

Emergency Plan of Action Operation Update

Mali: Floods

DREF n° MDRML013 / PML02	GLIDE n° FL-2018-000140-MLI
EPoA update n° 1; date of issue: 03 December 2018	Timeframe covered by this update: 04 September to 19 of November
Operation start date: 04 September 2018	Operation timeframe: 3 months requesting an extension of an additional month until 04 January 2019
	DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 215,419
N° of people being assisted: 3,000 people or 600 households (direct beneficiaries) 4,500 people or 900 HH (indirect beneficiaries)	
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), French Red Cross, Belgian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, Luxemburg Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross and Canadian Red Cross.	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Mali Government Civil Protection and 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 2018, the Malian Red Cross requests a one month no cost extension to the operation to complete implementation of remaining as set out in this operation as well as an appropriate follow-up of the results envisaged by the DREF. The new end date is 04 January 2019. The main reason for the extension request is detailed below:

- Following the results of the detailed assessment of October 2018, the National Society considers that it is no longer necessary to make a distribution of shelter and tarpaulin kits, given the delay in the implementation of initial activities.
- The extension of 1 month is necessary also due to the delays encountered at the launch of this operation and the finalization of the security assessment;
 - No other changes to the implementation of the operation are foreseen.

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

Since 7th of August 2018, Mali has been affected by heavy rainfall, which peaked between 17 to 19 August, causing floods across the country. These floods have caused great damage in localities of six out of the ten regions of the country. In addition, according to the Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook, during the third week of August, heavy rainfall accumulations (>100mm) were received throughout several West African nations including Mali, after several previous weeks of heavy and above-average rainfall.

The current post-election period is also affected by various other types of crises (food insecurity, conflicts etc.). The country is likely to sustain further flooding problems and will exacerbate the already enormous humanitarian needs in the coming months.

On 19 August 2018, estimates from assessments conducted by Mali Red Cross and Movement partners on the specific locations indicated the damage highlighted in Table 1 below:

Table 1: Affected regions and estimated number of households as of 19 August

Region	City/Village	Number of households affected	Number of houses/compounds damaged or destroyed	Number of deaths
Kayes	Kayes city	113	13	0
	Goumera village	85	70	0
	Kita city	802	650	1
Total		1,000	733	01
Koulikoro	Kolokani town	25	06	-
	Kénèkoun	15	-	-
	Toubakoro	12	Not yet recorded	-
	Sandia	25	-	-
Total		77	06	-
Sikasso	Sikasso town	109	Not yet recorded	-
	Biramabougou	35	Not yet recorded	-
	Koutiala	29	Not yet recorded	-
	Koury	14	Not yet recorded	-
	Sona	18	Not yet recorded	-
	Zegoua	12	Not yet recorded	-
Total		217	-	-
Timbuktu	Timbuktu	270	116	-
	Diré	388	400	-
	Niafunké (including Tondé-Darou, Nonon, Soumpi, Kassoum, Mékaré)	98	114	1
Total		756	630	01
Gao	Gao	90	152	-
	Bourem	137	53	-
	Ansongo	Assessment underway		
Total		227	205	-
Kidal	Aguelhok	263	150	-
	Tessalit	65	-	-
	Intachdayte	17	-	-
	Essouk	8	-	-
Total		353	150	-
Grand total		2,630	1,724	02

The Malian Red Cross made arrangements to provide support in several affected localities with the help of its partners. The Kita circle, having received no help, the CRM with funding from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, intends to provide support to 600 victims in 3 localities (Kita commune, Kokofata commune and that of Sirakoro).

Summary of current response

Overview of Host National Society

Local branches of the Malian Red Cross were dispatched for rapid assessments, which quantified preliminary estimates of basic needs for direct assistance to beneficiaries. Overall, regarding the areas of intervention, the CRM in collaboration with Partner National Societies and ICRC have taken action and is planning the response based on a four-zoning approach:

Table 2: Zones of intervention and support planned- stocks available

Zone	Support planned – stocks available
Zone A (Kidal, Timbuktu and Gao)	The rapid assessments were carried out thanks to the emergency funds granted by the ICRC and 600 family kits per locality on the contingency stock provided by the ICRC have already been distributed. In these regions, the CRM have the following resources and initiatives available: • Shelter project in Timbuktu Malian Red Cross and Luxembourg Red Cross. • Humanitarian project at Gao CRM – Danish RC, (250 HH will be assisted through this initiative). • Primary health care project at Bourem CRM - French RC, • Community Health Project in Timbuktu CRM - Swiss RC
Zone B (Koulikoro and Sikasso)	Here, the rapid assessments were carried out thanks to funding provided by the African Emergency Response Capacity Building Initiative (RECA), a result of the cooperation of the Malian Red Cross and the Canadian Red Cross. In these two regions, the CRM has distributed 50 household (HH) kits in Koulikoro while in Sikasso, 50 HH kits are being distributed.
Zone C (Kayes and Gouméra)	Some 300 household kits are being purchased for response through the RP2 project, conducted by the Malian Red Cross in partnership with the Netherlands Red Cross.
Zone D (City of Kita)	Due to lack of resources in country, this city in the Kayes Region is not covered by any interventions of the CRM and its partners (PNS and ICRC), and no NFI stocks are available. This area is therefore the focus of the DREF operation. Following the results of the detailed evaluation, the CRM aims to meet the needs through a distribution of cash as a contribution as part of the reconstruction work, basic food aid by the coupons, awareness raising on the techniques of water treatment and conservation and distribution of mosquito nets. The number of beneficiaries is 600 households. CRM has already launched a call for tender for the purchase and provision of NFIs for 600 beneficiaries. The deadline for submitting applications is 27 November 2018 Therefore, CRM is aiming at addressing the needs in this area through the DREF.

CRM has extensive experience in voucher-cash distribution programs and food security programs. An RDRT has already been deployed by the IFRC Cluster of Dakar, which provides remote support. Moreover, the CRM has forged strong relationships with all the actors of the crisis and coordinates all of its actions with them. Through this coordination, CRM continues to advocate for the need of financial support and livelihoods has been highlighted among critical humanitarian needs.

Following the results of the detailed evaluation the CRM will provide food assistance through vouchers and direct distribution of NFIs (mosquito nets, plastic mat, blankets, buckets, kitchens kits). Despite two months since the occurrence of the floods, needs remain critical with no other actors providing support to affected populations in the DREF operation targeted areas.

The CRM, in coordination with the authorities in Kita, helped to establish and validate the list of beneficiaries and has already launched the tender for the purchase of the NFIs mentioned above and the training of volunteers in PASSA and WASH in the locality of Kita city. CRM continues to advocate for additional food and non-food supplies for disaster victims and host populations that are not included in this DREF.

CRM's response capabilities have been strengthened by its different experiences in managing emergencies in past crises.

The CRM has a committee in Kita and a commune committee in Kokofata and Sirakoro. The capacity of the National Society to ensure the continuity of the intervention is limited to the availability of human resources, in particular its CDRT, NDRT and RDRT.

Table 2. Breakdown of CRM accomplishment against its Plan of Action targets

Activity	Plan of Action	Achieved	Notes
Detailed needs' evaluation	Detailed need assessment in Kita	50 volunteers of Kita committee have carried out the evaluation from 6 to 27 of October	Carried out by the local CRM committee with the support of National Office as well as the RDRT
Identification of beneficiaries	Identification of target groups and criteria for selection (gender, diversity, disability, vulnerability.)	The identification of beneficiaries is in its final phase. The list has been submitted to the authorities for validation.	The validation of beneficiaries list is carried out through various steps: 1) the CRM coordination; 2) the local leaders; 3) the local and national authorities.
Local market analysis	Market analysis to evaluate the availability and accessibility of articles included in the plan of action (food, shelter, NFI).	The market assessments have been carried out in November 2018.	
Livelihoods and basic needs	Beneficiaries targeting	As detailed above, beneficiaries' identification has already been carried out.	
Health and WASH.	Distribution of 1,200 mosquito nets for 600 HH and purchase of NFI	A tender for all articles has been already published. The closure of the process is fixed for 27/11/18.	Logistic department is managing this initiative.
	Awareness raising sessions in the communities.	15 volunteers in Kokofata have already been trained on awareness raising techniques on WASH and Shelter (PASSA method). The trainings in the other localities (Kita and Sirakoro) are being carried out.	The training modules encompass various techniques and methodologies, among which Shelter (PASSA), water treatment and conservation at the household level and distribution of NFIs.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

There is good coordination between the CRM, the ICRC and all in-country Movement Partners. The National Society is a very dynamic organization and is supported by the ICRC, the IFRC in the framework of Disaster Management, as well as other PNSs.

- The IFRC is not present in country; however, it is in regular contact with the National Society through its Sahel Cluster office based in Dakar, Senegal. 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 is pre-positioning emergency funds and kits (200 NFI kits) in these regions and Ségou and the Bamako district. In addition to his emergency funds and kits, ICRC can provide additional support to the CRM to assist flood victims in these areas. ICRC also provide information and some coordination support on security to the IFRC staff and surge personnel.
- In addition, the CRM 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.

As part of the present operation, an emergency response mechanism had already been developed and shared with other members of the Movement.

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, summarized by DGCP.

The Government of Mali has already distributed several tons of millet, mosquito nets and NFI in some localities, with the support of UNICEF and other NGOs such as OXFAM.

At the national level, the Malian 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, CRM is a member of several coordination platforms and clusters with intervention partners and policy makers.

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 affected populations. 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 zones, chronic vulnerabilities particular to Sahelian countries persist. The region of Kayes, the capital of our intervention zone, has a worrying rate of malnutrition at more than 14%, resulting from low dietary diversification, poor food utilization and hygiene conditions. Sanitation and access to drinking water are also clearly inadequate.

The latest floods have only added more suffering to people already weakened by the various crises affecting the country. To date, the information collected indicates that the floods have had several consequences on households, including destruction of housing and grain stocks washed away. In the short term, this will have consequences for their food security. In fact, according to the first data provided by the national society, approximately 2,630 households or 13,150 people are affected by this disaster while nearly 1,724 houses or facilities were destroyed with losses of goods and materials. The collapse of the houses has left hundreds of homeless people currently confined to host families, in hamlets or at risk of sleeping in damaged homes using the kitchen that had been spared, for example.

With the assistance of an RDRT Member, a detailed assessment was conducted between 06 and 27 October 2018 to guide implementation of the operation. Two months after the floods, the detailed assessment confirms that the people affected are still in need. Some people plan to sell their crops to rebuild their homes. This adaptation strategy may lead to other future crises, such as the lack of certain agricultural products, rising prices on the markets, as well as increased food insecurity and malnutrition.

Access to safe drinking water in areas assessed by CRM is not an issue for people. The risk of diarrheal diseases is not necessarily related to the wells that were submerged by the floodwater, but by the habits of people regarding treatment and conservation of water at home. In addition, the stagnant water around homes is likely to promote mosquito growth, which can increase the risk of malaria.

The detailed assessment focused on three communes and the number of affected households among this population is as follows: Kita - 350 households, Kokofata - 150 households and Sirakoro - 100 households. The sample of the surveyed populations is of 620 affected households. These populations were already vulnerable before the disaster, taking into consideration the difficult living conditions and limited household's assets.

This flood has exacerbated already precarious housing conditions with an average household size of 7.2 people. Amongst the 372 households that had an impact on their home, the 51% of those surveyed said they had their home completely destroyed compared to 49% partially destroyed.

The assessment shows that 31% of the victims currently live with neighbors, another 31% continue to live in the same yard, while 17% have preferred to live in with their relatives. Only 4% of those affected live in rental homes and the need for shelter support remains high. 43% of the victims, who are farmers intend to rebuild their homes with the sale of their harvests, more than 30% have no immediate solution and 7% count on the support of friends and family.

The data collected during the detailed assessment highlights the need for emergency intervention with absolute priority to shelter support and food distribution. So far, the capacity to respond to needs in the locality of Kita are largely zero, apart from the initiatives foreseen by CRM thanks to this DREF operation. The relief provided to disaster victims by this DREF operation will also benefit the local economy and the host populations who are indirectly affected by the disaster.

Operation Risk Assessment

Mali's security environment is by and large very challenging. In Gao, Kidal, Menaka, Taoudeni, Timbuktu and Mopti regions the security risk is **very high**. Armed militant groups pose a serious threat to the population, as well as to foreigners and aid and development agencies. Militants are known to have kidnapped foreigners and others. Lawlessness, including banditry, also poses a credible risk across the poorly policed regions. State authority is patchy and resisted by local ethnic-Tuareg groups, which can fuel security incidents. As such, robust security management is required for any operations in these regions.

As part of this DREF operation, the IFRC has deployed a security expert to carry out, in close collaboration with CRM, a detailed security assessment in the areas of operation, review security protocols as well as provide recommendations to IFRC and the National societies for strengthening security management in Mali.

Further, limited infrastructure and assistance means that road travel is hazardous and requires robust travel management planning. In Mopti city and Northern half of Segou region security risks are high. There is a credible risk of rebel incursions or attacks on government or security force targets in Mopti city and Segou region, with the latter's northern half particularly exposed. Due to the region's proximity to areas where militant groups are present, foreign travelers also face a credible risk of kidnap-for-ransom. Any travel to and activities in these areas also require robust security management and travel management planning. Along the border with Mauritania **(including Kayes region)** security risks are also **high**. The border is porous, making this area vulnerable to incursions by armed militant groups intent on kidnapping foreigners. Any travel to and activities in these areas require robust security management and travel management planning. Strong contingency planning (i.e. staff relocations, medical evacuations and crisis incident management) is required for all areas to ensure staff wellbeing and operation continuity. The essential need to carry out this assessment for the security of volunteers, surge staff and IFRC teams delayed implementation of activities.

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 Kita Town through the support of rehabilitation of affected homes and shelters, basic food, NFI, and water, sanitation and hygiene to 600 households or 3,000 people in Kita. This operation will last overall four (4) months.

Heavy rains caused the evacuation and displacement of several people affected by the rising waters. Several hectares of crops were damaged, and attics destroyed. The most affected families, pregnant women and the elderly, are given priority in this emergency response.

Following the results of the detailed assessment, the operational strategy remains unchanged. However, since the purchase of the Shelter kits, Tarpaulin and Aqua Tabs kits are no longer the most efficient modality to support the immediate needs of affected populations at this stage of the operation, these activities will not be carried out in this operation.

The following strategy is based on the results of the detailed evaluation organized by the CRM from 6 to 27 October 2018:

1. **Shelter: (300 households or 1,500 persons):** In the context of this operation, shelters / shelters assistance will focus on:
 - **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 300 households (1,500 people). The NFIs to be distributed include: blankets (2 per household), kitchen kits (1 per household) and mats (2 per household). The NFIs will be distributed in a single distribution, and the distribution will be done along with the other planned distributions.
2. **Basic needs (Food) for 600 households or 3,000 people: This component has no changes in its strategy.** CRM 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, the voucher modality has been determined as the most feasible for the context. This will be carried out with the collaboration of local traders. The National Society plans to carry out one round of voucher distributions, covering a household's food needs for one month. The CRM has been working previously on cash and voucher interventions. The amounts to be distributed are calculated based on the quantity needs per person per day, as indicated in the table below.

Rice / kg (for 1 month) / ratio 0.400 kg / person /day
Niébé / kg (for 1 month) / ratio 0.100 kg / person/day
Cooking oil / kg (for 1 month) / ratio 0.030kg / person/day
Sugar / kg (for 1 month) / ratio 0.015 kg / person/day
Salt / kg (for 1 month) ratio 0.005 kg / person/day

To note, 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 below,

overall cash amount per person will be 9,544 FCFA. Based on the estimate of 5 people p/HH, CRM will provide cash distributions to 600 beneficiary HH for a rounded-up¹ amount of 50,000 FCFA (91.7 CHF) p/HH.

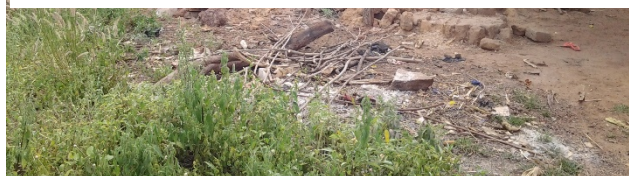
3. **Health - this component has not changed.** To improve vector control and reduce the proliferation of malaria amongst affected population, the National Society will procure and distribute impregnated two mosquito nets to overall targeted 600 HH or 3,000 people (2 per household).
4. **Water, Hygiene and Sanitation: this component has no changes in strategy.** Like the shelter component, this area of focus will also be twofold and will target 600 HH or 3,000 people) as seen below:
 - **Procurement and distribution of WASH inputs for water treatment and conservation:** This will include water treatment inputs (1 bottle of chlorine water per household as well as Aquatabs), jerry cans (1 per household), buckets (1 per household).
 - **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 per household), which will be accompanied by awareness. Indeed, volunteers will be mobilized for a total of 30 days for awareness campaigns to sensitize affected populations on the importance of carrying out sanitation to keep their environment clean and clearing stagnant water, reaching an estimated minimum of 1,500 HH (7,500 people).

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

 Shelter People reached: 3 Households (1,500 people) Male: 750 Female: 750		
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 HHs having received shelter assistance (Target: 3000 households or 1,500 people)	300	0
Shelter Output 1.1: Short and medium-term shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of households reached with IFRC NFIs (Target: 300 households or 1,500 people)	3,000	0
Number of volunteers involved in shelter activities (Target: 50 volunteers)	50	50
Progress towards outcomes		
In accordance with the initial EPoA, a detailed evaluation was carried out between 06 and 27 October 2018. A list of beneficiaries is being finalized, following the results of this detailed evaluation.		



Figure 1 Destroyed house in Kita. Source: CRM



A market analysis to evaluate the availability of materials has been carried out.

A call for tender for the local purchase of NFIs has been launched by the CRM and the deadline for submission of applications is 27 November 2018.



Livelihoods and basic needs

People reached: 600 Households (3,000 people)

Male: 1,500

Female: 1,500

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 (Target: 600 households or 3,000 people)	600	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 (Target: 1)	1	3
Number of food distributions conducted (Cash or voucher modality (Target:1)	1	0

Progress towards outcomes

As it emerges from the detailed evaluation, about 67% of people had their granaries destroyed by the floods. These stocks generally have a small quantity of food stock that can cover one to three of the family's needs. This stock consisting solely of cereals is used at the time of wedding. Access to food is very limited, as it emerges from the survey: 70% of the people surveyed changed their eating habits in terms of numbers of meals (2 meals per day instead of 3 as before) or quantity.

The assessment of crop damage by the authorities, still at the primary stage, shows several hectares destroyed (the amount of destroyed hectares is not yet available). In this assessment, about 19% of those affected reported seeing their crops ravaged.



Figure 2 Market Analysis. Source: CRM

The CRM analysed three (3) markets as part of the implementation of this operation. One in each of the localities targeted by the DREF (Kita City, Kokofata and Sirakoro). Through this assessment, the CRM could confirm that commodities that the affected population needs exist in quality and quantity and are available in all markets of the Kita circle.

Affected households use local markets to sell their produce or buy other goods, and markets are functional. Affected households are physically able to access local markets without major constraints.

The list of beneficiaries according to vulnerability criteria (Pregnant woman and head of household without source of income, people with disabilities, farmer with a large family) is being finalized

development.

The CRM has experience in the distribution of food assistance through vouchers, for example the DREF Food Security operation in 2016. The procedures for setting up this activity will be launched by the CRM at the end of November.



Health

People reached: 600 Households (3,000 people)

Male: 1,500

Female: 1,500

Health Outcome 1: Vulnerable people's health and dignity are improved through increased access to appropriate health services.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of affected population reached with information on malaria prevention (Target: 100%)	100%	0

Output 1.1: Communities are provided by NS with services to identify and reduce health risks

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of households having received mosquito nets (Target 600 HH)	600	0
mosquito nets procured and distributed (Target: 1,200 mosquito nets)	1,200	0

Progress towards outcomes

The tender launched by the CRM will be finalized on November 27 and it includes the purchase of impregnated mosquito nets.



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 1,500 Households (7,500 people)

Male: 3,750

Female: 3,750

WASH Outcome 1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# households reached with key messages to promote personal and community hygiene (Target: 1,500 HH or 7,500 people)	1,500	0

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of WASH assessments conducted (Target: 2 assessments)	2	3

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 (Target: 600 households)	600	0
Quantity of WASH related NFIs procured and distributed (Target: Soap: 3,000, bucket with lids: 600, Jerrycans: 600; Disinfectant: 600 bottles of 1 liter each)	600	0

WASH Output 1.4: 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 hygiene communication plans developed (Target: 1)	1	1
% of affected population reached through awareness sessions to improve their hygiene habits (Target: 70 %)	70%	0

Progress towards outcomes

Volunteers involved in the implementation of DREF were identified by the local CRM committee in Kita. The terms of reference and training modules have already established and submitted to the CRM management. The volunteers of Kokofata (15) have already been trained on the themes of:

- Awareness technique (Use of the image box)
- Transmission cycle of diseases related to water, hygiene and sanitation
- The conservation and treatment of water at home (Use of bleach)

During the detailed evaluation, issues related to WASH were assessed in the 3 target locations. It appears that no problem in terms of access to water is occurring in these localities. Some people do the treatment of their drinking water with chlorine water (bleach) but ignore the quantities and procedures to follow.

Following the detailed assessment, the CRM considers focussing this activity on awareness raising of the populations on the procedures to follow for the treatment and the conservation of water at home.

It is not necessary to make a distribution of water treatment products like aquatabs. In terms of sanitation, no open defecation was observed despite the fact that several latrines were destroyed.

To date, public awareness activities on water conservation and treatment techniques have not started yet. A tender has been launched and it will be finalized on 27 November 2018.

It was planned for 50 volunteers to be training to allow them to carry out the planned WASH assessments. However, due to time constraints it was carried out by the DM team from the office in Bamako. This target has therefore, been removed.

Challenge:

The state of the road between Sirakoro and Kita is in bad shape. Trainers will have to go back and forth to train volunteers from these localities.

It is common practice in the intervention areas to see sewage flowing out of the houses. This will be a challenge for CRM to raise awareness about this behaviour which may be a source of malaria or other diseases.

Strategies for Implementation

Outcome: S2.1: Disaster response and risk reduction capacity building activities with NS

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of households having received timely and adequate support from Mali RC (Target: 600 households)	600	0

Output S2.1.1: Effective response preparedness and NS surge capacity mechanism is maintained

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of RDRT mobilized (Target: 1)	1	1
Number of lessons learned workshop conducted (Target: 1)	1	0
Number of security contingency plans developed	1	1

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	2	3

Progress towards outcomes

In all three localities of the DREF operation, in collaboration with local authorities, beneficiary committees have been created. All DREF related initiatives will be carried out in collaboration with these committees.

One RDRT with DM-Logistics profile has been deployed since early October 2018, for an initial deployment of two months. In the context of this extension, its assignment will be extended for an additional 1 month. The lessons learned workshop is scheduled for the end of the operation.

As part of this DREF operation, the IFRC has deployed a security expert to carry out, in close collaboration with CRM, a detailed security assessment in the areas of operation, review security protocols as well as provide recommendations to IFRC and the National societies for strengthening security management in Mali. A delay was encountered in the realization of the security assessment, mostly due to the difficulty in finding a suitable candidate ready for immediate deployment.

D. BUDGET

The overall budget for this operation remains unchanged, namely CHF 215,419.

DREF Operation

MDRML013: Mali Floods

Budget Group		DREF - budget
500	Shelter - Relief	23,119
510	Clothing & Textiles	14,312
530	Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	7,450
560	Utensils & Tools	17,615
578	Cash Disbursements	59,358
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES		121,854
592	Distribution & Monitoring	5,917
593	Transport & Vehicle Costs	13,872
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE		19,789
600	International Staff	22,500
662	National Society Staff	7,340
667	Volunteers	3,836
Total PERSONNEL		33,676
750	Professional Fees	8,000
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES		8,000
680	Workshops & Training	5,505
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING		5,505
700	Travel	6,000
710	Information & Public Relations	3,604
730	Office Costs	1,651
740	Communications	1,193
760	Financial Charges	1,000
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES		13,448
599	Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	13,147
Total INDIRECT COSTS		13,147
TOTAL BUDGET		215,419

Contact Information

Reference documents



Click here for:

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

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For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

- **IFRC Africa Regional Office for resource Mobilization and Pledge:** Kentaro Nagazumi, Head of Partnership and Resource Development, Nairobi, email: kentaro.nagazumi@ifrc.org, phone: +254 202 835 155

For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

- **IFRC Africa Regional Office for Logistics Unit:** Rishi Ramrakha, Head of Africa Regional Logistics Unit, email: rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org; phone: +254 733 888 022

For Performance and Accountability support (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting enquiries):

- **IFRC Africa Regional Office:** Fiona Gatere, PMER Coordinator, email: fiona.gatere@ifrc.org, phone: +254 780 771 139

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 (NGO's) 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**.