

PROGRAMME UPDATE



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

9 July 2004

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In Brief

Appeal No. 01.38/2004; Programme Update no.1; Period covered: January to May 2004;
Appeal coverage: 69.8%; Outstanding needs: CHF 79,374 (USD 62,770 or EUR 51,900).
[\(Click here to go directly to the attached Contributions List \(also available on the website\).](#)

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

Related Emergency or Annual Appeals:

- [Sahel sub-regional programmes Appeal no. 01.39/2004](#)
- [Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal: Heavy Rains and Floods, Emergency Appeal 20/2003.](#)

Programme summary: The [Senegalese Red Cross Society](#) participated in the Roll Back Malaria programme in collaboration with traditional partners to reduce malaria morbidity and mortality. The programme also involved the promotion of mosquito nets for under fives. Food security is improved through the development of four cereal banks in target communities. The products will be put on sale during the lean season. The national society's financial management witnessed remarkable improvement with the installation of modernized accounting and budgeting systems while the regional committees also increased their revenue through several income-generating activities.

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This Programme Update reflects activities to be implemented over a one-year period. This forms part of, and is based on, longer-term, multi-year planning (refer below to access the detailed logframe documents).

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, or for a full description of the national society profile, please access the Federation's website at <http://www.ifrc.org>

Senegal; Appeal no. 01.38/2004; Programme Update no. 1

Context and Operational Development

The Senegalese Red Cross' new Secretary General and Operations Director participated in the West/Central Africa Partners meeting from 1 to 3 March in Ghana. The forum provided an avenue for information sharing and views' exchange on programmes and progress within the other sub-regions.

The national society once again hosted the Sahel Regional Working Group meeting. In collaboration with the regional office, the national society's President and Secretary organized a meeting mid-May which focused on preparation for the 6th Pan-African Conference and how to use the results of the PACV survey to further strengthen sub-regional programming and support among other issues. The next meeting will be held in Mauritania in October.

The national society's new planning advisor attended the Federation-sponsored Project Planning Process (PPP) workshop in Abidjan in May. Work is underway to further disseminate the tool for the benefit of the national society at large.

Matam, in the far north of Senegal was chosen to host this year's fourth annual Africa Malaria Day celebrations, which highlighted the vulnerability of children to this disease. Matam is near the River Senegal, across the border from Mauritania. With the construction of dams, recurrent flooding has provided breeding grounds for mosquito larvae. As a result, malaria, previously a seasonal problem, has become a regular threat. The isolation of the Matam area adds to its vulnerability to malaria. There are only four doctors in the Matam region, covering over 110,000 inhabitants each. There is one nurse for every 8,800 inhabitants.

The Roll Back Malaria Partnership, whose members include the Federation, WHO, UNICEF, the US Centre for Disease Control (CDC), the World Bank, among others, worked with the government of Senegal to highlight the risks faced by children. WHO says that malaria is the leading cause of mortality in African children under five, accounting for 20 percent of all infant deaths on the continent. These figures echo the situation in Matam where a study produced by the government of Senegal showed that 35% of all childhood deaths are malaria-related. Senegalese Red Cross is working to establish a regional committee branch in Matam to cover this recently defined administrative zone and its volunteers participated in the Africa malaria Day celebrations by helping to get the "Roll Back Malaria" message out.

Japan has granted Senegal USD 5 million to improve food security and reduce the country's dependence on imported rice. Rice is Senegal's staple food. Half the grant would be used to finance imports and the rest to supply fertilisers to help Senegalese farmers increase the yields of other crops. Only 200,000 of the 900,000 tonnes of rice the Senegalese consume yearly are locally produced. The country can only afford to import the remainder with difficulty. Very few areas of the country, particularly the Senegal River valley, can support rice cultivation which explains the government's enthusiasm for promoting the consumption of other locally grown cereals such as maize, sorghum and millet. According to the International Institute of Tropical Africa, IITA, maize has higher protein content than rice and can be grown in a wider array of agro-ecological zones.¹

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 M'bour and Thies health districts in Senegal.

Progress/Achievements:

- **Children under five sleep with mosquito nets.**

The national and regional level supervisions carried out made it possible to note insufficiencies in relation to the development of growth curve and created avenues to ensure better use of the mosquito nets by vulnerable groups.

¹ Source: UN OCHA IRIN, 31 March 2004

Senegal; Appeal no. 01.38/2004; Programme Update no. 1

- **Children from 6 to 59 months receive vitamin A doses bi-annually.**
The distribution of Vitamin A to children, 6 to 59 months in February reached an additional 81 per cent more children. This Senegalese Red Cross volunteers under the aegis of the Ministry of Health carried out this distribution.
- **Mothers practice correct feeding habits for their under fives.**
To monitor correct feeding habits, eight Salter scales were put into place, baby weighing began in March, and is now conducted monthly.
- **The Senegalese Red Cross health programme capacity is strengthened in the target zones through the development of local branches, volunteer network, and community participation.**
The volunteer and First-Aid workers training workshops on the Integrated Mother and Child health programme (PCIME C) were held in Pout and Mbour respectively from 19 to 24 April and from 3 to 5 May 2004. Most of the participants from Pout came from the national society's women's volunteer groups.

Mothers, families and communities received enlightenment on topics related to 16 key child survival behaviours, communication techniques as well as nutrition and weight monitoring. They also received training on the proper use of the mosquito nets. UNICEF supported the training through the provision of growth monitoring cards and iodine test kits.

The workshop for community leaders in the target areas held in Pout on May 22, aimed at gaining the acceptance of the project by leaders of Pout and Ndéy and to demonstrate the value of the PCIME.

Management committee training began on 25 May in the two villages benefiting from a health hut discussion. In Ndey, the programme began with the help of the health hut's community agent.

- **Eighty per cent mothers of under-fives respect the vaccination schedules.**
Statistical data is not yet available.
- **At least 80 per cent children suffering from diarrhoea take oral rehydration salt.**
Statistical data is not yet available.
- **160 volunteers are trained and carry out home visits, discussion groups and social mobilizations.**
A social mobilization activity conducted on 6 January reiterated the objectives of the health project, as well as the need for the community to be involved to ensure project sustainability. Participants, who completed the training, were issued with certificates.

In Ndey, health discussions were held with the support of community health agents. A support in posters relating to the micro nutrients was made by the regional office of BASICS.

Impact

- It is too early to measure the quantitative impact of the project. Yet, commendable progress has been made thus far. Once finalized, the base line-data will enable measurement of impact.

Constraints

- Some coordination difficulties were encountered at the community level in two of the project villages. Ndey being the village centre polarizes eight villages including Ngomène with higher incomes and a French co-operation agency-financed health hut. To resolve these problems, a management committee training is on-going with the Health Ministry support. The orientation also helped to clarify the project and its management.
- Educational materials are yet to be procured for the health hut educational sessions; quotations are being sought.
- Health hut activities are yet to begin due to delays in installing water infrastructure.

Senegal; Appeal no. 01.38/2004; Programme Update no. 1

- The establishment of an information data-base against which to monitor project results has been prepared but yet to be finalized. Thus, providing statistical information regarding the expected results above is still not feasible.

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.**
The food security project launched in 2003 in Ranerou is off with a good start. Technical personnel from Senegalese Red Cross headquarters undertook missions to the zone in February and April to support and monitor progress. The following activities were carried out; the beneficiaries' list was updated, the attribution note of the land for the multi-purpose building was obtained, sites chosen for the various activities, management committees for the cereal, seed and the four animal feed banks were elected and sensitized, and a project proposal for extension to the departmental branch of Kermel was drafted.
- **Regional committees have assisted vulnerable communities in addressing immediate flood and drought-induced food needs through rice distributions.**
The distribution of 72 kg rice per family benefited 368 families from 34 localities in Ranerou when the rice distribution operations were launched in April.
- **Three multi-purpose buildings are constructed in target communities to house cereal banks, branch office and meeting space.**
Construction is pending the sorting out of land issues.
- **Four cereal banks are developed to prevent food insecurity.**
A cereal bank of four tons of millet was installed in Ranerou. The products will be put on sale for the lean season. A seed bank of one ton of souna millet was installed in Darou Néma, a farming village.
- **Twelve rural animal feed banks are established to ensure sufficient feed for livestock and thus bolster revenue.**
The animal fodder banks of two tons each were installed in Vélingara, Naouré, Loughéré-Thiolly and Ranerou, villages chosen because of their functioning wells and their role as meeting points for animal herders.
- **Financial capacity of vulnerable persons is improved through small-scale projects funded through the Senegalese Red Cross established savings and loan co-operatives.**
The financial cooperatives were established in trade centres hosting weekly markets, i.e. Mbémbéme, Loughere Thiolly, Navré, and Ranerou.
- **100 First Aiders and 40 departmental branch members are trained.**
No action during the period.
- **Behaviour towards food security problems changes positively due to information, education and communication (IEC) programme.**
It is too early to measure behavioural changes.

Senegal; Appeal no. 01.38/2004; Programme Update no. 1

- **Three departmental branches are equipped with basic items (furniture, etc.)**
Procurement of furniture is contingent upon building construction.

Impact

- It is difficult to qualify impact at this early stage in the project, but the rice distributions already made will certainly contribute to helping families through the “lean season.”
- Good foundations have been laid on which the project’s other components to be built.

Constraints

- Difficulties have been encountered with the authorities to obtain approval for land which had originally been promised for the building construction due to political issues within the department. The national society is working to find solutions to this obstacle.
- In the absence of several members of the management committees, it was not possible to fix prices for the banked products at the time of the missions from Senegalese Red Cross headquarters. This will be handled by local and regional leaders of the national society.

Organizational Development

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

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.

Progress/Achievements

- **The basic texts of the national society are revised (statutes, internal procedures, and administrative/financial procedures manual) adapted to the Federation’s model statutes.**
No activity during the period.
- **Governance and management structures at headquarters level are better adapted to the national society’s operational needs through restructuring and training.**
No activity during the period.
- **The Senegalese Red Cross has completed the Co-operation Agreement Strategy (CAS) process and convenes a partners meeting to formally present and confirm the CAS.**
Such a process will likely require an evaluation of the national society’s on-going programming as it is reaching the mid-point of its current development plan. Preliminary discussions have begun with the national society.
- **Regional branches undertake a self-evaluation process and develop action plans.**
See preliminary steps undertaken through the region level governance/management training described below.
- **The Senegalese Red Cross benefits from professional accounting and budgeting systems at headquarters level.**
The installation of SAGE accounting and budgeting systems and the establishment of a network depend on the new Headquarters offices to be operational; it is thus a question of awaiting the end of construction work estimated in July 2004. Three work stations are envisaged: the national society accountant’s, its assistant, and the community health program accountant’s.

The national society created a steering committee for the development of a financial and administrative procedures manual. An external consultant able to bring expertise throughout this process is to be chosen. To

Senegal; Appeal no. 01.38/2004; Programme Update no. 1

enhance the quality of financial reporting and presentation, the Senegal Red Cross as well as those of Niger and Burkina Faso has received guidelines from the regional office. Each financial report submitted now receives a customized reply highlighting improved areas and those still requiring improvement.

- **Finance personnel continue to re-enforce their capacities through training.**
This activity is related to the installation of the new systems mentioned above.

- **Permanent staff of six pilot regional Senegalese Red Cross committees (Dakar, Kaolack, 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.**
A sensitisation/evaluation mission, attended by the Executive Secretary and the Head of the Plan and Projects, was undertaken from 5-9 April to Dakar, Kaolack, Thiès, Ziguinchor, Diourbel, and Kolda regional and local branches. The results as follows:
 - The branches' financial resources are quite limited; their common source of income has been returns generated through membership cards' sales insufficient to meet basic running costs. Managing such returns has been on the agenda of all the meetings held since 1991. The National Committee's decentralization of membership cards' sale in the 1980s suffers from an original misunderstanding which then linked card sales to food distributions. Indeed, the national society witnessed a multiplication of projects, especially in the Northern regions, of which card sales were a corollary. Thus, one of the main reasons why the cards don't sell well today lies in the fact that the populations are expecting something in return for the purchase of a membership card.
 - Almost all committees requested governance/management workshops as well as training for the local representatives and personnel to improve the image of the national society. The issue of disseminating the information obtained during the workshops was discussed to correct the imbalance which limits information from reaching the branches and restricting capacity building processes.

- **The Senegalese Red Cross National Resource Mobilization Committee organizes training for regional committees on effective resource generation and mobilization.**
The national society's National Committee has built up experience which has been disseminated across the Sahel sub-region. This achievement sits alongside branches which have been unable to profit from that experience. The national society is thus committing to decentralising the gains and launching a coherent and coordinated fundraising plan that includes the branches. The two workshops held in Dakar and Kaolack were to address the national society's fundraising policy and experiences - within a multi-year development plan. This stresses on the national society's willingness to increase financial resources - while including gender - and assessing branch activities as well as building their resource mobilization capacities.

The Senegal Red Cross, like other national societies in the Sahel sub-region, has experienced numerous decentralised initiatives concerning income-generating projects funded mostly by Participating National Societies. During both workshops, it was agreed that most of these income-generating activities (IGA) produced rather mixed results in terms of the quality of skills and resource management as well as responsibilities in the projects' implementation.

About 30 IGA are actually implemented under the Danish-funded community health programme meant to motivate and maintain youth members in First-Aid networks via a fund within each regional branch which supports shops, chairs and mattresses' rentals and stockbreeding among others. The quality of the results during the first phase is mitigated. Factors cited include the level of the trainings for management of these IGA, the late funding which did not allow a satisfactory financial reporting during the first months' activities, governance/management issues, and the type of collective funding which did not correspond to the needs of the youth.

The second phase of the community health programme should see a will to improve the criteria taken into account for the selection of the projects, the selection of the persons for the training courses, support for projects

Senegal; Appeal no. 01.38/2004; Programme Update no. 1

by the local accountant-secretaries, and finally the definition of a system for reorienting profits towards further micro credit.

The IGA today seem to be run by either first aid networks or women volunteers. Resource mobilization is therefore taken care of by sectoral groups that act without using or including the branches' regular personnel and structures, despite an evaluation report of August 2001 which highlighted the danger of developing parallel activities. Yet, the committees don't seem to have the means to create a synergy around such projects and the issue of the sustainability of the activities carried out by the IGA has been raised. This question not only concerns the IGA but also the human resources in place (full-time staff supervisors), first aid networks, or the equipment whose maintenance costs are already a matter of concern.

- **The Senegalese Red Cross National Resource Mobilization Committee will develop standard project submission formats for use by regional committees.**
Development officers from Dakar, Kaolack, Thiès, Ziguinchor, Diourbel, and Kolda branches who attended the Dakar and Kaolack resource mobilization workshops also attended training sessions focused on project cycle management and logical planning frameworks to design their resource mobilisation projects.
- **Revenues generated by regional committees increase significantly through income generating activities.**
This activity is pending to the implementation of a permanent resource mobilisation fund.

Impact

- A regularly completed checklist/memorandum serves now as an on-going measurement tool of the National Societies' strengths and weaknesses in financial reporting.
- Two workshops were held in Dakar and Kaolack to take advantage of the National Committee's experience and documentation and will serve as a foundation on which to develop the other resource mobilization activities.
- Headquarters and branch levels are sharing information concerning the regional finance and resource programme which includes the support and assistance to decentralised initiatives for resource mobilization.
- The Senegalese Red Cross assist and coordinate via a national resource mobilisation committee income-generating projects presented by Dakar, Kaolack, Thiès, Ziguinchor, Diourbel and Kolda branches.
- Project planning process information has been spread out at branch level whose staff will now use log frame formats to submit their project proposals, hopefully leading to more coherent plans.
- In Dakar, Kaolack, Thiès, Ziguinchor, Diourbel, and Kolda branches, both development officer and women volunteers' officer positions were trained and energized to develop resource mobilisation projects in the field.
- The need for a sound relationship between resource mobilization and solid financial management was emphasised by participants during the sensitization/evaluation tour in the branches as well as the need to continue to further disseminate governance-management separation principles. Much work remains to be done on these fronts.

Constraints

- Finance development activities are not yet implemented partly due to headquarters building construction delays which delay the installation of the new computer network.

[Contributions List below; Click here to go to title page and contact information](#)

APPEAL No. 01.38/2004

PLEDGES RECEIVED

14/07/2004

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
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CASH

				TOTAL COVERAGE		
REQUESTED IN APPEAL CHF ----->				262,992		69.8%
CASH CARRIED FORWARD				100,618		
BRITISH - GOVT/DFID GRANT 2004				18,000	29.01.04	ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
BRITISH - GOVT/DFID GRANT 2004				65,000	29.01.04	FOOD SECURITY
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN CASH				183,618	CHF	69.8%

KIND AND SERVICES (INCLUDING PERSONNEL)

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
Note: due to systems upgrades in process, contributions in kind and services may be incomplete.						
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN KIND/SERVICES				0	CHF	0.0%

ADDITIONAL TO APPEAL BUDGET

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED				0	CHF	