

Appeal 2004



SENEGAL

Appeal no. 01.38/2004

The International Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. The Federation is the world's largest humanitarian organization, and its millions of volunteers are active in over 180 countries. All international assistance to support vulnerable communities seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response, according to the SPHERE Project.

This document reflects a range of programmes and activities to be implemented in 2004, and the related funding requirements. These are based upon the broader, multi-year framework of the Federation's Project Planning Process (PPP). The PPP products are either available through hyperlinks in the text¹, or can be requested through the respective regional department. For further information concerning programmes or operations in this or other countries or regions, please also access the Federation website at <http://www.ifrc.org>

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

	2004
Programme title	in CHF
Strengthening the National Society	
Health and Care	86,314
Disaster Management	69,887
Organizational Development	106,790
Total	262,991²

¹ Identified by blue in the text.

² USD 197,515 or EUR 169,289.

National Context

The majority of the Senegalese population lives in rural areas but that is rapidly changing. About 48% 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% (70% - World Fact book) of the workforce. About 40% of the farmland is taken up by groundnut cultivation, while fish is the main export commodity. More than 56% of the country's population of 9.7 million is under 20 years of age.

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 Guinea-Bissau have been complicated by the presence 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. Over three quarters of Senegal's territory is in the Sahel zone, which subjects the country to ongoing cycle of drought and floods.



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 deteriorating¹. Under-five mortality is 138 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 credited however with successfully maintaining a low prevalence of HIV/AIDS through education.

Human Development Indicators at a Glance

	Senegal	Sub-Saharan Africa	World
Life expectancy at birth (years), 2001	52.3	46.5	66.7
Adult literacy rate (% age 15 and above), 2001	38.3	62.4	~
Adult literacy rate (female as % of male), 2001	60	77	~
Combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio (%), 2001	38	44	64
GDP per capita (PPP USD) 2001	1,500	1,831	7,376
People living with HIV/AIDS, adults (% age 15-49), 2001	0.5	9.0	1.2
Refugees (thousands), in/out, 2001	21/9	2,714/-	12,030/-

Source: UNDP Human Development Report 2003
PPP in this context refers to Purchasing Power Parity

¹ Source: Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU)

Red Cross and Red Crescent Priorities

Movement¹ Context:

Federation:

The Senegalese Red Cross Society has taken part in the Federation's food security programme for the region. The Federation support to the national society has been in financial systems development, primary health, food security, and flood relief.

The Federation has assisted the Senegalese Red Cross to improve its financial management systems and will support 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 prioritized the Cooperation Agreement Strategy (CAS) process.

ICRC:

National society co-operation with the ICRC includes dissemination of humanitarian principles, conflict-preparedness, - developing first aid and response teams, and will likely involve support for construction of the new Matam branch office in 2004.

Bilateral Partner National Societies:

The Danish Red Cross finances a large community health programme of the national society that has been operating for four years.

Primary support from the movement in 2003

Partner	Health	Relief	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organizational Development	Other
ICRC		XX		XX	XX	
Federation	XX	XX	X		XX	
Danish Red Cross	XX	XX			XX	
Spanish Red Cross	XX					XX

The Federation support has been through contributions of Republic of Ireland, DFID, and relief from German Red Cross and Danish Red Cross.

National Society Strategy/Programme Priorities:

The **Senegalese Red Cross Society** has a close relationship with the government, which seconds personnel to the national society, paying a third of their salaries. The national society has an agreement with the government providing for co-operation in the fields of health, disaster preparedness and relief.

Recognizing the need to further address high maternal and child mortality rates, the Senegalese Red Cross launched a programme in 2003 to fight preventable infant and child-related diseases in M'bour and Thies health districts with the Federation support. This programme complements the national society's other health projects (Danish funded community based health in 11 districts, World Bank funded nutrition project in Touba, and ENDA supported HIV/AIDS project in four urban departments) which all rely heavily on a community based approach to health involving Senegalese Red Cross volunteers who work directly in communities and with local health structures.

As part of the Federation's regional plan to assist at-risk communities faced with food security crises/disasters, there is special emphasis on collaborating with the national societies of the Sahel sub-region, particularly with Senegalese Red Cross to address this regional threat; a food security project was launched in 2003 to this end.

The national society also works with WHO, UNICEF and USAID on activities, including assistance to victims of drought, Senegal-Mauritania conflict, the Casamance conflict, and victims of floods. The national society runs many social activities including First Aid training, health care centres, and emergency relief teams. The national society also runs community projects that focus on income generation for women and youth groups.

¹ 'Movement' refers to the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement

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The Senegalese Red Cross has few partnerships, but enjoys strong relationships with those it does maintain. The national society is conducting good work in a quiet manner, however, much needs to be done to promote and publicize the national society's activities.

At a Glance

	YEAR	COMMENT
Statutes	1997	Require additional revision to reflect model statutes
National Disaster Plan		Food security monitoring with government and other partners; auxiliary in disasters.
National Development Plan	2001-2006	
CAS	2002	In draft form
Self Assessment	2002	Spring
Elections	1997	General Assembly 2003
Yearly audit		Senegalese Red Cross 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
- Positive, albeit under-utilized public image
- Highly rated resource personnel
- The national society has provided delegates for various Federation operations.

Main Challenges

- Branch development
- Communication in emergencies
- Reporting and development of public image

Based on the national society's development plan of 2001-2006, the national society has prioritized the following for further development.

- Food security monitoring
- Disaster response and prevention
- Promotion of primary health care through integrated mother/child health through fight against HIV/AIDS, diarrhoeal diseases, malaria, malnutrition, and respiratory infections
- Strengthening organizational capacity

Strengthening the National Society

Health and Care

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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 (1.74%), with one of the lowest in the region, due to effective HIV/AIDS prevention campaigns and strong political commitment.
- Insufficient health infrastructures and staffing, with poor geographical coverage

Achievements:

- Good/wide network of community-based first aid volunteers, covering the whole territory.
- Community-based health programme in 11 districts since 1998 with established and well-functioning health centres, plus related projects in nutrition and HIV/AIDS in other zones.
- Good collaboration with government and other partners.

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- Strong social mobilization during vaccination campaigns (polio, measles, yellow fever, etc.)
- Work begun in 2003 has established a sound basis for continuing and expanding.

Lessons learned:

- Need for the participatory approach adopted during the identification of needs and project formulation stages to continue throughout the programme.
- Need to re-enforce the organizational and management capacities of local branches to ensure sustainability of programme, including development of strong volunteer management systems and coherent incentive policy/practices.

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 M'bour and Thies health districts in Senegal.

Expected Results:

- Family and community practices to fight infant and child-related diseases are improved in M'bour and Thies health districts.
- Children under five years of age sleep under mosquito nets.
- Children from 6 to 59 months receive vitamin A doses every six months
- Mothers practice correct feeding habits for their children under five years.
- The Senegalese Red Cross health programme capacity is strengthened in the target zones through the development of local branches, the volunteer network, and community participation.
- Targeted health structures offer the community health service package to mothers and children (i.e. prenatal care, micro-nutrients, vaccinations, etc.).
- Vaccination schedules are respected by 80% of mothers of under-fives.
- At least 80% of children suffering from diarrhoea take oral rehydration salt.
- 160 volunteers are trained and carry out home visits, discussion groups, and social mobilizations.

[<Click here to access the Logical Framework Planning Matrix document for Health and Care – Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses \(IMCI\) \(in French\)>](#)

Disaster Management

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Background and achievements/lessons to date

The Senegalese Red Cross is a member of the country's national emergency plan (ORSEC). The national society has carried out disaster preparedness work through its network of volunteers involving first aid training and the establishment of 10 emergency relief brigades at regional level. Since the late 80s the national society has accorded a large priority in its development plans to food security. The national society 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. The multiple partnerships and actions have re-enforced the national society's planning capacities, although challenges still exist linked to delays in accessing emergency relief funds and weak capacity at community level. As a result, Senegalese Red Cross has learned to plan sufficiently long periods of sensitization and coaching when working with communities on food security issues. In 2003, the Senegalese Red Cross launched a food security and branch development programme in Rane-ho, Matam district in northeast Senegal, which has recently been administratively restructured. This restructuring has grossly hampered the progress of the programme. The programme takes a participatory approach which allows vulnerable persons to assume ownership for activities aimed at bolstering their food security and simultaneously develops branch capacity and visibility in this undeserved area through volunteer training, IEC programmes for disaster prevention and preparedness, and basic equipment. The Senegalese Red Cross plans to extend the project to the regions of Kanel, Podor, and Linguère between 2004 and 2007 as it consolidates its experiences and builds further capacities.

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 and branches have strengthened their capacities to support the communities.

Expected Results:

- The capacity of the targeted communities is built when they are helped 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 multipurpose buildings are constructed in target communities to house cereal banks, branch office, and meeting space.
- Four cereal banks are developed to prevent food insecurity.
- Twelve rural animal feed banks are established to ensure sufficient feed for livestock and thus bolster revenue.
- Financial capacity of vulnerable persons is improved through small-scale projects funded through the Senegalese Red Cross established savings and loan co-operatives.
- 100 First Aiders and 40 departmental branch members are trained.
- Behaviour towards food security problems changes positively due to IEC¹ programme.
- Three departmental branches are equipped with basic items (furniture, etc.)

[<Click here to access the Logical Framework Planning Matrix document for Disaster Management – Promotion of Food Security \(in French\)>](#)

Organizational Development

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Background and achievements/lessons to date

Based on the evaluation of the national society's previous development plan (1994-1998), the Senegalese Red Cross developed a new five-year plan for the period 2001-2006. 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. While the national society is relatively well-functioning at headquarters level, further refinement of the roles of governance and management would improve its ability to operate effectively. The capacity of branches varies widely from quite strong to newly formed and developing. Further decentralization of activities and accountabilities out to regional branches will require greater development of these structures.

In 2002, the Senegalese Red Cross's income amounted to CHF 488,620 mainly from grants from the government, national assembly, and municipalities as well as revenue from activities and fund raising events. The national society recognizes the need to further increase and diversify its resource development base, and has asked the secretariat for support at headquarters and branch level. Thus far, the Federation has assisted the Senegalese Red Cross to improve its financial management systems at Headquarters level: professional budgeting and accounting systems have been introduced, finance personnel trained on the systems, and a finance and administration manual put in place.

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

¹ IEC – Information, Education Communication

Objective: The organizational and operational capacities of Senegalese Red Cross Society improve through better functioning of governance and management bodies and re-enforced branches.

The Senegalese Red Cross capitalizes on the achievements of 2003 within finance development activities and expands the success out to the regions.

Expected Results:

- The basic texts of the national society are revised (statutes, internal procedures, and administrative/financial procedures manual) are adapted to the Federation's model statutes.
- 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 Co-operation Agreement Strategy process and convenes a partners meeting to formally present and confirm the Cooperation Agreement Strategy (CAS).
- Regional branches undertake a self-evaluation process and develop action plans.
- Financial management systems and procedures are improved and revenue from resource development activities is increased and diversified.
- The Senegalese Red Cross benefits from professional accounting and budgeting systems at headquarters level.
- Finance personnel continue to re-enforce their capacities through training.
- Permanent staff of six pilot regional Senegalese Red Cross committees (Dakar, Kaoloack, Thiès, Ziguinchor, Diourbel, and Kolda) possess a thorough understanding of the principle behind the separation of governance and management, and of the principles and tools of management required for the proper functioning of their committees.
- The Senegalese Red Cross National Resource Mobilization Committee organizes training for regional committees on effective resource generation and mobilization.
- The Senegalese Red Cross National Resource Mobilization Committee will develop standard project submission formats for use by regional committees.
- Revenues generated by regional committees increase significantly through income generating activities.

*<Click here to access the Logical Framework Planning Matrix document for
Organizational Development – Capacity Building
(in French)>*

*<Click here to access the Logical Framework Planning Matrix document for
Organizational Development – Financial Management Systems and Resource Development
(in French)>*

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BUDGET 2004

PROGRAMME BUDGETS SUMMARY

Appeal no.: 01.38/2004

Name: Senegal

PROGRAMME:

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	Emergency	Total
	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF
Shelter & construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clothing & textiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food	0	28,395	0	0	0	0	28,395
Seeds & plants	0	2,065	0	0	0	0	2,065
Water & Sanitation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medical & first aid	29,813	0	0	0	0	0	29,812
Teaching materials	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utensils & tools	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other relief supplies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUPPLIES	29,813	30,460	0	0	0	0	60,272
Land & Buildings	0	4,440	0	0	0	0	4,440
Vehicles	1,000	0	0	2,455	0	0	3,455
Computers & telecom	0	0	0	11,040	0	0	11,040
Medical equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other capital exp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAPITAL EXPENSES	1,000	4,440	0	13,495	0	0	18,935
Warehouse & Distribution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport & Vehicules	5,692	3,950	0	1,774	0	0	11,415
TRANSPORT & STORAGE	5,692	3,950	0	1,774	0	0	11,415
Programme Support	5,610	4,543	0	6,941	0	0	17,094
PROGRAMME SUPPORT	5,610	4,543	0	6,941	0	0	17,094
Personnel-delegates	0	0	0	15,902	0	0	15,902
Personnel-national staff	20,420	7,109	0	11,988	0	0	39,517
Consultants	0	0	0	10,230	0	0	10,230
PERSONNEL	20,420	7,109	0	38,120	0	0	65,649
W/shops & Training	21,179	9,880	0	31,085	0	0	62,144
WORKSHOPS & TRAINING	21,179	9,880	0	31,085	0	0	62,144
Travel & related expenses	0	4,000	0	6,490	0	0	10,490
Information	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other General costs	2,600	5,505	0	8,885	0	0	16,990
GENERAL EXPENSES	2,600	9,505	0	15,375	0	0	27,480
TOTAL BUDGET:	86,314	69,887	0	106,790	0	0	262,991