



DREF Operation-Final Report

Senegal | Floods in Dakar, Matam, and Thiès

DREF Operation	Operation No. MDRSN019
Date of issue:	Glide Number: FL-2022-000290-SEN
Operation start date: 1 September 2022	Operation end date: 31 March 2023
Host National Society: Senegalese Red Cross	Operation budget: 368,170
N° of people assisted: 7,823 people (975 households)	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: Belgian Red Cross, IFRC, ICRC, and Turkish Red Crescent	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Communities, community leaders, political and administrative authorities, fire brigades, and municipal authorities.	

The major donors and partners of the IFRC-DREF include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Britain, China, Czech, Canada, Denmark, German, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Liechtenstein, Malta, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, and the Netherlands, as well as DG ECHO, Mondelez Foundation, and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the National Society, would like to extend thanks to all for their generous contributions.

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

In recent years, Senegal has experienced a disruption of its rainfall patterns, which has had a considerable impact on communities living in areas at risk. Despite the considerable efforts made by the authorities each year in the fight against flooding, the problem remains.

From 5 to 7 August 2022, the cities of Dakar, Thiès, and Matam recorded very heavy rainfall totalling almost 500 mm, according to weather data. In these three regions, eight departments were the most affected: five departments in Dakar, the department of Thiès, and two departments in Matam. According to information from the Senegalese Red Cross (SRC) volunteers' assessments, this situation caused a great deal of damage in the above-mentioned areas, resulting in the destruction of 170 homes and the displacement of 1,396 families who were housed in schools or hosted by neighbours in very difficult living conditions. Additionally, many households affected by the flooding had their latrines rendered unusable, leading to the risk of contamination and waterborne diseases.

The heavy rains caused 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 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 hampered access by relief workers. The Senegalese government launched its National Plan for the Organization of Relief in Cases of Catastrophe (ORSEC) as the scale of the disaster exceeded the response capacities of the local authorities.



Figure 1: Regions targeted by the DREF operation.

For more details, see the [EPoA](#) and [Operations Update](#).

Summary of the current response

Overview of the Host National Society's action

On 7 August 2022, the SRC deployed its response mechanism through the mobilization of 200 Community Disaster Response Team (CDRT) members at the local committee level, with the support of local authorities. 160 volunteers and technical team. NS actions from onset contributed to limit the impact of floods and further incidence on the vulnerability on the early days and 6 months after in the regions of Matam, Thiès, and Dakar. Humanitarian response deployed by the NS through DREF support included main achievements below

- Immediate first aid to 172 injured people.
- Following the continuous rain and level of overflowing of water in the communities, NS proactively conducted some early actions to reduce further harm to the communities with the support of Senegalese government's ORSEC (national response plan). Mainly:
 - Some dikes setting to slow down the flow of water, notably for the protection of the Hann power plant.
 - Support to the national hygiene brigade for the immediate pumping of houses in nine neighbourhoods of Dakar, three neighbourhoods of Thiès, and four in Matam. Hundreds of houses.
 - Support for the discharge of water by making available three (3) motor pumps and four (4) generators.
- Psychosocial support for a dozen families.
- An initial assessment and continuous data collection in the affected area was made to orient the planning and inform the priorities.



Figure 2: Distribution of household hygiene kits

- 480 homeless families following the impact of floods were supported with cash for rent.
- Following trainings conducted to the team mobilised, awareness-raising were scaled-up to prevent immediate risk for health.
- Associated distributions were carried to support the hygiene and water access capacity for 975 Families. 975 hygiene kits, 1,500 dignity kits and 11,000 aquatabs were made available to households impacted by the flooding.
- The highest water source contamination in Kanel and Matam making them priority for the distribution of aquatabs.
- Support for pumping and disinfection of houses and public buildings (schools, mosques) and installation of protective dikes. These strengthen the actions engaged with the Government.
- Emptying, cleaning, and disinfection of pits followed by the reconstruction of 88 latrines and the rehabilitation of 61 latrines.
- Fighting of breeding sites for mosquitoes with extensive disinfection and cleaning, drain of sites.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Actions 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 SRC in emergency situations.

The Belgian Red Cross, which supports resilience activities in Thiès, allowed project teams to be mobilized for the response. Additionally, the BRC had already supported the NS (prior to the flooding season) in implementing a full-scale simulation to test the operational measures put in place and the response mechanisms at community level. The Turkish Red Crescent (TRC) provided food assistance to the most vulnerable households impacted by the floods.

The IFRC granted a DREF to the SRC and supported the NS in the implementation by deploying an operations Manager for a period of four months. In addition to this deployment, the Dakar Country Cluster Delegation (CCD) team and the DREF team in Nairobi supported the SRC in the implementation of the operation.

Overview of non-RCRC action in country

The Senegalese government declared a red-level emergency and launched its ORSEC plan. The authorities carried out joint interventions with the communities to pump out stagnant water. The Senegalese government, through the Ministry of Health, has distributed impregnated mosquito nets through a mass campaign called CMU/MILDA. The government supported the SRC by granting it tax exemption on all items it receives as part of its emergency response and humanitarian assistance.

Needs analysis and scenario planning.

Needs analysis.

The SRC, 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. In urban areas, the poorest populations were the most directly affected with significant consequences on

housing, economic activities (often in the informal sector), education, and health. In rural communities, agricultural areas, public buildings (e.g., schools), and housing were most affected.

The results of the assessment showed that 975 households (7,823 people) were extremely vulnerable, in flooded houses or in temporary shelters with precarious living conditions that required emergency intervention. Based on the SRC and government assessments, the regions of Dakar, Thiès, and Matam were the most impacted. Within Dakar region, the most impacted departments were Dakar, Keur Massar, Pikine, Guédiawaye, and Rufisque. In Thies region, the Thies department was the most impacted, and in Matam region, the most impacted regions were Matam and Kanel.

See the table below for a summary of the number of affected people.

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 most urgent needs identified during the assessment were as follows:

- **Shelter:** According to the SRC assessment, in the targeted departments, 53 homes were destroyed and 117 were partially destroyed. At the time of the assessment, 222 families were staying in schools and 1,174 were living with neighbours or family.
- **Livelihoods and access to basic services:** The SRC assessment found that over 900 households had their food stocks destroyed or lost their livestock in the floods.
- **Health & WASH:** The assessment found that the affected population was 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 were pregnant and breastfeeding women (201 people), children under five years (902 people) and people living with disabilities (19 people). In some of the affected areas, septic tanks in the compounds were damaged, causing a sanitation problem. This situation affected some 196 households who required assistance for the emptying and disinfection of sanitation systems (septic tanks, gutters).

For more details, see the [EPoA](#).

Targeting

The targeting process followed these steps:

Collaboration with government structures: Local administrative authorities, Local ORSEC Plan, Community

Geographic targeting: Selection of target zones based on ORSEC plan

Community involvement: Selection of households with village/neighbourhood committee

Verification and validation of beneficiary list

Beneficiary selection criteria validated with communities and local authorities

- Household affected by flooding.
- Household with low sources of income.
- Displaced household with low income.
- Household headed by an elderly person without support and who has totally or partially lost his or her home.
- Household headed by a person suffering from a chronic illness or disability without support and/or having totally or partially lost their home.
- Household headed by a woman (widow, head of household or without support) and having lost all or part of their home.
- Household affected by the flooding and hosting other households impacted.
- Affected household with girls/mothers.

Département	Ciblage	Appui locatif	Kits dignité	Kits d'hygiène	Infrastructures Wash		Pompage, curage et vidange des fosses septiques (196)
					Construction (62)	Réhabilitation (112)	
					DAKAR	85	
PIKINE	50	25	120	50	0	15	30
GUEDIAWAYE	50	25	100	50	0	10	30
RUFISQUE	215	100	285	215	10	15	25
KEUR MASSAR	125	63	225	125	8	15	25
THIES	200	100	285	200	14	15	25
MATAM	150	75	200	150	15	11	15
KANEL	100	50	160	100	15	11	15
TOTAL	975	480	1500	975	62	112	196

After carrying out the needs assessments that provided ground data on most geographical and families vulnerable, the SRC teams harmonised the final targeting process with community officials and community leaders designated by the community. In coordination with this representative, the targeting criteria was set, and the selection and validation of the list was done. A last verification of the list was conducted by the National Society in the field with local authorities and verified list revalidated by the community committees. For the cash, a cross checking process with the FSP system was also done.



Figure 3: SRC volunteers conduct validation visits to complete targeting.

Operation risk assessment

- **Covid-19 and others health risk:** Among the risks identified at the beginning of the operation was related to the spread of COVID-19, especially given that the affected households had been displaced from their homes and many were living with neighbours or in collective shelters. Measures were put in place by the SRC to prevent the spread of COVID-19 during the operation including regular handwashing and the inclusion of COVID-19 prevention in health and hygiene promotion activities to mitigate risk.
- **Access challenge following floods situation on infrastructure:** One of the departments targeted by the DREF (Kanel in the Matam department) is remote and was difficult to access. The SRC team was able to adapt its strategy by using local transportation methods (motos and horse-drawn carriages) to deliver the hygiene and dignity kits directly to the households in Kanel. This also reduced the monetary and time burden that the families would have had to absorb to travel from their communities to a central distribution site.
- **NS personnel challenges and conflict priorities delaying the workplan:** The start of implementation coincided with national religious events that mobilized the target communities and volunteers from the concerned communities. The DREF activities also coincided with the finalization of programs already underway, which had to be completed by the end of October 2022. Regular meetings were held with the SRC DREF team, SRC management, and IFRC to re-organise the implementation agenda and complete the relief support within the initial timeframe as priority. An extension of the intervention for 2 months made possible to complete the other activities.
- **Inflation:** NS planning didn't set this risk in a high priority, but the market assessment findings were the inflations which Market assessments were included as well with main finding of a significant inflation in the local market by the time the procurement was processed, with incidence on targeting for the construction material for latrines. Leading to a drastic reduction in quantities and the number of beneficiaries.

B. OPERATION STRATEGY

Proposed strategy

Overall operational objective

The overall objective of the operation was to contribute to the efforts of the government in providing relevant assistance to the pressing needs of flood-affected communities in the regions of Dakar, Thiès, and Matam. The operation covered the needs of 975 households (7,823 people), through assistance in the areas of Health, WASH, and Shelter.

Strategy implemented.

As planned, the response focused on the following components:

- Distribution of rental assistance 480 households to cover three (3) months. The subsidy amount provided was 30,000 FCFA per month per family, which was equivalent contribution at 1/3 of the average rent in the affected areas.
- Distribution of mosquito nets provided by local health centres and awareness-raising on the use of impregnated nets and the adoption of preventative measures.
- Distribution of 1,500 dignity kits for 1,500 women and girls of childbearing age to preserve their dignity and avoid the risk of the degradation of their health. The distributions were accompanied by awareness-raising messages delivered by the volunteers for the promotion of women's health and well-being.
- Distribution of household hygiene kits for 975 households, with an emphasis on raising awareness among the affected communities of good hygiene practices.
- Non-food items distributed to intervention beneficiaries are organized in kit form. All households received a hygiene kit consisting of mops, soap cubes, Spanish cleaning buckets, powdered soap, garbage can liners, grits, bleach, household gloves, a complete hand-washing set, a 10l bucket and a 20l bucket with lid.
- Strengthening of the capacity of the volunteers' network and the National Society by training 160 volunteers in emergency latrine construction, WASH awareness, and key messages.
- Support for pumping, cleaning, and emptying inundated septic tanks and mobilization of volunteers for the disinfection and destruction of mosquito breeding sites.
- Reconstruction of 88 household latrines and rehabilitation of 61 household latrines through the provision of construction material and training and engagement of community members and local masons.
- Promotion of complementarity, coordination, and synergies with the interventions of the government and other humanitarian actors.



Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) was mainstreamed throughout the SRC's intervention to guarantee meaningful involvement and participation of affected communities. In all phases of the response to the floods, including distribution of cash, involvement of community stakeholders and people to be assisted was ensured. Effective complaints and feedback mechanisms were set up to ensure community feedback is considered part of the distributions. A complaint and feedback mechanism (community complaints committees) were set up to receive feedback and comments from community members on the support they received. In addition, a free phone number was given out at distribution points for community members to call to provide feedback or complaints. This phone line was operated by the Senegalese Red Cross's national CEA and Communications focal point.

Protection, Gender, and Inclusion

PGI was streamlined throughout the intervention, ensuring that volunteers received adequate briefing before engaging communities. Questions on PGI were included in the detailed assessment and data was disaggregated by sex, as well as other specificities, such as disability, age, female-headed households, and pregnant & lactating women (PLW). Senegalese Red Cross ensured to include both male and female volunteers in the delivery of the operation. The female volunteers were responsible for administering the questionnaires to their peers to ensure their dignity and security.

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting (PMER)

The operational implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and reporting aspect of the DREF operation was managed by the Senega Red Cross through its country-wide network of branches and volunteers. IFRC, through its Cluster office in Dakar, worked closely with Senegalese Red Cross and provided technical support during the implementation both through coordination meetings and field missions to ensure the objectives were met. The Surge Operations Manager deployed to Dakar established an office at the Senegalese Red Cross headquarters to provide support and regular follow-up on the operation.


During implementation, monitoring missions were organized with the SRC Operations Department and the Surge. The NS Operations Manager and the IFRC Operations Manager carried out joint monitoring missions in the field. Regular local technical monitoring was also undertaken from the start of the operation, involving the IFRC and NS

WASH/operations, logistics, and finance. The project management team, consisting of the NS Project Manager and the IFRC Operations Manager provided monthly reports compiling all the data collected by the local committees involved in the operations.

The IFRC Cluster (Head of Delegation, Operations Manager, Finance & Administration Coordinator) and SRC (President, Secretary General, and NS technical team) met regularly to discuss challenges related to the implementation of the DREF, identify solutions, and adjust the work plan.

Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) was conducted to measure the quality of implementation, the level of satisfaction of the beneficiaries, and the challenges.

C.DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

	<p>Shelter People targeted: 7,823 (975 households) Male: 3,752 Women: 4,071</p>															
<p>Shelter 1 Outcome: <i>Disaster-affected communities and areas restore and enhance their security, well-being and long-term recovery by addressing shelter and habitat issues</i></p>																
Indicators:	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Targets</th> <th>Real</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td># of in-depth assessments carried out</td> <td style="text-align: center;">01</td> <td style="text-align: center;">10</td> </tr> <tr> <td># of volunteers trained/retrained on cash transfer (Target: 80 volunteers)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">80</td> <td style="text-align: center;">80</td> </tr> <tr> <td># of households assisted with rent for three months (480 households)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">480</td> <td style="text-align: center;">480</td> </tr> <tr> <td># of PDM achieved</td> <td style="text-align: center;">01</td> <td style="text-align: center;">01</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Targets	Real	# of in-depth assessments carried out	01	10	# of volunteers trained/retrained on cash transfer (Target: 80 volunteers)	80	80	# of households assisted with rent for three months (480 households)	480	480	# of PDM achieved	01	01
	Targets	Real														
# of in-depth assessments carried out	01	10														
# of volunteers trained/retrained on cash transfer (Target: 80 volunteers)	80	80														
# of households assisted with rent for three months (480 households)	480	480														
# of PDM achieved	01	01														
<p>Progress towards outcomes</p>																
<p>In-Depth Assessment:</p> <p>After the in-depth assessment, the needs analysis revealed that the number of people with damaged shelters who had to leave temporarily to stay with neighbours was just over the 480 planned by DREF. But when considering the criteria for the most vulnerable, the Senegalese Red Cross had to adjust stay within the number set by the DREF. The assessment looked into the needs but also the preferences with an inclusive approach to gender and other group representativity.</p> <p>Some highlight aside of the needs findings detailed in the plan and update were</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The community feedback on the choice of preferred assistance modality. Of all those questioned, 143 preferred direct cash, while 94 opted for mobile cash. Some people preferred other forms of assistance: 28 for the distribution of accompanied food in kind, and 18 for food assistance in the form of vouchers. However, even though a small proportion of the population surveyed (17 people) preferred non-food items, 11 people had no preference as to the type of humanitarian assistance provided. This analysis validated the cash approach. • The rental prices were being high and various prices, the rental support was set as a contribution. The monthly instalment was evaluated to be 1/3 of the monthly rent cost. • Market assessments were included as well with main finding of a significant inflation in the local market in the end of the year, leading to a drastic reduction in quantities and the number of beneficiaries. 																
<p>Training:</p> <p>Eighty (80) volunteers, selected from the eight departmental committees were trained on assessment methods, cash transfer, PGI, Post Distribution monitoring, and CEA. After this training, the volunteers were briefed on the use of the Kobo tools. The questionnaires to be administered in the field were integrated into the volunteers' telephones and they practiced becoming more familiar with the tool.</p>																

Provision of Cash for Rent Assistance:

SRC distributed rental assistance to 480 households to cover three (3) months. The subsidy amount provided was 30,000 FCFA per month per family, which was equivalent to 1/3 of the average rent in the affected areas.

The Senegalese Red Cross has a framework agreement with the Orange Money in Senegal. The Senegalese Red Cross activated this framework agreement for the distribution of cash to 480 households via Orange Money. Orange Money carried out the distribution on 29 December 2022 and produced a distribution report which was verified by the DREF implementation team.

- The Senegalese Red Cross experienced some challenges with the cash for rent distribution. Of the 480 transfers conducted by Orange Money, 80 did not go through on the first attempt and were returned to Orange Money. In most of the cases, the issue was that the person had a problem with their orange account (outdated identity card, lost identity card, etc.) For others, the Orange account associated with the beneficiary's phone number had already reached its transaction limit for the month, as the distribution took place on December 28 (the monthly transaction limit for a basic account is 100,000 FCFA).
- The response team solved this problem by sending volunteers from the relevant committees' door-to-door to determine with the beneficiaries the source of the problem. In these cases, the volunteers asked the beneficiaries to provide the phone number of another person in the household (e.g., a son or daughter, brother or sister) with an active Orange account in order to send the money again. After this second attempt to transfer the funds, there were still problems for four (4) households. The beneficiaries were personally contacted by the Senegalese Red Cross DREF manager, and a solution was found with Orange Money so that the beneficiaries could retrieve their money by code at a local Orange branch.

Lessons Learned

- The cash experience highlighted the importance of sensitizing beneficiaries regarding the Orange modality and requirements (active phone number, active account, valid ID) prior to the distribution, as well as identifying an alternative Orange account within the household that can be used if there is a problem with the head of household's account.
- Double-checking of Mobile money account with FSP to be included in the cash process and FSP terms.
- From learnings on the pertinence of cash analyzed based on PMD observation, it is recommended to process the cash transfer to families in the beginning of the month (when possible), to avoid issues related to beneficiaries' monthly transaction limits when processing cash.
- Cash transfer is an experiment that should be encouraged to provide rapid assistance to vulnerable people. We need to look ahead to the training of volunteers as part of the evaluation process. Promote the training of our volunteers in the local language to ensure a better understanding of the work to be done in the field. If necessary, translate the data collection forms into the local language to make it easier to understand the questions asked of vulnerable people.
- Communicate the list of beneficiaries in good time to the heads of the departmental committees and to the authorities for timely and better monitoring.



Health

People targeted: 7,823 (975 households)

Male: 3,752

Women: 4,071

Outcome 1:

Transmission of diseases of epidemic potential is reduced

Indicators:	Targets	Real
# of volunteers mobilized	80	80
# of awareness sessions conducted on waterborne diseases and vector control (Target: 8 days)	8	8
# of dignity kits distributed	1,500	1,500

Progress towards outcomes

Considering the high risk for the propagation of vector-borne diseases such as malaria was identified by the SRC assessment, due to stagnant water. Women's health needs were also prioritized by the operation, given that the affected families had lost their household stocks in the floods and needed access to hygiene and dignity items to avoid negative impacts to their health.

Awareness Sessions:

Eighty (80) volunteers were trained on awareness-raising methods and themes relating to waterborne diseases (definition, mode of contamination and barriers) and vector control. SRC volunteers distributed impregnated mosquito nets provided by the local health centres under the CMU/MILDA campaign and provided awareness sessions to the communities to encourage their use.

Distribution of Dignity Kits:

The SRC had to revise the content of the dignity kits considering the realities of the field and the Senegalese culture. This resulted in a delay in the distribution. The dignity kits were distributed along with the household hygiene kits (see WASH section) between 15-20 February in all the targeted departments.



Figure 4: post-distribution monitoring in Thiès

Dignity kit composition

Articles	Quantity
Set of sanitary towels	04 packs of 10
Toilet soaps 100g	02 packs of 4
Plastic bucket without lid 10litres	01
Liquid laundry detergent (450ml)	01
Women's hair comb	01
2-blade disposable razors	02 packs
Biodegradable plastic bags	01 packs
Laundry soap 150 g	06 pieces
Full Care Toothpaste 150 ml	01
Soft toothbrush	01
Compartmented toiletry bag	01
Body lotion 500ml	01
Water of cologne 33cl	01
Bath net	01



Figure 5: Distribution of dignity kits

Challenges

Delay on the procurement process did not allow the delivery of the assistance in emergency timeline.

Lessons learned

The SRC should either set up an emergency stock or set up a framework agreement with a supplier to be able to have initial emergency households' items to speed the delivery of the assistance when disaster happen or DREF is approved. And when this contingency is not possible, using cash assistance is recommended to avoid delays in providing humanitarian aid to the people affected.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

People targeted: 7,823 (975 households)

Male: 3,752

Women: 4,071

Outcome 1: Immediate reduction of waterborne disease risks in targeted communities

Indicators:	Targets	Real
# of people targeted with access to drinking water (Target: 7,823 people or 975 households)	975	250
# of aquatabs distributed (target: 19,500 tablets)	19,500	11,000
# of targeted households who benefited from personal hygiene items (Target: 7,823 people, or 975 households)	975	975
# of household latrines constructed (target 62 latrines)	62	88
# of latrines rehabilitated (target 112 latrines)	112	61
# of localities (department) supported with sanitation activities	08	08
# of volunteers trained in hygiene promotion (Target: 160 volunteers)	160	160
# of IEC materials produced and distributed	3,000	3,000

Progress towards outcomes

The affected populations were exposed to health issues due to precarious conditions including stagnant water, proliferation of mosquitoes, and infrastructure damage (household latrines and septic tanks).

SRC targeted 975 families with the provision of WASH materials and information sessions to promote good hygiene and sanitation practices and reduce the risk of disease. The following activities were conducted:

- **Training** of 160 volunteers in hygiene promotion and awareness raising methods in Thiès, Matam and Dakar.



- **Distribution of aquatabs:** Based on the needs encountered in the field, the SRC distributed 11,000 aquatabs from its stock in the departments of Kanel and Matam. It was determined that the distribution of aquatabs was not necessary in the Dakar and Thiès regions, as the population had access to municipal water systems, which were safe for consumption. The distribution of aquatabs provided access to safe water for 250 families. Through the organization ADEMAS, the Senegalese government will replenish these stocks and provide a total of 39,000 aquatabs to the NS to assist in future flood responses.
- **Procurement and distribution of household hygiene kits.** These distributions were conducted between 15-20 February in the eight (8) targeted departments.
- **Hygiene promotion sessions conducted with beneficiary communities:** These sessions focused on proper handwashing, latrine maintenance, waste management, and water management and storage. These sessions were conducted in the eight departments between February 17-23.



Figure 6: Hygiene promotion sessions at community level

N°	Department	HH visited	sub-division visited	Hygiene promotion							Total
				WASH							
				HW	LM	WM	ES	WM	WPP	BGD	
1	KEUR MASSAR	112	31	110	104	111	89	89	44	63	610
2	PIKINE	49	3	65	65	54	44	60	35	33	356
3	GUEDEAWAYE	50	12	50	50	47	33	50	8	18	256
4	DAKAR	55	6	84	98	77	79	81	74	56	549
5	RUFISQUE	205	28	205	196	175	155	171	132	117	1151

6	THIES	192	7	189	187	162	173	169	142	136	1158
7	KANEL	150	17	144	412	168	575	403	296	84	2082
8	MATAM	100	19	206	426	201	475	307	411	96	2122
Totals		913	123	1053	1538	995	1623	1330	1142	603	8284

Abbreviations (HW : handwashing / WM: waste management / ES : environment sanitation / WM : water management / WPP: water purification products / BGD: larval breeding grounds destruction/ LM: latrine maintenance)

➤ **Rehabilitation and reconstruction of household latrines:**

This activity involved several keys steps:

1-Sizing: In December 2022, the CRS WASH team and volunteers visited the 174 houses that will be targeted for household latrine rehabilitation (112) and reconstruction (62). During these visits, the technicians took measurements and determined what materials would be needed to complete the rehabilitation / construction. The number of latrines to be rehabilitated/reconstructed because of the 112 houses, 6 had already repaired their latrines while of the 62, 11 had already rebuilt their latrines.



Team supervising the measurement of activities

2-Beneficiary engagement on the WASH activities. Selected communities for the latrine's constructions/rehabilitations committed to their participation to the process, the understanding and acceptance. During volunteers' visits information on the WASH component was provided, as well as reminder on the responsibilities of the beneficiary and the responsibilities of the SRC on the deliverable of WASH. The beneficiary households signed a "commitment form," recognizing that they had understood the terms and conditions of the program and agree with that:

The engagement from the communities included.

- Recruit local skilled labour for the relevant trades.
- Dig the sites (pit, manhole and latrine).
- Ensure the supply of water for the work.
- Ensure the storage and security of the equipment and materials.
- Provide a family member for other work-related needs.

SRC ensured

- The supply and delivery of materials for the work as per the sizing and estimation made with the HH
- Payment for the labour of workers hired by the beneficiaries (local tradespeople).
- Supervision and quality of materials and works.



3- Construction and rehabilitation of latrines in the localities concerned.

This was delayed and happen only two months after the sizing process. As indicated from initial selection of 161 HH, 6 households had rehabilitated their latrines and 11 had rebuilt them. This led us to consider 106 latrines to be rehabilitated and 51 latrines to be rebuilt. This brings the total to 88 rebuilds and 62 rehabilitations which was conducted.



Visit to rehabilitated or built latrines in Dakar and Thiès

Composition of the Household Hygiene Kit

Hygiene kit contain (975 units)		
N°	Name	Units
1	Spanish cleaning bucket	1
2	Bucket with lid (20L)	1
3	Plastic drinking pot with handle (1L)	1
4	Plastic hand wash kit	1
5	Marseille soap (barre)	3
6	Bleach from 12° (1L)	3
7	Floor sweep (piece)	2
8	Gresil - disinfectant (1L)	2
9	Detergent powder (500g) per pack	2
10	Hygiene gloves (pair) and cleaning gloves	2



Figure 7: Volunteers conduct hygiene promotion sessions.

Challenges

- Procurement delayed with the length of process and time to start that

Lessons learned

- It is important to begin the sizing process and launch the procurement procedure from the beginning of the operation. This is to avoid the delays that were experienced during this DREF, leading to negative coping mechanism by some families that put them in higher vulnerability; e.g., selling assets, taking loans to make their repairs or repair their latrines.
- For the latrines constructions, the NS engaged the communities to identified and managed the construction by hiring through the cash received the workers. The success of that methodology was not streamlined and must involve an adapted measures to monitor the work, set-up additional guaranty and engagement for effective completion of construction by the hired workers.

National Society Capacity building

Output S1.1.7: Strengthened capacities of NS to support disaster risk reduction, response, and preparedness at the local level

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# Senegalese Red Cross volunteers trained, equipped, and supervised	160	160
# of insured volunteers	160	160
# of briefings conducted for volunteers and staff on the operation	01	01
# of departmental committees involved in monitoring and implementation (08)	08	08
# of monitoring reports shared at headquarters by department (Weekly - 16)	16	16
# of Post Distribution Monitoring conducted by department (8 in total)	08	08
# of lessons learned workshop conducted and reported (01)	01	01

Progress towards outcomes

The SRC has mobilized in total 160 volunteers deployed with appropriate safety and protection briefing and equipment. Through the IFRC insurance program, these volunteers were insured. The following table shows the items provided to volunteers.

Post-Distribution findings for relief assistance provided:

The PDM was carried out by volunteers in the eight departments between February 23 and 27 for a duration of 05 days; through field visits in the targeted areas. Some 60% of the data was collected from DREF beneficiary households, using a household questionnaire converted into an electronic version of the PDM data. The data was collected from 316 questionnaire unevenly distributed across the departments, then analysed and interpreted by the head of the disaster preparedness and risk reduction department, using Excel software. Most findings important to highlight include.

- 48 of the 176 people interviewed were men, compared with 140 women.
- In terms of family heads ratio, on the 316 interviewed, 230 recipients were family heads mainly adults' men or spouses and 6 minors.
- The community practices after the delivery of the items and cash. Through the PDF survey, there was evidence that articles received was shared by the families' beneficiaries to other families. After receiving the assistance, 232 beneficiaries shared with other members of the community. Of the 232 beneficiaries, 133 shared with other households within the family, while 43 shared with neighbouring households. 16 households re-shared the assistance received with almost all the rest of the community, i.e., neighbouring households, other family members, the village chief, members of the targeting committee and so on.
- Of the 316 people questioned, 266 had received their beneficiary card, while 42 had not received one as part of the distribution. These people were not assisted.
- 100% interviewed that confirmed they received their cards had indeed received their items. The non-food items distributed to the beneficiaries of the intervention are organized in kit form. All 316 received a kit comprising mops, soap cubes, Spanish cleaning buckets, soap powder, rubbish bags, Gresyl bleach, household gloves, a complete hand-washing machine, a 10l bucket and a 20l bucket with cover.
- Relevance and community preferences considerations were also assessed post-assistance to evaluate if and how the deliverables were aligned to communities expressed needs and preferences. The people who responded to this survey appreciated the suitability of the items supplied as part of this intervention in relation to the needs of the beneficiaries. According to 305 beneficiaries, the items supplied were adequate for their needs and 11 beneficiary households responded no.

Département	EPI pour les 08 comités cibles du Dref					
	Dossards	Imperméable	Gants	Bottes	Masques	Lunettes
Kanel	15	15	15	15	15	15
Matam	20	20	20	20	20	20
Thiès	20	20	20	20	20	20
Rufisque	20	20	20	20	20	20
Keur Massar	20	20	20	20	20	20
Guédiawaye	15	15	15	15	15	15
Dakar	15	15	15	15	15	15
Pikine	15	15	15	15	15	15
NDRTs WASH	20	20	20	20	20	20
Totaux	160	160	160	160	160	160

A Lessons Learned Workshop was held on 31 March 2023 in Thiès. The workshop's conclusions highlighted a few challenges that will enable us to strengthen the National Society's operational capacities in the near future.

The conclusions of this workshop made it possible to measure the impact of the assistance provided to the beneficiary communities and will serve as recommendations for general operational learnings and specifically to DREF operations. Movement and local authorities that supported the targeting and some WASH and mitigation activities were present.

Lessons learned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Multiplying ECR (Community Response Team) training courses ○ Building the capacity of elected representatives to better understand projects/programs. ○ Improved communication between stakeholders ○ Ensured sharing a summary of the DREF's content with the heads of the committees concerned prior to implementation. ○ Setting up emergency preparedness plans and emergency stocks

International Emergency Response		
Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured.		
Output S2.1.1: Effective and respected surge capacity mechanism is maintained.		
Indicators:	Targets	Real
Number of surges deployed	1	1
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>The NS received support from IFRC Dakar Cluster and Canadian Red Cross in a joint coordinated work that have contributed on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A technical support and transfer of competencies from the Surge Operations Manager who was deployed to Senegal for four (4) months. The Surge supported the SRC DREF implementation team to plan activities and assisted in implementation. • Enhancing the monitoring and weekly supervision with appropriate tools for data collection and analysis to inform decision making and address the challenges. • Surge duly accompanied the NS teams on supervision and training missions and supervised in-depth evaluations. • Additionally, a Staff on Loan (SOL) Delegate from the Canadian Red Cross deployed to Dakar for six (6) weeks (January-February 2023) and supported the SRC team with the monitoring and implementation of the DREF. • A background due diligence was also complemented on the financial, logistic ad reporting aspect with delegation focal points guidance and support. 		
Lessons learned		
Strategic partnership within the Movement needs to be maintained as per the way it was organised under this DREF and enhanced in the future.		

D. Financial Report

Contribution to the floods disaster in Senegal allocated on 1st September 2022 was CHF 368,170 and was spent up to CHF 368,110. The balance of CHF 69 will be returned to the DREF pot. No significant variances were reported as the budget was accurate and was well balanced to cover the actions planned.

Reference documents

Click here to view:

- Previous calls and updates
- Emergency Action Plans (EPoA)

For further information on this particular operation, please contact:

For Senegal Red Cross:

- Makane Mbengue, Secretary General; email: makanewaly@yahoo.fr

IFRC Country Cluster Office, Sahel:

- Alexandre Claudon de Vernisy, Head of Dakar Country Cluster; email: alexandre.claudon@ifrc.org

IFRC office for Africa Region:

- Rui Alberto Oliveira, Head of DCPRR Department a.i, Nairobi, Kenya; email: rui.oliveira@ifrc.org

In IFRC Geneva:

- Nicolas Boyrie, DREF lead, DCPRR Unit Geneva; email: nicolas.boyrie@ifrc.org
- Eszter Matyeka, DREF Senior Officer, DCPRR Unit Geneva; email: eszter.matyeka@ifrc.org;

For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

- IFRC Africa Regional Office for resource Mobilization and Pledge: Louise Daintrey Head of Unit, Partnerships & Resource Development; email: louise.daintrey@ifrc.org; phone: +254 110 843978

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: IFRC Africa Regional Office:** Beatrice Okeyo, Regional Head, PMER and Quality Assurance Unit; email: beatrice.okeyo@ifrc.org; phone: +254732404022

How we work

The International Federation strives to implement the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Disaster Relief Operations and is committed to complying with the **Humanitarian Charter and the Minimum Standards for Disaster Response (Sphere Project)**. as part of its assistance activities for the most vulnerable people. The overall purpose of the International Federation is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and advance at all times and in all its forms the humanitarian action** of National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering** and thus contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

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



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



Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



Promote **social inclusion**
and a culture of
non-violence and **peace**.

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2022-2023/9	Operation	MDRSN019
Budget Timeframe	2022-2023	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 17/Oct/2023

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRSN019 - Senegal - Floods in Dakar, Matam, Thies

Operating Timeframe: 01 Sep 2022 to 31 Mar 2023

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	368,170
DREF Response Pillar	368,170
Expenditure	-368,110
Closing Balance	60

II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	101	100	1
AOF2 - Shelter	73,160	73,161	-1
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs			0
AOF4 - Health	73,174	73,981	-806
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	77,221	77,153	68
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion			0
AOF7 - Migration	0		0
Area of focus Total	223,657	224,395	-738
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	125,598	125,529	69
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	18,930	18,186	744
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners			0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	0		0
Strategy for implementation Total	144,529	143,715	814
Grand Total	368,185	368,110	75

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2022-2023/9	Operation	MDRSN019
Budget Timeframe	2022-2023	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 17/Oct/2023

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRSN019 - Senegal - Floods in Dakar, Matam, Thies

Operating Timeframe: 01 Sep 2022 to 31 Mar 2023

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	232,178	232,164	14
Construction Materials	50,295	50,294	1
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	70,616	70,614	2
Medical & First Aid	0	0	0
Other Supplies & Services	46,970	46,962	8
Cash Disbursement	64,297	64,294	3
Land, vehicles & equipment	0	0	0
Computers & Telecom	0	0	0
Logistics, Transport & Storage	25,070	25,063	7
Distribution & Monitoring	409	405	4
Transport & Vehicles Costs	24,661	24,658	3
Personnel	72,759	72,747	13
International Staff	13,444	13,438	6
National Society Staff	23,546	23,542	4
Volunteers	35,769	35,767	2
Consultants & Professional Fees	618	609	9
Professional Fees	618	609	9
Workshops & Training	6,831	6,826	5
Workshops & Training	6,831	6,826	5
General Expenditure	8,257	8,234	23
Travel	3,141	3,134	7
Information & Public Relations	2,234	2,233	1
Office Costs	1,998	1,991	6
Communications	854	851	3
Financial Charges	30	24	5
Operational Provisions	0	0	0
Operational Provisions	0	0	0
Indirect Costs	22,471	22,467	5
Programme & Services Support Recover	22,471	22,467	5
Grand Total	368,185	368,110	75