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Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) Senegal: Floods in Dakar, Thiès, and Matam

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF Operation	MDRSN019	Glide no.:	FL-2022-000290-SEN
Date of issue:	12 September 2022	Expected timeframe:	04 months
		Operation end date:	31 January 2023
Category allocated to the disaster or crisis: Yellow			
DREF allocated: CHF 368,170.06			
Total number of people affected:	19,838 affected people	Total number or people to be assisted	7,823 people (975 households) ¹
Provinces affected / at risk:	Dakar, Thiès, Matam	Provinces/Regions targeted:	Dakar, Thiès, and Matam
Host National Society presence (no. of volunteers, staff, branches): The Senegalese Red Cross Society consists of a national office, 14 regional committees and 46 departmental committees. The National society has at least 30,000 volunteers and 120 permanent staff members.			
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: International Federation of Red-Cross and Red-Crescent Societies (IFRC), Belgian Red Cross Society and Turkish Red Crescent			
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Civil Protection, Sanitation Directorate, and Territorial and Municipal Authorities			

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

For some years now, Senegal has been suffering from disruption to its rainfall pattern, which has a significant impact on a large part of its communities living in risk areas. Despite the tremendous efforts made by the authorities each year in flood control, the problem persists.

From 5 to 7 August 2022, the cities of Dakar, Thiès and Matam recorded heavy rainfall totalling almost 500 mm for the three regions, according to weather data.

Assessments' reports by volunteers reveal that this situation caused a lot of damage in the mentioned areas, resulting in the destruction of 170 houses and the displacement of 1,396 families who were accommodated in schools or hosted by neighbours in challenging living conditions. Some 317 families were not relocated and are still living in their flooded houses.



¹ The average size per household is 8 people.

In these three regions, 8 departments are the most affected: five departments in Dakar, the department of Thiès, and two departments in Matam.

The heavy rains caused the displacement of several families after their houses were submerged in floodwaters, and waterlogged streets, entire flooded neighbourhoods, and washed-away cars. Dakar recorded three deaths and the greatest damage among the affected localities. Due to the violent flow of water the Emergence Bridge, and the Keur Massar Bridge collapsed, and the tunnel on the Corniche Ouest invaded by water. In the



the three regions, this infrastructure damage has led to the isolation of some localities, particularly in the department of Matam, due to difficulties related to geographical accessibility which have hampered access by relief workers. Field assessments conducted by the Senegalese Red Cross Society (SRCS) teams reveal a critical situation for affected people, especially for women, people with disabilities and children, who will be a prime target for the interventions.

Moreover, weather forecasts are not encouraging for the efforts that are being made by the various actors. Indeed, according to the weather forecast, people should expect more rainfall as the rainy season has just begun². Hundreds of families have abandoned their homes and are accommodated in schools or in host families, with all the unsanitary conditions and health risks in this context of COVID-19 pandemic. Those who remained in their homes with flood waters also live in risky hygiene conditions.

Summary of the current response

Overview of Host National Society Response Action

On 7 August, the SRCS deployed its response mechanism through the mobilisation of 200 Committee Disaster Response Team (CDRT) members engaged at local committee level throughout the country with the support of local authorities.

In the regions of Matam, Thiès, and Dakar, response actions carried out by the volunteers include:

- First aid provided to 172 injured
- The installation of dikes to slow down the flow of water, notably for the protection of the Hann power plant
- Psychosocial support for a dozen families
- Support to the national hygiene brigade for the immediate pumping of houses in 9 neighbourhoods of Dakar, 3 neighbourhoods of Thiès, and 4 in Matam
- Data collection in the affected area.

²[bulletin_72h.pdf \(anacim.sn\)](#)

The National Society (NS) mobilized 90 additional volunteers in Dakar, Thiès and Matam to carry out rapid assessments of the situation allowing the coordination body to guide the intervention. These 90 volunteers are maintained in the field to provide support to firefighters and communities in evacuating the waters.



Inundated compound in Dakar ©SRCS

In support to the national response plan

The NS, as auxiliary to the public authorities, contributed to the mobilization of its (volunteers) for:

- Activities such as pumping of water, disinfection of sites, installation of protection dikes;
- Support for the relocation of people in resettlement sites, and management and maintenance of the sites;
- As part of its participation in the ORSEC (disaster relief organisation) Plan, the NS also provides the Ministry of the Interior with a full set of pumping equipment and Shelter materials (tents) for disaster affected population. The ORSEC plan is launched by the government when the scale of the disaster is at red level and the response capacities of local authorities are overwhelmed. At the request of local authorities, the NS has provided support for the evacuation of water by making available 3 motor pumps and 4 generators, but given the scale of the disaster, the resources mobilized are insufficient;
- At management level, the president of the SRCS and the operations coordinator participate actively in all meetings with the Minister of the Interior to define the intervention strategy and monitor its implementation.

The capacities of the National Society are mobilised in this context at two levels:

- At national level

A coordination unit led by the operations coordinator is set up for the definition of the operational strategy, the deployment of management teams, the mobilization of resources and coordination with partners and government. The operations coordinator, accompanied by his team, actively participates in coordination meetings with the administrative authority (prefect or governor) to define activities to be carried out, the pooling of resources, the mapping of intervention areas and actors, and the distribution of assistance among stakeholders.

The coordinator and his team also participate at community level in meetings with the Chefs de quartiers to define criteria for targeting beneficiaries. The coordination unit also integrates the operations department team into the communication and community engagement and accountability strategy. The intervention tools developed by the NS are reviewed at the coordination unit level and shared with branches. For PGI-related aspects, the minimum standards for PGI will be applied for assessments, response planning and implementation, and post-distribution monitoring activities. Since the beginning of the crisis, the unit holds meetings every morning to take stock of the situation, define the strategy for the day and report to the Secretary General.

- At regional level

The actions consist of the mobilisation of CDRT members to provide first aid to flood-affected families through water evacuation, support for the relocation of people with neighbours, psychosocial assistance and hygiene promotion, and assistance to the injured. Another team of volunteers continues to carry out rapid and complementary assessments using tools developed by the NS. For coordination, the presidents of the local, departmental and regional committees participate with the administrative authorities in meetings to monitor the situation, and in regional and departmental committees (CRD and CDD) with governors and prefects for the coordination of actions, the harmonisation of interventions and the mapping of actors. The decentralised authorities are responsible for the distribution of tasks among the different actors.

Lessons learned table

Type	Year	Region	Response	Key lessons learned	Recommendations implemented
DREF MDRSN016	2019	Dakar and Kaolack	Shelter, WASH, Health	<p>Positive impact of Cash on local markets</p> <p>Need for more CEA capacity and better involvement of the community</p> <p>Encourage community actions and community Early Warning System (EWS)</p>	<p>Renewal of Cash Transfer operations</p> <p>The neighbourhood community committees will be involved in the whole process, especially during the targeting of beneficiaries and the organisation of distributions</p> <p>Establish and formalise this integrated and participatory coordination framework</p> <p>Early warning and community response system set up through a 17-21 programme supported by BRCS in Thiès</p>
DREF MDRSN017	2020	Dakar and Thiès	Shelter, WASH, Health	<p>RC of the NS in terms of preparedness and anticipatory activities</p> <p>Do not distribute dignity kits only, complete with detergents and disinfectants to ensure that beneficiaries sanitise their homes</p>	<p>Support, through the BRCS, in preparation for the flood season (pre-positioning of stocks in 2021; simulation in 2022)</p> <p>Cash replaced by distribution of hygiene kits</p>
Simulation of the response to floods 2022	2022	Thiès	Shelter, WASH, Health	<p>The community alert and response mechanism were tested by organising a full-scale simulation</p> <p>Capitalise on this experience to test this mechanism on other disasters</p> <p>Advocate for greater consideration of flood-related issues in the work plans of local authorities</p> <p>Integrate this approach into the intervention strategies of the NS</p>	

Overview of the actions of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country:

In addition to the ICRC and IFRC, the following Participating National Societies (PNS) have presence in Senegal (a regional office for some): French, Belgian, Spanish, Italian, British, and Danish Red Cross Societies, and Turkish Red Crescent. These PNSs have always supported the SRCS in emergency situations.

At the onset of the crisis, information was shared with all PNSs in the country to request their technical support. They showed their willingness to support the NS in mobilising resources to respond.

Belgian Red Cross, which supports resilience activities in Thiès, allowed project teams to be mobilised for the response through this project. Belgian Red Cross has already supported the NS in implementing

a full-scale simulation to test the operational measures put in place and the response mechanisms at community level.

Turkish Red Crescent will provide support in Dakar region, confirmed following an assessment mission conducted in the aftermath of the floods. The Turkish Red Crescent has specified that its support will focus on food assistance to the most vulnerable households impacted by the floods.

In the same vein, information collected by volunteers was posted as an alert on the IFRC's GO platform, to request international humanitarian assistance through the IFRC's DREF tool. The IFRC provides technical support (operations, finance, etc.) in the development and implementation of the DREF operation. It will also support the NS through the deployment of an RDRT and information will be shared with all stakeholders in the operation.

The ICRC, through its regional delegation in Dakar, has been informed of the flood situation in Senegal and particularly in the three affected regions.

Once finalized this EPoA will be shared with all the components of the Movement.

Overview of non-Red Cross Red Crescent actors in country

In Senegal, the management of natural disasters is entrusted to the Directorate of Civil Protection (DPC) hosted in the Ministry of the Interior. The Red Cross, as a partner of this structure, was immediately called upon to deploy response teams. In the aftermath of the heavy rains, the President of the Republic activated the **National ORSEC Plan**³ (Organisation of relief) which includes the Senegalese Red Cross Society in the "Relief and Rescue" component, alongside the Fire Brigade and the Hygiene Services. This has enabled the coordination of assistance actions with the various government services, local authorities and several actors working in the response to the floods. The administrative and local authorities in the various affected areas were therefore mobilised by the government for immediate action. Unfortunately, the extent of the damage far exceeds the means mobilised by the government.

At local level, authorities are at the disposal of the affected populations to assist them through their competent services and in collaboration with local authorities, youth associations and community organisations.

Currently, in the context of these floods in the affected areas, the authorities are carrying out joint interventions with communities, evacuating waters and relocating victims in public buildings such as schools that serve as temporary shelters.

Coordination with other actors will be done through the lead of the Relief and Rescue Commission and participation in the ORSEC plan. The SRCS will explore ways of collaborating and financing with SENELEC (the national electricity company) and the local authorities to secure the Hann power plant in a sustainable manner.

Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

Needs analysis

The NS, in collaboration with local authorities (mayors of communes, presidents of councils of districts, presidents of departmental and regional councils, village chiefs), conducted a rapid assessment on 8 August 2022 in the regions of Dakar, Thiès and Matam to assess the extent of the damage and identify the specific and urgent needs of the affected populations. The urban areas of Dakar and Thiès remain the most affected.

³ [Sénégal: Le gouvernement déclenche le Plan ORSEC à la suite des fortes pluies enregistrées à Dakar \(intelligences.info\)](https://www.intelligences.info)

(Senegal: The Government launches the relief organisation plan (ORSEC) after the heavy rains recorded in Dakar)

See below for a summary of the number of affected populations.

REGIONS	Number of households globally affected	Total population affected (no. of people)	Female headed households	Male	Female	Children -5 years	PBFW ⁴
Dakar	1,030	8,249	218	3,877	4,372	489	96
Thiès	820	6,578	147	3,157	3,421	214	57
Matam	625	5,011	166	2,405	2,606	199	48
TOTAL	2,475	19,838	531	9,439	10,399	902	201

The results also reveal that 975 households, i.e., 7,823 people, are extremely vulnerable, in flooded houses or in temporary shelters with very precarious living conditions that require emergency intervention.

The most urgent needs are as outlined below:

Shelter needs and displaced people

The first results reveal that in many neighbourhoods in the areas mentioned, rainwater has invaded the compounds, prompting many inhabitants to leave their homes. Some schools and public buildings in the most affected neighbourhoods, which served as shelters for the victims, have also been affected, making their resettlement difficult. By analysing the type of buildings⁵ in these areas, the SN noted the very high risk of building collapse, especially in the regions of Thiès and Matam, hence the urgent need to find a resettlement place for these populations at risk.

On the day of the assessment, more than 1,400 families had left their flooded houses. Some of these houses are destroyed, partially destroyed or in a very advanced state of disrepair, posing a risk of collapse at any time. These households are mostly hosted in resettlement sites (schools, public buildings) or in unfinished houses for an indefinite period, depending on how the situation evolves. These displaced households need support to be temporarily moved to other locations in better conditions. This will allow them to receive assistance to carry out pumping and sanitation work that will enable them to return to their homes as soon as possible.

Detailed information on the houses totally or partially destroyed out of the 975 most affected households are presented in the table below:

Localités	Populations ciblées (nombre de ménages)	Maisons complètement détruites	Maisons partiellement détruites	Familles logées dans les écoles	Familles logées chez les voisins
Dakar	565	09	37	42	484
Thiès	210	16	24	18	378
Matam	200	28	56	162	312
TOTAL	975	53	117	222	1.174

⁴ Pregnant/Breastfeeding Women

⁵ In the Matam area most of the houses are built in mud

Livelihoods and access to basic services

In terms of livelihoods and basic needs, there are currently over 900 households whose food stocks have been destroyed or who have lost their livestock. These households have lost all their resources and are at risk of becoming food insecure if no emergency assistance is provided.

In the regions of Thiès and Matam, in addition to the displacement of 870 families, the NS noted the destruction of the livelihoods of the affected populations with an estimated 5 tons of rice, 200 heads of livestock, sugar and a significant quantity of consumer goods.

In this regard, Turkish Red Crescent, as part of the solidarity between partners of the Movement, intends to support floods affected population in this sector. However, for the sake of harmonisation, any intervention will be coordinated with government action through the Executive Secretariat of the National Food Security Council, for optimal coordination of the response.

Market assessment

With regard to markets, those in the urban areas of Dakar, Thiès and Matam are functional and, under normal conditions, provide an adequate supply of staple food, construction equipment and materials, household materials and other items. Also, the mobile phone system, money transfer operators and microfinance actors are well established and operational in the affected areas. A market analysis could reinforce the assurance that these markets will be able to provide the necessary goods in a timely manner, with the most suitable modalities.



Construction of temporary water barriers with earth/sandbags against water around the Hann power plant @SRCS

Health, Water, Hygiene and Sanitation

With regard to health and WASH needs, the affected population is at risk of water-borne and vector-borne diseases due to the presence of stagnant water, which is a breeding ground for mosquitoes both in the vicinity of the compounds and inside. The most vulnerable are pregnant and breastfeeding women (201), children under 5 years (902) and people living with disabilities (198). These people are at risk of water-borne diseases, such as diarrhoea and dermatitis, which most often affect children under 5, and a problem of access to drinking water, hygiene and appropriate latrines (62 destroyed), which affect some 47 households listed. At a time when health structures are flooded, access to health care is becoming a real problem for the population. In some of the affected areas, septic tanks in the compounds have deteriorated, causing a sanitation problem. This situation affects some 196 households requiring assistance for the emptying and disinfection of sanitation systems (septic tanks, gutters).

More than 150 injuries have already been recorded and with the rains continuing, there may be more injured people that would be in need of assistance.

Several households have expressed the need to be relocated, while 317 households (2,546 people) out of the 975 households identified as most vulnerable during the assessments have expressed the desire to drain and sanitise their houses to be able to stay inside despite their dilapidated state.

Access to drinking water was disrupted in Dakar but the service has now been restored; in Matam, people whose drinking water comes from the river are at risk of waterborne diseases due to the contamination of the river water as a result of the floods. With regard to access to health services: in Dakar in particular, public works on the road network mixed with rainwater tend to slow down the movement of people and goods. Health structures - such as the Phillipe Maguilène Senghor Hospital - are inundated, which disrupts the functioning of related services. According to the data received, 03 health centres and 07 health posts in the three regions are currently under water.

Pregnant women and children under 5 found in these areas are most at risk of diseases like malaria. This risk is caused by the presence of stagnant water which can serve as a breeding ground for mosquitoes, and people do not have impregnated mosquito nets. In some flooded areas - where stagnant water due to the absence of a sewage system has destroyed some compounds - there are abandoned houses while others are overcrowded, and increased insecurity due to the reduced number of people visiting these areas and lack of public lighting. This situation exposes the affected people (72 people) to various risks (threat of violence, abuse or violation of rights). A more detailed assessment will enable the Red Cross to adapt its actions in terms of protection of this vulnerable population.

In view of the above, this DREF operation is requested to support the participation of the SRCS in a detailed needs assessment, led by the Red Cross, the results of which will then determine further support and operational activities for the benefit of the affected population. As mentioned above, according to weather forecasts, more rain is expected in the coming weeks, so the situation is likely to worsen and the number of people affected and the needs will increase, with greater impact if no action is taken.

Targeting

The Red Cross intervention will be directed towards the most vulnerable households in the Region of Dakar and the departments of Thiès and Matam. The SRCS is targeting 975 households i.e., 7,823 people, who will be assisted through this operation as follows, by category and by sector:

Total population to be assisted

REGIONS	Total population affected	Number of households to be assisted	Total population to be assisted	Female headed households	Male	Female	Children < 5 in the 975 households	PBFW in the households
Dakar	8,249	565	4,528	91	2,176	2,355	289	87
Thiès	6,578	210	1,682	79	807	879	175	49
Matam	5,011	200	1,613	61	769	837	98	31
TOTAL	19,838	975	7,823	231	3,752	4,071	562	167

Number of households targeted by sector

	No. of households/people	Targeting criteria
Shelter		
Cash in support of rental	480 households	All targeted households except those that do not want to leave their home (317) and those that are relocated in good conditions (178).
Health		
Distribution of hygiene kits	1,500 women	All women and girls
WASH		
Distribution of aquatabs	975 households	All
1 hygiene kit per household	975 households	All
Construction of latrines	62 latrines	The completed destroyed latrines
Rehabilitation of latrines	112 latrines	The partially destroyed latrines
Pumping, cleaning, emptying of septic tanks	196 septic tanks	The damages septic tanks
Mosquito nets	975 households	All

The targeting process will give priority to households with pregnant/breastfeeding women, children under five (5) people living with disabilities who, on equal conditions with other households (similar damage), will be selected by default. After community targeting, the lists of beneficiaries will be validated by the authorities, jointly with the targeting committee, which will be composed of the various representatives (religious leaders, youth representatives, women's representatives, etc.)

Finally, the intervention will be carried out in a participatory approach involving the community, the administrative authorities and the technical services throughout the implementation process (assessment, targeting, and distribution).

Estimated disaggregated data for the population targeted

Category	estimate in % of the target group	% female	% male
Young children (less than 5 year)	6.7	64	36
Children (5-17 years)	28.7	69	31
Adults (18-49 years)	54.2	39	61
Elderly (>50 years)	6	51	49
People with disabilities	0.9	37	63
Pregnant/Breastfeeding women	3.5	100	0

Source: Agence nationale de la statistique et de la démographie (ANSD)

Scenario planning

The situation continues to evolve, assessment and assistance operations are currently underway in 11 regions and the data will be fed back gradually by the assessment teams. According to weather forecasts, an increase in the number of people affected can be expected as the rainy season will continue until end of September - mid-October 2022, adding to the current saturation of the groundwater; but the situation will need to be closely monitored on a daily basis.

There are three scenarios to consider:

Scenario	Humanitarian consequence	Red Cross response
<p>Best-case scenario The amount of precipitation received in the neighbourhoods, despite its importance, is quickly evacuated within few hours by the system put in place by the Government and its partners, especially through the ORSEC Plan. People who had left their homes are returning and the few water damages are being repaired by the technical services provided by the local communities. Sanitation services are opening existing conduits to facilitate water evacuation. No additional deaths are recorded.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No further destruction is recorded, and livelihoods can be restored. The WASH situation is improving with the cessation of rains and the rapid evacuation of waters. 	<p>The Civic Service and Red Cross volunteers are setting up sandbags and other protective methods to ward off other contingencies and continuing with early warning activities to keep the public informed.</p>
<p>Most probable scenario Rain continues to fall on the country, especially in areas already affected. In addition to the houses already affected, more homes, schools, roads and health posts are reported as damaged, exacerbating the situation especially for households that have found shelter in schools or in the houses of neighbours and close relatives. The number of people affected rose from 16,798 people already registered to more than 25,000 people who are already experiencing problems with drinking water supplies, accommodation and livelihoods. Hundreds of latrines are destroyed, and their contents washed away in the houses; many people, for lack of latrines, are defecating in the open; this raises fears of an epidemic exacerbated by the current Covid-19 pandemic. The number of injuries continues to rise.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal displacement of affected people Continued destruction of infrastructure, property and livelihoods. Potential epidemic of water-borne diseases (diarrhoea, etc.) in addition to the rising numbers of Covid-19 cases. Water, sanitation and hygiene problems are worsening. People lack decent accommodation 	<p>Red Cross committees deploy volunteers to the field for further assessment better understand the situation and respond to vital needs. An emergency humanitarian response is being provided by the NS through this DREF operation.</p>
<p>Worst-case scenario Rain continues to fall on the country, especially in areas already affected. Heavy rainfall accompanied by high winds is reported in the affected areas and even those that have so far been spared, causing the destruction of large-scale infrastructure, making affected areas inaccessible, and thus slowing down assistance and relief activities. Of the six (6) regions, about two hundred thousand (200,000) people become homeless, and some 100 families are dislocated and devoid of means of survival, some of which are relocated in schools that are not affected, causing disruption to the school system. A cholera epidemic broke out in the regions of Dakar, Thiès and Matam, and health facilities are overwhelmed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mass internal displacement of people with the possibility for some to be forced to move to host communities or displaced persons sites. Continued destruction of infrastructure, property and livelihoods. Epidemic due to poor water, sanitation and hygiene conditions. 	<p>Revision of the current DREF operation and update of the operation to scale up the response, with a possible change of strategy, an extension of the timeframe and possibly the application for a second allocation to the grant. It is also possible to launch a large-scale operation through an emergency appeal if the situation further deteriorates.</p>

Operation Risk Assessment

Flooding creates access problems in the worst-affected areas. The NS faces implementation challenges in the DREF operation in terms of human and logistic resources. IFRC technical support will need to take into account the requirements for increased human and logistic resources to fully support the SRCS in responding effectively to the needs of the affected population.

The safety of volunteers must also be enhanced by briefing and debriefing sessions before and after interventions, reminder of the Code of Conduct and the axes of the Safer Access framework.

Risk	Likelihood	Impact on operations	Mitigating measures
Worsening of the situation with increased rainfall	Average	High	Monitor weather forecasts Anticipate the mobilisation of additional resources for the response
Risk of demonstrations of populations that would disrupt the operation	Low	Average	Advocate to the authorities for communication with the population
Risk of increase in the number of COVID-19 cases in the area	Average	High	Application of COVID-19 health protocols with relevant authorities Awareness raising
Risk of outbreak of a waterborne or vector-borne epidemic	Average	High	Application of health protocols Awareness raising Development of new action plan Update health contingency plan

B. Operational strategy

Overall operational objective

The overall objective of the operation is to contribute to the efforts of the government in providing relevant assistance to the pressing needs of floods affected communities in the regions of Dakar, Thiès and Matam.

The proposed action will cover the needs of a target of 975 households (7,823 people) among the affected population, through assistance in the areas of Health, Water, Hygiene and Sanitation and Shelter. It will be carried out with an inclusive and participatory approach mobilising all the specialised technical services of the State 04 months.

The proposed strategy

The proposed strategy is based on three levels of intervention, the assessment results of which will help better articulate or redirect the actions to be carried out in the operation. A thorough needs assessment will be carried out by volunteers from the affected committees to have better insight into the extent of the damage and the level of impact, the resources to be mobilized, the details of the target and the definition of the intervention mechanism.

The NS will mobilize its national disaster response team and all the tools adapted to the context and the crisis to propose a tailored response capitalising all the experiences acquired during previous interventions. The data collection tools will be administered through the ODK/kobo collect application and the analysed data will help better guide the targeting and the actions to be carried out, knowing that the NS has tablets and phones in stock that will be made available to the volunteers. Where relevant, the cash system will be used to implement the assistance. The same application will be used for the registration and management of the lists of beneficiaries.

The intervention proposed by the NS focuses on the following areas:

1. Shelter and household items (Target: 975 households or 7,823 people)

Based on the results of the assessment conducted by volunteers, the action will target 975 households (7,823 people) whose homes are affected by the floods. The action proposed by the SRCS takes into account the support to affected families (wishing to be resettled) in access to housing while the water is pumped out and the premises disinfected. It is estimated at 3 months of support via a financial service provider for mobile money transfer. The NS signed a framework agreement with Orange Money that is already validated by the IFRC and used during the COVID-19 emergency appeal. This framework agreement is still active for 16 months and, therefore, would only need to be activated.

Four hundred and eighty (480) households will receive rental assistance; the amount provided for this purpose is 30,000 FCFA per family per month. The 30,000 FCFA are a subsidy equivalent to 1/3 of the average rent in the affected areas.

During implementation, the Shelter team will monitor the housing conditions of these people and continuously assess the quality of their housing to provide support, if necessary, while water pumping and site development are being completed.

In addition, 317 of the 975 households identified as most vulnerable during the assessments preferred to remain in their homes despite their dilapidated state and will receive support to clean up their homes.

Therefore, the following major activities will be implemented:

- Mobilization of 80 volunteers for a comprehensive needs' assessment
- Training/retraining of 80 volunteers in cash transfer
- Mobilisation of 80 volunteers (50 in Dakar, 10 in Thiès and 20 in Matam) to support shelter activities
- Cash transfer for 480 households, in support of temporary Shelter rental (cash for rent) for 3 months
- Conduct post-distribution monitoring (PDM) activities. This will require the mobilisation of 80 volunteers (50 in Dakar, 10 in Thiès and 20 in Matam) to perform the PDM after cash distribution. The volunteers and branch supervisors will carry out the post-distribution monitoring using a survey: random sample survey on 50% of the beneficiaries.

2. Health (Target: 975 households or 7,823 people)

NS Red Cross Society will develop a two-pronged plan of action:

- Distribution of mosquito nets, knowing that the nets will be provided by the Health centres. However, in addition to the distribution, the NS will ensure awareness-raising on the use of impregnated nets and the adoption of preventive measures mandated by health authorities. This activity will be carried out in each committee by 10 volunteers who will be mobilised for 7 days. These awareness-raising activities will also concern Covid-19, which continues to affect people, and the prevention of waterborne and vector-borne diseases. Therefore, the exact number to be distributed will be determined after detailed assessments, based on Sphere standards.
- Distribution of 1,500 dignity kits for 1,500 women and girls of childbearing age to preserve their honour and dignity in these difficult contexts where they are deprived of all resources and where the risks of degradation of their health are most likely. These distributions will be accompanied by awareness-raising messages delivered by volunteers for the promotion of women's health and well-being.

Composition of dignity kits

Items	Quantity
Set of sanitary pads	04 sets
Bath soap	02
Women's underwear	04
Laundry detergent (powder or liquid)	02
Comb	02
Razors	02 packs
Packing bags	02 packs
Toothpaste	01
Brush	01
Body lotion	01
Cologne 33cl	02

Details of volunteers' mobilisation activities:

- Mobilisation of 80 volunteers (10 volunteers per committee) for 4 days for the distribution of dignity kits and impregnated mosquito nets
- Mobilisation of 80 volunteers (10 volunteers per committee) for 7 days for continuous sensitisation for the prevention of waterborne and vector borne diseases

3. WASH / Water, hygiene, sanitation (Target: 975 households or 7,823 people)

WASH activities should continue for 30 days through the DREF implementation period, taking into account the continued provision of these services based on the results of the joint needs assessment.

Access to water

- Purchase and distribution of 19,500 water-purification tablets to 975 households affected, 20 tablets per household.

Hygiene

- Purchase and distribution of household hygiene kits for 975 households, with an emphasis on raising awareness of the affected communities.

Composition of the household hygiene kit

Items	Quantity
20 L bucket with lid	02
Bucket with ¼ turn tap	01
Handwashing water container	01
Soaps (140 grams)	08 pieces
Chlorine 250 (5 ml bottle)	1 kg
Bleach	03 bottles
Pair of PVC gloves	03 units
Liquid soap	02 bottles of 33 cl
25L trash bag	02 rolls
100L trash bag	01 roll
Cresyl	01 box
Powdered laundry detergents	02 packs

- Mobilization of 160 volunteers for distributions and awareness raising activities for hygiene promotion.
- Production of 3,000 posters and flyers with preventive measures and key messages to support WASH activities.

Sanitation

- Training of 160 volunteers in emergency latrine construction, WASH awareness and key messages;
- Reconstruction and rehabilitation of domestic latrines (training of volunteers, communities and masons, provision of materials, and payment of workers' labour);
- Support for the pumping, cleaning, and emptying of inundated septic tanks (196 tanks identified);
- Mobilisation of 160 volunteers for 7 days for disinfection and destruction of mosquito breeding sites activities;
- Production and dissemination of 3,000 posters and leaflets with messages on hygiene promotion and prevention of health risks related to waterborne diseases;
- Destruction of breeding sites by volunteers in support to authorities.

Integrated sectors

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) approach

The SRCS will develop a community engagement strategy to promote greater involvement of beneficiaries in the operation. This approach will be based on their participation in the targeting process, distribution activities and monitoring. Community engagement and accountability will therefore be at the heart of the operation. Beneficiaries' opinions and suggestions will be taken into account through the establishment of a complaint management mechanism with the installation of complaints boxes in public buildings.

Interactive programmes will be organised to allow the audience to understand the strategy developed, and to ask questions for clarification. This will be an opportunity for SRCS to correct errors of inclusion and exclusion. The most vulnerable segments will be assisted by taking into account their opinions and suggestions, with a particular effort to integrate women, children and people with disabilities. Local authorities will also be involved, and the NS will promote the use of feedback mechanisms to encourage stakeholders and communities to use them as additional communication channels: feedback mechanisms: complaint box; complaint committees.

Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI)

The PGI Focal Point will ensure that all volunteers complete the short online introduction on sexual and gender-based violence case disclosure and case referral⁶ and the PEAS⁷ video. This will be reported in the activity report of this operation. Additionally, the SRCS will ensure that questions on PGI are included in future detailed assessments to identify needs and take actions in this regard.

The Restoring Family Link focal point of the SRCS will be mobilised in this operation to better assist people separated from their parents, particularly children. This information will be integrated into the rapid investigation tool to check this situation as soon as possible.

For the collection of information on the victims of the disaster, a list of people concerned will be drawn up with the most precise details. A list of the names of these people will be elaborated, with their contact details, the men/women/children's specificities and their exact addresses to facilitate follow-up.

Gender and parity issues will be taken into account in the operation, especially in the process of collecting information deemed sensitive. The women volunteers will be responsible for administering the questionnaires to their peers who are victims of abuse or other problems.

⁶ https://www.dropbox.com/s/x7ccl0fj9mbds01/zoom_0.mp4?dl=0

⁷ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2rOMyul-NDk>

The PGI focal point of the SRCS will be in charge of monitoring all these activities and will be responsible for documenting all incidents or facts related to this phenomenon during the operation. In addition to training and supervising volunteers, the PGI focal point will be responsible for coordinating with all other actors involved in the operation to address this issue.

The data collected will be disaggregated by age and sex and will take into account all social categories.

Human Resources

Since the beginning of the floods, a coordination unit headed by the operations coordinator has been set up in Dakar to define the operational strategy, deploy management teams, mobilise resources and coordinate with partners and public authorities.

This DREF will be led by the operations department through the Water – Hygiene – Sanitation unit. In total, four (04) national staff members, four (04) NDRT members specialized in WASH, Health, Shelter and Cash Transfer of the SRCS, one hundred sixty (160) volunteers and fifteen (15) supervisors are already mobilized and will be deployed during the implementation of the operations' activities.

The Directorate of Civil Protection, local and municipal authorities, the decentralized technical services of the Government (water, sanitation, health and public hygiene) and other actors will be strongly involved in the implementation process.

To ensure the implementation of this DREF operation, the SRCS will deploy the volunteers and staff below, led by the Disaster Management (DM) department. This team will consist of:

- 160 volunteers to be trained (20 per department)
- 15 supervisors
- One operations coordinator
- 04 national staff members
- 04 NDRT members with WASH, Health, Shelter and Cash profiles
- 01 PMER focal point, and
- 02 drivers

To support the operation, the IFRC will:

- Provide insurance coverage for volunteers to be deployed under this operation;
- Deploy a Surge/Rapid Response (Operations Manager) with solid DM experience and good knowledge of finance for three (3) months to support the NS in the management of this operation;
- Provide ad hoc technical assistance through missions by its DM unit and other departments according to operational needs, etc.

Planning, monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation will be carried out throughout the implementation period of the operation to better reframe and stay within the strategy. A monitoring plan will be developed with the integration of all performance indicators.

With the support of the Surge, the SRCS will carry out an in-depth needs' analysis to evaluate and reframe the approach for the benefit of the vulnerable populations to be assisted.

At the end of each distribution, a PDM will be conducted to measure the quality of implementation, the level of satisfaction of the beneficiaries and the challenges.

During implementation, monitoring missions will be organised with the operations department and the Surge. The NS Operations manager and the IFRC Operations manager will carry out joint monitoring missions in the field. Regular local technical monitoring will also be undertaken from the start of the operation, involving the IFRC and NS WASH/operations, logistics, and finance. The project management team, consisting of a NS project manager and the IFRC Operations officer, will provide a monthly report compiling all the data collected by the local committees involved in the operations. These reports will be submitted to the NS Operations Manager for analysis and comments/advice and transfer

to the Dakar Cluster Delegation Office. All this will contribute towards ensuring technical support to the NS team on the most important aspects of the operation, as treasury and procurement, PDM, remote support and the presence of the IFRC financial journal will be streamlined in this response, because the operation covers Dakar, where the office is located. The IFRC will also ensure compliance with procedures and close monitoring of the NS's challenges/gaps.

Support services

Logistics and procurement

The National Society will proceed with procurement in accordance with its administrative and financial procedures, while remaining in compliance with the DREF rules and regulations. All local procurement will ideally take place in Dakar with the close support and supervision of the IFRC Surge. A logistics assistant from the Sahel Cluster will be dedicated to this DREF operation to ensure the diligent implementation and acquisition of the necessary items in the field.

Local and international procurement will be made in accordance with standard IFRC procurement procedures. Logistics responsibilities will include the supply of the most urgent and relevant relief items, delivered and distributed equitably to those in need, in a timely, transparent and cost-effective manner. The IFRC has shelter tool kits prepositioned in Senegal that can be used for the operation. For the CVA, the most appropriate and cost-effective Financial Service Provider (FSP) will be identified and selected to ensure secure cash transfers to selected households. The mapping and supply of FSPs will be carried out in accordance with the IFRC financial procedures and standard procurement procedures.

The logistics department of the NS will provide the intervention teams with personal protective equipment (boots, torches, bibs, megaphones and raincoats, masks, etc.); and fuel and equipment for the rolling logistics means. There is no stock available for kits to be distributed at the IFRC cluster in Dakar. Therefore, all items will be purchased by the NS and the kits will be reassembled. A comprehensive emergency rapid procurement procedure is already in place and well known to all stakeholders. It will be used under the supervision of the IFRC logistics department.

Communication

Communication documents will be developed and will be directed towards the visibility of the National Society's relief actions during all phases of the operation (press release, facts and figures, case studies, photos, videos, brochures...). The media will be invited to cover some activities such as outreach activities. Social networks will also be used to maximize the visibility of the actions of the SRCS.

Security

Security risks are taken into account by the National Society, in accordance with the security measures put in place during field operations. General Secretaries of the local branches involved in the operation will ensure the appropriate application of security measures with the relevant services in the intervention areas.

The security environment remains relatively safe overall. Petty theft is the main risk in the main commercial and tourist areas. Protests related to economic or social grievances, particularly those by students, can occasionally turn violent in major cities. Political unrest may occur during more intense periods like elections. Despite a general improvement in the security situation in Casamance (Ziguinchor and Kolda regions), travel to rural areas requires greater vigilance due to the risks posed by landmines, separatist groups and banditry. The border areas with Mali are insecure due to the increasing risks of road banditry and potential cross-border movements of extremist groups and smugglers.

To reduce the risk of Red Cross / Red Crescent personnel becoming victims of crime, violence or road hazards, active risk mitigation measures should be adopted. A pre-deployment safety orientation and briefing for all teams should be undertaken to help ensure the safety of the response teams. Standard security protocols regarding general standards, cultural sensitivity and a general code of conduct will be put in place. Minimum security requirements will be strictly adhered to. All NS and IFRC staff actively involved in operations must complete the IFRC Stay Safe security training courses online (i.e., Level 1 – Basic principles, Level 2 - Personal and Volunteer Security and Level 3 - Management Security) prior

to deployment. The IFRC security plans will apply to all IFRC staff throughout the operation. A specific security risk assessment for each operational area will be conducted if IFRC staff are deployed there; risk mitigation measures will be identified and implemented.

C. Detailed operational plan



Shelter

People targeted: 7,823 People

Male: 3,752

Female: 4,071

Requirements (CHF): 76,982

Needs analysis: The operation will cover the needs of 480 by supporting the temporary rental of a Shelter for 3 months.

Population to be assisted: 975 households, or 7,823 people

Implementation standards: Sphere standards

P&B Output Code	Shelter Outcome 1: Affected communities and crisis-affected areas are restoring and strengthening their security, well-being, and long-term recovery by solving shelter and housing problems	• # of households assisted with rent payments for 3 months (Target: 480 households)															
	Shelter Output 1.1: Affected households receive short-, medium- and long-term shelter and housing assistance	# needs assessments # of PDM															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP005	Mobilisation of 80 volunteers (10 per department) for 3 days for the in-depth assessment of needs																
AP005	Mobilisation of 80 volunteers (50 in Dakar, 10 in Thiès and 20 in Matam) to support Shelter/NFI activities																

AP005	Cash transfer for 480 households, in support of temporary rental of shelters (cash for rent) for 3 months																		
AP005	Mobilisation of 80 volunteers (50 in Dakar, 10 in Thiès and 20 in Matam) to perform the Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) after cash distribution																		
P&B Output Code	Shelter Output 1.2: Affected households benefit from technical support, guidance and awareness for safe shelter design and facility planning, and improved construction techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of volunteers trained/retrained on cash Transfer (Target: 80 volunteers) 																	
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
AP006	Cash Transfer training for volunteers																		



Health

People targeted: 7,823 People

Male: 3,752

Female: 4,071

Requirements (CHF): 52,305

Needs analysis: Affected populations are truly exposed to a health problem due to extremely precarious conditions with stagnant water, the proliferation of mosquitoes, difficulties in accessing latrines and problems with access to health facilities. The main health problems concern diarrhoeal diseases, dermatoses, malaria in addition to the increased risks of Covid-19

Population to be assisted: The target people for this section are all the 975 households, with special attention to pregnant/breastfeeding women, children under 5 years old and the elderly people.

Implementation standards: The intervention will build on the health indicators of the national system through actions dictated by the health centres. The referencing actions will be coordinated with the Health focal point.

P&B Output Code	Health Outcome 4: Transmission of diseases of epidemic potential is reduced	<i>Number of people directly reached by health promotion messages geared toward reducing immediate health risks (Target: 7,823 people or 975 households)</i>																
	Health Output 4.1: Community-based disease control and health promotion is provided to the target population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of volunteers mobilised (Target: 80 volunteers) # of awareness sessions conducted (Target: 16 sessions, or 1 per week) 																
	Activities planned Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	

Activities planned		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Weeks																	
AP026	Purchase of 19,500 Aquatabs water treatment tablets for home use in quantities sufficient for 25 days, for 7,823 people.																
P&B Output Code	WASH Output 1.5: Hygiene-related items (NFI) that meet Sphere standards and training on the use of these goods is provided to the target population.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of targeted people who have benefited from personal hygiene items (Target: 7,823 people, or 975 households) • # of poster and flyers distributed 															
	Activities planned	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP030	Procurement and distribution of household hygiene kits for 975 households																
AP030	Mobilisation of 160 volunteers for distributions																
AP030	Production of 3,000 posters and flyers with preventive measures and key messages to support Wash activities.																
P&B Output Code	WASH Output 2.3 An improved access to adequate sanitation and use by the target population is assured	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of domestic latrines built (target 62 to be built and 112 to be rehabilitated) • # of localities reached by sanitation activities 															
	Activities planned	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP028	Reconstruction and rehabilitation of domestic latrines (174): training of volunteers, communities and masons, provision of materials, payment of labourers																
AP028	Support to the pumping, cleaning and emptying of inundated septic tanks (196)																
AP028	Mobilisation of 160 volunteers for 7 days for disinfection of premises and destruction of mosquito breeding sites																
P&B Output Code	WASH Output 2.4: Hygiene promotion activities are provided to the entire affected population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of volunteers trained on hygiene promotion (Target: 160 volunteers) • # of IEC materials produced and distributed 															
	Activities planned	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

	Weeks																		
AP030	Training of 160 volunteers for hygiene promotion awareness activities																		
AP030	Mobilisation of 160 volunteers for awareness activities on hygiene promotion																		
AP030	Production of 3,000 posters and flyers with preventive measures and key messages to support Wash activities.																		

Strategies for implementation

Budget (CHF) 43,120

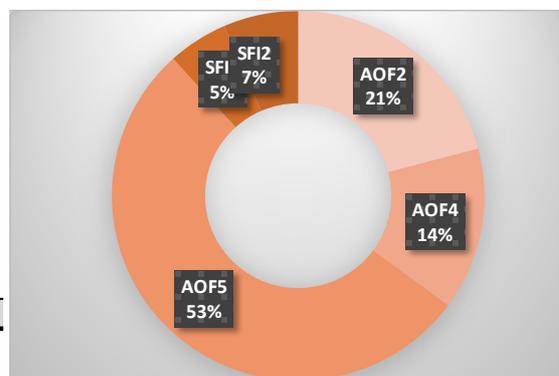
P&B Output Code	S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical, and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences, and capacities to plan and perform activities																		
	Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected	# of SRCS volunteers trained, equipped and supervised (160) # of volunteers insured # of briefings conducted by volunteers and staff on the operation (01)																	
	Activities planned / Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
AP040	Volunteers' insurance (160)																		
AP040	Ensure all staff and volunteers engaged in the intervention are properly trained and briefed																		
AP040	Ensure the protection and visibility of volunteers - Purchase of protection and visibility equipment for volunteers (boots, raincoats, bibs)																		
P&B Output Code	Output S1.1.6: National Societies have the necessary infrastructure and institutional systems	# of department Committees engaged in monitoring and implementation (08) # of monitoring reports shared at head office by department (weekly- 16) # of post-distribution monitoring conducted by department (01 or 8 in total) # of lessons learned workshops conducted and reported (01)																	
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		

AP042	Vehicle maintenance and fuel																	
AP042	Communication																	
AP042	Monitoring visits NS Branches (08) and Head office																	
AP042	Post-distribution monitoring																	
AP042	Lessons learned workshop																	
P P&B Output Code	Outcome S2.1: Disaster response and risk reduction capacity building activities with the NS	# of months of support to surge ops (03) # of surge activity reports received (03- each month)																
	Output S2.1.1: Effective disaster preparedness and NS surge capacity mechanism is maintained																	
	Activities planned Week/ Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
AP046	Mobilisation of Surge staff / ops manager																	
P&B Output Code	Output S2.1.6: Strengthening the IFRC's coordination role within the international humanitarian system	# of monitoring missions (02) # of coordination/monitoring missions (minimum 4)																
	Activities planned Week/ Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
AP049	IFRC Monitoring missions																	
AP049	Translations																	
AP049	Movement and operations/monitoring coordination meetings																	

D. Budget

The overall as for this operation is **CHF 368,170** as detailed in attached budget.

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies		<i>all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)</i>
DREF OPERATION		
MDRSN019 - SENEGAL - FLOODS IN DAKAR, THIES AND MATAM		09/08/2022
<u>Budget by Resource</u>		
Budget Group		Budget ▾
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene		175,883
Medical & First Aid		1,066
Utensils & Tools		44,400
Cash Disbursement		66,896
Relief items, Construction, Supplies		288,245
Distribution & Monitoring		450
Transport & Vehicles Costs		2,293
Logistics, Transport & Storage		2,742
International Staff		19,980
National Society Staff		9,028
Volunteers		14,523
Personnel		43,531
Professional Fees		1,110
Consultants & Professional Fees		1,110
Workshops & Training		4,551
Workshops & Training		4,551
Travel		3,937
Office Costs		1,228
Communications		296
Financial Charges		59
General Expenditure		5,520
DIRECT COSTS		345,700
INDIRECT COSTS		22,470
TOTAL BUDGET		368,170
<u>Budget by Area of Intervention</u>		
AOF2 Shelter	76,982	
AOF4 Health	52,305	
AOF5 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	195,764	
SFI1 Strengthen National Societies	19,197	
SFI2 Effective International Disaster Management	23,923	
TOTAL	368,170	



Contact information

Reference documents

□

Click here for:

- Operation Update
- Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:

For the Senegalese Red Cross Society:

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For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

- IFRC Africa Regional Office for resource Mobilization and Pledge: Louise Daintrey, Regional Head Strategic Engagement and Partnerships, Nairobi email: louise.daintrey@ifrc.org

For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

- IFRC Africa Regional Office for Logistics Unit: Rishi Ramrakha, Head of Africa Regional Logistics Unit, email: rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org; phone: +254 733 888 022

For Performance and Accountability support (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting enquiries)

- **IFRC Africa Regional Office:** Regional Head, PMER and Quality Assurance Planning and Monitoring Unit, email: philip.kahuho@ifrc.org; phone: +254 732 203 081

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 Humanitarian 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.