



Discussion with a community-based women association

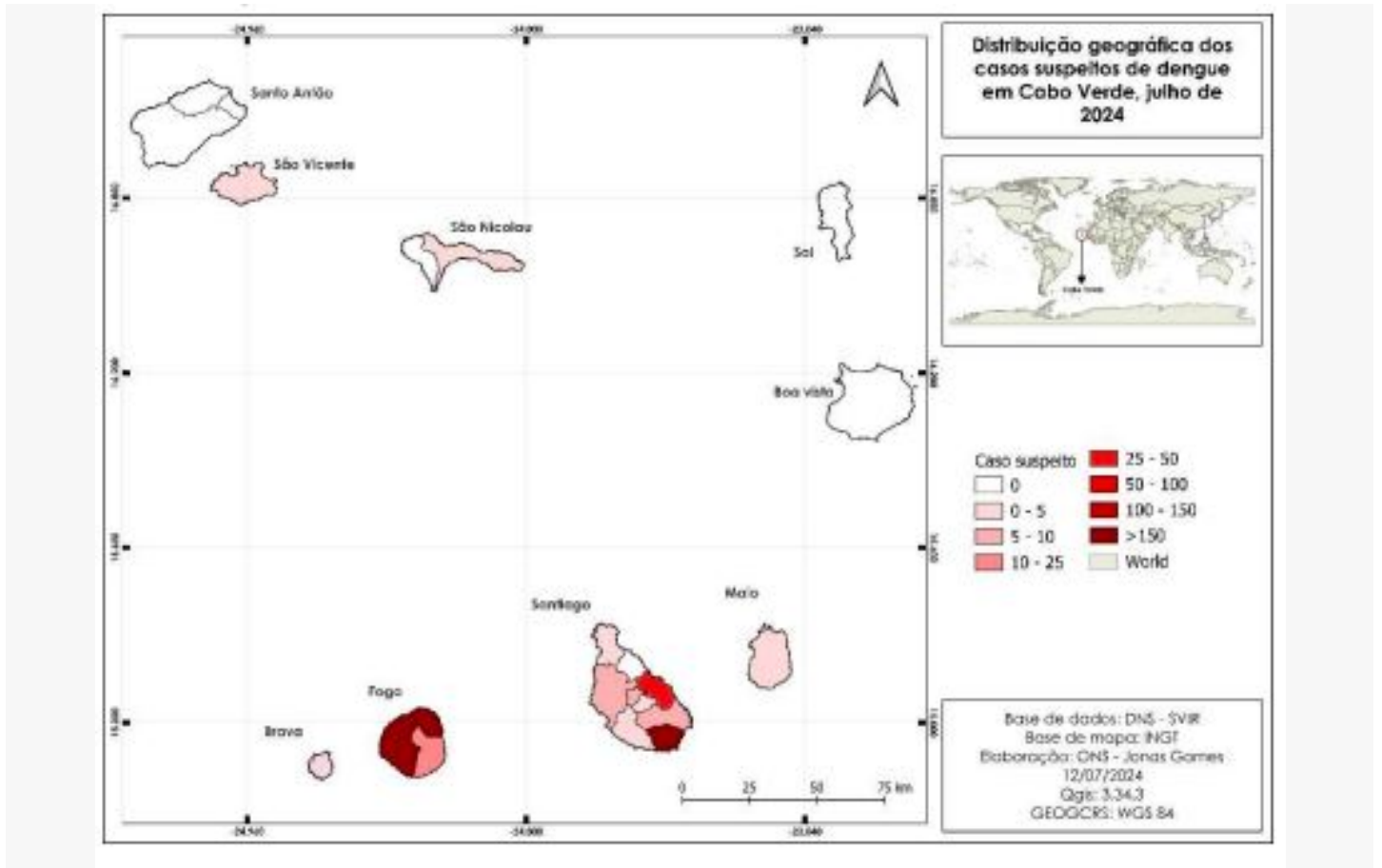
Appeal: <b>MDRCV004</b>	Country: <b>Cabo Verde</b>	Hazard: <b>Epidemic</b>	Type of DREF: <b>Response</b>
Crisis Category: <b>Yellow</b>	Event Onset: <b>Slow</b>	DREF Allocation: <b>CHF 398,658</b>	
Glide Number: <b>-</b>	People Affected: <b>230,578 people</b>	People Targeted: <b>30,000 people</b>	
Operation Start Date: <b>27-09-2024</b>	Operation Timeframe: <b>4 months</b>	Operation End Date: <b>31-01-2025</b>	DREF Published: <b>07-10-2024</b>

Targeted Areas: **Boa Vista, Brava, Praia, Santa Catarina do Fogo, São Vicente**

# Description of the Event

## Date when the trigger was met

30-08-2024



Distribution map of accumulated suspected cases of Dengue in Cape Verde until June 30, 2024

## What happened, where and when?

On 6 November 2023, the health authorities in Cape Verde reported a case of dengue fever in the island of Santiago.

As of 23 June 2024, some 1,205 cases were reported according to CDC Africa (562 confirmed and 643 suspected) in 9 Cape Verde islands. The situation worsened at the beginning of July 2024 with the onset of the rains, with a significant peak in recent weeks.

A sharp rise in the number of cases has been recorded since the beginning of July and continues until September due to the increase in rainfall and certain favourable conditions to the spread of the epidemic, despite the Government's efforts. According to the Situational Report (SITREP) for week 36, 18 September, there were around 6,238 cases, including 4,002 confirmed cases and 2 deaths on the islands of Fogo and Santiago. What's more, the epidemic is now affecting all the country's municipalities on all islands except Santo Antão.

The island of Fogo is the most affected, accounting for almost 59% of the total cases, followed by the island of Santiago with almost 37%.

In view of these developments, the Government has activated the National Civil Protection Council (CNPC), through Resolution N°74/2024. On 18 September, the National Crisis Council, coordinated by the Prime Minister himself, held the first crisis meeting on the dengue response strategy.

The Red Cross of Cape Verde opted to submit this DREF request following the activation of the National Crisis Council, which marks the activation of humanitarian and civil protection actors, including the National Society.



Community cleaning

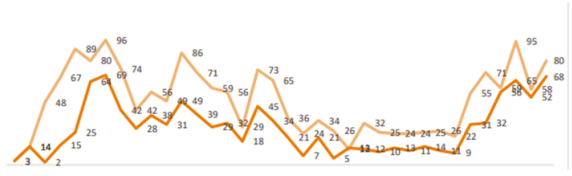


FIG 1: Évolution des cas confirmés par semaine épidémiologique. (Actualisé le 12/7/2024... SVIR de Cabo Verde)

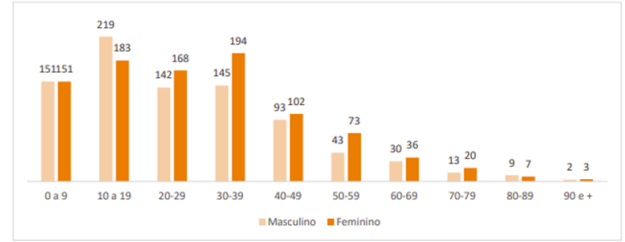


Fig 2: Répartition des cas suspects par groupe d'âge et par sexe, de la semaine épidémiologique n°44 de 2023 au n° 26 de 2024

Data from MoH

## Scope and Scale

At the beginning of July, there were 1028 confirmed cases out of 1785 suspected cases nationwide, a significant increase compared with June and the start of the year. This represents a drastic change of more than 50% compared with the situation on 23 June 2024. Nine of the country's ten islands have been affected.

The SITREP for the 36th week, released on 17 September 2024, shows a dramatic change in the situation. In the space of a few weeks, the number of reported cases in July has almost tripled, cumulatively.

The curve in figure 1 below shows some ups and downs, with a definite upward trend that has persisted over the last few weeks. The current spike in cases has prompted the government to declare a civil protection alert in the affected areas. The situation is all the more alarming, considering that the rainy season and the development of vector agents associated with this climate event will further increase the alert threshold in the affected areas and beyond. Indeed, the peak of the rainy season in September presents a significant risk of escalation in the epidemic curve, according to the authorities. Several other municipalities are also likely to be affected, particularly Boa Vista, São Vicente and Sal. These are municipalities with a reputation as tourist islands.

Dengue has a financial impact on the lives of people who are already vulnerable, weakened by various climate change crises such as drought, which is a major problem in Cape Verde. It also has social consequences that can lead to cycles of poverty and exclusion. Cape Verde is already experiencing a food insecurity crisis, and the majority of the population has very limited resources. The dengue situation could force people to choose between medical care and essential needs. Dengue fever may also have repercussions on the academic development of young students at the start of the new school year, as it may lead to absences from school.

According to Africa CDC, from 1 January 2024 to 28 April 2024, a total of 35,858 cases of dengue fever (7,439 confirmed, 4,394 probable, 23,485 suspected) and 49 deaths (case fatality rate of 0.14%) were reported from 10 African Union (AU) countries. Since the beginning of 2024, several countries in West and Central Africa have reported several cases of dengue fever. In June 2024, a total of 47,956 cases of dengue fever (9,762 confirmed cases) and 62 deaths (case-fatality rate: 0.14%) had already been reported by 11 countries in the African Union.

## Source Information

Source Name	Source Link
1. Bulletin d'information N°25	<a href="https://insp.gov.cv/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/Boletim-25.pdf">https://insp.gov.cv/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/Boletim-25.pdf</a>
2. Ionfo presse	<a href="https://expressodasilhas.cv/pais/2024/09/20/haduas-vitimas-mortais-da-dengue/93373">https://expressodasilhas.cv/pais/2024/09/20/haduas-vitimas-mortais-da-dengue/93373</a>



# Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	No
Did it affect the same population group?	-
Did the National Society respond?	-
Did the National Society request funding form DREF for that event(s)	-
If yes, please specify which operation	-

**If you have answered yes to all questions above, justify why the use of DREF for a recurrent event, or how this event should not be considered recurrent:**

-

## Lessons learned:

The main lessons integrated into this operation are based on the DREF related to the drought operation MDRCV003 and NS routine interventions in the country. In particular, the assessment and anticipation of likely risks based on health and other activities that have already been carried out in the target areas. Risks such as difficulties of access, the influence of the situation of each zone on travel times and logistic requirements, or the risk of encountering different perceptions during health activities.

Above all, the National Society will make sure it anticipates the challenges of acceptance due to previous lessons related to taboo subject in certain communities. Indeed, in the past, for certain health activities carried out during previous DREFs, it was sometimes noted that certain health issues could not be discussed due to some cultural beliefs within certain communities, particularly in remote areas. The demonstrations were useful in this respect. They helped to preserve and strengthen local knowledge and skills in a culturally acceptable way. The use of local volunteers has also been helpful.

In addition, as a member of civil protection, the National Society has a presence across the country and staff with health profile supporting health professionals in health centres and specialized centres. This already positions the NS within certain groups and communities most exposed to vectors.

# Current National Society Actions

## Start date of National Society actions

30-08-2024

<b>Health</b>	<p>The Red Cross of Cape Verde, in close collaboration with the National Council for Civil Protection and under the authority of the health services, has launched a radio awareness campaign, using the airtime it has with a local station. The messages broadcast focus on effective prevention of Dengue fever, the steps to take if you have symptoms of the disease, and preventive measures to take at home.</p> <p>The Red Cross of Cape Verde has also begun revising its community outreach protocol. As part of a government-funded housing project for some families, it is also organizing door-to-door awareness-raising activities when visiting these families.</p>
<b>Water, Sanitation And Hygiene</b>	<p>The Red Cross of Cape Verde, through its emergency department and in collaboration with the country's armed forces, has launched an operation to clean up gutters, abandoned houses and other sensitive areas. With the start of the new school year scheduled for the next few days, a campaign to raise awareness and systematically clean up schools is also under way, as are measures to keep water in reservoirs.</p>



<b>Protection, Gender And Inclusion</b>	The PGI protocol, developed during the previous DREF on drought, has been reactivated and is currently being revised and adapted to the context. For the time being, it has been circulated to all the National Society's branches so that the teams can update and reflect on the community approaches to be implemented.
<b>Community Engagement And Accountability</b>	<p>A focal point for community engagement and communication has been designated in each of the branches in the worst-affected areas. These focal points, in coordination with the national focal point, are responsible for developing methodologies and protocols to provide communities and volunteers with the tools they need to combat Dengue fever and other vector-borne diseases.</p> <p>Dialogue has already begun through bilateral meetings with certain communities. These include helping communities to identify sensitive areas and the most appropriate people to lead the fight alongside the Red Cross and identifying crucial needs for the communities.</p> <p>With the commitment of the community, the Red Cross of Cape Verde is assured of the success of this planned operation, and any other emergency that may arise in the future.</p>
<b>Coordination</b>	<p>The Red Cross of Cape Verde is taking an active part in coordination meetings at both national and municipal level. It has even sent one of its medical doctors to the regional health delegation on the island of Santiago, to provide technical and medical support to this structure as need be.</p> <p>The NS maintains direct contact with all its branches and with the municipal authorities in the worst affected areas.</p>
<b>National Society Readiness</b>	<p>The Red Cross of Cape Verde has very limited funds to respond to this emergency. The NS provided cleaning equipment to the teams on the ground, but in very small quantities.</p> <p>The NS has a dedicated team of medical doctors, laboratory technicians and nurses with experience in vector control. One of the volunteer doctors has been made available to the Praia health delegation. In each of the branches highly motivated volunteers have been mobilized as part of this campaign. The chairmen and staff of the committees in the worst-affected areas have been mobilized to ensure an effective response, identify local needs in collaboration with the authorities and communities, and adapt the key messages to the local context.</p>
<b>National Society EOC</b>	The Cape Verde Red Cross started monitoring the evolution of Dengue fever since November 2023. This monitoring is being carried out through the National Institute of Public Health, municipalities and Red Cross branches, especially in the most sensitive areas. Since the alert was declared, surveillance has been stepped up in all branches.

## IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

<b>Secretariat</b>	<p>Although not represented in country, the IFRC, through its Dakar cluster Delegation based in Senegal which covers Cape Verde, still provides the necessary support to the National Society. It contributes enormously to the analysis and formulation of this DREF.</p> <p>The IFRC's health and operations departments of the Dakar Cluster, are also monitoring the situation through the National Red Cross and other organizations present in the country.</p>
<b>Participating National Societies</b>	In Cape Verde, there is no participating National Society present in the country. But the Cape Verde Red Cross knows that it can always count on the support of its usual partners, such as the Spanish and the Canadian Red Cross Societies.



# ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

The International Committee of the Red Cross is not present in the country and is not currently taking part in the actions planned as part of this operation. But the Red Cross knows that it can also count on its usual support.

## Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

<b>Government has requested international assistance</b>	No
<b>National authorities</b>	<p>Since the first confirmed case in November 2023, the country's health authorities and the National Red Cross have set up an epidemiological surveillance system. The Institut National de Santé Publique (INSP), through the Laboratoire d'Entomologie Médicale (LEM), has stepped up its entomological surveillance activities in the context of the current situation in the country. In July 2024, activities were carried out in the municipalities of Praia, on the island of Santiago.</p> <p>Following laboratory surveillance of the circulation of the Dengue virus, the virology laboratory in Praia subjected all samples from positive cases to the serotyping method, the distribution of which is illustrated below: (Fig 3: cumulative cases confirmed by serotype).</p> <p>Since then, several actions have been taken. These included the setting up of a Dengue Control Select Committee, responsible for preparing and disseminating technical guidelines for the various pillars of the response.</p> <p>An entomological surveillance committee has been set up and is responsible for eliminating mosquito breeding sites identified by vector control agents and implementing the vector control campaign plan (domestic spraying) from 19 June to 10 July 2024, and from 19 June to 10 July 2024.</p> <p>An epidemiology and laboratory watchdog committee has also been set up. This committee is responsible for the rapid identification and notification of cases, and for investigating groups of cases to determine possible sources of infection and patterns of infection.</p> <p>A case management committee has been set up that is responsible for managing Dengue cases admitted according to clinical guidelines, ensuring beds are equipped with mosquito nets.</p> <p>Finally, a Risk Communication and Community Engagement Committee has been put in place. This committee is responsible for distributing information material on preventive measures, places of care and the warning signs of Dengue fever, in addition to disseminating information in the media on personal protection measures and the elimination of breeding sites.</p> <p>Following the declaration of emergency, all the agencies of the Conseil National de la Protection Civile (National Civil Protection Council) were mobilized and are actively participating in the various committees set up previously.</p>
<b>UN or other actors</b>	<p>The World Health Organization (WHO) is working with the authorities in the fight against the Dengue fever in Cape Verde. WHO supports capacity building for authorities in terms of training and is actively assisting them in all their activities, like developing and disseminating awareness-raising and community mobilization messages.</p>

### Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

Since the emergency was declared by the authorities, the National Civil Protection Committee has been activated and has defined tasks for each entity:

- The National Civil Protection Service (SNPC) is responsible for coordinating operations on the ground, under the supervision of the Ministry of Health.
- Municipalities are responsible for conducting awareness campaigns on the risks of Dengue fever and preventive measures, involving the community in cleaning up and eliminating breeding sites, promoting the active participation of the population in the fight against Dengue fever, and closing and/or demolishing slums and/or unfinished work;
- The military and police forces are responsible for providing support for the clean-up campaigns and ensuring the safety of the field teams.



- The National Health Department, which is in charge of inspections of homes, commercial establishments and public premises to eliminate mosquito breeding sites, to ensure that critical cases are hospitalized and to monitor all suspected cases.
- The National Institute of Public Health is in charge of communication and community engagement and mobilizing key partners.
- The Cape Verde Red Cross is an integral part of all the committees set up by the National Civil Protection Council.

## Needs (Gaps) Identified



Information on the epidemic:

- From July to September, the epidemic curve followed an upward trend.
- From June to July, the epidemic was concentrated on 09 of the 10 islands in the country. The islands of Santiago, Fogo and Brava reported the highest incidence of the disease.
- As of 17 September, cases of Dengue fever were reported throughout the country. The islands of Santiago, Fogo and Brava remain the most affected.
- There is an asymmetry in the distribution of cases by age group, with the majority of cases corresponding to individuals aged 39 or younger. The data do not show any significant difference in the distribution by gender.
- There is an asymmetry in the distribution of cases by age group, with the majority of cases corresponding to individuals aged 39 or younger. The data do not show any significant difference in the distribution by gender.
- Around 52% are women.
- In view of the rainy season, the authorities are predicting a rapid increase in the number of cases of Dengue fever in the country.

(FIG 1: Evolution of confirmed cases by epidemiological week (Updated on 17/9/2024: SVIR de Cabo Verde))

(Fig 2: Breakdown of suspected cases by age group and sex, from epidemiological week 44 of 2023 to 30 of 2024)

Following the worrying increase in cases of Dengue fever in certain parts of the country and the forecasts announced by Red Cross committees in particularly tourist areas, critical public health management needs have been identified to mitigate the impact of the disease. The ability to respond rapidly and effectively from an epidemiological point of view is under stress.

In some of the localities affected, there is no local health service, and people who are ill, especially the most vulnerable, will have to travel around fifteen kilometers to get to a health centre, which may not have the resources or staff to provide effective care.

Exposure to vector agents and the spread of the epidemic are also important factors in the scarcity of risk communication campaigns, which are crucial to health promotion and prevention. Due to limited resources, all efforts are essentially focused on the Praia region, to the exclusion of other localities. This activity therefore needs to be extended as a first lever for prevention at community level. The need is all the greater in arid, remote areas and in communities where health centres are far away. It is therefore important for doctors and Red Cross volunteers to have what they need to extend the coverage of Dengue prevention messages. Additional resources must be allocated to complement the measures taken by the authorities to implement effective and accessible communication strategies. The strategies identified by the NS on the basis of past experience include distributing posters, radio messages and community radio broadcasts, informing the population about necessary and practical preventive measures, and providing first aid where necessary, particularly to vulnerable people such as the elderly, pregnant women, children and people with physical disabilities.

As of 20 September 2024, health centers were recording an average of 15 new cases per day. The health centers are overwhelmed by this crisis. Many patients refuse to go to the hospital due to this overcrowding. The Red Cross has therefore decided to move into the communities, not only with volunteers but also with specialized medical teams to assist sick individuals, particularly in hard-to-reach and remote areas. The Red Cross volunteers and healthcare personnel lack personal protective equipment or field intervention materials. The shortage and lack of training of healthcare personnel, and Red Cross staff, particularly in remote areas, present a major challenge to an effective response to Dengue epidemics. Furthermore, the National Civil Protection Service does not have enough materials and equipment for vector control on the ground. Training healthcare personnel in the clinical management of Dengue cases must be expanded. The NS has clinical expertise through its network of volunteer doctors and nurses already active and mobilized in health centers and specialized centers. These technical focal points are specialized in public health and clinical assistance. Some of these doctors are involved in the follow-up of diabetic patients at the NS diabetes treatment center, for example.



The Cape Verde islands are affected by the scarcity of water resources, that is why about 85% of households use water tanks to store water. In many plantations, these water tanks are often uncovered. In the absence of proper management practices, these tanks become



potential breeding grounds for the Dengue vector.

In terms of sanitation, except for major cities, open defecation is a sad reality in many villages. With the current rainy season, there is not only a proliferation of mosquitoes and flies, but also a risk of diseases stemming from the lack of proper sanitation.

There is no adequate landfill site in the entire country for either household or industrial waste. Tires, cans, and many other items can be found in the gutters, fostering the proliferation of mosquitoes. In the communities, there are no cleaning materials such as carts, or even simple brooms or rakes, which are basic tools for cleaning.

Following the WHO declaration in January 2024, certifying that Cape Verde was malaria-free, the use of mosquito nets, which was already a low priority, has become almost non-existent, even in hospitals in major cities. A campaign promoting the use of mosquito nets is an urgent necessity for the country.

At the household level, with the food insecurity crisis affecting many families, purchasing cleaning products is not a priority. Health services or municipal authorities do not have the necessary materials and equipment for physical and chemical control of the vector. This includes fumigation and spraying in areas where the incidence of Dengue cases is high, and ongoing training in Dengue entomological management.

To better structure and effectively combat Dengue in Cape Verde, the intervention of the Red Cross must address the challenges mentioned. This involves adopting a comprehensive approach that includes social mobilization, health promotion and education, entomological control, improving water collection and sanitation practices, promoting healthy habits, providing necessary cleaning tools and materials, and strengthening the capacity of the healthcare system.



## Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Health infrastructure and rescue teams' equipment are very limited in Cape Verde. Only Praia and Mindelo have big hospitals. In the rest of the country, there are only smaller health centers, and access to these centers is also very limited. There is about one health center for over 10 surrounding communities located around 10 to 15 kilometers away. For an effective intervention in the fight against Dengue, it is essential to consider issues of protection, inclusion, and gender to ensure an equitable and efficient response. An approach that addresses the specific needs of women, children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities must be implemented. Especially considering that in nearly all villages, health or vector control is not a priority when people are dealing with inflation, food insecurity, and poverty.

Therefore, it is important for the Red Cross to deploy its teams of volunteer doctors and community engagement teams to establish a community-based work plan focused on on-site consultations, behavior change, and the dissemination of necessary information to combat the disease.



## Community Engagement And Accountability

Given the various gaps identified above, the Red Cross approach not only includes actions by the NS but also integrates those of the affected communities. This will enhance the effectiveness of interventions and encourage community acceptance and collaboration at all stages of the process. During crises, poor socialization in resource management and decision-making, as well as misunderstanding of local habits and customs, can create mistrust and lead to a sense of inefficiency in the response.

Furthermore, community engagement is also an effective means of identifying mosquito breeding sites and promoting preventive practices against Dengue fever.

# Operational Strategy

## Overall objective of the operation

Through this DREF request, the Cape Verde Red Cross aims to contribute to the national response to the Dengue epidemic by addressing the urgent needs of 30,000 people in the areas of health, water, hygiene and sanitation, protection, gender and inclusion (PGI), as well as community engagement and accountability (CEA) and prevention in 6 islands, including 3 severely affected, for 04 months.

## Operation strategy rationale

This DREF operation is designed to support the national effort to combat the Dengue epidemic in Cape Verde. Since the first reported case in November 2023, the authorities' efforts alone have not been sufficient, as a national response is required. Today, more than ever, given the current context, it has become extremely urgent to carry out immediate interventions effectively to reduce the proliferation of the vector, stop its spread, and curb its transmission, particularly among the most vulnerable people in hard-to-reach areas.



The implementation of this strategy requires strengthening community capacities, health services, and the committees of the National Red Cross to reduce, the number of cases or even eradicate the disease in the hardest-hit areas. Communication campaigns aimed at preventing and fighting Dengue, cleaning vector breeding sites, and distributing educational materials are among the actions that will help combat the spread of the disease and protect public health.

This approach seeks to increase individual and collective participation in health actions and will contribute to the prevention and control of epidemics while improving individual health knowledge and skills through education, information, and communication, reinforcing community action, and creating a protective and health-promoting environment.

## Targeting Strategy

### Who will be targeted through this operation?

The Cape Verde Red Cross is targeting approximately 30,000 people. This figure will be confirmed after an internal assessment of the capacities and available funds granted by the DREF.

The operation will primarily take place in the overlooked but highly sensitive areas of the capital, such as Madjana, Jamaica, Safende, Paiol, and Fundo Cobom, as well as all localities outside the city centers across the island of Santiago. It will also cover all areas on the islands of Fogo and Brava, and particularly populous areas in the city centers of Boavista, Maio, and São Vicente.

The NS prioritizes areas where access to health centers is problematic, and also where the intervention of other actors, the government, and municipalities is very limited. Due to their situation, these communities are often the most vulnerable and therefore require urgent attention and resources. This approach is crucial to mitigating the impact of health emergencies and improving the health and well-being of the community as a whole.

At the community level, assistance will be primarily directed towards communities that are less mobile during the day, as they are more exposed to the risk of mosquito bites during daylight hours. The targeting will include the elderly, bedridden patients, babies, young children (0-19 years), pregnant or breastfeeding women, and people with disabilities or reduced mobility. As a result, the Cape Verde Red Cross will focus on hospitals and day healthcare centers for the elderly, the sick, and the bedridden.

### Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The Cape Verde Red Cross is committed to providing assistance to any vulnerable person in need. For this operation, the elderly, pregnant or breastfeeding women, children, and people with disabilities or reduced mobility are a top priority.

The intervention areas include communities that are very remote from health centers and thus difficult to access, as well as communities with very limited access to water and sanitation. It should be noted that the Red Cross plans to distribute mosquito nets, especially to people suffering from illness who remain bedridden even during the day.

The National Society operates an elderly care center and also follows up with sick individuals at home who do not have a relative to assist them. These are the people specifically targeted by this operation. Families will also benefit from kits, both community and family kits. These kits will include tools such as rakes, brooms, and wheelbarrows for the community, and brooms, scrapers, mosquito nets, and soap for families.

Similarly, the Red Cross will deploy volunteer doctors to areas where access is difficult and where the health center is located several kilometers away.

## Total Targeted Population

Women	13,684	Rural	30%
Girls (under 18)	2,336	Urban	70%
Men	11,500	People with disabilities (estimated)	-
Boys (under 18)	2,480		
Total targeted population	30,000		

# Risk and Security Considerations

Please indicate about potential operation risk for this operations and mitigation actions

Risk	Mitigation action
Transmission of mosquito-borne diseases to staff and volunteers.	Distribution of repellents and mosquito nets to all field teams, along with raising awareness about wearing appropriate clothing
Community perception of the Red Cross, given that the authorities do not intervene everywhere.	Establishment of clear and transparent communication disseminated throughout the national territory explaining the work undertaken by the Red Cross. Implementation of a community feedback system.
Low involvement of authorities and stakeholders in some localities.	Involve the authorities and local stakeholders in all Red Cross activities.
Lack of coordination among relevant institutions in hard-to-reach areas.	Red Cross takes the lead in hard-to-reach areas
Access difficulties to isolated communities and affected areas due to the rains	Short-term deployment of special teams to hard-to-reach localities and strengthening local capacities to ensure self-care.

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

Heavy rainfall can lead to landslides, blocking access to remote communities. To prevent this, the Red Cross is able to deploy qualified personnel who can stay on-site and live with the community. This staff will have the necessary equipment (visibility gear, personal protective equipment - raincoats, umbrellas, flashlights, and field shoes) to carry out their mission. In sensitive areas of the capital, training on safety and self-protection measures is planned for staff involved in the operation and implementation of guidelines for protecting health services. Any movement will be communicated to the National Civil Protection Council to ensure that safety measures are taken, if necessary.

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?

No

## Planned Intervention



**Budget:** CHF 98,453

**Targeted Persons:** 30,000

### Indicators

Title	Target
Number of people who participated in educational sessions on practical Dengue prevention measures	30,000
Number of schools participating in communication and vector control actions	25
Number of schools benefiting from awareness on self-health management measures	10



Number of healthcare personnel and Red Cross volunteers trained/refreshed on proper Dengue management	350
Number of Red Cross doctors deployed	5

## Priority Actions

- Cleaning and waste management campaigns in sensitive areas of the capital and in remote hard-to-reach areas.
- Identification and elimination of mosquito breeding sites.
- Community awareness campaign promoting hygiene, disinfecting water reservoirs, eliminating breeding sites, and emphasizing the importance of maintaining clean water and hygiene by educating the community on effective practices to reduce the risks associated with Dengue.
- Training community volunteers in health promotion and vector control.
- Training health center staff in Dengue management.
- Development, printing, and distribution of flyers on Dengue prevention.
- Deployment of 05 doctors to hard-to-reach areas.
- Purchase and distribution of mosquito nets to individuals most exposed to vector agents during the day.



## Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

**Budget:** CHF 182,125

**Targeted Persons:** 30,000

## Indicators

Title	Target
Number of people reached by water, sanitation, and hygiene activities	30,000
Number of households reached with hygiene kits	5,000
Number of households reached with repellents and mosquito nets distributed.	5,000
Number of water reservoirs treated	25
Number of community associations trained in WASH	50

## Priority Actions

- Training of 50 community associations and health center staff in WASH.
- Fumigation campaigns using thermal foggers.
- Delivery of Dengue prevention kits to educational centers. These kits will be distributed to educational centers and each kit will contain garbage bags, disposable gloves, gardening gloves, two rakes, and soap for handwashing. The educational centers will be equipped with the necessary tools to maintain a clean environment free of mosquito breeding sites.
- Distribution of 6,000 Dengue prevention kits for families (30,000 people), which include 12 garbage bags, 02 pairs of rubber gloves, 01 broom, and 02 cleaning cloths to equip families with the necessary tools to keep their homes and environment clean.
- Purchase and distribution of personal protective equipment to all stakeholders involved in the cleaning and fumigation campaign.



## Protection, Gender And Inclusion

**Budget:** CHF 40,017

**Targeted Persons:** 2,450

## Indicators

Title	Target
Number of volunteers and staff trained in PGI and PSEA	350
Number of people reached by awareness messages tailored to different population groups	100
Number of children and adolescents who received dengue prevention kits	2,000

## Priority Actions

- Implement 15 awareness sessions on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and obtain a commitment signature from the volunteers and staff involved in the operation.
- Develop awareness messages tailored to different population groups, particularly for young children.
- Training in protection, gender, and inclusion (PGI) in schools.



## Community Engagement And Accountability

**Budget:** CHF 5,859

**Targeted Persons:** 30,000

## Indicators

Title	Target
Number of volunteers trained in community engagement and accountability (CEA) and feedback mechanisms.	100
Conducting a PDM (Post Distribution Monitoring)	1
Percentage of respondents surveyed to measure satisfaction after the implementation of activities and the services provided by the Red Cross and other actors	60
Number of meetings with community leaders and municipal representatives to assess the implementation of the operation	8
Number of community focus groups	15

## Priority Actions

- Training of 50 volunteers in Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) and feedback mechanisms.
- Conducting satisfaction surveys at the end of humanitarian assistance.
- Organizing meetings with community leaders and municipalities.
- Organizing community focus groups.



## Secretariat Services

**Budget:** CHF 33,503

**Targeted Persons:** -

## Indicators

Title	Target
Number of field monitoring visits conducted	15

## Priority Actions

- Conduct field monitoring mission composed of the General Coordinator, the Secretary General, and the President of the National Society.
- Conduct field visits with the representative of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)



## National Society Strengthening

**Budget:** CHF 38,702

**Targeted Persons:** 304

## Indicators

Title	Target
Number of volunteers insured, equipped, and provided with visibility	300
Number of training sessions on logistics and financial procedures	4
Number of lessons learned workshops	1

## Priority Actions

- Acquisition of visibility materials for volunteers (vests, caps, etc.).
- Issuing insurance for all personnel involved in the operation.
- Training volunteers on operational security issues.
- Training branches on logistical and financial procedures.
- Appointment of an operations coordinator.
- Organization of a lessons learned workshop.

# About Support Services

## How many staff and volunteers will be involved in this operation. Briefly describe their role.

The Red Cross of Cape Verde plans to mobilize 300 volunteers across all intervention areas for this operation. An operations coordinator will be designated, and a supervisor will also be assigned for each intervention locality.

On the administrative side, a finance officer and a logistician will also be recruited to provide administrative support.

The finance officer will be responsible for supervising and managing the operation's budget, ensuring that all expenses are kept within established limits and are duly justified.

The logistician will be in charge of the transportation, storage, and distribution of materials and supplies necessary to successfully carry out the activities, according to the established rules of the IFRC.

The entire operation is under the responsibility of the Secretary General of the Red Cross of Cape Verde, supported by its Director of Disaster and Emergency Response. The NS plans to purchase supplies, including visibility and personal protective equipment for 300 volunteers and staff members involved in the operation. Additionally, daily allowances have been allocated to facilitate the execution of all scheduled activities.



## **Will surge personnel be deployed? Please provide the role profile needed.**

A 'Generalist' Surge is needed to assist the National Society in coordinating activities.

## **If there is procurement, will it be done by National Society or IFRC?**

All purchases related to this operation will be managed locally by the Red Cross of Cape Verde, following the procurement procedures established by the IFRC.

The NS has rigorous financial procedures, and an accounting and audit control system directly supervised by a committee that reports only to the Executive Board of the Red Cross. The NS also uses the IFRC procurement manual for operations of this nature. The logistics department consists of a coordinator, a storekeeper, a purchasing officer, and a logistics assistant, all trained in the procedures of the IFRC and the ICRC.

## **How will this operation be monitored?**

The IFRC cluster office in Dakar, which covers Cape Verde, will closely monitor the DREF operation by conducting site visits with the team while ensuring rigorous oversight of all support service activities (logistics, procurement of items and services). At least four follow-up visits are planned for this operation. Additionally, a weekly SITREP system will be established, co-written by the surge and the NS, to ensure consistent information sharing with the Cluster. The possibility of organizing occasional calls to track the progress of the operation is also being considered. The IFRC Cluster office in Dakar will strive to be present during major activities, such as the effective launch of DREF activities, field visits during implementation, and the lessons learned workshop.

## **Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation**

The Red Cross of Cape Verde uses several communication platforms, such as social media, internal bulletins, and audiovisual materials for its visibility and advocacy. The Red Cross also has airtime on the national radio, which has already been used to broadcast key messages regarding the fight against Dengue.

The main objective is to inform the community about the auxiliary role of the National Society, highlighting its fundamental principles of neutrality and impartiality. The aim is to ensure comprehensive and effective communication regarding the progress and achievements of the operation. Furthermore, the Senior Communication Officer from the IFRC cluster office in Dakar, covering Cape Verde, will serve as a valuable resource to support all communication initiatives related to this DREF operation.

# Budget Overview



## DREF OPERATION

### MDRCV004 - CRUZ VERMELHA CABO VERDE EPIDEMIE DE DENGUE

#### Operating Budget

<b>Planned Operations</b>	<b>325 046</b>
Shelter and Basic Household Items	0
Livelihoods	0
Multi-purpose Cash	0
Health	98 453
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	182 125
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	40 017
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	4 451
Environmental Sustainability	0
<b>Enabling Approaches</b>	<b>73 612</b>
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	33 503
National Society Strengthening	40 110
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>398 658</b>



# Contact Information

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

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