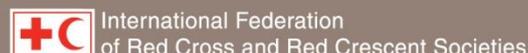




Emergency plan of Action Senegal: Population Movement



DREF operation	MDRSN013
Date of issue: 26 January, 2017	Date of Disaster: January 2017
Project manager: Anne E. Leclerc	Point of contact: Anne E. Leclerc
Date of launch: 20 January, 2017	Expected time frame: 3 Months
Total budget of the operation: CHF 230,946	
Number of people affected: 50,000	Number of people to be assisted: 10,000 people (with NFI distribution to 1,150 families/5,750 people, hygiene promotion to 3,600 families/10,000 people in addition to those reached through the health facilities and distribution of awareness materials)
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: International Committee of the Red Cross, Gambia RC	
Other partner organisations actively involved in the operation (interagency assessment): UNICEF, UNHCR and WFP	

A. Situation analysis

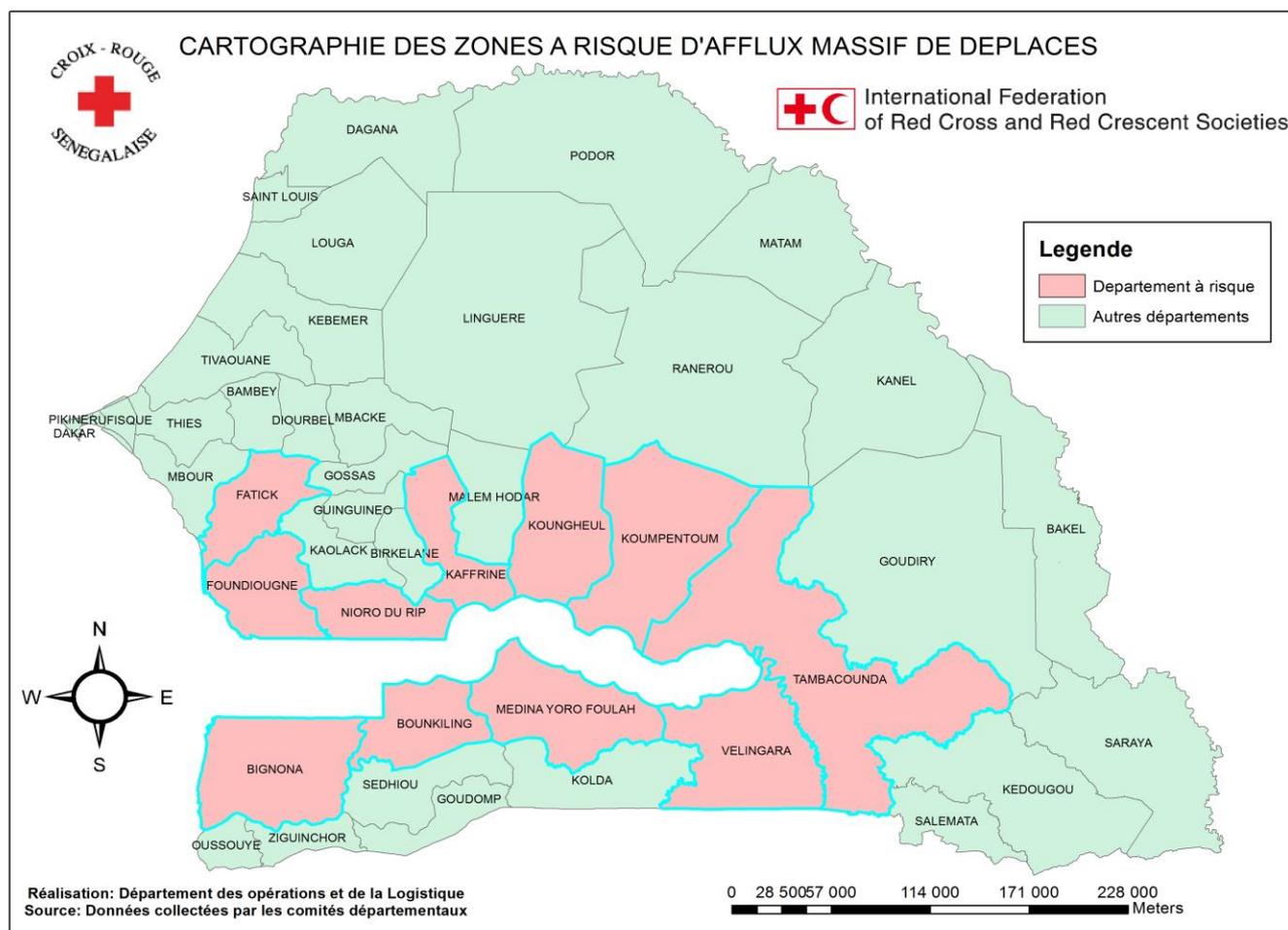
Description of the disaster

The Gambia is a country of more than 300 km inside Senegalese territory. It shares a common border with seven regions of Senegal, which are: Kaolack, Fatick, Tambacounda, Kaffrine, Kolda, Sédhiou and Ziguinchor. Since the presidential elections in December 2016, the political situation in The Gambia remains a concern because of the outgoing President's challenge to the results. Despite the efforts of the international community for a peaceful resolution, the situation remains tense causing massive displacement of populations for several days now to Senegal.

According to UNHCR, more than 45,000 people have reportedly crossed the Senegalese borders. These r displaced persons are made up of Gambians, Senegalese, Sierra Leoneans, Mauritians, Guineans, Malians and Ivoirians.¹ To date, information collected by the various local committees of the Senegalese Red Cross (SRC) in areas bordering The Gambia have reported more than 27,563 displaced persons, including 1,851 children under five, 347 pregnant women, and 602 elderly persons.

Even though the first arrivals have been absorbed by host populations, during the last few days, massive inflow of displaced persons that exceed local communities' capacities has been noted. The increasing number of arrivals is putting high pressure on host communities that can no longer face the urgent needs of accommodation, food, water and latrines. Food stocks are running low in host communities that were already vulnerable. There are very few partners in the area responding to the increasing needs of displaced persons and host communities. Some displaced persons have settled in the capital city Dakar and do not have any support so far.

¹ <http://reliefweb.int/map/gambia/senegalgambia-displaced-people-19-january-2017>



Population Movement by day

Date	Number of Persons	Destination Country	Total
19/01/2017	45,579 (source: UNHCR) ² 27,563 reported in areas where SRC has local committees (source: SRC)	Senegal	45,579
19/01/2017	800 ³	Guinea-Bissau	800

Summary of the current response

The Senegalese Red Cross (SRC) has solid experience in the management of displaced persons in conflict situations. In 1989, it handled the management and repatriation of displaced persons in Senegal during the conflict with Mauritania.

The Operations and Logistics Department has an operational team consisting of 20,000 volunteers; 24 permanent department secretaries; 2 RDRT members; more than 100 NDRT members (shelter, WASH, health, food security, nutrition, livelihoods and cash transfer); and more than 250 CDRT members.

The situation is evolving quickly. Considering new information, the SRC is also assessing cash transfer programming with other partners to best meet the distribution needs of the affected population and considering the option to assist the return process in the best-case scenario (Step down of President Jammeh and his departure from Gambia). The EPoA will be revised accordingly following new assessments based on the evolving situation.

The following NFIs have been distributed by the NS on its own stocks in the field for a rapid intervention. Coordination at operational level is carried out with all partners and the other stakeholders intervening in the operation.

² <http://reliefweb.int/map/gambia/senegalgambia-displaced-people-19-january-2017>

³ <http://www.unhcr.org/news/briefing/2017/1/5881deb74/senegal-around-45000-fled-political-uncertainty-gambia.html>

Item	Quantity	Measurement
Jerry cans 5L	285	Pieces
Jerry cans 10L	119	Pieces
Jerry cans 20L	100	Pieces
Buckets 20L	30	Pieces
Kitchen Sets	25	Cartons
Soap	720	Bars
Canned Food	912	Pieces
Blankets	100	Pieces
Gresil	24	Bottles

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The IFRC will ensure a technical supervision through the elaboration of strategies and the monitoring of the plans of action. For this operation, the Federation plan to deploy two RDRT members to support the NS operational team for a better organisation. IFRC will be supporting Senegalese RC in the provinces of Fatick, Kaolak, Kaffrine, Kolda and Tambacounda.

ICRC supports the local Red Cross committees in Casamance where it has been intervening for several years and in the South provinces (Ziguinchor, Sedhiou, where ICRC has well established offices and sub delegations.

IFRC will be leading on preparedness activities, while ICRC will continue to provide the necessary support in the regions affected by the conflict and will keep the lead in those regions as well as in the bordering provinces in Gambia.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The Government through the National Refugees Commission, with the support from UNHCR and IOM have deployed their assessment teams in the field and will intervene following discussions in inter-agency coordination. Red Cross as a member of this coordination can access results from this assessment to inform the response. As the Senegalese Government, has developed plans to distribute food and relief items for 100,000 people, food items have not been included in the initial response.⁴

Needs analysis, beneficiary selection, risk assessment and scenario planning

The socio-political situation remains worrying. Today, given the context in the Gambia, there is a massive inflow of people to Senegal which can lead to humanitarian consequences at regional level. These consequences can constitute major risks in the areas of health, food and nutrition security, protection, and water, hygiene and sanitation.

Given the complexity of the socio-political situation in The Gambia, persons fleeing to Senegal live in precarious conditions. These people, whose situation remains socially uncertain, have different needs according to their status and vulnerability. Among the displaced persons, there are many who are considered as belonging to vulnerable groups, such as pregnant and breast-feeding women, children under-five years, the elderly, and people living with disabilities.

- **Pregnant and breast-feeding women:** Their vulnerability status requires specific treatment in terms of health and social care. However, SRC would assess their needs in three specific ways: prenatal and post-natal follow-up; protection; and provision of a healthy and diversified diet.
- **The under-five children:** These constitute the most vulnerable group/category because of their status and fragility. However, it is crucial to strive to create minimum conditions for meeting their needs, mostly standard and common ones, though all their needs are rather difficult to be accurately assessed.
- **Elderly:** These require special treatment or care related to social gerontology and geriatrics. However, the priority needs of these people are related to protection and the provision of a healthy and diverse diet.
- **People living with disability:** Special attention will be given to the category of people living with disability because of the reduced mobility and other aspects related to their disability.

⁴ <https://twitter.com/RefugeesMedia/status/822381807148486656>

To ensure an appropriate screening of beneficiaries and minimize, at the same time, errors of inclusion and exclusion, teams of volunteers will be deployed at the main entry points to ensure the reception, guidance of all displaced persons who will cross the border. The host communities will also be visited to ensure the registration of all displaced persons residing in host families. The success of this activity will require the involvement of administrative, local and customary authorities throughout the screening process. It is also important to remember that this collection of beneficiary information will be carried out based on human dignity and humanitarian needs.

The appropriate screening of beneficiaries will allow a better planning of all future activities and will contribute to the successful completion of the assistance program for the improvement of beneficiaries' living conditions.

The Senegalese Red Cross (CRS) will continue to conduct an assessment mission to identify risks and propose courses of action to address these risks. The risk will be assessed at three levels:

- contextual, to have a broader view and a more comprehensive perception of the threats that can exacerbate the vulnerabilities of displaced populations and host communities;
- institutional, to identify the National Society's weaknesses that could impede the proper execution of activities; and
- operational, to identify potential limitations or factors that may put danger teams or communities. Assessment will also be done to determine feasibility of cash transfer to replace some of the planned NFI distributions.

Considering the fluid situation and unstructured settlements, the displaced population may have an increased exposure to Sexual and gender based violence (SGBV). The National Society will work with the authorities to assess possible needs for protection interventions.

At institutional level, the Red Cross already has the human and material resources, even if they are to be reinforced. At financial level, the National Society is opening up to possible partnerships to respond to populations' needs. The risk assessment process will be continuous and will be carried out throughout the duration of the intervention. Therefore, assessment missions and meetings have been organized by the authorities through the Ministry of Health. UN inter-agency joint missions have been carried out in bordering regions with the Gambia; Red Cross committees along with Government authorities and IFRC Sahel Cluster have participated in these meetings.

B. Operational strategy and plan

Intervention Support Strategy

- Preparing a request for a DREF allocation focusing on the emergency related to the massive inflows of populations from The Gambia;
- Building the NS' capacities specifically for regions sharing borders with The Gambia for emergency response;
- Developing an action plan for supporting the system in improving the living conditions of displaced populations;
- Establishing an active coordination system at national and regional levels; and
- Capitalizing the exchange of lessons learned in managing population movements.

Overall objective

The NS will contribute to meeting life-saving and immediate needs of 10,000+ displaced persons who have fled The Gambia through the provision of needs relating to Health, WASH and NFIs.

Proposed strategy

The DREF operation aims to support the SRC for emergency relief assistance to meet the immediate need of 10,000 beneficiaries.

Activities

- Carry out thorough needs assessment: five targeted regions (Kaolack, Fatick, Kolda, Kafrine and Tambacounda) will receive teams from the Senegalese Red Cross supported by IFRC staff and experts to better understand the dynamics and propose adequate intervention;
- Provide support in terms of:
 - 1) Distribution of NFIs to 10,000 displaced persons
 - 2) Psychosocial support
 - 3) Cash Transfer is being considered

- Ensure coordination: internal with ICRC, PNS present in country, IFRC and Gambia Red Cross Society (GRCS); and external with state authorities and decentralised structures, UN agencies, INGO, Community based organizations (CBO) and Media.
- Conduct trans-border activities with GRCS on common monitoring and follow up of population movement,
- Ensure coordination meeting and mechanism between SRC and GRCS
- Carry out capacity building activities for affected SRC branches on the following aspects:
 - 1) Refresher Training of volunteers (CBHFA, data collection and management, first aid, cash transfer, and refresher courses)
 - 2) Refresher Training of volunteers in crisis communication
 - 3) Orientation of elected officials in crisis management and communication
 - 4) Capitalization workshop and lessons learned
 - 5) Updating of standard operating procedures
 - 6) Update of contingency plan
 - 7) Reimbursement of SRC NFI kits
 - 8) Visibility activities

The SRC will ensure that the operation meets the urgent needs of the most vulnerable populations by involving beneficiaries' committees in the process of identifying beneficiaries and the development of list of beneficiary's while working closely with other humanitarian actors in the field. By working with the committees of beneficiaries, vulnerability criteria will be defined (displaced/homeless people, single women chief of families, disabled, 0-5 year children and pregnant women). All SRC actions will be guided by respecting the minimum standards (SPHERE). The SRC volunteers will present demonstration on the use of the distributed items, including the construction of temporary shelters to the distribution points and during follow-up visits in the implementation areas.

Operational support services

Human resources

- The Secretary General of the SRC is the first one in charge of the operation and will provide guidance and facilitate the coordination of the operation between SRC (Governance and Secretariat) and the field. The Secretary General makes easy the interaction between the support and the technical services and SRC departments. He will be in contact with IFRC technical services.
- The National Disaster Management Coordinator will oversee the implementation of the operation. He will ensure that that assistance is provided to the affected families in effective and efficient ways, plans and organizes volunteers as needed.
- The heads of Health and Watsan departments will provide technical support to the DM coordinator in the implementation of response activities.
- IFRC will support the SRC in deploying 2 RDRT members with the appropriate profile for the effective implementation of the DREF operation.
- Monitoring missions will be organized by IFRC Dakar Cluster, together with the support of the Representative of British RC (for potential Cash programme), the Representative of the Livelihood Centre and the representative of the Luxembourg RC on Shelter issues.
- The IFRC Sahel country office will provide technical support to ensure that the DREF operation is implemented in accordance with the Emergency Action Plan and the terms of the DREF as agreed.

Logistics and supply chain

A Logistician assistant will be dedicated to the DREF operation to support the acquisition activities: the SRC has the capacity to provide the required items for the planned activities and transportation to the implementation areas according to IFRC procedures.

Transport and Fleet needs: The DREF allocation will sustain the rental of four vehicles to assist the implementation of the planned activities (for three months) which includes the allocation of fuel and maintenance.

Information technology (IT)

To ensure permanent contact between the teams and field coordination members, NS will use Internet, mobile phones, as well as HF and VHF radio networks to facilitate communication.

Communication

Communication materials will be developed to make visible the humanitarian action of the Senegalese Red Cross and its partners, through the production and realization of press releases, newspaper articles, radio broadcasts, infomercial, posters, flyers, banners, videos, movies, photos, media coverage, facts and figures, case studies, pictures, videos, brochures, etc. Media will be involved in the coverage of food and non-food items' distribution

Contact Information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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

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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

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



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



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



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

DREF OPERATION

26/01/2017

Senegal: Population Movement (MDRSN013)

Budget Group	DREF grant budget	Expenditure CHF
Shelter - Relief	12,342	12,342
Shelter - Transitional	0	0
Construction - Housing	0	0
Construction - Facilities	0	0
Construction - Materials	0	0
Clothing & Textiles	20,331	20,331
Food	13,680	13,680
Seeds & Plants	0	0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	12,736	12,736
Medical & First Aid	0	0
Teaching Materials	0	0
Utensils & Tools	33,390	33,390
Other Supplies & Services	0	0
Emergency Response Units	0	0
Cash Disbursements	0	0
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	92,480	92,480
Land & Buildings	0	0
Vehicles Purchase	0	0
Computer & Telecom Equipment	0	0
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	0	0
Medical Equipment	0	0
Other Machinery & Equipment	0	0
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	0	0
Storage, Warehousing	0	0
Distribution & Monitoring	0	0
Transport & Vehicle Costs	31,244	31,244
Logistics Services	0	0
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	31,244	31,244
International Staff	15,000	15,000
National Staff	0	0
National Society Staff	6,000	6,000
Volunteers	47,745	47,745
Total PERSONNEL	68,745	68,745
Consultants	0	0
Professional Fees	0	0
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	0	0
Workshops & Training	13,298	13,298
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	13,298	13,298
Travel	8,333	8,333
Information & Public Relations	1,000	1,000
Office Costs	250	250
Communications	1,001	1,001
Financial Charges	500	500
Other General Expenses	0	0
Shared Support Services	0	0
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	11,084	11,084
Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	14,095	14,095
Total INDIRECT COSTS	14,095	14,095
TOTAL BUDGET	230,946	230,946