a budget and financial plan to

		government and external auditors yearly
--	--	---

Main Strengths

- Resource development (kindergartens, medical and training centre and various small projects)
- Relationship with the government
- Good public image
- Highly rated resource personnel
- The National Society has provided delegates for various Federation operations.

Main Challenges

- Communication in emergencies
- Reporting
- Clarification of lines of responsibility and reporting within management

Based on the National Society's development plan of 2000-2004, the National Society has prioritised the following for further development.

- Food security monitoring
- Strengthening organisational capacity
- Disaster response and prevention

Red Cross and Red Crescent Priorities

International Federation: The National Society has taken part in the Federation's food security programme for the region.

ICRC: National Society cooperation with the ICRC ensures conflict-preparedness - developing first aid and response teams, support to headquarters buildings and health structures, assistance to IDPs.

Bilateral: The Danish RC finances a community health programme of the National Society that has been operating for three years. The French Red Cross cooperates with the SRC on health and emergency disaster response. The Spanish Red Cross supports health and emergency intervention projects as well as development on food security programming. The SRC has also received assistance from the Finnish, Italian, Belgian and Norwegian Red Cross societies in the past.

Primary support from the Movement in 2002

Partner	Health	Relief	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Org. Dev.	Other
ICRC		xx			xx	
Danish RC	xx				xx	
Spanish RC	xx					xx

Priority Programmes for Secretariat Assistance

Recognising the need to strengthen its volunteer management system and intervention activities to combat water and hygiene-related diseases, the SRC has agreed with the Federation Secretariat to work together to strengthen its capacity to fight preventable infant and child-related diseases in M'bour and Thies health districts in Senegal.

As part of the Secretariat's regional plan to assist at risk communities faced with food security crises/disasters, special emphasis has been placed on collaborating with the Sahelian national societies, and in particular with SRC. This will be done in collaboration with the Dakar Office and the leaders of the sectoral groups.

The Secretariat also plans to assist the Senegal Red Cross to increase and diversify its resource development base through improving its financial management systems and supporting it in its development of an operational resource development plan. Finally, in order to assist the National Society build capacity and to attract the necessary donor support required, the Secretariat has prioritised the Cooperation Agreement Strategy (CAS) process (including a national society capacity assessment and Strategic Development Plan).

1. Health and Care W *<Click here to return to the title page>*

Background and achievements/lessons to date

Background:

- Long dry season (8-9 months), favouring droughts.
- Potential for epidemics such as cholera.
- High maternal and child mortality rates (due to diarrhoeal diseases, acute respiratory infections, malaria, measles, and malnutrition).
- High rates of waterborne diseases attributable to low access to potable water.
- Low HIV/AIDS prevalence rates, with one of the lowest in the region, due to effective HIV/AIDS prevention campaigns and strong political commitment.

Achievements:

- Good/wide network of community-based first aid volunteers, covering the whole territory.
- Established and well-functioning health centres.
- Interventions regarding HIV/AIDS, Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI), and malaria prevention and control.
- Good collaboration with Government and other partners.

Lessons learned:

- Need to strengthen volunteer management system.
- Need to strengthen intervention activities to combat water and hygiene-related diseases in collaboration with the government, using their established volunteer network.

Overall Goal

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

Programme Objective

The capacity of the National Society is strengthened to fight preventable infant and child-related diseases in M'bour and Thies health districts in Senegal.

Expected Result

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

- Mothers have respected and adopted correct breast feeding and supplementary food practices for children 0-5 years of age.
- Vaccination cards of children have been updated, followed by volunteers in the target districts, according to routine immunisation schedules/standards.
- Access to minimum package of IMCI-related services (vaccination, malaria, essential drugs, diarrhoeal disease control) has improved and been facilitated by Red Cross health structures in the target districts.

2. Disaster Management W *<Click here to return to the title page>*

Background and achievements/lessons to date

Since 1999, the SRC has carried out some disaster preparedness work through its network of volunteers. Regular training given covers first aid, and the establishment of emergency relief operation brigades. The National Society received a computer with Internet connection from the Federation in order to obtain information in anticipation of potential drought and floods. The National Society also prepared a plan of action to be effectively involved in food security monitoring in concert with the government and other partners to determine the level of food security need and response appropriately.

In 2003, the Federation Secretariat aims to assist the Sahelian national societies faced with food security crises/disasters, and in particular with the SRC.

Overall Goal

The regional branches will develop Community-Based-Disaster Preparedness activities with a food security component.

Programme Objective

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

Expected Result

The capacity of the targeted communities has been built when they are made to realise that they are the major actors in preventing food insecurity after a disaster.

- Using their strong network of volunteers, regional committees have assisted vulnerable communities in setting up small scale projects.
- Community associations have been created by the population to manage their projects with autonomy.
- Members of civil society have become resource persons to other communities.
- A part of the food produced has been offered to the more vulnerable group.
- Regional committees have established business partnership with economic operators in the region.
- Greater visibility have been ensured for the National Society within the government and in the community.
- Other financial partners have been interested in financing food security projects.
- The population have improved knowledge on the ideals of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.
- New members and volunteers have joined the National Society.
- The staff and volunteers of the regional committee have received training on carrying out emergency activities with the technical assistance of the Regional Response Team.

3. Organisational Development W *<Click here to return to the title page>***Background and achievements/lessons to date**

Based on the evaluation of the National Society's previous development plan (1994-1998), the SRC has developed a new five-year plan for the period 2000-2004. The main programmes covered by the plan are: capacity building; promotion of humanitarian values and IHL; emergency relief and disaster preparedness; community health and resource development. The National Society actively uses its development plan as a tool and guide during management meetings, and assessments with partners. The SRC has clearly taken a strong step in the direction of creating a working CAS. In order to complete the CAS process, the Development Plan should be formally confirmed by key stakeholders; and a partners meeting should be convened to officially present the document to potential donors.

In 2001, the SRC's expenditure amounted to CHF 358,000. Sources of income included grants from the government and income generation activities. The National Society recognises the need to further increase and diversify its resource development base, and has asked the Secretariat for support. The Federation Secretariat plans to assist the SRC improve its financial management systems and support it in its development of an operational resource development plan.

Overall Goal

To decrease vulnerability of people living in Senegal through improved service delivery by the Senegalese Red Crescent Society.

Programme Objective

The Senegal 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.

Expected Results

The Senegal Red Cross has completed the Cooperation Agreement Strategy process, including:

- A national society capacity assessment exercise has been completed.
- A three to five year Strategic Development Plan (based on national society capacity assessment) has been developed in coordination with other stakeholders.
- SRC has convened a partners meeting and formally presented and confirmed the Cooperation Agreement Strategy (CAS).

(see Regional Programmes - Federation Coordination for details on CAS; and Sahel Region - OD for details on assessment and strategic plan.)

Sound financial management systems and procedures have been developed and resource development capacities are coordinated and planned, including:

- Accounting and budgeting software has been installed.
- Budgets have been consolidated and chart of accounts revised and completed.
- Finance management staff have been involved in preparation and budget control, as well as finance reporting. Rules and procedures have been introduced with finance procedural manual fully respected by national society staff.
- Professional skills of finance staff have been improved through training.
- By end 2003 one national resource development committee has been organised in each National Society (composition and Terms of Reference approved).
- By end 2003 one resource development plan has been developed (operational plan with measurable objectives and defined responsibilities) within overall goals of the development plan of the national society.

<Budget below - [Click here to return to the title page](#)>

BUDGET 2003

PROGRAMME BUDGETS SUMMARY

Appeal no.: 01.40/2003

Name: Senegal

PROGRAMME:

	Organisational Development	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Federation Coordination	International Representation	Total
	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF
Shelter & construction	0	0	2,000	0	0	0	2,000
Clothing & textiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food	0	0	5,000	0	0	0	5,000
Seeds & plants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water & Sanitation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medical & first aid	0	17,500	0	0	0	0	17,500
Teaching materials	0	10,000	0	0	0	0	10,000
Utensils & tools	0	0	4,000	0	0	0	4,000
Other relief supplies	0	0	2,500	0	0	0	2,500
SUPPLIES	0	27,500	13,500	0	0	0	41,000
Land & Buildings	0	0	2,000	0	0	0	2,000
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computers & telecom	0	200	0	0	0	0	200
Medical equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other capital exp.	300	1,100	0	0	0	0	1,400
CAPITAL EXPENSES	300	1,300	2,000	0	0	0	3,600
Warehouse & Distribution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport & Vehicules	6,453	10,686	2,500	0	0	0	19,638
TRANSPORT & STORAGE	6,453	10,686	2,500	0	0	0	19,638
Programme Support	2,442	7,748	4,519	0	0	0	14,708
PROGRAMME SUPPORT	2,442	7,748	4,519	0	0	0	14,708
Personnel-delegates	13,732	17,702	21,070	0	0	0	52,503
Personnel-national staff	8,481	12,872	7,478	0	0	0	28,830
Consultants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERSONNEL	22,213	30,574	28,548	0	0	0	81,334
W/shops & Training	375	16,000	600	0	0	0	16,975
WORKSHOPS & TRAINING	375	16,000	600	0	0	0	16,975
Travel & related expenses	2,890	3,931	5,200	0	0	0	12,021
Information	25	0	740	0	0	0	764
Other General costs	2,867	21,465	11,911	0	0	0	36,243
GENERAL EXPENSES	5,782	25,396	17,851	0	0	0	49,028
TOTAL BUDGET:	37,565	119,204	69,518	0	0	0	226,285