



SENEGAL

2025-2026 IFRC network country plan



Multi-Year Funding Requirement **CHF 5.6M**

16 April 2025

In support of the Senegalese Red Cross Society



225

National Society
branches



225

National Society
local units



108

National Society
staff



30,030

National Society
volunteers

People to be reached



25,000

Climate and
environment



55,000

Disasters
and crises



195,000

Health and
wellbeing



15,000

Migration and
displacement



4,000

Values, power
and inclusion

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 **18.1M**

World Bank Population below poverty line **46.7%**

IFRC Country Cluster Delegation for Cape Verde, Gambia, Mauritania & Senegal, based in Dakar

Funding requirements

2025

2026**

**Projected funding requirements

Total 5.3M CHF

Total 269,000 CHF

Through the Host National Society

4M CHF

Participating National Societies

369,000 CHF

Through the IFRC

895,000 CHF

HNS Breakdown

Longer term needs

305,000 CHF

Climate & environment

585,000 CHF

Disasters & crises

1.5M CHF

Health & wellbeing

300,000 CHF

Migration & displacement

102,000 CHF

Values, power & inclusion

1.3M CHF

Enabling local actors

IFRC Breakdown

Longer term needs

300,000 CHF

Climate & environment

200,000 CHF

Disasters & crises

200,000 CHF

Migration & displacement

195,000 CHF

Enabling local actors

Participating National Societies

269,000 CHF

Participating National Societies

Belgian Red Cross

Saudi Arabian Red Crescent Society*

Spanish Red Cross

*National Societies which have contributed only multilaterally through the IFRC in the first half of 2024.

IFRC Appeal codes

Longer-term needs:

MAASN002

See back page for explanatory note on funding requirements

Participating National Societies bilateral support for 2025

National Society name	Funding Requirement	Climate	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling local actors
Belgian Red Cross	359,000						
Spanish Red Cross	9,000						

Total Funding requirement **CHF 369,000**

Hazards



Floods



Droughts



Food insecurity



With support from the IFRC, the Senegalese Red Cross Society began the distribution of food vouchers to nearly 10,000 people in the departments of Goudiry and Bambey, as early response to inadequate rainfall (Photo: IFRC)

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 National Society remains one of the leading humanitarian institutions, neutral and independent and auxiliary to the public authorities. It is active in several areas, including disaster preparedness and response, health, first aid training, searching for missing persons and restoring family links, promotion of humanitarian ideals and values, dissemination of international humanitarian law, and raising awareness of the need to respect the Red Cross emblem and the law protecting the emblem in Senegal.

Since its creation, the National Society has managed more than 20 large-scale emergency operations and assisted a total of more than six million people in Senegal. The National Society

has been responding to epidemics, electoral violence, food crises, community health issues, shelter problems, migration and population displacement, accompanying people and helping them to recover from disasters.

The Senegalese Red Cross Society relies on over 30,000 volunteers, over 100 national disaster response team members trained in the areas of shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene, health, food security, nutrition, livelihoods and cash transfers, and over 2,500 community disaster response team members. It also has 62 early warning system focal points, 59 focal points for restoring family links present in each departmental committee, 10 migration focal points and 46 communications focal points.

The National Society's experience in emergencies has also been demonstrated in the rapid deployment of emergency stocks to people affected by disasters.

IFRC NETWORK ACTION

JOINT SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Senegal is bordered by Mauritania, Mali, Guinea and Guinea-Bissau. It has a dry tropical climate, a total surface area of 196,722 square kilometres and a population of 18.1 million, a quarter of which lives in the Dakar region (0.3 per cent of the territory).

Between March 2021 and March 2024, the country experienced the most violent protests in its political history, resulting in numerous deaths, injuries and considerable material damage. In March 2024, the country elected its fifth president from an opposition party in the first round, in an election initially scheduled for February 25, 2024. Senegal's Human Development Index positions it at 169th out of 191 countries and territories.

Due to its geography, economy and dependence on agriculture, Senegal is particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change. The most significant climate challenges include coastal erosion along a coastline of more than 700 kilometres, desertification and seasonal variations in rainfall. More frequent droughts and occasional floods disrupt harvests, weaken the livelihoods of communities and affect food security, especially for the most vulnerable populations. Imports account for around 70 per cent of the total food supply in Senegal.

The agricultural sector, which is the main provider of jobs and resources, is experiencing difficulties due to low mechanization, climate change, lack of access to inputs and land, especially for women. On the other hand, the major discoveries of oil and natural gas deposits in recent years could change the country's economic configuration.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Senegal has a year-round tropical climate with well-defined dry and wet seasons that result from winter winds from the northeast and summer winds from the southwest. The dry season (December to April) is dominated by the hot, dry harmattan wind. Dakar's annual rainfall of about 600 mm occurs between June and October when maximum temperatures average 30 degrees Celsius and minimum temperatures 24.2 degrees Celsius. From December to February, maximum temperatures average 25.7 degrees Celsius and minimum temperatures 18 degrees Celsius. Inland temperatures are higher than along the coast, and precipitation increases considerably further south, exceeding 1,500 millimetres per year in some areas.

Climate change is predicted to lead to an increase in average temperatures in West Africa of 1.5 to 4 degrees Celsius by mid-century, compared to the period 1986-2005. Rainfall projections indicate an overall decrease in rainfall and an increase in intense mega-storms in the Sahel. Sea level is projected to rise faster in West Africa than the global average. In Senegal, it is expected to increase by one metre by the end of the century.

Senegal has been experiencing severe flooding in recent years, leading to the implementation 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 seeks to equip itself with tools to assess the impact of multisectoral climate change on community health, water, sanitation and hygiene, shelter and intervention mechanisms. It aims to strengthen its capacity to respond effectively to climate-related challenges by developing comprehensive assessment frameworks.

The National Society seeks to improve the ability of communities to anticipate and respond to climate-related hazards. The Senegalese Red Cross Society aims to support communities in adapting their livelihoods, particularly in agriculture and livestock, to climate change. It plans to promote diversification through income-generating activities and community resilience approaches such as cereal banks, climate impact

training and awareness initiatives, helping build sustainable and climate-resilient livelihoods.

The Senegalese Red Cross Society is also part of State of Senegal's vision, through its policy on combating desertification and is involved in the Great Green Wall project. This project will include reforestation activities, resilience building of communities living along the Great Green Wall by setting up income-generating activities, capacity building activities and promotion of social cohesion. This is in line with the IFRC Pan-African initiative on Tree Planting and Care.

Planned activities in 2025

- Integrate climate risk management into all programmes and operations including nature-based solutions and development of early warning mechanisms
- Participate in technical working groups related to climate change and anticipatory action
- Establish community-based monitoring mechanisms to strengthen early warning capacities of the communities
- Produce community climate change risk maps
- Conduct climate change surveys in priority regions
- 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

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 contends with an array of natural and humanitarian challenges, ranging from seasonal floods and droughts to locust invasions, all compounded by the overarching effects of climate change. These adversities amplify the country's [vulnerability](#), particularly in regions such as Dakar, where a quarter of the population resides within a mere [0.3 per cent](#) of the territory.

Among the most [pressing concerns](#) are food insecurity and malnutrition, exacerbated by a lack of dietary diversity, food safety, and adequate water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) facilities. The [World Food Programme](#) estimates that 7.2 per cent of Senegal's population faces food insecurity, with disparities accentuated by regional resource imbalances, notably in Dakar.

In [2022](#), the cities of Dakar, Thiès and Matam recorded heavy rainfall totaling almost 500 mm. Assessment reports showed this caused extensive damage, resulting in the destruction of 170 houses and the displacement of 1,396 families. Due to the heavy rainfall streets were waterlogged, entire neighbourhoods were flooded and cars washed away. Dakar recorded three deaths and the greatest damage among the affected areas. Due to the violent flow of water, the Emergence Bridge and the Keur Massar Bridge collapsed, and the tunnel on the Corniche Ouest was flooded with water.

In addressing these multifaceted challenges, Senegal prioritizes [early warning systems](#), proactive measures, and community engagement to mitigate risks and enhance resilience. The Ministry of Health and Social Action and Civil Protection spearheads [disaster management](#) initiatives, including national disaster planning, public awareness campaigns, and coordination of relief efforts.

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 2025

- 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
- Strengthen community capacity to protect livelihoods from hazards (including cash, health, [food security and livelihoods](#) and [shelter](#))
- Implement livelihoods activities for women
- Ensure access to food through cash transfers for vulnerable households
- Promote the inclusion of the cost of protection and livelihood continuity in the amount of cash and voucher assistance ([CVA](#)) to be disbursed

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

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. The IFRC will also support the National Society to strengthen its capacity to better prepare for flood response and in training the rapid response teams in regions most prone to crises and disasters.

The **Belgian Red Cross** supports the National Society in its disaster management interventions.



Senegal faces worrying levels of [food insecurity](#), due to a combination of factors including inadequate access to food, inappropriate infant and young childcare and feeding practices, poor hygiene and sanitation practices and insufficient access to drinking water and health services. In total, 1.3 million people faced acute food insecurity during the lean season in 2023. In the 2024 Global Hunger Index, Senegal ranks 72nd out of the [127 countries with sufficient data to calculate 2024 GHI scores](#). In Senegal, 17.5 per cent of children under five are stunted, 10.2 per cent of children under five are wasted and 3.7 per cent of children die before their fifth birthday. About 54 per cent of [women of childbearing age](#) being anaemic and 22 per cent underweight

[Non communicable diseases](#) are a significant health problem in Senegal. The age-standardised mortality rate across cardiovascular disease, chronic respiratory disease, cancer and diabetes was 570 per 100,000 in males and 521 in females in 2021. [Malaria](#) is endemic throughout Senegal, posing a universal risk to the entire population. In [2021](#), approximately 995,763 cases of malaria were reported in Senegal, equating to an incidence rate of 57.6 cases per 1000 people. The mortality rate stood at 59 cases per 100,000 population.

With regards to [hygiene and sanitation](#), about 85 per cent of the population has basic access to water and 56.8 per cent have basic access to sanitation. However, only 24.1 per cent have access to improved sanitation, where sanitation facilities are not shared with other households and waste is disposed of safely.

In recent years, Senegal has achieved promising results after implementing the '[Health Quality Improvement Programme](#)', which aims to address the shortage of health care providers and medical resources. However, the country still faces significant challenges in human resources, with a shortage of health personnel, particularly in rural and hard-to-reach areas. The [Emerging Senegal Plan \(PSE\)](#), [National Health and Social Development Plan](#) and the Health Quality Improvement Programme, all aim to address the deficit of health care providers and medical resources in Senegal.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Senegalese Red Cross Society's work in the area of health will focus on risk communication and community engagement and promotion of community-based health services. Community engagement and empowerment will be a key strategy for delivering health information for the prevention of communicable diseases within communities. Senegalese Red Cross Society will also train its volunteers and staff in improving early detection, contact tracing, social mobilization, advocacy and awareness raising. Additionally, the National Society aims to continue strengthening its capacity in [first aid](#).

Planned activities in 2025

- Develop emergency [psychosocial](#) first aid action
- Support the establishment of mutual health insurance
- Establish community-based mechanisms to raise awareness and change habits in the fight against malnutrition
- Conduct a feasibility assessment on [community-based surveillance](#)
- Provide vulnerable communities with water treatment and conservation items
- Provide vulnerable households with improved latrines and wastewater management facilities
- Develop standardized outbreak response procedures in coordination with local Ministry of Health structures.

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Senegalese Red Cross Society to train its volunteers in enterprise resource planning and [psychological first aid](#).

The **Belgian Red Cross** will provide technical support to the National Society in developing its first aid capacity.

The **French Red Cross** is providing support to the National Society in first aid.



Senegal serves as a country of origin, transit, and destination for migrants, primarily driven by labor demand in Europe and economic challenges at home. About 4 to 5 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.

In recent years, the Senegalese Red Cross Society has also responded to the needs of migrants moving on the Atlantic route, through a holistic response including health services, the provision of non-food items and restoring family links.

Planned activities in 2025

- Strengthen the resilience of returning migrants by implementing a sub-regional programme focused on socio-economic reintegration, including vocational training, access to employment and livelihood support

- Provide psychosocial support and health services tailored to the needs of returnees and host communities
- Establish at least five Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs)
- Establish appropriate protocols for the planning and monitoring, and evaluation of interventions, integrating the dynamics of migration, displacement and re-establishment of family links
- Design specific initiatives for women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons in migration and displacement contexts, taking into account the needs of restoring family links
- Collect and analyze data to feed into statistics that can help to better understand and map the contours of migration
- Facilitate coordination with internal and external partners on land and sea routes

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The **IFRC** will support the National Society with the implementation of its migration programmes, including the Global Route-Based Programme for the Sahel Region. It will support the Senegalese Red Cross Society to provide migrants and returnees with the skills, resources and opportunities to create sustainable livelihoods in their host and home communities and promote community-based initiatives that strengthen local economies, infrastructure and social cohesion. Additionally, the IFRC will assist the National Society to facilitate integration of migrants into host communities and establish migrant listening points and temporary transit centres for returnees.

The **Belgian Red Cross** will continue supporting the Senegalese Red Cross Society in disaster preparedness and response, including forecast-based financing and contingency planning.

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

Insert line above

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

Violence against children, in particular sexual violence, continues to be a major challenge in Senegal, with an estimated number of 15,000 girls aged 15–17 being victims of sexual violence. In Senegal, 39 per cent of the population lives in poverty, exposing women and children to human trafficking. Senegal was ranked Tier 2 in the Trafficking in Persons Report 2023. The same report also indicated that forced begging is the most prevalent form of trafficking in Senegal as it is seen as an alternative source of income, where street children fall victims of racketeering. According to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, children's forced begging in Senegal generates 5 billion CFA (USD\$8 million) annually. Many children who beg in Senegal are victims of human trafficking. Child sex tourism is prevalent in the cities of Dakar, Saint-Louis, Cap Skirring and La Petit Côte, which are traditionally tourist areas.

According to the 2018 UN Women Global Database on Violence Against Women 12.4 per cent of Senegalese women had experienced some form of physical and/or sexual violence from an intimate sexual partner in the previous 12 months. Additionally, 30.5 per cent of women aged 20–24 years old were married or in a union before age 18 of women in Senegal. According to UNICEF Global Databases, in Senegal, 25 per cent of women and girls aged 15–49 have undergone some form of female genital mutilation. The latest available data (2021) indicates that 16.1 per cent of girls under 15 have been circumcised.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Senegalese Red Cross Society aims to pay particular attention to the protection and inclusion of vulnerable groups, and to gender and diversity analysis, through interventions focused on protection, gender and inclusion. It will ensure that all programmes take into account gender, diversity and inclusion in assessments, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and cuts across all activities, including staff and volunteer recruitment. As part of needs assessments, it conducts a gender and diversity analysis in all sectoral responses to understand how different groups have been affected, which then informs the activities. All sectors will strive to meet the IFRC's minimum standards for protection, gender and inclusion in emergencies.

The National Society also aims to incorporate the minimum actions of community engagement and accountability in each activity in emergency situations.

The Senegalese Red Cross Society also developed and validated its protection against sexual exploitation and abuse policy in the course of 2023, with the aim to:

- Enact a zero-tolerance policy on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse for all its employees and associated personnel, and ensure that the roles, responsibilities and expected standards of conduct in relation to sexual abuse and exploitation are well known within the organization
- Take measures to create and maintain a safe environment, free of sexual abuse and exploitation, in communities where it operates

Planned activities in 2025

- Adapt access to its structures and infrastructure for people with disabilities
- Promote the socio-economic integration and reintegration of vulnerable people, including migrants
- Develop protection and assistance programmes for vulnerable people
- Develop and share key messages in local languages through trusted and accessible channels targeting different audiences within communities
- Set up a mechanism for monitoring the actions taken and adapt the responses according to the reactions of the communities

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Senegalese Red Cross Society to train volunteers on Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) and Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI), as well as to establish complaints management committees in the regions most exposed to tensions and crises and disasters.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS

The Senegalese Red Cross Society is committed to pursuing its institutional strengthening and has 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.



Strategic and operational coordination

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Increase partnerships and coordination with other organizations to reach more vulnerable people
- Establish a resource mobilization unit and develop an accompanying strategy to mobilize resources for 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.



National Society development

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Update its volunteer database
- Promote volunteerism in the country, and provide training to volunteers to ensure they have focused capacities in various areas
- Establish partnerships with vocational training and financing structures to support young people, while contributing towards the financial sustainability of the National Society

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The **IFRC** will continue to support the National Society with applications to the [IFRC Capacity Building Fund](#). 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.

The **Belgian Red Cross** supports the Senegalese Red Cross Society in its National Society development efforts.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Increase its visibility through communications and public advocacy
- Develop internal and external communications mechanisms
- Develop a harmonized visual identity, focusing on the Senegalese Red Cross Society logo and emblem

- Optimize the Senegalese Red Cross Society website
- Strengthen its role as auxiliary to public authorities

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.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Develop a strategy to mitigate the risks of fraud and corruption, sexual harassment, exploitation and abuse
- Strengthen its financial management
- Focus on digitalization, providing local and regional structures with computer equipment and high-speed connections

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 Senegalese Red Cross Society providing assistance to Senegalese migrants (Photo: IFRC)

THE IFRC NETWORK

The IFRC

The IFRC has a country cluster delegation in Dakar, which has legal status with the government. 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 Society 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 Society 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.

A number of participating National Societies have established long-term partnerships with the Senegalese Red Cross Society, and also provide support in emergency operations:

The **Belgian Red Cross** supports the National Societies in the Sahel in community monitoring, health, disaster preparedness and response, including forecast-based financing, contingency planning and deployment of additional capacities in four National Societies. In addition, the Belgian Red Cross plans to work on strengthening the capacity of the Senegalese Red Cross Society in disaster management. It will also provide support in National Society development.

The **French Red Cross** supports the Senegalese Red Cross Society in first aid.

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. This is carried out in line with the Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation (SMCC) principles, and the newly-adopted Seville Agreement 2.0.

The **ICRC**, through its regional Delegation in Dakar, assists victims of violence in Casamance and visits detainees. It promotes international humanitarian law 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.

Coordination with other actors

In line with its auxiliary role, the Senegalese Red Cross Society works closely with the public authorities. The Senegalese Red Cross Society is well recognized for its community base and its ability to mobilize rapid response and relief teams. Its status as auxiliary to the public authorities is one of the characteristics that facilitates and necessitates its presence alongside state and non-state partners in the coordination platforms.

In Senegal, the management of natural disasters is entrusted to the Directorate of Civil Protection, hosted in the Ministry of the Interior. The Senegalese Red Cross Society, as a partner of this structure, is called upon to deploy response teams. In the aftermath of the 2022 heavy rains, the President of the Republic activated the National Plan for Organization of Relief (ORSEC) which includes the Senegalese Red Cross Society in the relief and rescue component, alongside the fire brigade and the hygiene services. This enabled the coordination of assistance actions with the various government services, local authorities and actors working in the response to the floods. The ORSEC plan is launched by the government when the scale of a disaster is at red level and the response capacities of local authorities are overwhelmed. At management level, the president of the Senegalese Red Cross Society and the operations coordinator participate actively in all meetings with the Minister of the Interior to define the intervention strategy and monitor its implementation. For coordination, the presidents of the local, departmental and regional National Society committees participate with the administrative authorities in meetings to monitor the situation, and in regional and departmental committees with governors and prefects for the coordination of actions, the harmonization of interventions and the mapping of actors.

The Senegalese Red Cross Society is also partnering with the Ministry of Health in the provision of personnel, capacity building, logistics support (rolling stocks), and project and programme funding. With the Civil Protection, the partnership includes support to the National Society in disaster preparedness and response activities, and capacity building.

The National Society is increasingly engaged in coordination and planning platforms in Senegal, such as the Humanitarian Country Team, and the various sectoral coordination groups and thematic groups. The Senegalese Red Cross Society is integrated in the humanitarian and health coordination platforms, such as [community surveillance](#), the Executive Secretariat of the National Food Security Council, the harmonized framework, and the household economy analysis working group.

Other partnerships include various United Nations agencies for project and programme funding; USAID for emergency health projects, funding for disaster preparedness and response projects, and flood management; Practical Action for strengthening of the operational capacities of the intervention teams, and funding for disaster preparedness and response projects (floods).

IFRC's partnerships with the private sector, including the Coca Cola Foundation and Nestlé, have enabled the Senegalese Red Cross Society to expand its work in emergency health and water, sanitation and hygiene interventions, as part of 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 2025 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 Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- 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 2025 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 Global Plan and IFRC network country plan](#) • [All plans and reports](#)
- Data on National Societies on [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- Live data on active emergency operations on [IFRC GO platform](#)
- Live data on [IFRC-Disaster Response Emergency Fund Response and Anticipatory pillars](#)
- [IFRC Evaluation and Research Databank](#) • [Donor response reports](#)

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