

# 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

2 December 2004

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### In Brief

**Appeal No. 01.38/2004; Programme Update no. 2; Period covered: May to November 2004;**

**Appeal coverage: 78.4%; Outstanding needs: CHF 56,913 (USD 47,400 or EUR 37,200).**

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

**Programme summary:** The Senegalese Red Cross Society<sup>1</sup> focused its activities mainly around two areas during this reporting period: the Integrated Mother and Child health programme and the public awareness anti-polio/ cholera vaccination campaigns. In disaster preparedness, the food security programme is under implementation.

With the arrival of three waves of locust swarms in Senegal between June and November, the national society has mobilized efforts to realize a preventive and curative plan of action while making progress on its mid-term Strategic Plan evaluation and revision process. The branches continue to reinforce their capacities in resource mobilization with income-generating projects (IGPs) handled by first-aid and women's volunteer networks.

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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>*

<sup>1</sup> Senegalese Red Cross society – <http://www.ifrc.org/where/country/check.asp?countryid=150>

## Context and Operational Development

For the first time in eight years, cholera broke out in the Senegalese capital, Dakar with an estimated 830 cases registered by 16 November. Six deaths were recorded, approximating 1% lethality. The prevalence was mainly in slum areas with sanitation problems as well as inadequate access to potable water and proper waste management which favor the epidemic spread. Cholera is an acute intestinal infection spread through contaminated water and food. It reached West Africa in 1970 after an absence of more than a century. It is now endemic in much of the region, notably in Sierra Leone, Burkina Faso and Côte d'Ivoire. To curb its spread, the Senegalese government campaign focused on delivering public health messages through the media and encouraging personal hygiene practices among the populations.

The Senegalese Red Cross, with DREF support, assisted the Public Health Ministry through its community-based branch volunteer network by delivering key messages and IEC/BCC materials. Schools, markets and water distribution points were targeted. The public was sensitized with demonstrations of proper hand washing, latrines sanitation, water chlorination and washing of vegetables. The national society also joined community leaders in promoting precautionary measures at both household and community levels.

Since early July, locusts have been breeding in large numbers in northern Senegal, particularly along the Senegal River valley, which borders north with Mauritania. They have also spread south along the coast to Dakar and inland as far as Diourbel and Fatick towns, 120 km to the east. Although large areas of northern and central Senegal have been infested, the main crop-growing areas in the southwest have so far escaped damage. By 20 September, over 197,000 hectares of land had been treated with insecticide.

Beyond locust devastation, the Senegalese Red Society has also been concerned about the influx of refugees and returnees from Côte d'Ivoire's renewed crisis. The head of the DR department organized an appraisal mission to Mali to assess the population movements' impact and update the Contingency Plan with key partners, government, UNHCR and other organizations.

In addition, the national society established various partnerships, including those with the Irish Red Cross to support branch capacity building relief programmes. It is currently carrying out an assessment mission with the Spanish Red Cross to develop future programmes.

Within the framework of the Global Initiative to Eradicate Polio, the national society organized a two phase anti-polio and cholera vaccination campaigns: 8-12 October and 18-22 November 2004. The aim was to immunize 90% of children under-five. During the second phase, the anti-polio vaccination was coupled with vitamin A distribution. The target intervention areas were Sedhiou, Thies and Mbour districts as well as the Dakar Medical Area, covering eight health districts with more than 25% of the children under-five.

## 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 sleep with mosquito nets.**  
No action during the reporting period.

- **Children from 6 to 59 months receive vitamin A doses bi-annually.**

A second phase was organized to distribute vitamin supplements for children from six to 59 months in collaboration with the medical district. Thus, 261 children received vitamin A supplements: 63 children are aged 6-11 months, and 198 children are aged 12-59 months. The number of children aged 6-11 months receiving supplements in July is higher than that of February 2004.

- **Mothers practice correct feeding habits for their under-fives.**

The percentage of moderately malnourished children still varies between 19% and 15%. The percentage of children having good nutritional status varied from 70% to 83%; the trend is moving in the right direction. The percentage for attendance at these weighing sessions varies from 67% to 59%. Absences noted during the weighing sessions emphasize the need to set up a system to improve mothers' adherence to the programme.

- **The Senegalese Red Cross health programme capacity is strengthened in the target zones through the development of local branches, volunteer network, and community participation.**

A workshop was organized in Malicounda medical center which brought together national, regional and departmental branch committee members, medical district personnel, local communities and district chiefs. Participants gained a better comprehension and partner harmonization as well as the need for active community involvement in the project. The census of the targeted beneficiaries was finalized in Pout with an estimate of 387 children aged 0-36 months, 67 pregnant women and 174 nursing women. Community health workers in Pout implemented the activities.

- **80% of mothers of children under-five respect the vaccination schedules.**

Statistical data is unavailable.

- **At least 80% of children suffering from diarrhea take oral rehydration salts.**

Statistical data is unavailable.

- **160 volunteers are trained and make home visits, lead discussion groups and organize social mobilizations.**

Activity follow-up registers as well as support for the IEC/CCC activities were implemented in August. Approximately 1,011 participants were involved in the 63 discussions organized in nine villages of Ndey district. Another 48 individual discussions were held, and 74 visits organized in homes.

#### **Impact**

- Significant progress in IEC/CCC activities.
- Drugs purchased for health centers in Malicounda, Pout and Ndey.
- Mosquito nets sale is in progress and the receipts used to renew stocks.

#### **Constraints**

- Delay in activities owed to late funds transfer which could only be effective in October.
- Delay in safe water supply in the Ndey health center limited the activities coverage.
- Difficulty in organizing activities' follow-up, especially in Ndey, due to inaccessibility in the rainy season.
- The follow-up problem, especially from the Health Ministry employees, makes it imperative to conduct a mid-term project review in December.

#### **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.**  
No action during the reporting period.
- **Regional committees have assisted vulnerable communities in addressing immediate flood and drought-induced food needs through rice distributions.**

## Senegal; Annual Appeal no. 01.38/2004; Programme Update no. 2

This activity was completed during the previous period.

- **Three multi-purpose buildings are constructed in target communities to house cereal banks, branch office and meeting space.**  
Construction is still pending the sorting out of land issues.
- **Four cereal banks are developed to prevent food insecurity.**  
No progress during the reporting period.
- **Twelve rural animal feed-banks are established to ensure sufficient livestock feed and bolster revenue.**  
In Loughéré-Thioly, 2 tons of livestock feed were sold in May, at a lower market price. In Ranerou, branch members were sensitized on the importance of the cereal bank in market price regulation and fight against price speculation among tradesmen. The livestock feeds were completely sold and the revenue used to purchase 11 sheep and two goats, to be entrusted to the women of local communities involved in the process. In Naoure, 2 tons of livestock feeds were sold in June and the branch members met to discuss the funds recycling plans for the rainy season.
- **Financial capacity of vulnerable persons is improved through small-scale projects funded through the Senegalese Red Cross established savings and loan co-operatives.**  
The personnel involved in the funds management from the product sale have been trained for this purpose. Management committee members in Loughéré-Thioly, Vélingara, Ranérou, Naoure, and Darou Néma were trained in management control tools.
- **100 first-aid workers and 40 departmental branch members are trained.**  
For the Linguère, Kanel, Podor, Matam and Ranérou districts, a training course is 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.**  
It is too early to measure behavioral changes.
- **Three departmental branches are equipped with basic items.**  
Procurement of furniture is contingent upon building construction.

### Impact

- The sums collected from the stored products sale are used for the purchase of the smaller livestock (sheep and goats), which will be sold after the rainy season.
- A purchasers' list indicating their locality, the quantities bought and purchase dates will henceforth be drawn up for all branches. This will allow each structure to list the principal customers to study the relevance of creating a local committee.

### Constraints

- In Vélingara, State distribution of livestock feeds in May, compelled the Society to sell its livestock feed in July.
- Weak marketing strategy led to the sale of only a few 10 kg portions of millet in Darou Néma from the available one ton. Since all the communities are not involved in the programme, a sensitization phase is necessary to create awareness and commitment.

## Organizational Development

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

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

The national society capitalizes on the 2003 achievements within finance development activities and expands the success out to the regions.

### Progress/Achievements

- The national society's basic texts are revised (statutes, internal procedures, and administrative/financial procedures manual) adapted to the Federation's model statutes.  
No action 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 action 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.**  
Refer to next objective.
- **Regional branches undertake a self-evaluation process and develop action plans.**  
The national society organized an evaluation of its community health programme with the Danish Red Cross support. It was recommended that the national society develop a coherent health strategy. This will be done through the review process of the 2001-2006 Development Plan, currently in process, and to be concluded before the end of the year. A revised Development Plan will be available with clear updated directions in health and disaster management.
- **The Senegalese Red Cross benefits from professional accounting and budgeting systems at headquarters level.**  
The national society had purchased the SAGE SAARI systems which have neither been used nor set up. Thus no progress was made for this activity during the reporting period. The finance service may be experiencing internal difficulties related to human resources reinforcement. The Danish Red Cross, the Society's community health programme partner, showed interested in the professional accounting and budgeting systems implementation. Improved Federation/Danish Red Cross and Senegalese Red Cross coordination will expectedly create easier obstacles identification and proper focus on finance development issues.
- **Finance personnel continue to reinforce their capacities through training.**  
This activity is related to the installation of the new systems mentioned above.
- **Permanent staff of 6 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.**  
There has been no progress since a sensitizing and evaluation mission, attended by the Executive Secretary and the Head of the Plan and Projects, was undertaken in April. The mission covered Dakar, Kaolack, Thiès, and Ziguinchor, Diourbel, and Kolda regional and local branches.
- **The Senegalese Red Cross National Resource Mobilization Committee organizes training for regional committees on effective resource generation and mobilization.**  
The Dakar, Kaolack, Thiès, Ziguinchor, Diourbel, and Kolda branch staff attended two workshops to share and gain experience from the Society's fundraising policy and experiences.

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

The Diourbel, Kolda and Ziguinchor branches showed interest and willingness to revitalize their resource mobilization and presented various proposals for funding. To avoid the pitfalls encountered in the Danish Community-funded income generating health projects (IGP), it is advisable to stress the Terms of Reference framing their implementation.

Incomprehension amongst the various stakeholders—national committee, branches and beneficiaries—led to the freezing of all these IGP until 2005. A National Resource Mobilization Committee was set up and selected four projects to monitor. The women volunteers' networks will manage three of the four projects. A mission was organized in October to strengthen the Head of the Plan and Projects branch assistance in finalizing documents and defining draft-agreements for each project. These agreements included two requisites: funding plans included beneficiaries' financial contributions and a key of distribution of the benefits was defined to be shared amongst beneficiaries, branches and the national committee.

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

A funding allocation has been set up to support and enhance the four IGPs implementation mentioned above.

The first results must come during the first quarter of 2005.

### **Impact**

- The branches revitalize their resource mobilization activities and adjust their projects presentation to a simplified format inspired from the project planning process.
- All the projects share the same objective: reinforcement of the volunteer networks, a particularly difficult challenge for branches that experience a constant loss of their volunteers.
- Governance and management workshops held in the field paved the way for a new set of draft-agreements that invest the members of the governance and management.

### **Constraints**

- Finance development programme had limited progress due to internal issues within Senegal Red Cross Finance service.

[Contributions list below; click here to return to the title page and contact information.](#)

APPEAL No. 01.38/2004

## PLEDGES RECEIVED

07/12/2004

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
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## CASH

				TOTAL COVERAGE		
REQUESTED IN APPEAL CHF ----->				<b>262,992</b>		<b>78.4%</b>
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
DANISH - GOVT/RC				22,461	23.08.04	ORGANISATIONAL, FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENT
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN CASH				206,079	CHF	78.4%

## 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	