



SENEGAL

2026-2027 IFRC network country plan



2 March 2026

In support of the Senegalese Red Cross Society



225

National Society
local units



108

National Society
staff



30,030

National Society
volunteers

People to be reached in 2026



25,000

Climate and
environment



100,000

Disasters
and crises



200,000

Health and
wellbeing



15,000

Migration and
displacement



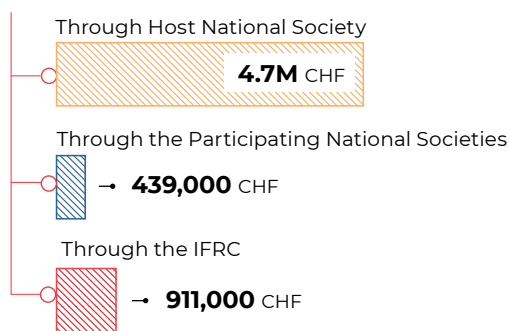
5,000

Values, power
and inclusion

IFRC network Funding Requirements

2026

Total 6.1M CHF



2027

Total 170,000 CHF

Projected funding requirements

Participating National Societies

- Italian Red Cross
- Japanese Red Cross Society
- Kenya Red Cross Society
- Qatar Red Crescent Society
- Saudi Red Crescent Authority
- Spanish Red Cross
- The Netherlands Red Cross

IFRC Appeal codes

Longer-term needs:
MAASN002

Hazards



Drought



Floods



Food Insecurity

IFRC network multi-year focus

Longer term needs

- Disaster risk reduction
- Climate change adaptation and nature-based solutions
 - Health
- Water, sanitation and hygiene

Capacity development

- Branch development
- Financial sustainability
- Communications and advocacy

Key country data links

INFORM Severity rating

Medium

INFORM Climate Change Risk Index

Medium

Human Development Index rank

169

World Bank Population figure

18.5M

World Bank Population below poverty line

38%



Senegalese Red Cross Society volunteers deliver essential relief supplies to families affected by flooding in Dakar's outskirts, demonstrating rapid community preparedness. (Photo: Senegalese Red Cross Society)

Detailed funding requirements

2026

	Host National Society	IFRC
Longer-term needs		
Climate and environment	350,000	300,000
Disasters & crises	700,000	200,000
Health & wellbeing	1.5M	
Migration & displacement	750,000	200,000
Values, power & inclusion	150,000	
Enabling local actors	1.30M	211,000
Total	4.7M	911,000

Participating National Societies bilateral support

National Society	Year	Funding Requirement	Confirmed Funding	Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
Belgian Red Cross	2026	439,000	439,000						
	2027	170,000	170,000						
Italian Red Cross	2026						-	-	-
Japanese Red Cross Society	2026			-					-
Kenya Red Cross Society	2026					-			-
Netherlands Red Cross	2026						-	-	
Qatar Red Crescent Society	2026							-	
Saudi Red Crescent Authority	2026					-			
Spanish Red Cross	2026			-		-	-	-	-

NATIONAL SOCIETY PROFILE

The **Senegalese Red Cross Society** was established by law in 1963 and admitted to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in the same year. The mission of the Senegalese Red Cross Society is to prevent and alleviate suffering, in all impartiality, without any distinction of race, nationality, class, religion or political opinion.

The Senegalese Red Cross Society operates nationwide across all 14 regions and 45 departments, serving as a neutral and independent humanitarian actor and auxiliary to the public authorities. It works in disaster preparedness and response, health, first aid, Restoring Family Links (RFL), promotion of humanitarian values, and dissemination of International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and emblem protection.

Since its creation, the National Society has conducted more than 20 major emergency operations and assisted over six million people affected by epidemics, electoral violence, food insecurity, community health needs, shelter crises, migration and population displacement. Its response capacity is supported by more than 30,000 volunteers, over 100 trained National Disaster Response Team members, 2,500 Community Disaster Response Team members and specialized focal points for early warning, RFL, migration and communications. The National Society deploys emergency stocks rapidly, uses KOBO for assessments and has an established cash-assistance system backed by trained staff and a financial service provider.

The National Society's mission is to prevent and alleviate suffering impartially, with a vision of financial self-sufficiency supported by capable staff, volunteers and resilient community structures. Governance challenges persist, including delayed elections and outdated statutes, while day-to-day management is overseen by a full-time Secretary General.

The Senegalese Red Cross Society plays a key role in national and regional coordination platforms on food security, health and crisis response, and serves as the Permanent Secretariat of the Sahel+ platform, helping coordinate humanitarian action across the region. It maintains strong partnerships with

government ministries, especially Health, although national support for organizational development and resource mobilization remains limited.

In 2025, the Senegalese Red Cross Society organized its interventions by sector to improve coordination and implement a monitoring and evaluation framework that captures achievements, challenges and good practices for future programming.

The Senegalese Red Cross Society has strengthened its internal systems by developing a Finance, Administration and Logistics Procedures Manual to improve regulatory compliance, risk management and operational efficiency. As part of its organizational repositioning, the National Society is also finalizing a new four-year Strategic Plan designed to reinforce its role as a key humanitarian actor nationwide. The plan outlines clear strategic priorities to guide partner engagement and includes a structured monitoring and evaluation framework, with a mid-term review in 2025 and a final evaluation in 2027.

The Strategic Plan is structured around three core objectives:

- Strengthen food security and the resilience of vulnerable communities by supporting livelihoods, enhancing recovery capacities and promoting sustainable agricultural practices
- Reduce climate-related risks and protect terrestrial ecosystems to sustainably improve the living conditions of at-risk populations
- Reduce social inequalities by promoting social inclusion, quality education for all, gender equality, women's empowerment, child protection and support for persons with disabilities and migrants

In 2023, the Senegalese Red Cross Society reached 7,823 people through its floods disaster response operation.

IFRC NETWORK ACTION

JOINT SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Senegal, bordered by Mauritania, Mali, Guinea and Guinea-Bissau, spans 196,722 square kilometres and has a [population](#) of approximately 19.4 million, with a quarter residing in the densely populated Dakar region.

Between [March 2021 and March 2024](#), the country experienced its most severe political unrest, resulting in casualties, injuries and significant material losses. In March 2024, Senegal elected its fifth president—an opposition candidate—in the first round of voting, following the postponement of elections originally scheduled for 25 February 2024. The country ranks 169th of 191 on the [Human Development Index](#).

Senegal's geographic and economic context makes it particularly vulnerable to climate change. Major environmental challenges include coastal erosion along its 700-kilometre shoreline, advancing desertification and increasingly unpredictable rainfall patterns. Recurring droughts and occasional floods disrupt agricultural production, undermine livelihoods and heighten food insecurity, especially among the most at-risk populations. The country relies on imports for roughly [70 per cent](#) of its food supply.

Agriculture remains the main source of employment and income but faces constraints such as low mechanization, limited access to inputs and land—particularly for women—and climate-related shocks. Meanwhile, recent discoveries of offshore oil and gas reserves may significantly transform Senegal's economic outlook.

The country faces overlapping climatic, socioeconomic and protection challenges. The severe urban and peri-urban floods of 2024 damaged homes, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) systems and essential services, while ongoing coastal erosion threatens heavily populated areas including Dakar, Rufisque and the Petite Côte. In northern and central regions, localized droughts are weakening agricultural and pastoral livelihoods, increasing food insecurity and compelling households to adopt negative coping strategies. Rapid urbanization, strained infrastructure and demographic pressures further intensify these risks.

Migration dynamics also influence humanitarian needs. As a country of transit, departure and return, Senegal experiences substantial mixed-migration flows that generate heightened requirements for protection, health services, information and psychosocial support, particularly in vulnerable coastal corridors. Although Senegal's institutions remain resilient, recent socio-political tensions underscore the continued need for community dialogue, social cohesion and efforts to sustain trust in humanitarian actors.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Senegal has a [year-round tropical climate](#) characterized by distinct dry and wet seasons driven by winter winds from the northeast and summer winds from the southwest. The dry season (December–April) is dominated by the hot, dry Harmattan. In Dakar, annual rainfall averages around 600 mm, falling mainly between June and October, when maximum temperatures reach about 30°C and minimums about 24.2°C. From December to February, temperatures range between 25.7°C and 18°C. Inland regions are significantly hotter, for example, average daily temperatures in May reach 30°C in Kaolack and 32.7°C in Tambacounda, and rainfall increases markedly in the south, where it can exceed [1,500 mm per year](#).

Senegal faces growing climate risks that deeply affect vulnerable communities and socio-economic systems. Floods have become more frequent and severe, particularly in urban and peri-urban areas, destroying homes, disrupting essential services and increasing health risks. Recurrent droughts in Sahelian and agro-pastoral zones continue to erode livelihoods and fuel seasonal food insecurity. Coastal erosion, especially in Dakar, Saint-Louis and the Petite Côte expose densely populated areas to submersion and the gradual loss of housing and infrastructure.

These impacts are intensified by rapid urbanization, land pressure and insufficient drainage systems, which heighten the structural vulnerability of poorer households. Environmental degradation including declining ecosystems, aquifer salinization and a retreating coastline further threatens health, food security, access to water and traditional livelihoods such as agriculture, fishing and small trade. The most affected groups include low-income urban families, climate-dependent rural communities, women and youth and people living with disabilities.

Climate projections indicate that West Africa could experience a temperature increase of 1.5°C to 4°C by mid-century compared with 1986–2005. Rainfall is expected to decline overall, combined with more intense mega-storms in the Sahel. Sea-level rise is projected to be faster in West Africa than the global average, with estimates suggesting an increase of up to one metre along the Senegalese coast by the end of the century.

Senegal has already faced severe floods in recent years, prompting activation of the National Plan for Organization of Relief (ORSEC) in 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Senegalese Red Cross Society aims to strengthen its capacity to assess how climate change affects community health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), shelter and emergency response. To do so, it seeks to develop comprehensive tools and frameworks that better capture multisectoral climate impacts and guide effective action.

A key priority is enhancing the ability of communities to anticipate and manage climate-related hazards. The National Society supports livelihood adaptation, particularly in agriculture and livestock, by promoting diversification, income-generating activities, cereal banks, climate-impact training and awareness initiatives. These efforts aim to build sustainable, climate-resilient livelihoods.

The Senegalese Red Cross Society also contributes to national efforts to combat desertification and is actively involved in the Great Green Wall initiative. Activities include reforestation, strengthening the resilience of communities along the Wall through income-generating projects, capacity building, and promoting social cohesion. This aligns with the IFRC Pan-African Tree Planting and Care Initiative.

While the National Society has substantial experience in flood response, community outreach and WASH interventions, gaps remain in financial preparedness, community-driven nature-based solutions and the availability of disaggregated

data for informed decision-making. Priority needs include improving shock anticipation (early triggers and preventive financing), strengthening resilience through enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (eVCA), advancing climate-resilient livelihoods and protecting coastal areas through dune restoration, revegetation and other ecological shoreline measures.

The overall response strategy focuses on reducing current and future humanitarian impacts of climate and environmental crises while supporting communities to adapt and thrive. Climate adaptation and mitigation will be integrated across programmes, operations and advocacy, with an emphasis on risk management, nature-based solutions and stronger early warning systems. Eco-resilience will receive particular attention, involving soil and water conservation, soil restoration and reforestation and contributing to regional and national initiatives. These actions aim to address desertification and land degradation linked to climate stress and unsustainable land use. Communities and partners will receive training on climate-specific practices to ensure that mitigation and adaptation measures are sustainable and locally driven.

Planned activities in 2026

- Actively participate in technical working groups on environmental health, community health, climate change, anticipatory action and related themes to strengthen coordination and partnerships with the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in the Sahel and with external stakeholders
 - Expand community-based monitoring systems (sentinel sites) and integrate climate-related indicators to reinforce early warning and preparedness at community level
 - Support communities in adapting household livelihoods including agriculture, livestock and others to climate impacts through diversification and resilience-building measures such as cereal banks, climate training and awareness activities
 - Contribute to national efforts to combat climate change and environmental degradation by implementing tree-planting and maintenance actions throughout the year, in addition to the annual national reforestation day
 - Organize 50 awareness campaigns on pollution and emerging diseases related to climate change
 - Implement environmental protection and preservation activities through cash for work
 - Develop a flood model for the Dakar region
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Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Senegalese Red Cross Society to scale up research and action on climate change adaptation strategies. It will assist the National Society to implement capitalization

programmes and disseminate local knowledge. The IFRC will also support the National Society to train communities and stakeholders on specific climate change actions, with the aim of establishing awareness and practices that ensure sustainability.



Disasters and crises

For real-time information on emergencies, see IFRC GO page [Senegal](#)

Senegal, a country with a dry tropical climate and a population of around 16.7 million, [one quarter](#) of whom reside in the densely populated Dakar region, faces a [wide range](#) of natural hazards. These [include](#) recurrent floods, prolonged droughts, land degradation, locust invasions, landslides, fires and the gradual rise in sea levels, which is projected to reach up to one metre by the end of the century. Seasonal flooding during the rainy season and persistent food insecurity are among the most significant drivers of humanitarian needs, both of which are increasingly intensified by the impacts of climate change. The situation was further aggravated by the COVID-19 pandemic, which disrupted essential services and is expected to have lasting socio-economic and public health consequences.

Throughout the country, seasonal floods and droughts continue to affect the well-being of children and their communities. Pandemic-related service disruptions have [slowed progress](#) in key child survival indicators across health, nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), education and protection. As a result, preventable childhood illnesses have increased, in part due to gaps in vaccination coverage among children under five. Approximately 600,000 flood-affected people lack adequate WASH services; at least 45,000 children have not received measles vaccinations; and an estimated 4.2 million vulnerable people are experiencing food insecurity. The combined effects of climate shocks and pandemic-related disruptions could raise the number of children under five suffering from severe acute malnutrition from 91,000 to more than 108,000.

Strengthening preparedness and resilience is therefore essential. Priority actions focus on improving early warning, early action and anticipatory measures to reduce the impact of multiple hazards on lives, livelihoods, housing and living conditions, particularly for vulnerable and hard-to-reach communities. Government technical agencies, most notably the Ministry of Health and Social Action and Civil Protection under the Ministry of the Interior, play a central role in managing disasters and public health emergencies. Their responsibilities include developing and updating national disaster plans, coordinating early warning systems, conducting

public awareness campaigns, ensuring availability of training and emergency facilities and managing local and international support for relief and recovery operations. However, these efforts are often constrained by limited resources, which hampers the full implementation of preparedness and response measures.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Senegalese Red Cross Society is amongst the first responders to the multiple disasters and crises affecting the country. To maintain and guarantee an expertise in the preparedness, response to and management of emergencies, the National Society has equipped itself with various intervention mechanisms, the most prominent of which are the disaster response teams, at community and national levels. The National Society works in close collaboration with the government's technical departments including the Ministry of Health and Social Action and Civil Protection (Ministry of Interior), which is mandated to manage disasters and emergencies.

In the coming years, the focus of the National Society will be on [preparedness for effective crisis response](#), building the resilience of communities to risks. It includes [early warning early action](#) and anticipation to mitigate the risks of multi-hazards negatively affecting the lives, livelihoods, homes and living conditions of vulnerable and hard-to-reach communities. This is in line with the [IFRC Pan-African Red Ready initiative](#).

Planned activities in 2026

- Develop [forecast-based action](#) and [Early Action Protocols](#) for major flood and drought hazards, in coordination with Movement partners and external stakeholders
- Update flood response and early recovery tools and develop a common response strategy among responders in target zones
- Strengthen community capacity to protect livelihoods from hazards (including livestock shelters, protection of food stocks/land, Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) for [livelihood inputs](#), inclusion of protection/continuity costs)

- Reinforce preparedness and contingency plans and promote women's empowerment through livelihood activities
- Strengthen preparedness and contingency plans (particularly in the face of floods), to ensure support of people affected by crises and disasters to recover from the impacts of crises
- Provide livelihood inputs (seeds/fertilizers/tools, livestock restocking, livestock fodder, etc.) through CVA to help vulnerable households restart/protect their livelihood activities
- Promote the inclusion of the cost of protection and continuity of means of subsistence in the amount of CVA to be disbursed

advancing enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (eVCA) processes and improving community contingency planning, alongside the development of robust anticipatory action mechanisms through better data, triggers and pre-arranged financing. The IFRC will also assist in structuring and equipping rapid response teams, pre-positioning essential emergency stocks such as water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) items, shelter materials and cash, and training volunteers on key IFRC standards and tools related to disaster risk reduction, community engagement and accountability (CEA), Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI), Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) and logistics. In addition, support will focus on reinforcing planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) systems, accelerating data digitalization and strengthening coordination with public authorities.

IFRC mechanisms such as the [Disaster Response Emergency Fund](#) (IFRC-DREF) and Emergency Appeals will continue to be drawn on as needed for the Senegalese Red Cross Society to respond to disasters and crises.

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will provide support to strengthen preparedness, anticipation and response capacities within the National Society. This includes enhancing risk surveillance systems,



Senegalese Red Cross Society volunteers distribute food vouchers supporting vulnerable households through coordinated preparedness and response actions. (Photo: Senegalese Red Cross Society)



Senegal faces a complex set of health vulnerabilities driven by the interaction of climate risks, rapid population growth, structural limitations within the health system and persistent geographic disparities in access to care. Recurrent floods, particularly in urban and peri-urban areas, contribute to spikes in waterborne diseases such as diarrhoea, cholera and skin infections, while also interrupting access to essential services. In contrast, Sahelian and pastoral regions suffer from repeated droughts that worsen food insecurity and malnutrition, disproportionately affecting children and pregnant women. Broader climatic variations, including episodes of extreme heat and irregular rainfall, create favourable conditions for the resurgence of vector-borne diseases.

Across the country, the distribution of basic health services remains uneven. Rural and remote communities often face significant barriers to prevention, routine immunization, maternal and child health services and community-based care. These gaps are further compounded by migration dynamics and regional mobility, which heighten protection risks and challenges related to sexual and reproductive health, youth health and mental health, especially for groups already experiencing social or economic vulnerability.

Extreme weather events also intensify water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)-related needs, which are critical for reducing epidemic risks. Flood-related damage to water networks, contamination of wells and inadequate sanitation systems facilitate the rapid spread of waterborne diseases. Simultaneously, climate-related shocks and displacement have generated a growing demand for mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS).

Food insecurity remains a major public health concern. In 2023, 1.3 million people were estimated to face acute food insecurity during the lean season. According to the 2024 Global Hunger Index, Senegal ranks 72nd out of 127 countries, reflecting persistent challenges in nutrition and household food access. Indicators show that 17.5 per cent of children under five are stunted, 10.2 per cent are wasted and 3.7 per cent do not survive to their fifth birthday. Among women of childbearing age, 54 per cent are anaemic and 22 per cent underweight, underscoring widespread nutritional deficits.

The burden of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) is also significant. In 2021, the age-standardized mortality rate from cardiovascular diseases, cancers, diabetes and chronic respiratory diseases reached 570 per 100,000 men and 521 per 100,000 women. Meanwhile, malaria remains endemic, with nearly one million cases reported in 2021, an incidence of 57.6 cases per 1,000 people, and a mortality rate of 59 per 100,000.

Access to safe water and sanitation continues to influence health outcomes. While 85 per cent of the population has basic access to drinking water, only 56.8 per cent has basic sanitation, and just 24.1 per cent has access to improved sanitation facilities where waste is disposed of safely. These gaps leave large segments of the population vulnerable to diseases linked to unsafe water, poor hygiene and environmental contamination.

In response to these challenges, Senegal has implemented several national strategies aimed at improving health system performance and service delivery. The Health Quality Improvement Programme, the National Health and Social Development Plan (PNDSS 2019-2028) and the Emerging Senegal Plan (PSE) all seek to expand access to quality health services and address critical shortages in human resources for health. Despite progress, the country continues to face major constraints, particularly in ensuring an adequate number of trained health workers in rural and hard-to-reach areas, maintaining reliable supply chains and scaling community-level health initiatives.

Achieving long-term goals such as the Sustainable Development Goals, Family Planning commitments and universal health coverage (UHC) will require sustained efforts to adapt and strengthen the health system. Risk communication and community engagement (RCCE) will play an increasingly central role in generating community trust, building demand for health services and ensuring acceptance of public health interventions.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Senegalese Red Cross Society continues to build on its solid experience in emergency water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), first aid, community mobilization and disease prevention through its extensive volunteer network. Moving forward, it is prioritizing several key areas of improvement: strengthening community-based epidemiological surveillance, integrating mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) more systematically into health interventions, pre-positioning essential rapid response supplies and developing a harmonized system for collecting and using disaggregated health data. Through these activities, the National Society aims to enhance community health resilience and reduce the escalating impacts of climate-related and socio-economic shocks.

Planned activities in 2026

- Establish community-based mechanisms to raise awareness and change habits in the fight against malnutrition

- Develop Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for outbreaks with local Ministry of Health structures (cholera, viral haemorrhagic fevers and other zoonoses, measles, etc.)
- Expand the [Community-Based Surveillance](#) (CBS) programme in other priority departments
- Build relationships with community health facilities and community health workers (CHWs) for better integration with Ministry of Health facilities
- Include the mental health and psychosocial well-being of staff, volunteers and affected communities
- Integrate [preparedness](#) and Prevention and Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse ([PSEA](#)) in all programmatic interventions, especially during emergency response
- Strengthen malaria control through cross-border activities with The Gambia
- Strengthen community health services and prevention with systematic integration of WASH into public health
- Develop mental health and psychosocial support ([MHPSS](#)) and protection mechanisms

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will provide multi-year support to the Senegalese Red Cross to sustainably strengthen community health and capacity to prepare for and respond to health emergencies. This support includes ongoing training of volunteers in first aid, MHPSS, community-based surveillance, technical support for integrated health and WASH programmes and the establishment of community epidemiological surveillance mechanisms. The IFRC will also support institutional development, including the improvement of data systems, health logistics management and pre-positioning of stocks. The IFRC will also facilitate access to emergency financial mechanisms such as DREF and Emergency Appeals and support resource mobilization and national partnerships to ensure the sustainability of interventions in health and wellbeing.



Migration and displacement

[Senegal](#) serves as a country of origin, transit and destination for migrants, primarily driven by labour demand in Europe and economic challenges at home. About four to five per cent of the population lives abroad, with half of them in Europe, particularly France, Italy and Spain. Irregular migration often takes the perilous Mediterranean route. As of [December 2024](#), Senegal hosted 11,847 refugees and 1,231 asylum seekers, mainly from Mauritania and the Central African Republic.

[Youth poverty and underemployment](#) remain two of the most pressing challenges contributing to high rates of illegal migration among young Senegalese. In contrast to other countries in the region where political instability drives emigration, emigration in Senegal is a reflection of [limited economic opportunities](#). Intra-regional migration accounts for [46 per cent](#), mainly to neighbouring countries such as the Gambia, Mauritania and Ivory Coast.

[Internal migration](#) within Senegal is significant, with nearly 14.6 per cent of the population relocating within the country. Urbanization drives much of this movement, with 70 per cent heading to urban areas, notably Dakar. Violence also contributes to internal displacement, with conflicts displacing 8,400 people at the end of 2023, according to [IDMC](#).

Multi-year high-level objectives of the National Society

The Senegalese Red Cross Society is part of the IFRC three-year [Global Route Based Migration Programme](#), which aims to improve the safety and dignity of people on the move along deadly and dangerous land and sea-based migration routes across Africa, the Americas, Europe, and the Middle East and North Africa. The programme aims to support 4.7 million people on the move and people in host communities annually through three operational pillars: (1) improving access to assistance and protection, including through [humanitarian service points](#); (2) strengthening National Society capacities; and (3) local to global humanitarian diplomacy.

The National Society aims to position itself sustainably as a key player in humanitarian response, the protection of migrants and vulnerable communities and the promotion of long-term resilience. These objectives cover a range of strategic areas related to the needs of migrants and host populations, organizational development and humanitarian influence.

Humanitarian Service Points ([HSPs](#)) will be expanded as safe and accessible hubs providing essential services to migrants

and supporting host communities, including through socio-economic and social reintegration activities linked to the Sahel Returnee Community Resilience Programme.

All activities will systematically integrate Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) and Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) to ensure that responses reflect community priorities, uphold the 'do no harm' principle and address the specific vulnerabilities of different groups.

Planned activities in 2026

- Strengthen the resilience of returning migrants by implementing a sub-regional programme in the Sahel through socio-economic reintegration, including vocational training, access to employment and livelihood support
- Promote sustainable livelihood initiatives within communities to support social cohesion between returning migrants and local populations
- Strengthen the skills of staff and volunteers on mental health management and psychosocial support for migrants and affected communities
- Provide psychosocial support and health services tailored to the needs of returnees and host communities, as well as to staff and volunteers involved
- Strengthen the programme based on migration routes and establish at least five Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs)
- Develop tailored support programmes for migrants, displaced people and communities affected by conflict or disaster, including psychosocial services specifically dedicated to restoring family links (RFL)
- Establish appropriate protocols for the planning, monitoring and evaluation of interventions, integrating the dynamics of migration, displacement and re-establishment of family links
- Implement digital tools to improve the efficiency and transparency of operations, making it easier to monitor services for migrants and internally displaced persons (IDPs), including family tracing
- Design specific initiatives for women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons in migration and displacement contexts, considering the needs of RFL
- Ensure that all humanitarian actions meet protection and inclusion standards, applying the principle of 'do no harm', especially for vulnerable populations

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the National Society in implementing its migration programmes, including the Global Route-Based

Programme for the Sahel, by helping migrants and returnees build sustainable livelihoods and strengthen community-based initiatives that promote local economic and social resilience. This includes assistance for integration into host communities, as well as the establishment of HSPs and temporary transit centres.

Support will focus on strengthening the National Society's capacities across health, psychosocial support, WASH, shelter, cash assistance and livelihoods through technical guidance, training and improved needs assessments aligned with IFRC standards. Ensuring access to essential services such as physical and mental health care, food, shelter and safe water will remain central.

Protection services will be enhanced through the application of Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) standards, including the [PGI minimum standards in emergencies](#), along with support for detention monitoring, Restoring Family Links (RFL) and the development of safer procedures for border and detention-related engagement.

Preparedness and anticipatory action for migration-related crises will be strengthened through training under the Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) framework and anticipatory tools ([EAP](#), sEAP). The IFRC will also support the establishment and operation of HSPs in coordination with local authorities to ensure safe and neutral access to essential services.

To guide evidence-based decision-making, the IFRC will assist with situation analyses, comprehensive needs assessments and improved data collection. Additional support will contribute to reintegration and social inclusion efforts through partnerships for return and resettlement, the Sahel Returnee Community Resilience Programme and community cohesion initiatives.

At regional and global levels, the IFRC will expand the National Society's participation in coordination platforms and learning networks, fostering collaboration with governments and international organizations. It will also reinforce the auxiliary role of the National Society by facilitating formal agreements with national and local authorities and supporting cooperation on migration assistance, including the management of HSPs.

As instability in Mali continues to impact southeastern Mauritania, which hosts more than 109,999 refugees and asylum seekers as of August 2023. Senegal, once a key destination for migrants, now functions mainly as a transit country toward Europe via increasingly dangerous land and sea routes. To address these risks, the IFRC has launched a three-year action plan for The Gambia, Senegal and Mauritania to strengthen cross-border coordination and cooperation along one of the world's most hazardous migration corridors.

The IFRC will continue supporting the National Society to implement its unified plan in line with the IFRC's 2021–2025

operational plan, Strategy 2030 and the Agenda for Renewal. Support will focus on National Society development, coordination and humanitarian diplomacy, while working closely with partners across and beyond the Movement to maximize collective resources and expertise.

The Senegalese Red Cross Society will continue coordinating with the **Mauritanian Red Crescent** and the **Gambia Red Cross** to support migrants along the Atlantic route through health services, referrals, restoring family links (RFL), essential household items distribution and livelihood assistance. It will strengthen route-based approaches by reinforcing local branches and volunteer networks and by using vulnerability analyses at key migration points to tailor services to the needs of returnees.

The **Italian Red Cross** provides financial support to the Senegalese Red Cross Society for the implementation of a contingency plan on migration complementing the Global Route Based Migration Programme.

The **Spanish Red Cross** supports the National Society to operationalize its programme of assistance and protection of the most vulnerable migrants in West Africa.

Under wider Movement support, the **International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)** funds the Senegalese Red Cross Society to implement a contingency plan on migration as well as a project for families of missing migrants.



Values, power and inclusion

Senegal faces persistent and multidimensional protection risks that disproportionately affect women, girls and other vulnerable groups. Violence against children, particularly sexual violence, remains a major concern, with an estimated 15,000 girls aged 15–17 affected. Widespread poverty increases exposure to human trafficking, and the country is ranked Tier 2 in the 2023 Trafficking in Persons Report. Forced begging is the most common form of trafficking, often involving children, and generates significant illicit revenue. Child sex tourism continues to be reported in major tourist cities such as Dakar, Saint-Louis, Cap Skirring and La Petite Côte.

Gender-based violence is widespread. According to UN Women, 12.4 per cent of Senegalese women have experienced physical and/or sexual violence from an intimate partner in the previous year, while 30.5 per cent of women aged 20–24 were married before age 18. Female genital mutilation remains prevalent, affecting 25 per cent of women and girls aged 15–49, with 16.1 per cent of girls under 15 circumcised.

Crises such as flooding and the COVID-19 pandemic further heighten vulnerabilities. Women and girls, children, older people, migrants, people with disabilities and people with chronic conditions face increased barriers to protection services, medical care and livelihoods. Disruptions to social services may exacerbate violence, exploitation and neglect.

Multi-year high-level objectives of the National Society

The Senegalese Red Cross Society has developed and validated its Prevention and Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy, adopting a strict zero-tolerance approach that applies to all staff and associated personnel. Through this policy, the National Society aims to create and maintain safe, abuse-free environments both internally and within the

communities it serves, supported by robust prevention and response mechanisms.

Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) is treated as a cross-cutting priority across all programmes, ensuring that gender, diversity and inclusion considerations are systematically integrated throughout assessment, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. To support this, the National Society is institutionalizing gender and diversity policies, promoting the participation of women, and embedding inclusive practices within the recruitment of staff and volunteers.

The National Society is committed to upholding dignity, access, participation and safety in all interventions, in alignment with IFRC minimum standards for PGI in emergencies. A gender and diversity analysis will be carried out across all sectors including livelihoods, WASH, shelter and health to better understand the differentiated impacts of crises and guide more equitable programming. Activities will particularly focus on protecting vulnerable groups such as women, children, older people, migrants, persons with disabilities and individuals with chronic conditions, especially during flooding, service disruptions or other crises.

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) mechanisms will be strengthened to ensure inclusive feedback, meaningful participation of affected people in decision-making and continuous adaptation of humanitarian activities based on community input. Additionally, the National Society will reinforce youth engagement, deepen collaboration with education-related community structures and promote inclusive work environments that value diversity and contribute to peaceful, resilient communities.

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Senegalese Red Cross Society in strengthening the systematic integration of Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) across all programmes. This includes improving risk communication, mapping trusted influencers, ensuring transparent two-way communication and maintaining real-time community feedback mechanisms. The IFRC will also reinforce community participation in strategic planning and budgeting, while supporting partnerships with local organizations and institutions to expand protection networks and improve programme impact. Capacity-building for volunteers and community leaders will focus on engagement, participatory approaches and behaviour-change communication. Longer-term support will strengthen internal policies and procedures such as PSEA, safeguarding and gender equality, and enhance data systems through disaggregated data collection and digitized feedback. Ultimately, these efforts aim to ensure inclusive, protective, people-centred programming and will include establishing complaints management committees in high-risk regions.

Planned activities in 2026

- Promote volunteerism nationwide and strengthen Red Cross youth engagement, fostering a responsible and exemplary youth movement that upholds the principles and statutes of the Red Cross Movement
- Disseminate and promote the implementation of the anti-fraud and anti-corruption policy across all levels
- Establish partnerships with vocational training and financing institutions to support the professional integration of young Red Cross members
- Create a dedicated social service and reinforce the functioning and responsibility of the National Society's health insurance scheme
- Improve accessibility of its facilities and infrastructure to ensure inclusive access for persons with disabilities
- Promote the socio-economic integration and reintegration of vulnerable groups, including migrants
- Support awareness-raising and advocacy initiatives that promote respect for the rights of vulnerable people
- Develop and implement protection and assistance programmes targeting vulnerable individuals and groups

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS

The Senegalese Red Cross Society is committed to pursuing institutional strengthening and carried out the self-assessment part of the [Organizational Capacity Assessment and Certification \(OCAC\)](#) process twice, in 2011 and 2017. The self-assessment is intended to capture the strengths and weaknesses of National Societies as a whole in relation to a wide range of organizational capacities.



Key Institutional Indicators

The National Society has put in place the following:

- Youth engagement strategies
- Protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) policy
- PSEA Action Plan



Strategic and operational coordination

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Reinforce its auxiliary role with local and national authorities and improve coordination with partners and other organizations
- Strengthen internal and external communication for resource mobilization (e.g., fundraising appeals, telethons, gala events, fairs)
- Increase partnerships and coordination with other organizations to reach more vulnerable people
- Establish a resource-mobilization unit and strategy to support core and programme costs

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Senegalese Red Cross Society to mobilize funds and other resources, and in the establishment of its resource mobilization unit. It will also support the National Society to strengthen its role as auxiliary to public authorities through alignment of its strategic plans with the various plans of relevant ministries. The IFRC will also assist the Senegalese Red Cross Society to co-create joint programmes with state dependencies.

The Senegalese Red Cross Society participates actively in the Red Cross Red Crescent Sahel Resilience Platform (Sahel+ Group), established in 2018. This platform brings together a steering committee and three technical groups on food security and livelihoods, migration and displacement and shelter, which convene designated focal points and technical staff as part of the wider Global Resilience Platform. The platform aims to foster a shared understanding among members, promote coordinated action, enhance information-sharing and technical capacity and shape a unified regional voice on resilience issues.

Within this structure, the Food Security and Livelihoods Technical Group receives partial financial support from the **British Red Cross**, including funding for a coordinator and specific components of the action plan. This group works to strengthen the technical, participatory and influencing capacities of the ten Sahel+ National Societies including Senegal, in the areas of food security, livelihoods and nutrition. The Senegalese Red Cross Society also benefits from technical and financial support from several participating National Societies, including the **Italian Red Cross**, the **Turkish Red Crescent**, the **Belgian Red Cross** and the **Spanish Red Cross**.



National Society development

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Integrate key Movement commitments into planning, including IFRC Strategy 2030, Pan-African Conference outcomes, the National Society Development Compact and strengthened synergy with all Movement partners
- Complete the review of the Red Cross/Red Crescent law to ensure alignment with the National Society mandate and national legislation
- Revise the Articles of Agreement in line with new guidelines for National Society Constitutions
- Promote and reinforce official recognition of the auxiliary role at national and branch levels
- Invest in leadership development, prioritizing emerging leaders and transformative leadership models
- Identify development priorities using Organizational Capacity Assessment and Certification (OCAC), Branch Organizational Capacity Assessment (BOCA) and other assessments
- Develop a unified National Society development plan aligned with National Society priorities
- Assess and improve volunteer safety, security and well-being, and maintain an up-to-date volunteer data management system
- Implement a youth engagement strategy based on a Youth Policy and respond to youth engagement needs identified through indicators and the Agenda for Renewal

- Prioritize volunteer training to develop a more specialized and skilled volunteer base capable of supporting complex interventions
- Strengthen financial systems, controls and evidence-based financial risk management
- Engage leadership in training, induction and development programmes across functional areas

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will continue to support the National Society with applications to the [IFRC Capacity Building Fund](#) (CBF). It will support the National Society to strengthen financial management within its branches to increase organizational efficiency. It will also provide the Senegalese Red Cross Society

with technical support for other aspects of organizational development, including capacity building.

At the request of the Senegalese Red Cross Society, the IFRC coordinated all direct financial contributions from participating National Societies to support the organization of assemblies linked to the electoral process, ensuring full coverage of related financial needs, although the elections did not ultimately take place on the planned date.

Volunteer development remains central to the National Society. With support from the IFRC CBF, the Senegalese Red Cross Society is updating its volunteer database. With about 60,000 volunteers, the National Society's prioritizes strengthened and specialized training.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Increase visibility and public trust through strengthened communications and public advocacy efforts
- Enhance external communication on humanitarian diplomacy, including producing an annual report on its activities
- Increase its visibility through communications and public advocacy
- Conduct regular courtesy visits to public authorities (relevant ministries and technical services) and diplomatic representations to explain its mission and role, raise awareness on issues that affect communities, influence decisions and mobilize support

- Organize media events on Red Cross achievements related to operations and programmes
- Organize advocacy meetings and strengthen its advocacy for respect for the emblem and for better care of the needs of migrants or returnees

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Senegalese Red Cross Society in its [humanitarian diplomacy](#) and public communication efforts. It will also leverage its international organization status to relay [advocacy messages](#) at regional and global levels. The IFRC will support the National Society to strengthen its engagement with public authorities with full respect for [fundamental humanitarian principles](#).



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Establish an effective internal information-sharing system to create a favourable operational environment
- Develop and promote a harmonized visual identity for the National Society (including logo and emblem use)
- Secure a domain name for the Senegalese Red Cross and optimize the National Society's website

- Develop and implement policies and mechanisms to ensure [integrity](#), transparency and accountability
- Maintain and update a centralized volunteer database to strengthen volunteer management and ensure accurate, up-to-date information
- Expand partnerships to reach more vulnerable people and position the National Society as a more effective, accountable and reliable humanitarian actor

- Improve planning and reporting by developing a robust national operational plan with strong monitoring and accountability mechanisms
- Implement a strategy and action plan to mitigate risks of fraud, corruption, sexual harassment, exploitation and abuse within the National Society
- Strengthen financial management capacities, especially within branches to increase efficiency and accountability
- Equip local and regional structures with computers and ensure high-speed connectivity to improve access to information, reporting and coordination
- Advance digitalization across all decentralized structures and strengthen staff capacities to support full digital transformation and organizational efficiency

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will provide financial support to the Senegalese Red Cross Society to strengthen its Integrity Framework. It

will provide technical support and expertise to reinforce the National Society's existing control and prevention mechanisms and systems, to increase accountability. The IFRC will also assist the National Society in developing a robust mechanism for monitoring.

The IFRC will continue to provide multi-year support to reinforce the National Society's management systems, strengthen accountability to communities and donors, and enhance its capacity for rapid crisis response. This long-term support includes improving and digitalizing planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) systems, strengthening data management, enhancing post-distribution monitoring and upgrading financial management tools to ensure greater transparency, reliability and evidence-based decision-making.

The IFRC will further assist the National Society in establishing robust Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) mechanisms, strengthening safeguarding and PSEA measures, and adopting harmonized operational standards across all branches.



Senegalese Red Cross Society volunteers support flood-affected communities in suburban Dakar, assisting communities as part of their ongoing emergency preparedness efforts. (Photo: Senegalese Red Cross Society)

THE IFRC NETWORK

The IFRC

The IFRC has a Country Cluster Delegation in Dakar, which has legal status with the government supports the National Societies of Cape Verde, The Gambia, Mauritania and Senegal, countries with a combined population of nearly 25 million people who face multiple shocks and vulnerabilities.

The IFRC's support to the Senegalese Red Cross Society centres on strategic and operational coordination, National Society development and humanitarian diplomacy. It also supports accountability as a cross-cutting theme.

The IFRC supports the National Society in strengthening its auxiliary role by meeting key stakeholders at government level on a regular basis. In recent years, the IFRC has supported the Senegalese Red Cross through a number of Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) operations in relation to floods, food insecurity and population movement.

IFRC membership coordination

IFRC membership coordination involves working with member National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, humanitarian situations and needs; agreeing on common priorities; jointly developing common strategies to address issues such as obtaining greater humanitarian access, acceptance and space; mobilizing funding and other resources; clarifying consistent public messaging; and monitoring progress. This also means ensuring that strategies and programmes in support of people in need, incorporate clarity of humanitarian action, links with development assistance, and efforts to reinforce National Societies in their respective countries, including through their auxiliary role.

The Senegalese Red Cross is part of the Sahel+ Resilience Platform and holds the position of Permanent Secretariat of the platform. This platform, created in 2018, includes a steering committee and three technical groups - on food security and livelihoods, migration and housing - which bring together designated focal points and technical staff from Movement components that are part of the overall resilience platform. Their ambition is to create a common understanding and vision among members, increase communications, information generation and capacity, and shape a collective voice through common advocacy tools and messages.

The regional food security and livelihoods initiative, under the umbrella of the Sahel+ Resilience Platform+ , is supported by

the following partners: IFRC, ICRC, British Red Cross, the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre, and the IFRC Livelihoods Centre, hosted by the Spanish Red Cross.

Senegal is a regional centre for humanitarian diplomacy, hosting 83 embassies and 154 international organizations and funding bodies. Nine participating National Societies including the **Belgian Red Cross, British Red Cross, French Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, Luxembourg Red Cross** and the **Turkish Red Crescent** are based in Dakar. Participating National Societies based in Dakar hold bi-monthly coordination meetings to share contextual updates, identify cooperation opportunities such as migration, climate and livelihoods and plan joint actions. A dedicated WhatsApp group enables rapid information-sharing on security updates, missions and key events. Several participating National Societies have established long-term partnerships with the Senegalese Red Cross Society, and provide support in emergency operations:

The **Spanish Red Cross** works with the National Society mainly on migration (part of a regional programme), livelihoods and food security, women's rights and health. It has a presence in the Casamance region. It also contributes to capacity building in preparedness and disaster risk reduction, as well as food security and climate-smart livelihoods through the Livelihoods Centre.

Movement coordination

The Senegalese Red Cross Society ensures regular exchanges with the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and participating National Societies, for the alignment of support and action between Movement partners. In times

of emergencies, closer coordination is organized. A strategic coordination platform brings together the leadership of the Senegalese Red Cross, the ICRC and the IFRC. Meeting on an ad-hoc basis since 2023, it focuses on the national context and

operational issues affecting the National Society, including budgetary constraints. When needed, the platform invites participating National Societies, whose engagement varies depending on their geographical mandates and thematic priorities. This is carried out in line with the Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation (SMCC) principles, and the newly-adopted [Seville Agreement 2.0](#).

Coordination with other actors

The Senegalese Red Cross Society works closely with national authorities in line with its auxiliary role and is widely recognized for its strong community presence and rapid response capacity. This status enables its active engagement alongside state and non-state partners across coordination platforms, particularly in the health and social sectors. Its leadership maintains regular access to senior decision-makers, supporting year-round advocacy, though further efforts are needed to ensure full recognition of its contribution to national plans and African Union commitments.

The Dakar Cluster participates in inter-agency working groups on migration and displacement, food security, anticipatory action and the NGO forum. The IFRC Head of Delegation also holds regular bilateral meetings with IOM, UNICEF and OCHA, participates in the national Heads of Mission forum of 83 embassies and engages with USAID and the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO) on preparedness planning.

In disaster management, the Directorate of Civil Protection under the Ministry of the Interior oversees national response mechanisms. As a key partner, the Senegalese Red Cross Society is routinely mobilized to deploy response teams. Following the severe 2022 rains, the government activated the ORSEC Plan, which includes the National Society alongside the fire brigade and hygiene services, enabling coordinated action with government entities, local authorities and response

The ICRC, through its regional Delegation in Dakar, assists victims of violence in Casamance and visits detainees. It promotes International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and encourages its implementation. It also makes the voices of people affected by armed conflict heard through advocacy with political decision-makers and civil society.

actors. National Society leaders also participate in high-level meetings with the Minister of the Interior to guide intervention strategies, while regional and local Red Cross committees join coordination structures with governors and prefects to harmonize interventions and map actors.

The Senegalese Red Cross Society also collaborates closely with the Ministry of Health through personnel support, capacity building, logistics (including vehicle support) and programme funding. With Civil Protection, it jointly advances disaster preparedness, response and capacity strengthening. The National Society is an active member of national coordination and planning platforms, including the Humanitarian Country Team and sectoral groups. It also contributes to humanitarian and health systems such as [community surveillance](#), the Executive Secretariat of the National Food Security Council, the harmonized framework and the household economy analysis working group.

Additional partnerships include UN agencies for project and programme support; USAID for emergency health, preparedness and flood management initiatives; and Practical Action for operational capacity strengthening and disaster preparedness. Private-sector partnerships such as with the Coca-Cola Foundation and Nestlé have further supported emergency health and WASH interventions, including during the COVID-19 response.



The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is the world's largest humanitarian network, with 191 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and around 16 million volunteers. Our volunteers are present in communities before, during and after a crisis or disaster. We work in the most hard to reach and complex settings in the world, saving lives and promoting human dignity. We support communities to become stronger and more resilient places where people can live safe and healthy lives, and have opportunities to thrive.

About the plan

The plan reflects the priorities of the host National Society, the IFRC and National Societies providing international support, for 2026 and subsequent years. It is aligned with IFRC [Strategy 2030](#), representing the collective ambitions of the IFRC membership, and is the result of a joint planning process and will serve for joint monitoring and reporting. It will be revised on an annual basis to adjust priorities and funding requirements to the needs in-country.

Explanatory note on funding requirements and definitions

- The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network seeks to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support, and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities
- Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the [IFRC network databank](#)
- Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
- IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- Figures for the years beyond 2026 most often represent partial requirements that are known at time of publication. Many National Societies have annual internal approval processes for funding requirements, and lower figures do not mean a decrease in funding requirements in future years
- Missing data and breakdowns: data may not be available from all IFRC network members for funding requirements. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under-estimation of the efforts led by all
- Reporting bias: the data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain
- **Definitions:**
 - » **Local units:** ALL subdivisions of a National Society that coordinate and deliver services to people. These include ALL levels (provincial, state, city, district branches, sections or chapters, headquarters, and regional and intermediate offices, as well as community-based units)
 - » **Branches:** A Branch has its roles, responsibilities and relationship with the National Headquarters defined through the National Society's Statutes, including the level of autonomy given, especially in the area of its legal status, mobilising local resources and building local partnerships, and the decisions it makes. It has a local-level decision-making mechanism through its Branch members, board and volunteers, equally defined through the National Society's Statutes

Additional information

- [IFRC network country plans](#) • [All plans and reports](#)
- Data on National Societies on [IFRC Network Databank](#)
- Live data on active emergency operations on [IFRC GO platform](#)
- Live data on [IFRC-Disaster Response Emergency Fund Response and Anticipatory pillars](#)
- [Evaluations and research bank](#) • [Donor response reports](#)

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