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Emergency Plan of Action Operation Update

Mali: Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF n° MDRML014	GLIDE n° FL-2019-000100-MLI
EPoA update n° 1; date of issue: 13 January 2020	Timeframe covered by this update: 02 October to 27 December 2019
Operation start date: 06 September 2019	Operation timeframe: 6 months Operation end date: 6 March 2020
Overall operation budget: CHF 245,890	
IFRC Focal point: Anne Leclerc, Head of Sahel Cluster is responsible for this operation	NS Focal point: Mamadou Moussa Traoré, Secretary General, Mali Red Cross Society
N° of people being assisted: 4,755 people or 800 households	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Cross Societies (IFRC), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the French Red Cross Belgian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, Luxemburg Red Cross, the Netherlands Red Cross and Canadian Red Cross. Other	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Civil Protection - The Government – UN Agencies including UNICEF and OCHA.	

Summary of major revisions made to emergency plan of action:

Following the results of the detailed evaluation carried out in October and November 2019, Mali Red Cross (MRC) requests a 2-month no-cost extension for the operation and changes in the implementation strategy, to carry out the adaptation to the implementation modalities of some activities as well as an appropriate follow-up of the results envisaged by the DREF. The new end date is March 06, 2019. The main reason for the extension request and the change in the strategy are detailed below.

Change in the intervention area

The initial DREF planned to cover 5 regions; however, following the outcomes of national coordination meetings, the existing humanitarian coverage, and a specific request from OCHA to the National Society to prioritize and concentrate efforts on Koulikoro region, only 1 region of the 5 is now targeted by the operation. The decision to change the intervention area follows meetings with PNS's as well as ICRC, which identified that in Koulikoro region, the needs are huge, but they have not been addressed by any partner either within or outside the RCRC Movement. Therefore, the National Society has decided to focus its intervention in Koulikoro region.

Change in nature of beneficiaries

Given the results of the detailed evaluation, and the above decision to focus on one region, as well as the average size of households in the target area, the type of aid each beneficiary will receive has been adapted to the intervention context. There are still needs for the same numbers of beneficiaries, but the types of aid required are as follows:

- 232 households whose houses have been completely destroyed
- 190 households whose houses have been partially destroyed
- 146 households whose house facilities (fences, latrines, water points, livelihoods facilities kitchen) have been partially destroyed
- 232 households having lost their income (disruption of income generating activities following temporary displacements due to the floods)

Regarding the household size, the detailed needs assessment results demonstrated that 40% of the household are composed of 1 to 7 members and 60% have between 8 to 60 members, while household size is relatively small in urban area (household average five people). The average size observed and collected during the assessment is drastically different compared to the estimation in the initial DREF, with rural household averaging 8.6 in Koulikoro – however the common practice of polygamy results in large family sizes that generally comprise more than a single household unit, which is the case in the 3 circles and localities that were targeted.

This assistance will be implemented as follows:

1. Shelter component

In a change of implementation strategy for the Shelter part of the operation, the provision of shelter kits will be substituted by a cash grant to cover the reconstruction costs. Indeed, following the results of the detailed evaluation of October and November 2019 and given the implementation delays in the distribution of shelter kits, Mali Red Cross considers that it is no longer necessary to make a distribution of shelter kits, but rather to give liquidity allowing families to make a choice of building materials. This is also being undertaken in accordance with the results of the market analysis made in Koulikoro region, which shows the availability of its items on the local market.

This component will aid two types of beneficiaries, for a total of 422 HH:

- 232 households whose houses have been completely destroyed will receive each a cash grant of XOF 40,000 (the equivalent of one shelter kit) to cover their reconstruction needs
- 190 households whose houses or other facilities have been partially destroyed will receive a cash grant of XOF 20,000 (the equivalent of a shelter tool kit), as rehabilitation support (to enable procurement of reconstruction equipment)

2. NFI distribution

Regarding the distribution of NFIs, again in accordance with the needs' assessment, the 800 targeted households include:

- The 422 households whose houses have been either totally or partially destroyed (damages of fences, latrines, water points, kitchen items, livelihoods), and
- The remaining 378 households whose income has been seriously affected and who lack the means to replace the items lost in the floods.

Each of these households will receive 2 mats and 2 blankets.

3. Food Aid

The 800 households will benefit from a food voucher that can cover the food needs of 5 people for one month. A call for tenders will identify a supplier of the food items, whom beneficiaries will receive the voucher for. This approach is justified with not only the destruction of the sown areas, as well in the context of a food crisis alert in our country.

4. The Wash and Health components remain unchanged

The 800 households will receive mosquito nets and WASH items.

Each of the 800 households will receive: 2 mosquito nets, 2 buckets with lid, 5 pieces of soap, 30 Aquatab tablets, 1L bottle of Gresyl 1L bottle of bleaching

The Budget has been revised to reflect the revised intervention activities and is justified by the analysis of assessed needs.

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

Mali, which is already heavily affected by various crises (food insecurity, security, political tensions, etc.), experienced heavy rainfall starting on 24 August 2019. By 27 August, the previous three consecutive days of rainfall began causing extensive damages in Koulikoro, Timbuktu, Kidal, Mopti and Ménaka regions of Mali. From the initial assessments conducted by Mali Red Cross (MRC) on 28 August 2019, at least 6,474 people or 1,729 households have been affected by the floods with severe consequences on the livelihoods of households as food stocks have been washed away by the flood water. Some 854 houses were reported destroyed, leaving hundreds of people homeless with some in hosted in schools and families.

The below table provides detailed data on affected people, households and houses destroyed in late August 2019 and served for the initial DREF submission.

Table 1- Rapid assessment results per Region in late August 2019)

No.	Regions	Areas	Number of affected households	Number of affected people	Number of houses destroyed
1	Kidal	Ikadawatene	214	1,200	137
		Kidal	166	664	-
2	Koulikoro	Massala	133	980	271
		Dialakorobougou	29	174	17
		Tlomadjo	35	200	22
		Kolokani	44	681	-
		Feya	33	198	33
		Commune de Fallou	300	1,500	157
3	Tombouctou	Tombouctou	241	1,446	87
		Rharous	30	180	22
		Ber	171	800	63
4	Ménaka	Ménaka	600	-	235
5	Mopti	Douentza	110	830	-
Total			1,729	6,474	854

To respond to this situation and in close coordination with the different Movement and humanitarian partners present in country, the MRC organized response activities according to several events as reported below:

- Presence at region level of Movement and external partners responding or planning to respond to the floods.
- Exchanges with OCHA on August 28 requesting from the MRC to focus on Koulikoro region as no humanitarian partners was positioned for the flood's response.
- The Disaster Response global meeting outcomes attended by the MRC Head of DM on 05 September 2019 enabling collection of key information on the flood's response and mapping of the government and other actors' activities.
- The National Platform meeting held on 19 September 2019 during which OCHA requested once more from MRC to focus on Koulikoro where the response was absent except distribution of 60 kits by the government outside of the 3 Communes covered by the current operation.

As a result, MRC decided to split floods response intervention in to zone A and B. The table below details information on humanitarian presence in each zone as well as on support provided by MRC with other Movement partners support.

Zone	Response and justification
Zone A Koulikoro region : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Koulikoro Circle • Kolokani Circle • Nara Circle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas not covered by RCRC Movement partners relief interventions • Low or no rate of assistance by the government or other humanitarian actors following the floods • Only 9 organizations present in Koulikoro and not responding in areas covered.
Zone B <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kidal region • Tumbuctu region • Mopti region • Menaka region • Segou region 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas covered by other Movement partners with others program covering partially or fully the emergency floods response • High numbers of humanitarian actors present in previously targeted areas (Kidal, Mopti and Timbuktu) or government support already in response to the floods <p>Kidal, Timbuktu, Mopti, Menaka, Segou</p> <p>The Red Cross Red Crescent Movement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration MRC- ICRC in conflict area with prepositioned stock used as a response. ICRC supports on a yearly basis the National Society through emergency kits prepositioning (160 NFI kits per region in Mopti, Kidal and Timbuktu) and emergency funds release (XOF 750 000 per region). • MRC regional committee undertook distribution of 50 NFIs kits, 30 in Ikadawatene and 20 in Anefis Kidal region directly after the rapid assessment. • Luxembourg Red Cross is also present in the North with Shelter programming

	<p>Other partners:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 51 organizations having a presence and operations in Timbuktu, 50 in Mopti and 19 in Kidal <p>Segou</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support from Danish Red Cross for 244 households impacted by the floods
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Summary of current response

Overview of Host National Society.

MRC is present through its branches in all regions affected and has the capacity to support the communities, to manage the distribution of relief items on the field. The National Society's has ability to ensure the continuity of the response through its human resources, particularly its CDRT, NDRT and RDRT networks trained in several sectors.

MRC regional and local branches have been deployed and emergency response team supported evacuation of households affected and gave psychosocial support directly after the floods as well as undertook rapid assessment in all the areas initially targeted by the DREF, intervention reports have been shared with the headquarters and Movement partners. In addition, the National Society participated to national coordination meetings gathering the government and humanitarian partners in order to exchange on response coverage and activities to undertake. Following the rapid assessment results, the regional committee undertook distribution of 50 NFIs kits, 30 in Ikadawatene and 20 in Anefis Kidal region. As mentioned above different coordination meetings took place and areas of DREF intervention changed from 5 to 1. Following the various meetings of the movement with the PNS and the ICRC, the CRM decided to concentrate its efforts in the Koulikoro region where the needs are as great but also no partner both within the movement and outside the movement is intervened to provide assistance to disaster victims.

The assessment that was made to draft the DREF was an initial assessment and after the damage increased and after the detailed assessments, the Koulikoro region was able to cover the 800 households. After receiving the first DREF transfer the National Society organized an internal meeting on October 18 to agree on the action plan elaborated.

As per the discussion with the partners in country and after coordination with the humanitarian actors intervening in each one of the areas initially targeted, Red Cross volunteers from MRC local branches were dispatched for rapid assessments in Koulikoro region and more specifically in 3 circles and their 3 communes (Massantola, Fallou and Meguetan) and 10 villages reported in the table below:

Prefecture	Commune	Villages	damages per commune	Total beneficiaries per commune
Kolokani	Massantola	N'gombnébougou	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 45 (houses destroyed) + 50 (houses partially destroyed) + 19 (facilities destroyed) 	136
		Manta		
Nara	Fallou	Fallou	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 90 (houses destroyed) + 31 (houses partially destroyed) + 19 (facilities destroyed) 	354
		Sountchaina		
		N'domodo		
Koulikoro	Meguetan	Trontjila	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 97 (houses destroyed) + 35 (houses partially destroyed) + 36 (facilities destroyed) 	310
		Massala		
		Touloumadio		
		Dialakorobougou		
		Feya		

This detailed assessment enabled MRC to quantify basic needs for direct assistance to beneficiaries. Outside of the areas of intervention as mentioned above, the National Society with support of Partner National Societies and ICRC has taken action in response to the floods in Kidal and Mopti. Menaka and Timbuktu were already covered by other humanitarian partners, so finally MRC focused its efforts in Koulikoro starting at the end of October 2019. An RDRT was deployed by the IFRC Sahel Cluster of Dakar on 13 October 2019, who provides support at field level to the National Society's DREF focal points. Moreover, MRC has forged strong relationships with all the actors of the crisis and coordinates all of its actions with them. Through this coordination the National Society continues to advocate for financial support and livelihoods, which have been highlighted among critical humanitarian needs.

Following the results of the detailed evaluation, the MRC redirected its priorities towards a new strategy that is based on direct assistance to beneficiaries in terms of cash distribution for shelter and food assistance through vouchers as well as direct distribution of NFIs (mosquito nets, aquatabs, buckets, and soap).

MRC, in coordination with the authorities in Koulikoro, Kolokani and Nara circles, helped to establish and validate a first list of potential beneficiaries to be assessed, from the detailed assessment a list of 800 households have been submitted to local committees and authorities for a final validation. The National Society launched a requisition for the tender dedicated to purchase the key NFIs identified during the detailed assessment (bucket, Aquatabs, mosquitos net). The

training of volunteers in WASH and Health, beneficiaries selection, distribution, Cash Based interventions and CEA in the locality of Koulikoro, Kolokani and Nara took place between 3 and 5 November 2019, (40 volunteers in Koulikoro) from 8 to 10 November (30 volunteers in Kolokani) and from 13 to 15 November (30 volunteers in Nara).

The National Society has a regional committee in Koulikoro, commune committee in Kolokani and Nara. The capacity of MRC to ensure the continuity of the intervention is limited to the availability of human resources, in particular its CDRT, NDRT and RDRT, but all efforts have been put into place to enable support at field level for the volunteers involved in the response. A system of monitoring and accountability mechanisms have been put in place allowing the monitoring of beneficiary committees on the one hand in the villages and on the other hand of the branch of CRM both regional and national.

Table. Breakdown of MRC accomplishment against its Plan of Action targets

Activity	Plan of Action	Achieved	Notes
Detailed needs evaluation	Detailed need assessment in Koulikoro, Kolokani and Nara Prefecture	100 volunteers from Koulikoro (40), Kolokani (30) and Nara (30) committee have carried out the evaluation from 06 to 16 November 2019 in their area of intervention	Carried out by the local MRC committee with the support of National Office as well as the RDRT
Identification of beneficiaries	Identification of target groups and criteria for selection (houses destroyed, partially destroyed, facilities destroyed/partially destroyed, additional vulnerabilities criteria gender, diversity, disability, vulnerability)	The lists of beneficiaries have been submitted to the authorities for validation in mid-December 2019.	The validation of beneficiaries list has been carried out through various steps: 1) the MRC coordination together with the RDRT; 2) the local leaders; 3) the local authorities (Mayor, Prefect) 4) Local committees at village level 5) Local beneficiaries' committees constituted right after each training in each one of the 3 locality, one committee has been constituted per village in November 2019.
Local market analysis	Market analysis to evaluate the availability and accessibility of items included in the plan of action (food, shelter, NFI).	The market assessments have been carried out in November 2019.	Market are functional and accessible for all the beneficiaries at local and regional level, in addition the mobile coverage for cash transfers has been identified as the most suitable option. MRC had already worked with Orange and already undertook cash transfer operations at country level. A tender has been finalized and be published in December 2019.
Livelihoods and basic needs	800 Beneficiaries affected by the floods have been targeted to receive food assistance particularly in this period of lean season	As detailed above, beneficiaries' identification has already been carried out.	The size of the households has been underestimated and the Food Assistance will be provided through direct distribution. As the market analysis could not ensure absence of prices fluctuation on area targeted and could possibly not be able to absorb the full demand
Health and WASH	Distribution of mosquito nets for 1,600 households and purchase of NFI	A tender for all items has been published in December 2019	Logistic department is managing this initiative together with the DM department and the RDRT
	NFI will also be provided to each 800 HH (buckets, mat, blanket, and aquatabs) Awareness raising sessions in the communities in the 3 targeted circles	100 volunteers have already been trained on awareness raising techniques on WASH. All the training sessions have been completed. 40 volunteers have been trained in Koulikouro (covering Massala	The training modules encompassed various techniques and methodologies on water conservation and treatment at household level, Community based Health, NFI distribution process, CEA and cash-based interventions.

		villages), 30 in Kolokani (covering Massantola villages), and 30 in Nara (covering Fallou villages). In addition, the MRC NDRT trained on PASSA will support beneficiaries together with the volunteers at local level through awareness raising on safe methods for shelter construction.	Volunteers will be starting 07 January 2020 to start awareness raising session as per the communication plan and the sensitization materials elaborated.
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Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

There is good coordination between the National Society, the ICRC and all in-country Movement Partners. The National Society is a very dynamic organization and is supported by the ICRC, the IFRC, as well as other 8 PNSs currently present in country

- The IFRC is not present in country but has one CP3 delegate and a RDRT has been deployed from 13 October 2019. The Sahel Cluster office is based in Dakar, Senegal, however, regular contacts with the National Society are organized and 2 deployments have been organized during the reporting period, the Disaster Preparedness officer has been deployed the last week of October 2019 and the CCST DM coordinator the 2 first week of December 2019 in order to support the ops update finalization. IFRC Sahel Cluster is in regular contact with ICRC regarding joint contributions and actions within the framework of this operation.
- The ICRC has a strong delegation in Mali due to the conflict situation in the northern and central regions (Timbuktu, Gao, Kidal, Mopti). The ICRC had pre-positioned emergency funds and kits (160 NFI kits) in these regions and has supported the National Society to cover the emergency needs in these areas after the floods.
- In addition, the Mali Red Cross relies on the support of the eight (8) partner National Societies namely the Red Cross Societies of Belgium, France, Denmark, Switzerland, Spain, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Canada. The CRM also coordinated floods response in Segou for 244 households in this area in parallel of the current DREF operation.

As part of the present operation, an emergency response plan had been developed and shared with other members of the movement during a meeting on September 05. This new strategy proposed for the DREF was discussed by the MRC with his external partners and in coordination with OCHA which requested from the National Society to focus on Koulikoro area during a coordination meeting held in Bamako in September 2019 together with humanitarian partners intervening country wide.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The Government of Mali through the Directorate General of Civil Protection (DGPC) and social action, in collaboration with the United Nations agencies and national and international NGOs, organizes coordination meetings where all the humanitarian institutions take part. The evolution of the situation is shared by each participant in its area of intervention and the DGCP summarizes it. The Government of Mali only distributed 60 kits in Koulikoro and focused its activities in other areas.

At the national level, the Mali Red Cross, thanks to its status as auxiliary to the public authorities, is one of the privileged partners of the Malian government in the humanitarian field. In addition, the National Society is a member of several coordination platforms and clusters with intervention partners and policy makers.

It has to be noticed that only 9 organizations have been implementing activities in Koulikoro region namely ACTED, ALIMA, IRC, IRW,OMS, PAM, UNFPA, UNICEF and World Vision, with 1 covering WASH, 2 Nutrition, 1 Protection, 2 in Health and 2 in Food Security, while Timbuktu is covered by 51 organizations, Mopti 50, Kidal 19. The CRM upon a call request through OCHA and other partners decided to redirect the DREF activities in areas remaining uncovered by any action.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Needs analysis

Mali continues to suffer from an insecurity crisis since 2012, which increases humanitarian needs and reduces access to basics services. Humanitarian assistance enables hundreds of thousands of people to survive, but the situation has worsened in some sectors, greatly increasing the vulnerability of populations in more than half of the country.

Outside conflict areas, chronic vulnerabilities peculiar to Sahelian countries persist and are worsened year by year by Climate Change effects. The region of Koulikoro, the capital of our intervention zone, concentrate most the poor

population with a poverty rate at 51% (Geography of poverty World Bank report 2015) and poor health system offer has a worrying rate of malnutrition of around 15% according to UNICEF and a SMART survey in 2015, resulting from low dietary diversification, poor food utilization and hygiene conditions. sanitation and inadequate access to drinking water.

The detailed evaluation focused on three communes and the number of affected households among this population is 800 households.

The sample of the surveyed populations was 438 households from the different localities and were pre-identified as directly affected by the floods by both Red Cross branches and local authorities. These populations were already vulnerable before the disaster, taking into consideration the difficult living conditions and limited household's assets as well as several shocks absorbed during the last years.

The latest floods have only worsened people vulnerabilities already increased by several consecutive crises at regional level linked to Climate change impacting on food security and conflict in remote areas. Information collected during the detailed assessment undertaken in the 3 circles between November 06 and November 16 indicates that the floods have had several consequences on households in 3 specific circles of Koulikoro region (namely Kolokani, Koulikoro and Nara). Houses were destroyed for 57% of the respondent, 28 % had their house partially destroyed, 31 % lost their fence protecting the house, 31% had their kitchen building fully or partially damaged, 37% lost their latrine, 10 % lost their water point and 3% had their livelihoods impacted directly by the floods. To be noticed some of the households cumulated several damages mentioned above.

In the short term, this is very likely that those losses will have consequences on their food security particularly while the affected population are adopting negative coping mechanisms to rebuild or rehabilitate their houses and facilities, such as diminishing number of meals per day or the portion of food per meal.

Two months after the floods, the detailed assessment confirmed that the people affected are still in need of support in several sectors. Some people plan to sell their crops to rebuild their homes according to the focus group held at community level. This adaptation strategy may lead to other future crises, such as the lack of certain agricultural products, fluctuant prices on the market, as well as high risk on food security, hence on potential increasing in the future of malnutrition rates locally.

If access to safe drinking water in the 3 areas assessed by the CRM is not necessarily an issue for people interviewed the quality remains a worry for them 55% of the respondents declared that the water quality is bad. Consumption of polluted water could increase drastically the risks of diarrheal diseases which are already one of the top diseases mentioned in all localities, in addition practices are not focusing on water treatment as the assessment shown that interviewees do not master the techniques of water treatment and conservation, none of the respondent were currently treating the water. In addition, the sanitation issues observed at field level could underline that it would be relevant to promote use of mosquito net, in order to decrease the risk of malaria and others water borne diseases. 48% and 28% of the respondent identified diarrhea and malaria as main diseases to cope with in their areas.

In addition, regarding secondary data collected to picture the situation of the 3 areas assessed (UNICEF reports) it seems that poor food utilization in this area contributes significantly to the high prevalence of malnutrition particularly in the large HH sizes observed during the assessment added to rudimentary water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) infrastructure and practices all could play a role in worsening their situation. Hence, the MRC current operation remains very relevant regarding the existing needs.

Regarding the HH size, while family size is relatively small in urban area (households average five people), size observed and collected during the assessment is drastically different compared to the estimation in the initial DREF, rural households average in Koulikoro is 8.6 – however the common practice of polygamy results in large HH sizes as numerous families generally comprise a single HH unit which is the case in the 3 circles and locality targeted. These large HH sizes constrain food consumption, particularly in the current lean season. The food aid component would be particularly relevant in this context and was calculated based on the size of the households within the 800 HH.

Table 1 with the current HH size per type of beneficiaries

HH size	Houses totally destroyed	Houses partially destroyed	Facilities and livelihoods lost	Total
1 to 7	108	34	25	167
8 to 14	74	56	36	166
15-21	24	15	12	51
From 22 to 60	26	11	1	38
Total	232	116	74	422

Table 2 Summary of Households composition

	HH/1 wife	HH /2 wives	HH /3 wives	HH /4 wives	Total HH poly
House totally destroyed	169	51	11	1	63
House partially destroyed	80	22	8	6	36
Infrastructures destroyed	61	12	1	0	13
Total	310	85	20	7	112

Table 3 Calculation details for Households accounting within the 800 households

	Mono HH	Poly HH	HH /2 wives	HH /3 wives	HH /4 wives	Total
House totally destroyed	169	63	51	22	3	308
House partially destroyed	80	36	22	16	18	172
Infrastructures destroyed	61	13	12	2	0	88
Damages incurred						232
Total	310	112	85	40	21	800

The data collected during the detailed assessment further highlights the need for emergency intervention with absolute priority over reconstruction, food distribution and water supply and NFIs. Until now, the capacity to meet the needs in the 3 localities is nonexistent apart from the initiatives planned by the MRC thanks to this DREF operation. The aid provided to the victims of this DREF operation will also benefit the local economy and the host populations indirectly affected by the disaster.

Operation Risk Assessment

Mali's security environment is by and large very challenging. In Koulikoro region, the security risk is high but depends on the circles. Armed militant groups pose a serious threat, also to foreigners and aid and development agencies.

As part of this DREF operation, the IFRC initially planned to recruit a security expert to carry out an assessment, in close collaboration with MRC, in the areas of operation, though areas targeted changed and a short time is currently remaining to undertake this assessment, this activity will not be implemented and the budget lines will be reallocated to another type of support to document this DREF operation.

Further, limited infrastructure and assistance means that road travel is hazardous and requires robust travel management planning.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Overall Operational Objective

The overall objective of the operation is to reduce risk of further deterioration of the living conditions of the populations affected by the floods in Koulikoro region through the cash support for rehabilitation of affected homes and facilities, basic food, NFI, and water, sanitation and hygiene to 800 households or 4,755 people in Koulikoro region. This operation will last overall six (6) months and ends on 6 March 2020.

Heavy rains caused the evacuation and displacement of several people affected by the rising waters. Several houses were damaged, and facilities destroyed.

Following the results of the detailed evaluation, the operational strategy has changed in terms of the numbers of beneficiaries receiving which type of aid; the areas of intervention reduced to one main area as a result of the needs and humanitarian coverage for other areas; and the method of provision of shelter support. Since the purchase of the Shelter kits and tarpaulins are no longer necessary at this stage of the operation, the amounts allocated will be used to support cash distribution to enable households to reconstruct and rehabilitation their shelters and facilities impacted by the floods. The purchase and distribution of NFIs will however be carried out for 800 HHs calculated according to the sizes and the constitution of households. Purchase and distribution of NFIs including mosquito nets, buckets, aquatabs, mats and blankets for 800 households will also be undertaken. Finally, vouchers for essential food aid will be distributed for the same target to cover food needs. All the targeted beneficiaries will also benefit from awareness raising sessions on hygiene and use of mosquito nets and aquatabs.

The following strategy is based on the results of the detailed evaluation organized by the CRM from November 6 to 16, 2019.

1. **Shelter:** The targeted households are the 422 whose houses have been totally or partially destroyed. In the framework of this operation, the shelter assistance will consist in different cash grants according to the level of damages and will target family units and not households, as several families are often living in the same house.
2. **Cash Distribution:** The CRM identified 232 households with house fully destroyed and 190 households with partially destroyed house or facilities, out of the 438 surveys analyzed. The data refers to houses damaged by the flood waters in Koulikoro (N'goloblemougou, Manta), Kolokani (Commune of Massala, Toulomadio, Dialakorobougou and Feya) and Nara prefecture/circle (Commune of Fallou, Sountchaina, N'domodo and Trontjila). As part of the assistance, according to the vulnerability criteria, 422 households were identified. After a tender publication and thanks to the NS previous experience in mobile money transfer, the MRC will distribute cash to the 422 affected households to help them rebuild or rehabilitate their homes and facilities with 2 different approaches:
 - 232 households with one or more than one house totally destroyed will receive the amount of 40 000 XOF (around 66 CHF) will allow the victims to buy the construction equipment they need and pay the necessary labor.
 - 190 households with house or other facilities partially destroyed will receive a cash grant for shelter for an amount of 20 000 XOF (around 33 CHF)

MRC volunteers and NDRT already trained in PASSA construction techniques will sensitize beneficiaries who will have just one month to finalize their construction. The volunteers will instruct the beneficiaries on safer construction techniques, thanks to the existing capacities of the MRCS.

3. **Procurement and distribution of household NFI kits:** The items planned to be procured are available on the local market or in Bamako (capital of Mali) and will be procured to reach 800 households (4,755 people). The NFIs to be distributed include Health and WASH items; list is provided below. The NFIs will be distributed in a single distribution, and the distribution will be done along with the other planned distributions for WASH items.
4. **Basic needs (Food)** for 800 households or 4,755 people: This component has not changed strategy, nor has the number of beneficiaries changed. MRC will ensure the coverage of immediate food needs equivalent to the 2,100 kcal/person/day (according to Sphere standards) for one month. Following the detailed evaluation, purchase of preconditioned food kits has been favored mainly due to potential food prices increasing on local markets which would be reduced at capital level. Distribution of vouchers to beneficiaries will be carried out with the collaboration of volunteers. A tender will be published to identify a supplier able to provide preconditioned kits and to deliver in each of the area targeted. The National Society plans to carry out one round of voucher distribution, the HH will then receive preconditioned food kits from the identified supplier. The National Society has been working previously on this type of interventions and will elaborate on contract with a supplier after tendering. Specific days will be identified for the distribution and it will be monitored by the volunteers during market days. The amounts to be distributed are calculated based on the quantity needs per person per day, as indicated in the table below.

Table: Indication of Food items needed per person

Food Needs per person (4,755 people)	
Description	Quantity
Rice/kg (for 1 month); ratio 0.400 kg / person / day	48,000
Niébé/kg (for 1 month); ratio 0.100 kg / person / day	12,000
Cooking oil /kg (for 1 month); ratio 0.030kg / person / day	3,600
Sugar /kg (for 1 month); ratio 0.015 kg / person / day	1,800
Salt /kg (for 1 month); ratio 0.005 kg / person / day	600

To be noted, the food items listed in the table above have been selected based on the local household food basket as well as initial assessment of availability on the markets. Based on the standard amount per person provided above, overall food amount per person will be 10 000 FCFA. Based on the estimate of the number of people per HH benefiting from the intervention, MRC will provide a voucher which will be exchangeable for food with the identified supplier.

This approach is justified by the fact that large family sizes limit food consumption, especially during the current lean period. The food aid component is particularly relevant in this context of the underlying food crisis in the Sahel region.

5. **Health - this component has not changed.** To improve vector and epidemic control and reduce the proliferation of malaria amongst affected population, MRC will procure and distribute impregnated two mosquito nets to overall targeted 800 HH or 4,755 people (2 per household).

The results of the detailed evaluations have demonstrated the relevance of the distribution of the nets. This was confirmed by the health authorities of Koulikoro region.

6. **Water, Hygiene and Sanitation: this component did not change from the initial strategy.** This area of focus will target 800 HH or 4,755 people) as seen below:

- **Procurement and distribution of WASH inputs for water treatment and conservation:** This will include water treatment inputs: buckets (2 per family units), water 1 bottle of bleach, Aquatabs (40 boxes / tablets per HH).
- **Hygiene promotion and sanitation:** To raise awareness of good hygiene and sanitation practices in targeted neighborhoods, the National Society will provide for the procurement and distribution of soap (5 pieces per household) and disinfectant (1 bottle of 1litre of gresyl and 1 of bleaching per household), which will be accompanied by awareness. Indeed, volunteers will be mobilized for awareness campaigns from January 07, 2020 for 10 days in order to sensitize the affected populations to the importance of carrying out sanitation to keep their environment clean and manage their sanitation facilities, reaching an estimated minimum at 800 HH (4,755 people).

Table: Indication of household items needed for Health, Sanitation and Water treatment and conservation

Needs for household kits (800 households)	
Description	Quantity
Long Lasting Insecticide Treated Nets	800*2
Pieces of soap of 250gr	800*5
IFRC standard buckets (of 15 litres)	800*2
Bleaching (bottles of 90 cl)	800
Gresyl (bottles of 1 litre)	800
Aqua tabs (40 boxes of 100 tablets)	40

Operational support services

Human resources: To ensure a smooth implementation of this DREF operation, Mali Red Cross deployed a team of 112 persons to be led by the DM department. This team is comprised of:

- 100 volunteers trained
- 04 NDRT supervisors
- 01 finance assistant
- 01 PMER focal point
- 04 drivers from MRC
- 01 logistic assistant
- 01 HF and VHF radio operator.

In support, IFRC has deployed an RDRT with Cash profile for a period of two months to support the National Society in its feasibility assessment and to structure the operation, his contract has been extended for 1 additional month. A security consultant was initially planned to be recruited for one month to support the National Society in ensuring that security is properly covered however this activity has been cancelled as the area of intervention changed and the initial budget line dedicated to support this assessment was not sufficient to recruit this consultant as revealed by the different cotations received. The amount will be used for an operation manager support for January and February in Mali. IFRC also provided technical assistance through 2 missions from its DM unit in country. In addition, for the two months

extension, an RDRT would be recruited or the previous RDRT re-recruited to continue supporting MRC in their implementation.

Procurement: The National Society will carry out its procurement in accordance with its administrative and financial manual procedures, while remaining in compliance with the rules and regulations of the DREF. All local procurement will take place in Bamako with the close support and monitoring from the deployed RDRT and are currently under preparation. 3 tenders are currently finalised and about to be published.

Fleet: A truck is not available in Mali Red Cross. The rental of such a vehicle is the option considered for the transport of items, but costs could be also integrated in the tenders.

Communication: Communication materials are under development and will be geared towards ensuring the visibility of the National Society.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN



Shelter

People Targeted¹: 4,755 people (800 households)

Male: 2,377

Female: 2,378

Shelter Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of households having received shelter assistance	800	0

Shelter Output 1.1: Short and medium-term shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Minimum percentage of people targeted with awareness raising on safe shelter construction techniques	2,800	0
Number of families reached with cash for shelter	422	0
Number of households reached with household items	800	0
Number of monitoring shelter visits conducted	2	0
Number of blankets and mats procured and distributed (1,600 blankets and 1,600 mats)	1,600	0
Number of volunteers involved in shelter activities (100 volunteers)	100	0

Progress towards outcomes

Activities implemented:

A detailed needs assessment was carried out from 6 to 16 November on 800 households pre-identified by the local authorities, the local committees of the CRM in 3 communes/circles of the Koulikoro region.

Among Households were thus identified based on the following criteria:

- House completely destroyed
- House partially destroyed
- Home facilities (fence, latrines, water point, livelihood facilities, kitchen) partially destroyed

Activities to be implemented

a. Cash distribution

Regarding the delay for shelter support and according to the results of the detailed evaluation, a cash distribution will replace distribution of shelter kits and tarpaulins.

- 232 HH with a totally destroyed home will receive 40,000 XOF
- 190 HH with a partially destroyed house or home facility (fence, latrines, water point, livelihood facilities, kitchen) will receive a partially destroyed amount of 20,000 XOF

b. Distribution of NFI

Blankets and mats will be procured and distributed to 800 HH.

c. Awareness sessions

A total of 100 volunteers, (40 volunteers in Koulikoro, 30 in Kolokani and 30 in Nara) will give awareness session on shelter construction techniques in each locality at the end of December using the PASSA method and after cash distribution.

NFI purchases for mats and blankets have been integrated in the NFI tendering and will reach a total of 800 HH.



Livelihoods and basic needs

People Targeted: 4,755 people (800 households)

Male: 2,377

Female: 2,378

Livelihoods and basic needs Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of households reached with food assistance	800	0

Livelihoods and basic needs Output 1.2: Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security including food is provided to the most affected communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of local market analysis conducted to inform availability of food items	1	1
Number of food distributions conducted (Cash or voucher modality has been abandoned)	1	0
Number of PDM organised for cash for shelter and food assistance	1	0

Progress towards outcomes

Activities implemented:

A market analysis was carried out between 28 and 30 November in Massala and Koulikoro, as well as on Kolokani in three existing markets. On the other hand, a meeting was organized with the president of the regional committee, two members of each of the beneficiaries' committees on the localities targeted by the CRM DM focal point, the RDRT with the management of the Koulikoro Regional Chamber of Commerce and Regional Agriculture Directorate. An inventory of mobile transfer points at each location determined that the cash modality was feasible on the area. However, given the fluctuating prices of the products originally foreseen in the food kit to be covered by the cash modality, indicated that it was preferable to use a tender to organize a distribution of vouchers for food.

A Call for Tender has been drafted for this purpose and will be launched.

Activities to be implemented:

Distributions will be organized on site in collaboration with each supplier, food will be pre-packaged by the supplier and distributions will be supported and supervised by CRM volunteers.

A total of 800 households will therefore be targeted for these distributions.

A PDM will be carried out two weeks after food distribution and cash distributions dedicated to shelter support from a 10% sample.



Health

People Targeted: 4755 people (800 households)

Male: 2,377

Female: 2,378

Health Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of affected population reached with health promotion messages to prevent outbreaks	100%	0

Health Output 1.1: The health situation and immediate risks are assessed using agreed guidelines

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of health promotion sessions conducted throughout the operation	4	0
Number of volunteers trained using VCA manual	100	removed

Progress towards outcomes**Activities implemented:**

100 volunteers have been trained in Awareness techniques on WASH. All trainings are completed 40 volunteers have been trained in Koulikoro (covering the villages of Massala), 30 in Kolokani (covering the villages of Massantola) and 30 in Nara (the villages of Fallou).

Activities not implemented:

The operation context did not allow to undertake a full VCA training to the extent that the time and budget allocated did not allow a qualitative VCA training.

Activities to be implemented:

- Distribution of mosquito nets (2 mosquito nets per HH)
- Demonstrations of the use of mosquito nets will be carried out during each distribution and PDMs will also be an opportunity to determine whether the use of distributed products is being used by households.

**Water, sanitation and hygiene**

People targeted: 4,755 people (800 households)

Male: 2,377

Female: 2,378

WASH Outcome1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of households reached with key messages to promote personal and community hygiene	800	0

WASH Output 1.1: Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of volunteers trained to carry out WASH assessments	100	100
Number of WASH assessments conducted	1	1

WASH Output 1.2: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of households which have improved their daily access to drinking water	800	0

Progress towards outcomes**Activities implemented:**

Detailed assessments revealed that 75% (put water sources results), none of the 800 households surveyed treat water and 55% believe it is of poor quality. While access to drinking water in the 3 areas assessed by the CRM is not necessarily a problem for respondents, quality remains a concern for them. Consumption of polluted water could significantly increase the risk of diarrhoeal diseases, which are already one of the main diseases mentioned in all localities, and practices do not focus on water treatment as detailed assessment showed that respondents did not master water treatment and conservation techniques, none of the respondents were currently treating water. On the other hand, no testing pool is currently available, nor any products to use them at National Society level, hence the use of Aquatabs will be evaluated by volunteers through the PDM and household visits observations. A tender has been elaborated for Aquatabs purchase.

Activities to be implemented:

- Procurement of Aquatabs
- Distribution of Aquatabs, together with other WASH items
- Demonstrations on the use of 67 mg Aquatabs will be carried out systematically by volunteers during the distribution of Aquatabs and buckets.

WASH Output 1.3: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of mosquito nets procured and distributed (1,600 mosquito nets)	1,600	0
Number of hygiene communication plans developed	1	1
Percentage of affected population reached through awareness sessions to improve their hygiene habits	70%	0
Progress towards outcomes		
Activities implemented: A tender has been elaborated for the purchase of mosquito nets.		
Activities to be implemented: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement of WASH items • Distribution of WASH items • Hygiene awareness sessions will be conducted through mass awareness sessions at the local level, once a week until the end of the operation by trained volunteers. • Household visits will also be carried out and will spread key messages on water treatment, hand washing at 5 key moments. These awareness activities are scheduled for early January 2020. 		

Strategies for Implementation

Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>Number of households having received timely and adequate support from MRC</i>	800	0
Output S2.1.1: Effective response preparedness and NS surge capacity mechanism is maintained		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of RDRT mobilized	1	1
Number of Consultant recruited	1	0
Number of lessons learned workshop conducted	1	0
Output S2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries' committees established	2	3
Progress towards outcomes		
Activities implemented: A RDRT has been deployed since October 13 in support of the SN and has been extended to January 3.		
Activities not implemented: ToRs have been developed to identify a consultant to carry out the security assessment. However in view of the redirection of activities to a single area and the underestimation for this assessment costs, funds will be reallocated to support an ops manager mission in Mali to carry out together with the NS DREF implementation in January and February 2020.		
Activities to be implemented: A lesson learned workshop will be held in February 2020.		

D. BUDGET

Please see the attached budget

MDRML014 - Mali Floods

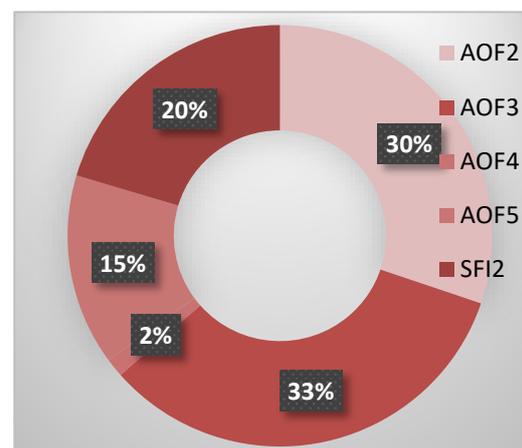
03/01/2020

Budget by Resource

Budget Group	Budget
Shelter - Relief	8,233
Clothing & Textiles	21,955
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	16,089
Medical & First Aid	2,573
Teaching Materials	4,781
Cash Disbursement	97,195
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	150,827
Transport & Vehicles Costs	1,801
Logistics Services	10,581
Logistics, Transport & Storage	12,382
International Staff	21,000
National Society Staff	4,374
Volunteers	7,354
Personnel	32,728
Consultants	10,000
Consultants & Professional Fees	10,000
Workshops & Training	8,971
Workshops & Training	8,971
Travel	11,286
Information & Public Relations	1,715
Communications	1,600
Financial Charges	343
General Expenditure	15,974
DIRECT COSTS	230,882
INDIRECT COSTS	15,007
TOTAL BUDGET	245,890

Budget by Area of Intervention

AOF1	Disaster Risk Reduction	
AOF2	Shelter	74,264
AOF3	Livelihoods and Basic Needs	81,912
AOF4	Health	3,471
AOF5	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	36,147
SFI2	Effective International Disaster Management	50,096
TOTAL		245,890



Contact information

Reference documents



Click here for:

- Previous Appeals and updates
- Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

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

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