

Emergency Plan of Action Final Report

Senegal: Floods

DREF operation	Operation n° MDRSN012
Date of Issue: 20 December, 2016	Date of disaster: 23 July, 2016
Operation start date: 05 August, 2016	Operation end date: 5 November, 2016
Host National Society: Senegalese Red Cross Society	Operation budget: CHF 159.489.63
Number of people affected: 10,540	Number of people assisted: 10,540 (indirect beneficiaries and direct beneficiaries 4,000 for NFI)
N° of National Societies involved in the operation: Luxembourg, Spanish, American, British, and French, Red Cross Societies	
N° of other partner organizations involved in the operation: Government (Senegal), ICRC, and IFRC	

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

In July 2016, rain caused a series of flooding that continued into September 2016 and caused flooding in six of the 14 regions in Senegal. The flooding impacted more than 20,000 people causing a large number of homeless people in the region of Saint-Louis, more precisely in the department of Dagana. The most affected areas were Dagana, Safrene, Touba and Fatick.

While the government with its technical and financial partners mobilized funds to respond to the food crisis, new floods intensified the distress of vulnerable populations. Consequently, during the nights of 4 and 5 September 2016, heavy rain accompanied by strong winds caused significant damage. In Saint-Louis, some 1,313 families were affected; including seven deaths and 270 injured. The storm destroyed and damaged houses, destroyed crops, schools, sleeping materials, household goods and personal belongings. In addition, food reserves, poultry and livestock were lost in 4 towns and in the 40 affected villages.

The IFRC through its Country Cluster based in Dakar provided technical support to the Senegalese Red Cross Society (SRCS) to launch a DREF. The emergency operation was intended to provide assistance to the beneficiaries across a range of sectors (including Health and Care, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion and Shelter), over a period of three months. The following achievements are part of the package of activities undertaken by the National Society to provide relief to the affected population:

- The needs assessment was undertaken
- A total of 1,000 mosquito nets, 500 kitchen kits, 500 buckets, 1,000 mats, 330 jerry cans, 1,000 tarpaulins, 500 shelter kits, 500 kitchen kits, 1,000 blankets, 1,000 mosquito nets, 7,000 aqua tabs, 1,000 bottles of bleach, 1,000 soap bars, 1,000 bottles of bleaching, 7,000 aqua tabs were distributed. The distribution of aqua tabs was accompanied with sensitization sessions on their use
- A total of 76 volunteers were trained on the registration of beneficiaries, distribution of relief items, promotion of hygiene, and use of shelter kits

However, following an additional assessment as well as some delay in the implementation of relief activities, the National Society proposed to refocus the scope of the response required. Hence the request of one-month timeframe extension to enable the assistance of additional affected communities (50 additional households). However, the extension was not granted.

The major donors and partners of the DREF include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden and the USA, as well as DG ECHO, the UK Department for International Development (DFID) the Medtronic, Zurich and Coca Cola Foundations and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the Senegalese Red Cross Society (SRCS) would like to extend many thanks to all partners for their generous contributions.

Summary of response

Overview of Host National Society

Following the floods, the Senegalese Red Cross Society (SRCS) deployed members of its Community Disaster Response Team (CDRT) as well as an NDRT to conduct a rapid assessment and establish the affected population's immediate needs. It is worth mentioning here that SRCS has a network of more than 30,000 active volunteers across the country. SRCS's Dagana Branch were among the first responders, and in collaboration with local authorities, conducted an additional assessment of the damage. With support of the RDRT, the response team started trainings, processing the procurement of NFIs and meeting local authorities.



Mobilisation of SRCS volunteers prior to their deployment in the field - SRCS

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) provided technical support to the National Society through its Sahel Country Cluster Office (based in Dakar, Senegal), and Africa Region Office, in Nairobi, Kenya.

The Luxembourg Red Cross provided a vehicle to SRCS to facilitate the deployment of volunteers to conduct assessments in the affected communities. The logistical support enabled the National Society to access the most remote communities. The National Society was supported by six partner National Societies including the French, Luxemburg, Danish, British, Spanish and American Red Cross Societies.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The government supported the flood affected populations by providing 35,000 kg of rice. Additionally, one million XOF was transferred by the government to two families who lost family members.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Following the onset of the disaster, the rapid assessments showed that 700 families (approximately 5,600 people) were affected by the floods and immediate needs include the following areas: Emergency Shelter, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion, Health particularly prevention of communicable diseases and food aid. Dagana Red Cross Branch with its volunteers conducted a second assessment with local authorities. With support from the RDRT, the National Society exploited the additional assessment followed by a field visit to see the current needs of the population.

Risk Analysis

The rains stopped leaving people in need of assistance. Affected families needed protection against bad weather (temporary shelter, clothing and bedding). Accessing some flooded areas was difficult because of poor quality roads. The risk of water-related diseases was real, particularly diarrhoea, cholera, malaria and skin diseases. Food insecurity left people vulnerable, due to loss of crops, livestock and the destruction of food supplies. To contribute to the reduction of the risks the following measures were taken together with the concerned population:

- Involvement of volunteers from affected villages in field activities
- Closure of contaminated wells
- Evacuation of families from partially destroyed shelters
- Drainage of stagnant water
- Construction of conventional latrines adapted to hazards
- Raising awareness about the risks of diseases through community radio

B. Operational strategy and plan

Overall Objective

Contribute to the immediate assistance of the 500 floods affected households through the provision of essential emergency relief, shelter, health, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion, for a period of 3 months.

Proposed strategy

The DREF operation was geared towards supporting the SRCS for emergency relief assistance to meet the needs of 500 households and included training of volunteers on beneficiaries' selection, distribution of relief items, promotion of hygiene, use of shelter tool kits. The training enabled volunteers to be well equipped in knowledge to ensure an effective implementation of the DREF operation. Indeed, the skills of the volunteers from these communities were built through four training workshops on assessment techniques, WASH, Shelter. Once trained, the volunteers returned to their communities and supported the beneficiaries in the recovery activities under the supervision of Red Cross staff and the government decentralized services.

Operational support services

Human resources (HR)

The DREF operation mobilized the following personnel:

- The Secretary General of Senegalese Red Cross Society (SRCS) had overall responsibility for the operation, provided guidance and facilitated the coordination of the operation between SRCS (Governance and Secretariat) and the field.
- The National Disaster Management Coordinator was responsible for the implementation of the operation, ensuring that assistance was provided to the affected families in an effective and efficient way and was responsible for volunteer management.
- Staff from the Health department and the Water and Sanitation department provided technical support to the SRCS Disaster Management coordinator in the implementation of response activities.
- The National Society has a well-trained NDRT shelter team. This team was coached by the Head of the Shelter and WASH department. In this operation, the NDRT shelter team implemented the shelter portion of the operation, with the commitment of beneficiaries.
- A total of 100 volunteers, team leaders and supervisors were mobilized and conducted the rapid needs assessment as well as the selection of beneficiaries. They were in charge of distribution and sensitization activities. They also provided technical support for the construction of temporary shelters and latrines.
- Additionally, IFRC supported the SRCS with the deployment of an RDRT member with the appropriate profile for the effective implementation of the DREF operation.
- Monitoring missions was organized by IFRC Dakar Cluster that provided technical support to ensure that the DREF operation was implemented in accordance with the Emergency Action Plan and the terms of the DREF as agreed.

Logistics and supply chain

The SRCS acquired half of the items for the planned activities according to the IFRC procedures. IFRC Sahel Cluster provided the other half of items (specifically, buckets, soap and shelter kits). Their transportation to the implementation areas was ensured by the National Society. It is worth mentioning that the DREF allocation also supported the rental of a vehicle including the allocation of fuel and maintenance to assist the implementation of the planned activities.

Information technologies (IT)

To ensure permanent contact between teams and field coordination, the National Society used the Internet, mobile phones.

Communications

Communication materials (banners) were developed to make visible the humanitarian action of the Senegalese Red Cross Society and its partners. The production and realization of radio broadcasts was effective. Indeed, the media was involved for the media coverage of distribution activities. Social media was used to optimize the visibility of the action of the movement.

Security

The National Society ensured maximum safety for response teams in the field.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

Regular reports regarding the implementation of the operation were developed and shared. The Regional staff and Coordination were also mobilized to monitor/supervise the implementation.

Administration and Finance

The Senegalese Red Cross has a Finance and Accounting Department. IFRC Finance staff were working closely with the National Society's finance department, to ensure the proper use of financial resources in accordance with conditions discussed in the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the National Society and the IFRC Sahel Country Cluster. The Management of financial resources was carried out according to the procedures of the SRCS and DREF guidelines.

Quality Programming / Areas Common to all Sectors

<p>Outcome 1: Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the DREF operation.</p>
<p>Output 1.1: Rapid and detailed needs assessments and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation</p>
<p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct rapid needs assessment (Target: 50 volunteers / Five days) • Participate in coordination meetings with stakeholders at national and regional levels • A beneficiary satisfaction survey will be conducted • Conduct lessons learned workshop
<p>Achievements</p>

- Following the floods, the Senegalese Red Cross Society (SRCS) deployed members of its Community Disaster Response Team (CDRT) who are volunteers of the National Society as well as an NDRT to conduct a rapid assessment and establish the needs of the affected population. Dagana Branch, in collaboration with local authorities, conducted an additional assessment of the damage. The selection of beneficiaries was done in collaboration with local authorities. The administrative authorities were invited to the volunteers' training and one representative of the Government in charge of Hygiene and Shelter facilitated a session during the WASH and Shelter training and even led the opening session.



Beneficiaries carrying their NFIs in a wagon – SRCS/IFRC

- The National Society took part in coordination meetings with the stakeholders at regional levels level. These meetings were led by the Government's representative. Besides SRCS conducted informal sharing meetings with mayors and the local presidents of committees of the target areas.
- A beneficiary satisfaction survey was conducted during 2 days by 25 volunteers per day. The survey was essential in providing feedback from the beneficiaries on their satisfaction on how the operation has contributed to provide them relief and in so doing to reduce their vulnerability.

Challenge

The lessons learned workshop were supposed to be undertaken during the requested DREF extension timeframe of one month. However, as the request was not granted, this activity did not take place

Lessons Learned

During beneficiary selection, the Senegalese Red Cross Society adopted the community participatory process. Through targeting committees, and distribution committees, beneficiaries and local authorities were fully involved in the selection process of beneficiaries as well as the distribution activities. This approach has allowed community members to participate and help in the selection process and thus empowering the community through allowing them to make decisions.

Health and Care

Outcome 2: The immediate health risks of the population affected by floods is reduced in Dagana over a period of three months

Output 2.1 Mosquito nets are provided to the targeted population who are being sensitized about their use (target 550 families)


Activities: Distribution of mosquito nets; and awareness on their use (target: 1,100 nets/two per family)

Achievements

A total of 1,000 mosquito nets, 1,000 blankets, 1,000 mats were distributed in the most affected communities: Mbane, Nenita, Ronkh, Bokhole, Gae and Richard Toll. A total of 76 Red Cross volunteers, 4 NDRTs and 2 technicians were involved in the distribution activities. The feedbacks received during the beneficiary satisfaction survey from some

beneficiaries, local authorities survey revealed that the support was very helpful and appreciated because households were living in very difficult conditions.
Challenges
The Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV) training was not included in the Plan of Action despite the suggestion made during the DERF revision which was not finally granted. This impacted negatively in the response intervention as it is usually known that after a flooding situation, the prevention of epidemics should always be taken into account seriously.
Lessons learned
Include in the DREF the systematic training of volunteers in ECV to better face the post-emergency issues

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion

Outcome 3: Immediate risk of waterborne disease is reduced through the provision of safe water supply and hygiene promotion in targeted villages over a period of three months
Output 3.1: Target population in the affected areas is provided with access to safe drinking water kit (Target: 500 households)
Activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of water purification chemicals (aqua tabs); and demonstration of their use (target: 84,000 pcs) • Disinfections and rehabilitation of 13 damaged wells • Distribution of 500 jerry cans of 20 litres
Achievements
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The distribution of 7,000 of water purification chemicals (aqua tabs) went with sensitization sessions on their use (1 aqua tab for 20 litres). A total of 330 jerry cans were distributed as well. It is worth mentioning here that the quantities of some item jerry cans, aqua tabs were reduced because the amount planned in the budget for their procurement is lower than market price • The disinfection and the rehabilitation of wells was effective A tender was done and a company was selected for the rehabilitation of wells with WASH volunteers.

Disinfection of a well - SRCS /IFRC
Output 3.2 The target population in areas affected by the floods has improved sanitation kit (Target: 500 households)
Activities: Conduct cleaning and disinfection campaigns of communal latrines (Target: 3 campaigns per month during the 3-month implementation timeframe)
Achievements
The cleaning and disinfection campaigns of communal latrines helped a lot people who travelled in Richard Toll to attend religious events. The rehabilitation of 15 drinking water supply points are part of the range of activities that improved community sanitation.

Outcome 4: Target population in the flood-affected areas are provided with hygiene promotion, which meet Sphere standards (target: 500 households)
Output 4.1: Populations are provided with means and knowledge for proper care of hygiene according to Sphere standards.
Activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training volunteers in hygiene promotion and health (target: 25 volunteers) • Distribution of family hygiene kits (Target: 500 buckets, 500 Jerry cans and soap 3,000 pcs to 500 households) • Organise hygiene promotion activities (target: 10,500 in the affected area)
Achievements
A total of 26 Red Cross volunteers (20 male and 6 female) were trained in early November 2016 on WASH. The training sessions included the construction of latrines, the disinfection of wells, water treatment and storage, waste and excreta management, vector control, water drainage and PHAST method. Hygiene kits comprised of 500 buckets, 1,000 bars of soap 7,000 aqua tabs were distributed. Hygiene promotion activities were held during the community cleaning latrines day.
Lessons learned
The anticipation in the procurement process and the good preparation for the organization of distributions activities (regarding logistics, financial and organizational arrangements) enable to avoid delays in the implementation of relief activities.
Challenges
The revision and extension of the DREF (not granted) would have enabled the construction of 150 Block Latrines (family and school). After the rains, most of the latrines of the villages were destroyed. It was therefore planned to build community latrines adapted to these areas in anticipation of new heavy rains. The school was chosen because the flooded population used the school as a refuge and toilets were degraded.

Shelter and Settlements

Outcome 5: Immediate housing needs and settlement of the population most affected by the flooding are met over a three-month period
Output 5.1: Target population is provided with Non-Food Items (NFIs) and emergency shelter items (target:500 families)
Activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of volunteers on the beneficiary registration/selection; and relief distributions (target: 25 volunteers) • Volunteer training on the use of shelter tool kit (target: 25 volunteers) • Registration / selection of beneficiaries; including the issue of registration cards • Distribution of NFI (Target: 1,000 sleeping mats, 1,000 blankets) to 500 households • Distribution of emergency shelter items (target: 500 shelter tool kits, 1,000 tarpaulins to 500 households)

Achievements

- A total of 76 volunteers (19 women and 57 men) were trained. The training was held from 28 October to 7 November 2016. It focused on the registration of beneficiaries, distribution of relief items, promotion of hygiene, and use of shelter kits. The shelter session was seized to build two shelters as model in two communities in Richard-Toll.
- A total of 500 households were reached through the distribution of NFIs: 65 households in Richard Toll – 110 in Mbane – 100 in Bokhole – 60 in Gnith – 100 in Ronkh – 65 in Gae. The NFI were composed of 500 kitchen kits, 500 buckets 1,000 mats, 330 jerry cans, 1,000 tarpaulins, 500 shelter kits, 1,000 blankets, 7,000 aqua tabs, 1,000 bottles of bleaching, 1,000 mosquito nets, 1,000 bars of soap.
- Beneficiaries were also selected on a basis of an assessment made in collaboration with volunteers, a representative of the Mayor and a representative of the community. The vulnerability criteria were the basis of their selection (families who lost their basic assets, families whose homes were totally destroyed, etc.).
- Before each distribution, a press release was made in French and Wolof (local language) through local radio to share the information with the population. A demonstration of the use of the shelter kit and the tarpaulins was made during each distribution activity. The shelter and tarpaulin packages were distributed on the basis of needs identified during the assessment and enabled the affected households to construct temporary shelters. Additionally, information awareness sessions were held with beneficiary households to support them in using the tools.



SRCS volunteers building models of shelters during their training - SRCS /IFRC

Lessons learned

It would be relevant to take into account the availability of lumber in future operations

Challenges

It was challenging for the beneficiaries to have access to lumber for the construction of shelters. This is mainly because, some companies based in the area had also some interest in the same lumber.

D. Budget

The variance of -7,653 as mentioned in the line *Water, Sanitation & Hygiene* in the final financial report is due to the fact that the amount planned in the budget for the procurement of some items such as jerry cans, aqua tabs is lower than the market price.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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- Please send all pledges for funding to zonerm.africa@ifrc.org
- **For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table: IFRC Regional Logistics Unit (RLU):** Rishi Ramrakha, Head of Regional Logistics Unit; Tel: +254 733 888 022/ Fax +254 20 271 2777; email: rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org
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Click here

1. Revised Emergency Appeal budget *(if needed)* [below](#)
2. Click [here](#) to return to the title page

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

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Saving lives, changing minds.



The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.

2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRSN012 - Senegal - Floods

Timeframe: 20 sept. 16 to 20 déc. 16

Appeal Launch Date: 20 sept. 16

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2016/9-2017/5	Programme	MDRSN012
Budget Timeframe	2016/9-2016/12	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget		159 490				159 490	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
<u>Other Income</u>							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>		159 490				159 490	
C4. Other Income		159 490				159 490	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		159 490				159 490	
D. Total Funding = B +C		159 490				159 490	

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance							
C. Income		159 490				159 490	
E. Expenditure		-112 155				-112 155	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		47 335				47 335	

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III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			159 490			159 490		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	30 000		13 391			13 391	16 609	
Clothing & Textiles	13 355		2 888			2 888	10 467	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	25 862		33 515			33 515	-7 653	
Utensils & Tools	17 008		9 448			9 448	7 560	
Other Supplies & Services	5 028						5 028	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	91 253		59 242			59 242	32 011	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage			1 353			1 353	-1 353	
Distribution & Monitoring	2 517		4 036			4 036	-1 519	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	19 159		5 065			5 065	14 093	
Logistics Services			6 254			6 254	-6 254	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	21 675		16 708			16 708	4 968	
Personnel								
International Staff	14 000		8 375			8 375	5 625	
National Society Staff	4 530		4 332			4 332	198	
Volunteers	4 174		3 926			3 926	248	
Total Personnel	22 704		16 634			16 634	6 070	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	8 537		5 829			5 829	2 708	
Total Workshops & Training	8 537		5 829			5 829	2 708	
General Expenditure								
Travel	2 000		4 759			4 759	-2 759	
Information & Public Relations	252		626			626	-374	
Office Costs	1 085		537			537	548	
Communications	1 250		681			681	569	
Financial Charges	1 000		294			294	706	
Total General Expenditure	5 587		6 898			6 898	-1 311	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recove	9 734		6 845			6 845	2 889	
Total Indirect Costs	9 734		6 845			6 845	2 889	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	159 490		112 155			112 155	47 335	
VARIANCE (C - D)			47 335			47 335		

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Reporting Timeframe	2016/9-2017/5	Programme	MDRSN012
Budget Timeframe	2016/9-2016/12	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

IV. Breakdown by subsector

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people							
Disaster management	159 490		159 490	159 490	112 155	47 335	
Subtotal BL2	159 490		159 490	159 490	112 155	47 335	
GRAND TOTAL	159 490		159 490	159 490	112 155	47 335	