



**60 points of entry (PoEs)** were reinforced to scale up surveillance, prevention and communication of risks about COVID-19.



**60 PoEs were assessed** to identify their public health needs and capacities related to the COVID-19 response.



**1,295 agents received training** in health control and preventive measures against COVID-19 at 56 terrestrial PoEs and 4 other priority sites.



**15,000 materials and equipment were distributed at PoEs** (including hand-washing stations, thermoflashes, face masks and hygiene items).



**54 community radio programmes, 1 awareness-raising caravan, 1 awareness-raising campaign** were conducted in border health districts.



**160 community relays were supported** to conduct health control at PoEs and home visits in border health districts.



**The Warning Team of the Ministry of Health and Social Action and Blaise Diagne International Airport (AIBD) Border Epidemiological Surveillance Centre** were reinforced and supported in staffing.



**Financial support:** XOF 104,000,000 or \$ 185,000



Training at the PoE of Doumbé Diabé (Saint-Louis). © IOM, 09.07.20

## COVID-19 Situation Overview in Senegal

On 2<sup>nd</sup> March 2020, Senegal reported its first case of COVID-19. As of 30 September 2020, the official toll included 14,982 confirmed cases, 2,233 still under treatment, 12,437 recovered, 311 deaths (case-fatality rate of 2.1%), 14/14 regions affected, and 71/79 health districts affected.

On 14 March, the Senegalese authorities decreed the systematic strengthening of health controls at land, air and sea borders.

After closing Blaise Diagne International Airport (AIBD) on 13 March 2020, priority was given to terrestrial PoEs to prevent the spread of the COVID-19 through travellers' movement. The reopening of the air borders was effective on 15 July, subject to conditions to meet by travellers (negative COVID-19 test or sampling for tests upon arrival at the airport).

## IOM's Support to the Ministry of Health and Social Action (MSAS)

Under the Global Health Security Agenda (GHS), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), which receives technical and financial support from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), has been supporting the Ministry of Health and Social Action (*Ministère de la Santé et de l'Action sociale – MSAS*) since 2016 to strengthen public health capacities at the various PoEs into Senegal. The main activities implemented include the development of a Public Health Emergency Response Plan for AIBD, the development of priority public health standard operating procedures (SOPs), training of agents as well as simulation exercises at air, sea and land PoEs.

Within the framework of the COVID-19 response, IOM, as the UN Migration Agency, supports the Government's border inter-

tion of PoEs within the UN System (UNS) in Senegal. The Organization's intervention between March and September 2020 (end of the project) focused mainly on supporting administrative and health authorities to conduct risk communication and community engagement activities in border areas, as well as strengthening surveillance and prevention at PoEs. This approach was based on the Government of Senegal's strategy for decentralising COVID-19 preparedness and response. The medical regions and border health districts (Kédougou, Tambacounda, Kolda, Sédhiou, Ziguinchor, Saint-Louis, Matam, Fatick, Kaolack, and Kaffrine) as well as AIBD (Thiès) and the Port of Dakar (Dakar) were targeted.

## IOM Senegal's COVID-19 Response – Key Results

### Partnership and Coordination

In the early stages of the pandemic, IOM participated in meetings under the Incident Management System (IMS) held at the Senegalese Health Emergency Operation Centres (*Centre des Opérations d'Urgence Sanitaire - COUS*), as well as those of the National Epidemic Management Committee (*Comité National de Gestion des Epidémies - CNGE*) at the MSAS. The Organization also participates in UNS coordination meetings on UN agencies' commitment and contribution to the COVID-19 response and is designated as the lead agency of the PoEs commission.

In addition, IOM conducted joint missions with WHO and UNHCR in the regions of Matam (25–30 May), Kolda, Sédhiou, and Kédougou (23 May to 3 June), Ziguinchor (9–19 June), Saint-Louis (24 June to 2 July and 14–28 September), with the main objective of supporting these regions in strengthening their health control and surveillance system set up at PoEs for the COVID-19 response. The development of “health control and surveillance plans at PoEs and border areas” was supported for the regions of Kolda, Saint-Louis, Matam, and Ziguinchor.



Visit to the point of entry of Rosso during the IOM/WHO joint mission in Saint-Louis © IOM, 15 Sept. 2020

IOM participated in, together with WHO, CDC and other partners, and provided technical and financial support to the “quarterly national supervision mission of the regional system to respond to COVID-19 pandemic at PoEs prone to high flow rates” (24 June to 5 July) led by the Directorate General for Public Health (*Direction Générale de la Santé Publique -DGSP*). A workshop to consolidate the results was held (7 to 9 July), with the aim of analysing the data collected (maps for each item in the guide were drawn up). A database was then designed and submitted to the DGSP.



Quarterly national supervision mission, point of entry of Ségou (Kédougou) © IOM, 28 June 2020

### Risks Communication and Community Engagement

In the Sédhiou Region, the Regional Youth Inspectorate (*Inspection régionale de la Jeunesse*) was supported to conduct a 2-day awareness-raising campaign on COVID-19 with 83 young people in 9 border villages. Hygiene products and masks were distributed to young people.

The health authorities in Sédhiou, Ziguinchor, Kolda, Tambacounda and Kédougou were supported to promote radio programmes on COVID-19 (54 in total, including 9 to 12 programmes per region, among the medical regions and border health districts). As the Maka Colibantang health district (Tambacounda Region) does not have a community radio, an awareness-raising caravan was conducted instead.



Assessment of public health capacity and needs at the point of entry of Dolol (Matam) © IOM, 7 July 2020

A financial incentive (2 to 4 months) was provided to community relays in 21 border health districts in the regions of Tambacounda, Kédougou, Kolda, Sédhiou and Ziguinchor, to support them in their efforts to respond to COVID-19 in border areas. These community relays trained during training sessions on COVID-19 (see “Point of entry” section), conducted safe home visits (more than 8,400 visits were conducted).

### Disease Surveillance

The MSAS's Warning Team was supported by taking charge of 3 data entry/warning intake agents (March to May).

As part of the reopening of AIBD and in a bid to meet the challenge with respect to health control of travellers during the COVID-19 pandemic, support was granted to the disease Prevention Directorate (*Direction de la Prévention*) to strengthen the control of inbound travellers by taking charge of 6 prevention agents (3 months).

### Points of Entry (PoEs)

The border medical regions (Tambacounda, Kédougou, Kolda, Sédhiou, Ziguinchor, Matam, Saint-Louis, Kaffrine, Kaolack, and Fatick) as well as the Border Epidemiological Surveillance Centres (*Centres de Surveillance Epidémiologique aux Frontières*) of AIBD and Port of Dakar were supported in assessing and strengthening the health control and surveillance system at PoEs. A total of 60 PoEs were covered, including 54 land, 2 sea, and 4 air PoEs, amounting to a coverage rate of 76%.

## Capacity and Need Assessment

A questionnaire to assess public health capacity and needs at land, sea and air PoEs were developed in collaboration with DGSP and CDC as part of the quarterly national supervision mission (see above). During this mission, 20 PoEs including 18 land, 2 sea and 2 air PoEs (the key PoEs in the country) were assessed. Moreover, the questionnaire was sent to 40 PoEs not covered by the supervision mission. A total of 60 PoEs in 13 regions were assessed. The data collected were integrated into the database.



Assessment of public health capacity and needs at the point of entry of Dolol (Matam) © IOM, 7 July 2020

## Surveillance

The local health authorities in border regions were supported to conduct training for border/PoE officers in COVID-19. Out of 56 covered PoEs (and 4 other sites of interest), a total of 1,295 agents were trained, including 178 in Kédougou, 137 in Tambacounda, 94 in Kolda, 139 in Sédhiou, 228 in Ziguinchor, 31 in Fatick, 7 in Kaffrine, 332 in Saint-Louis, and 159 in Matam (424 agents of the security and defense forces, 642 community relays, 116 health workers, 17 community leaders/local authorities, and 96 port/airport agents). The training focused mainly on the SOPs and tools developed in collaboration with the disease Prevention Directorate: SOP for detection and notification of COVID-19 suspected cases specifically at land PoEs, General information on COVID-19, Aide-mémoire: Temperature Screening, Aide-mémoire: Putting on and taking off a mask, Friction and hand-washing (WHO).



Training of community relays at the point of entry of Senoba (Sédhiou) © IOM, 6 April 2020

With respect to the strengthening of equipment for health control of travellers, 71 thermoflashes and 674 “COVID-19 response” polo shirts for community relays were distributed at the covered PoEs in these border regions. The Border Epidemiological Surveillance Centre at the port of Dakar received a donation of 10 thermoflashes and other basic medical equipment, while the Border Epidemiological Surveillance Centre at AIBD



Training of defense and security forces agents at the point of entry of Saensoutou (Kédougou) © IOM, 2 June 2020

## Prevention

The points of entry in border regions were reinforced with infection prevention and control equipment. The distribution was based on existing capacities and needs. A total of 60 hand-washing stations, more than 4,265 hygiene products (soaps, hydroalcoholic gels, bleach, etc.), 4,105 cloth masks for security and defense forces and community relays, and about 2,800 surgical masks/N95/FFP3 were delivered to the covered land PoEs and other sites of interest (health facilities, markets, bus station, etc.).

The AIBD Border Epidemiological Surveillance Centre received approximately 2,500 surgical masks/N95, 76 bottles of hydroalcoholic gels, and the Border Epidemiological Surveillance Centre at the port of Dakar received 520 surgical masks/N95, 40 bottles of hydroalcoholic gels, and 20 safety glasses.



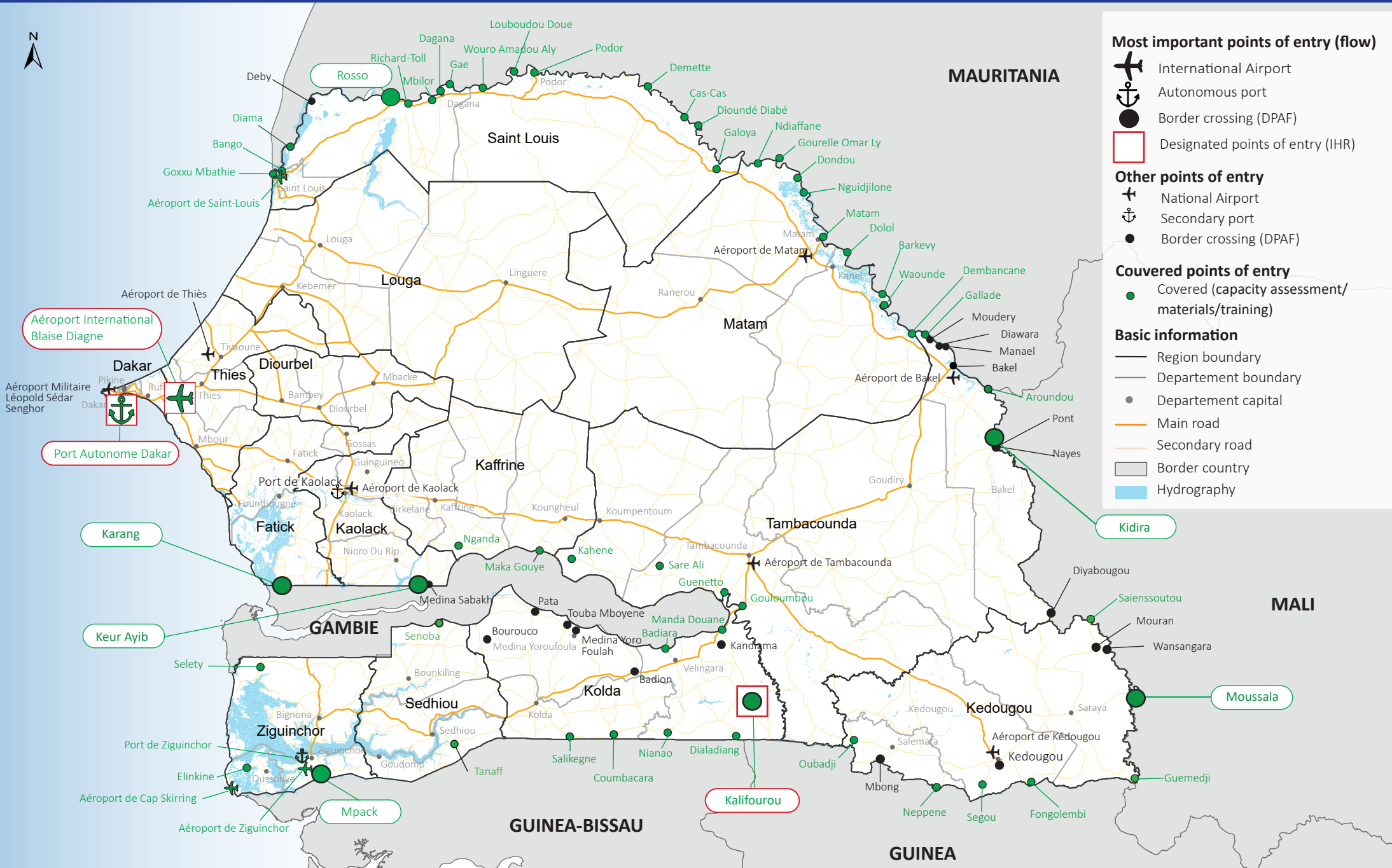
Setting-up of equipment at the point of entry of Tanaff by the defense and security forces (Sédhiou) © IOM, 28.05.20

## Supervision

The local health authorities conducted missions with IOM to supervise the response mechanism at Kidira (Tambacounda), Moussala (Kédougou) as well as Rosso, Diama, Goxxu Mbatthie and Bango (Saint-Louis).

# COVID-19 Response: capacity building at formal points of entry

Update : 10.07.20



### Most important points of entry (flow)

- International Airport
- Autonomous port
- Border crossing (DPAF)
- Designated points of entry (IHR)

### Other points of entry

- National Airport
- Secondary port
- Border crossing (DPAF)

### Covered points of entry

- Covered (capacity assessment/materials/training)

### Basic information

- Region boundary
- Departement boundary
- Departement capital
- Main road
- Secondary road
- Border country
- Hydrography

This map is for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration.

Realization : IOM, Regional Office for West and Central Africa, september 2020  
Sources : DPAF (Ministry of Interior, Senegal), 2019 ; OCHA, 2018

**Table 1: Points of entry supported per region and health districts**

REGIONS AND HEALTH DISTRICTS		POINTS OF ENTRY (PoEs) SUPPORTED		
Medical Region (MR)	Border Health District (HD)	PoEs covered of the total PoEs	PoEs' name	Total PoEs covered
Kédougou	Kédougou	2/3	Fongolimbi, Ségou	7/11*
	Saraya	3/5	Saensoutou, Moussala, Guemedji	
	Salemata	2/3	Oubadji, Neppene	
Tambacounda	Tambacounda	2/2	Guenetto, Gouloumbou	7/15*
	Kidira	1/5	Kidira	
	Koumpentoum	1/1	Kahéne	
	Maka Colibantang	1/1	Sare Ali	
	Bakel	2/6	Galladé, Aroundou	
Kolda	Kolda	2/2	Salikegné, Coumbacara	7/13*
	Vélingara	5/6	Kalifourou, Dialadiang, Nianao, Manda Douane, Badiara	
	Medina Yorofoulah	0/5	PoEs considered as non-priority by the MR	
Sédhiou	Sédhiou	0/0	/	2/2
	Goudomp	1/1	Tanaff	
	Boukiling	1/1	Senoba	
Ziguinchor	Ziguinchor	3/3	Mpack, Port of Ziguinchor, Airport of Ziguinchor	6/6
	Diouloulou	1/1	Salety	
	Oussouye	2/2	Elinkine, Airport of Cap Skirring	
Fatick	Sokhone	1/1	Karang	1/1
Kaolack	Nioro du Rip	1/2	Keur Ayib	1/2
Kaffrine	Kaffrine	1/1	Nganda	2/2
	Koungheul	1/1	Maka Gouye	
Saint-Louis	Saint-Louis	3/3	Airport of Saint-Louis, Goxu Mbathie, Bango	16/17
	Richard Toll	3/4	Diama, Rosso, Richard-Toll	
	Dagana	3/3	Mbilor, Dagana, Gaé	
	Podor	4/4	Wouro Amadou Aly, Louboudou Doue, Podor, Demette	
	Peté	3/3	Cas-Cas, Dioudé Diabé, Galoya	
Matam	Thilogne	2/2	Ndiaffane, Gourelle Omar Ly	9/9
	Matam	3/3	Dondou, Nguidjilone, Matam	
	Kanel	4/4	Dolol, Barkev, Waoundé, Dembancane	
Dakar	Dakar Sud	1/2	Port of Dakar	1/2*
Thiès	Popenguine	1/2	Blaise Diagne International Airport (AIBD)	1/2*
<b>Total land points of entry</b>			<b>Coverage rate: 73.2%</b>	<b>60/82</b>

\* Points of entry not covered due to one or more of the following reasons: non-functional (no agent currently in place), poor accessibility, low passenger flow, no border checkpoint (Kédougou), military airport.

**Table 2: Main activities conducted by medical regions/health districts**

PLACE		PoEs			ACTIVITIES			
Medical Region (MR)	Health District (HD)	Nbr of PoEs covered	Development of a control and surveillance plan for the PoEs	Capacity and Need Assessment at PoEs	Training at PoEs/ other border sites (number of officers trained)	Material and equipment provision	Radio programmes (RPs) broadcast/ other awareness-raising (AWR) activities	Staffing (community relays)
Kédougou	Kédougou	2	/	2	55	/	3 RPs	06.05 to 08.06
	Saraya	3		3	62		3 RPs	06.15 to 07.17
	Salemata	2		2	61		3 RPs	06.03 to 08.04
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>178</b>	See Table 3	<b>12 RPs (9 HDs + 3 MRs)</b>	<b>3 HDs (2 to 3 months)</b>
Tambacounda	Tambacounda	2	/	2	38	/	2 RPs	06.10 to 08.11
	Kidira	1		1	22		3 RPs	04.07 to 07.09
	Koumpentoum	1		1	18		2 RPs	07.15 to 08.16
	Maka Colibantang	1		1	14		1 AWR caravan	09.18
	Bakel	2		2	45		2 RPs	06.23 to 08.24
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>137</b>	See Table 3	<b>9 RPs + 1 AWR caravan</b>	<b>5 HDs (2 to 3 months)</b>
Kolda	Kolda	2	Yes	2	35	/	3 RPs	06.01 to 07.31
	Vélingara	5		5	59		3 RPs	04.01 to 07.31
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>94</b>	See Table 3	<b>9 RPs (6 HDs + 3 MRs)</b>	<b>2 HDs (2 to 4 months)</b>
Sédhiou	Sédhiou	0	/	0	21	/	2 RPs	/
	Goudomp	1		1	21		2 RPs	06.01 to 07.31
	Boukiling	1		1	97		2 RPs	06.01 to 07.31
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>139</b>	See Table 3	<b>12 (6 HDs + 6 MRs)</b>	<b>2 HDs (2 months)</b>
Ziguinchor	Ziguinchor	3	Yes	3	135	/	2 RPs	06.01 to 07.31
	Diouloulou	1		1	22		2 RPs	06.01 to 07.31
	Oussouye	2		2	71		2 RPs	06.01 to 07.31
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>228</b>	See Table 3	<b>12 (6 HDs + 6 MRs)</b>	<b>3 HDs (2 months)</b>
Fatick	Sokhone	1	0	1	31	See Table 3	/	/
Kaolack	Nioro du Rip	1	0	1	0	See Table 3	/	/
Kaffrine	Kaffrine	1	No	1	0	/	/	/
	Koungheul	1		1	7		/	/
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	See Table 3	<b>/</b>	<b>/</b>
Saint-Louis	Saint-Louis	3	Yes	3	40	/	/	/
	Richard Toll	3		3	62		/	/
	Dagana	3		3	56		/	/
	Podor	4		4	108		/	/
	Peté	3		3	56		/	/
	<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>322</b>	See Table 3	<b>/</b>	<b>/</b>
Matam	Thilogne	2	Yes	2	29	/	/	/
	Matam	3		3	57		/	/
	Kanel	4		4	73		/	/
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>159</b>	See Table 3	<b>/</b>	<b>/</b>
Dakar	Dakar Sud	1	NA	1	0	See Table 3	/	/
Thiès	Popenguine	1	NA	1	0	See Table 3	/	/
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>1295</b>	See Table 3	<b>54 RPs + 1 AWR Caravan</b>	<b>21 HDs</b>

**Table 3: Provision of materials and equipment per medical region**

REGION		MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT PROVIDED						
Region	Hand-washing station	Thermo-flash	Cloth masks	Surgical Masks FFP3/ N95/	Polo shirts for CR	Hydroalcoholic Gel	Hygiene Products	Other
Kédougou	9	10	140	1600	76	161	421	Batteries for thermoflashes, 25 chairs, 3 parasols, 4 small plastic water containers ( <i>satalas in Wolof</i> ), 3 carpets.
Tambacounda	9	10	200	250	107	92	246	Batteries for thermoflashes, 16 chairs, 3 parasols, 3 small plastic water containers ( <i>satalas in Wolof</i> ), 2 carpets.
Kolda	11	8	1373	200	55	110	220	Batteries for thermoflashes, 5 chairs, 3 parasols
Sédhiou	5	5	350	150	32	48	420	Batteries for thermoflashes
Ziguinchor	4	5	792	50	15	213	792	Batteries for thermoflashes
Fatick	3	4	0	150	7	15	36	Batteries for thermoflashes, 5 chairs, 3 parasols,
Kaolack	3	4	0	150	7	15	36	Batteries for thermoflashes, 5 chairs, 3 parasols
Kaffrine	1	1	50	10	15	24	30	Batteries for thermoflashes
Saint-Louis	10	15	750	150	225	360	450	Batteries for thermoflashes
Matam	5	9	450	90	135	216	270	Batteries for thermoflashes
Dakar	0	10	0	520	0	40	0	20 safety glasses, other items
Thiès	0	0	0	2470	0	76	0	2 boxes examination gloves, 40 high-visibility vests, 1 printer, 25 reams of sheets
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>4105</b>	<b>5790</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>1370</b>	<b>2921</b>	<b>/</b>

**List of Abbreviations**

**AIBD:** Blaise Diagne International Airport (*Aéroport International Blaise Diagne*)

**CDC:** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

**CNGE:** National Epidemic Management Committee (*Comité National de Gestion des Epidémies*)

**COUS:** Health Emergency Operations Centre (*Centre des Opérations d'Urgence Sanitaire*)

**CR:** community relay

**CSEF:** Border Epidemiological Surveillance Centre (*Centre de Surveillance Epidémiologique aux Frontières*)

**DGSP:** Directorate General for Public Health (*Direction générale de la Santé Publique*)

**DP:** (Disease) Prevention Directorate (*Direction de la Prévention*)

**GHSA:** Global Health Security Agenda

**HD:** Health District

**IMS:** Incident Management System

**IOM:** International Organization for Migration

**MR:** medical region

**PPE:** Personal Protective Equipment

**PoE:** Point of Entry

**SOP:** Standard Operating Procedure

**UNS:** United Nations System



Training of gendarmerie and national park agents at the gendarmerie office in Karang (Fatick) © IOM, 6 April 2020



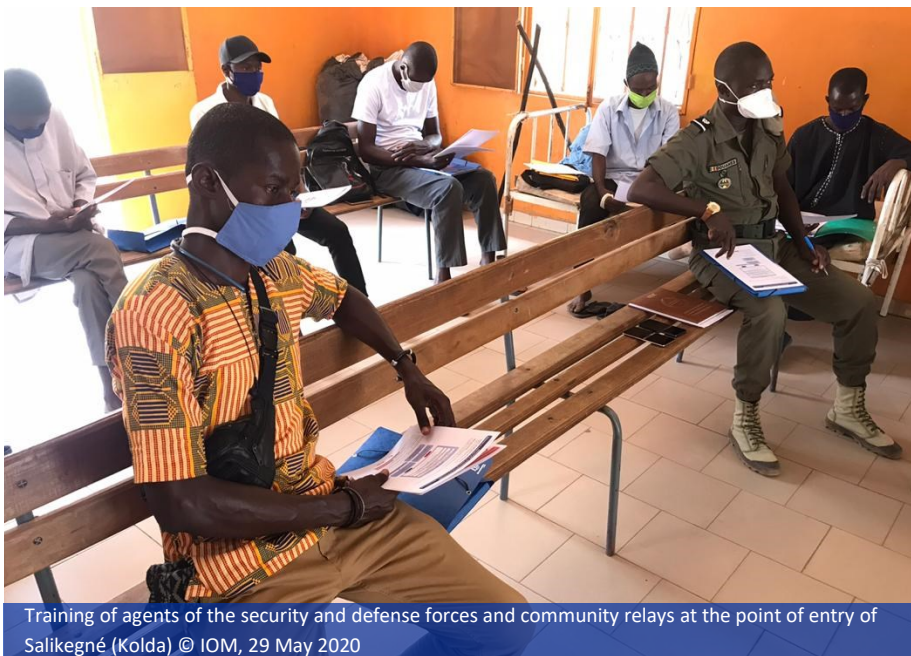
Setting-up of equipment at the point of entry of Tanaff by the defense and security forces (Sédhiou) © IOM, 28.05.20



Training of community relays at the point of entry of Senoba (Sédhiou) © IOM, 27 May 2020



Training of agents of the security and defense forces and community relays at the point of entry of Tanaff (Sédhiou) © IOM, 28 May 2020



Training of agents of the security and defense forces and community relays at the point of entry of Salikegné (Kolda) © IOM, 29 May 2020



Filling with water a hand-washing station at the point of entry of Saensoutou (Kédougou) © IOM, 2 June 2020





Handing-over of equipment at the point of entry of Doundou (Matam) © IOM, 2 July 2020



Training at the Cap Skirring airport (Ziguinchor) © IOM, 29 Sept. 2020



Posting of detection and notification SOPs at the point of entry of Dembanané (Matam) © IOM, 6 July 2020



Quarterly national supervision mission at Cap Skirring Airport (Ziguinchor) © IOM, 3 July 2020



Point of entry of Rosso (Saint-Louis) © IOM, July 2020



Demonstration of how to use a thermoflash during a training session in Salikégné (Kolda) © IOM, 29 May 2020

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