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Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) Mali: Hunger Crisis

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF Operation n°	MDRML016	Glide n°:	CE-2022-000233-MLI
Date of issue	7 July 2022	Expected time frame:	03 months
		Expected end date:	30 September 2022
Category attributed to the disaster or crisis: Orange			
DREF allocated: CHF 180,953			
Number of people affected:	1,841,067 (IPC 3 to 5 projections)	Number of people targeted:	4,800 persons (800 households) With 1,500 people for cash (250 households)
Province affected / at risk:	9 out of the 10 regions in the country	Regions targeted:	Koulikoro, Segou and district around Bamako
Host National Society presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches): 01 national Headquarters, 11 committees, 15,000 volunteers including 8,000 active volunteers at national level and 600 active volunteers in Koulikoro.			
Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: IFRC, ICRC, Belgian, Dutch, Danish, Canadian, French and Spanish Red Cross Societies.			
Other partner organisations actively involved in the operation: The government, CSA, SAP, and all the members of the food security cluster (UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP, and national and international NGOs).			

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

Mali is a Sahelian country, whose economy is largely dependent on agriculture, which in turn is dependent on climatic hazards with recurrent droughts since the 1970s, floods, predators, etc. The agricultural sector is badly affected by recurrent security incidents related to the political situation, inter-communal conflicts, armed attacks, and cattle theft. Poverty is on the rise, affecting 78.1% of the population at country level, and food insecurity levels are twice as high in female-headed households. External factors such as the health situation, the displacement crisis in the Sahel sub-region, and the correlation of the consequences of these same factors in the border countries have led Mali to a situation of increasing food insecurity.

Livestock and crops, which are the main sources of income, are largely affected, as are jobs due to the reduction in economic activities with the socio-economic and security challenges faced by communities. The situation is exacerbated by the COVID-19 health crisis and more recently by the Russian-Ukrainian conflict.

The [FAO and WFP early warning report of 8 June 2022](#) emphasizes that the main factors of acute food insecurity in the Sahel region and specifically in Mali are likely to evolve and have bad combined effects in the country over the coming months with serious humanitarian consequences on current vulnerable communities.

Considering the latest [IPC projections from June to August 2022](#), a peak in acute malnutrition is already anticipated, as well as a progressive deterioration of the nutritional situation. The IPC map below shows 37 administrative subdivisions concerned and four IDP sites in phase 3 ([Gao, Mopti, Ségou and Timbuktu](#)), five administrative subdivisions and one IDP site probably in critical condition.

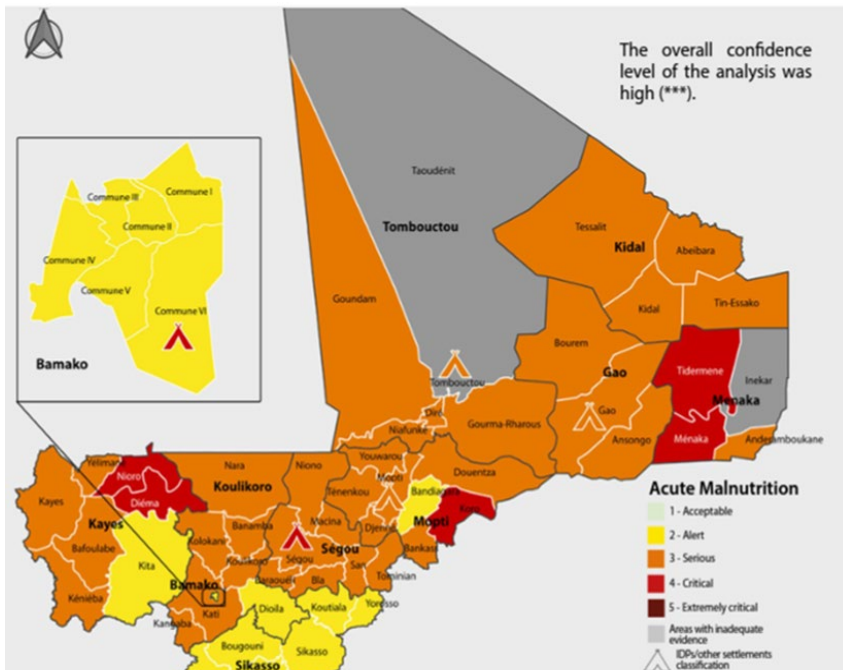


Figure 1: IPC projections June to August 2022 (IPC report 2022)

The Food Security Cluster has identified a total of 2.8 million affected people to be assisted in 2022, of which 1.8 million should receive emergency food assistance. The figure of 1.8 million is in line with the [Harmonised Framework forecast for June-August 2022](#), which states that 1,684,507 are in phase 3 (in about 37 areas) and 156,560 are in phase 4 (in about 5 areas), making a total of 1,841,067 in need of emergency support in order to mitigate the risk of falling into critical phase and acute hunger

The planning of the actors shows the positioning of food assistance with often unbalanced coverage (deficit for certain months and/or certain localities, and surplus for others over certain periods on an initial need in 2022 of 1,841,067 people identified by the food security cluster. In addition, only about 658,000 people are planning or livelihoods support against an initial need of 2,808,357 people.

The security situation in the country makes access to locality-specific data quite difficult, as does the action of actors to address a growing and widespread food and nutrition crisis in the country. According to available data, the most affected areas are concentrated in the regions of Mopti, Timbuktu, Gao, inaccessible/difficult to access due to insecurity, and Koulikoro, Segou, where access for humanitarian actors would be somewhat more manageable. The most affected Municipalities are displayed in the map on the left.

- **12 areas will be in crisis phase:** **Gao region:** Ansongo, Bourem, Gao, **Ménaka region:** Ménaka, **Kayes:** Nioro, **Mopti:** Bandiagara, Bankass, Djenné, Douentza, Koro, **Ségou:** Niono and Timbuktu: Gourma Rharous. That is 1,684,507 people in crisis phase or 7.7% of the total population.
- **17 zones in pressure phase:** **Kayes Region:** Diéma, **Kidal region:** Abeibara, Kidal, Tessalit, Tin Essako, Koulikoro region: Nara, Kati, **Mopti region:** Mopti: Tenenkou, Youwarou, Segou: Baroueli, Macina, Ségou cercle, Tominian, Sikasso: Yorosso, **Timbuktu region:** Diré, Goundam, Niafunké and Timbuktu). The number of people who may be in the pressure phase is 4,411,105 or 20.33%.
- **21 zones will be in phase 1** and the district of Bamako. The crisis situation is mainly linked to insecurity, inter-community conflicts, disruption of socio-economic activities and insufficient rainfall, with a deterioration in livelihoods.

The National Society is a central partner in Mali's "Sustainable Development Goals by 2030" through its National Response Plan 2022. Following the authorities' appeal of 15 June 2022 to humanitarian actors on the complexity of the agri-food situation in the Koulikoro region, this operation is being launched as a response phase in the priority regions in line with the [IRCF's "Zero Hunger" plan](#).

Overview of the Host National Society's action

At the moment, the Malian Red Cross does not have a food security and livelihoods intervention (SAME) in the Segou and Koulikoro regions but has recently completed a nutrition support project with the Belgian Red Cross in the Nara Circle, which could serve as a starting point for community support in the Koulikoro region

As part of this response, the Malian RC will take into account the available intervention capacity in terms of trained human resources and access in relation to the security context. To date, the NS has:

- ✓ At the headquarters level: A National Food Security Coordinator based in Bamako, a cash focal point whose recruitment is being finalized,
- ✓ In the Koulikoro region: 600 active volunteers, including 30 trained in the Nara circle (on the food distribution process, first aid and screening of malnutrition cases by MUAC measures, hand washing techniques); 15 NDRT, and 30 CDRT members, including 2 in Nara.
- ✓ Segou: 444 active volunteers, 700 first aiders organized in 4 emergency brigades, 7 NDRTs and 13 CDRTs.
- ✓ Limited logistical capacity: as a result of one 4x4 all-terrain vehicle based in Koulikoro and 5 vehicles positioned at the national headquarters in Bamako
- ✓ The MRC would like to undertake assessments in order to put in place activities that can support a long-term approach and avoid a recurrence of the situation next year. As part of this response, the National Society is actively participating in Movement coordination meetings, meeting with the food security cluster, and working

to gather support from Movement partners. It should be noted that the Malian Red Cross does not have any ongoing projects in the Nara Circle at this time.

From previous operations, the Malian Red Cross has strengthened this DREF action plan based on lessons learned from previous operations. Both on good practices and challenges. These include:

- ✓ Considering the delay in signing contracts and obtaining the funds, NS will agree at the outset of this operation on the administrative and operational organisation and structure for this operation for a quick and responsive system. The team set in this plan will ensure rapid signature of the agreement and a speedy financial management on the field. Management is informed of the content of the DREF plan and budget before approval to eliminate clarification discussions once the operation has started. Staff dedicated to the operation are already mobilized at headquarters and in the field for efficient management. A continuous support from IFRC will also be required.
- ✓ To address delays in the procurement process and other challenges related to access to NFI encountered during the [MDRML012](#) operation, the MRC has focused for several years now its response mechanism on cash modality.
- ✓ The reluctance of non-beneficiary communities and some beneficiaries encountered in previous operations has led to strengthen the CEA strategy with an inclusive approach from the onset of the operation. MRC will work particularly with setting up a dynamic system of communication with communities through feedback mechanisms, informative sessions. Also, awareness-raising will help to show more about Red Cross actions and methods with the support of community committees respected by the affected populations (the good practice of the [MDRML010](#) DREF Ebola operation).
- ✓ Coordination with actors (authorities, technical services, community leaders, and other stakeholders) will be maintained and strengthened with information sharing in a more frequent basis on the ongoing activities. The proposed strategy will also serve to lay the foundation for collaboration with stakeholders in this crisis for a synergistic response.
- ✓ Strengthening of financial management capacity identified on previous operations will be supported by direct support from the IFRC delegation in Bamako and by regular monitoring missions from headquarters and the IFRC. Mission to review and analyse the capacity, tools and procedures of the MRC for a potential extension.

Overview of Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement actions in the country

Currently the IFRC has no presence in the country but provides ongoing technical and operational support through the Niamey cluster delegation in Niger. The delegation will ensure the strengthening of the National Society for the proper implementation of the activities defined in this plan by deploying resources to support the National Society. The Head of Organisational Development, Finance and Operations will provide technical guidance and necessary capacity building of the MRC in this operation.

The IFRC supported National Societies by launching 6 different EA (with DREF start-up loans) and 3 stand-alone [DREF](#) operations. Unfortunately, the financial situation of the Hunger Crisis has been very difficult and has been overshadowed by the conflicts between Ukraine and Russia and other global priorities. Therefore, in an effort to scale up action against hunger in Africa, the IFRC has launched the Zero Hunger Initiative to strengthen efforts to address the hunger crisis in Africa. The IFRC's emergency response tools, including the DREF and emergency appeals, are being used in these efforts to reach National Societies in the most affected and at-risk countries according to expert analysis. Mali is one of the countries in West Africa where the IFRC is focusing its regional engagement to provide a coordinated response based on needs and crisis factors. This DREF funding from the IFRC is part of this emergency and longer-term commitment with a sub-regional approach also covering a [DREF response in Burkina Faso](#), an [appeal in Niger](#) with the prospect of a response in Mauritania.

- ICRC Through the ICRC's Cooperation and ECOSEC Divisions is working, food security interventions are outlined for 2022 in the central and northern regions of the country, which are difficult to access for IFRC interventions due to insecurity. Security and technical cooperation will be ensured throughout the intervention. Also, the capacity of the MRC will be strengthened according to the needs expressed. The ICRC is not present in the circle but is assisting the MRC in security matters and the formation of emergency brigades in the circle.
- The National Partner Societies (NPS) present in Mali are willing to accompany the CRM in the response to the food crisis according to available resources. The NPSs present in the country include:
 - Canadian Red Cross works primarily in the areas of community health.
 - The Danish Red Cross supports the implementation of projects in Resilience, Disaster Risk Reduction and Cash (DRR), Protection and Social Cohesion and Humanitarian Assistance to Migrants.
 - Belgian Red Cross has been involved in humanitarian assistance, cash transfer, resilience and health (including nutritional health) for many years. It should be noted that the MRC has just completed in March 2022 with the Belgian Red Cross a nutrition project targeting children under 5 years old in the Nara circle where the capacity of the MRC committees and volunteers have been strengthened.

- The French Red Cross has a long experience in paramedical support to the training centre and also works in risk reduction and institutional support.
- The Luxembourg Red Cross is specialized in Shelter assistance in the country but also working in flood risk reduction, WASH, education and resilience.
- The Netherlands Red Cross has recently started support in the field of "climate smart livelihood" and "Safe Motherhood".

The Spanish Red Cross works mainly in food security, WASH, and health with a human rights-based approach.

Community resilience projects are being implemented in the regions of Kayes, Koulikoro, Ségou and Mopti. The RRM will be developed in the Sikasso region during 2022. Coordination mechanisms are already in place given the number of partners present and the crisis in the country. Weekly coordination meetings of the actors present at the National Society headquarters and with the ICRC are held according to already established modalities.

Following DREF approval a decision to conduct a joint assessment will be made in the immediate future and will be shared with all Red Cross partners with a view to funding an expanded response and resilience project. The arrival of surge capacity will help in this respect.

Overview non-RCRC actors' actions in country

- The National Response Plan (NRP):

In order to provide appropriate assistance, the NRP 2022 focuses on direct food assistance to vulnerable people and livelihood support with the support of key partners.

In terms of concrete activity and coverage rates, the Government plans to, among others:

- ✓ Acquire and freely distribute 64,000 tons of food to 1,841,067 vulnerable people, of which 22,038 tons were financed by the National Budget for an amount of 8,600,000,000 CFA francs and 11,648.8 tons by ARC insurance indemnities for an amount of 4,545,000,000 CFA francs, **leaving a shortfall of 30,313.20 tons worth 12,454,800,000 CFA francs;**
- ✓ Acquire 35,000 tons of cereals to bring the National Security Stock to its optimum level.
- ✓ In terms of strengthening livelihoods, 2,808,358 people will receive support in the areas of agriculture, market gardening, livestock, fishing, restoration of productive assets and their income-generating activities. Provision has been made specifically for the supply of livestock feed, poultry feed and fish feed in the amount of nearly 5,000 tons, financed from ARC insurance indemnities.

Among other current actions, the Government is currently providing assistance in Nara with a projected coverage of 50% of the 4110 targeted peoples in the Dilly municipality (in Nara). Therefore, the MRC within the framework of this plan, wants to be part of the process for a better impact on the communities. The government's action ends in August 2022 and the municipality is not covered by any other actor despite the level of food insecurity, according to information from the planning workshop held in May 2022 under the patronage of the Food Security Commission (CSA).

- The World Food Program (WFP)

Throughout 2022, WFP plans to cover the immediate food security needs of 2,385,000 vulnerable people and provide emergency nutritional assistance to 250,000 people to prevent acute malnutrition, targeting children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG). Some 1,270,000 vulnerable IDPs will be assisted for nine months (with six months of full rations, which will be reduced by 50 percent from the seventh to the ninth month), while 90,000 members of host communities will receive three months of half rations. During the pastoral (March-May) and agricultural (June-August) lean seasons, WFP will also assist vulnerable pastoral and agricultural households to supplement government distributions.

The country has more than 22 actors working on the food crisis in Mali since it began in 2012. Assistance currently covers about 500 of the country's 703 municipalities, but there is an imbalance in coverage between localities and/or in the assistance offered. For more details, the food security cluster to which the MRC belongs in the country has put together the main figures on the assistance being provided in the country here.

Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

Needs Analysis

A multi-sectoral assessment will be conducted to identify the specific needs of regions in Phase 3 and beyond in the country depending on the accessibility. The analysis below is based on secondary data from Red Cross field reports and other actors.

The food crisis in Mali is characterized by 2 main needs in Mali: household food needs, child malnutrition and assistance need for agro-pastoral projects.

- **Food and Livelihood Needs**

By August 2022, 1,841,067 people will be facing food insecurity and hunger in the country with 1,684,507 people in Phase 3. The number of people in emergency would be 156,560 or 0.7% of the total population. Based on the 2022 National Response Plan of the food security cluster, the following population figures are presented in the adjacent table by region. The most affected are Timbuktu, Gao, Mopti, which is difficult to access, and Koulikoro and Segou, which are slightly more accessible.

With nearly 80% of its population dependent on agricultural activities, the decline in production has impacted household access to food in two ways: access to goods at regular market prices and access to the main source of income. Indeed, due to a combination of parallel crises of drought, displacement, COVID, Ukraine; communities find themselves in need of urgent assistance or famine despite the presence of humanitarian actors.

Estimated population in Mali from IPC based on crossing the data from Cluster FSL							
Regions	population	population in phase 1	population in phase 2	population in phase 3	population in phase 4	population in phase 5	total affected population in phase 3-5 in urge need of assistance
Kayes	2,977,294	2,250,096	556,852	170,346	-	-	170,346
Koulikoro	3,617,212	2,966,800	556,156	94,256	-	-	94,256
Sikasso	3,947,362	3,352,297	494,993	100,073	-	-	100,073
Segou	3,492,125	2,494,364	748,522	238,341	10,898	-	249,239
Mopti	3,040,904	1,129,264	1,086,388	701,534	123,719	-	825,253
Tombouctou	947,365	503,706	303,557	131,814	8,291	-	140,105
Taoudent	60,378	48,906	9,660	1,811	-	-	1,811
Gao	809,485	327,806	260,825	207,201	13,653	-	220,853
Kidal	101,162	71,230	21,658	8,273	-	-	8,273
Bamako	2,703,627	2,300,272	372,496	30,859	-	-	30,858
totals	21,696,914	15,444,741	4,411,107	1,684,507	156,560	-	1,841,067

Coverage by actors as well as the government is rather extensive. This highlights gaps in several localities and/or over certain periods, mainly during the beginning of the lean season. Mali's food security cluster has mapped SAME coverage in the country for the months of June to September 2022, showing priority areas according to economic criteria, household levels and current and projected levels of assistance from actors in the accessible Municipalities. Check details in document [Here](#).

According to the report, the level of coverage of food assistance needs is on average 38% in the country and low in some regions. In Koulikoro, Nara circle, out of 361,263 people, the Government and the Food Security Cluster have identified 25,288 people as food insecure. In the Dilly municipality, there are a total of 57,420 peoples with vulnerable layers in phase 3 and above.

In most of the targeted geographical area (Nara Circle), people have lost their livelihoods. It should be noted that this is much more a livestock and trade area than a cereal production area and, as in other livestock areas, people have been victims of livestock theft and traders of restrictions on their activities between the various markets. For the vulnerable communities identified, especially in the districts and villages affected by the crisis, immediate food assistance is needed and is targeted at the beneficiaries identified during the assessment that initiates this DREF operation.

Access to food is compromised by increasing poverty, disparate income and fluctuating market prices. 4,110 people are said to need urgent assistance during this lean season as they are not covered by government actions in the area.

- **Health & Nutrition:**

From [IPC analysis](#), more than 1.2 million children under the age of five are likely to be acutely malnourished by August 2022 due to high levels of food insecurity and disease. This figure includes over 300,000 severely malnourished children in need of urgent and appropriate treatment. Over 35,000 pregnant and lactating women are also at risk of acute malnutrition. Cases of malnutrition are most prevalent in urban areas, led by Bamako (over 200,000 children aged 0-54 months at different levels of malnutrition and in need of treatment)

The nutritional crisis in some large cities in the central and southern regions is due to poor feeding practices. The cases of malnutrition reported in Bamako are the most severe. This could also be justified by the presence of health centers more than in other localities and an evaluation of the causes, factors and situation will allow for results to be replicated in other areas sharing the same socio-economic characteristics. The management of severe and acute malnutrition is an urgent need, especially for vulnerable groups.

In recent years, food and nutrition needs in Mali have been exacerbated by a combination of tensions and interrelated parallel factors that need to be analysed as part of the crisis and the complexity of ongoing needs in the regions. Notwithstanding the rather significant presence of humanitarian bodies in the country These include:

Biophysical and agro-climatic disruptions affecting crops and livestock

The impact and consequences of climate change have also greatly disrupted the agricultural cycle for communities that are unprepared to adapt because they are used to traditional agriculture that has adjusted very little. Similarly, the advancing desert and drought, coupled with the midland sub-regional positioning of several countries also strongly affected by the above factors, have exacerbated the food crisis. Increasingly long and intense waves of drought followed during the rainy seasons by localised floods in the regions on the banks of the Niger River, locust invasions, and epizootic diseases that devastate crops and lead to the exodus of populations.

Understanding the situation of food insecurity and famine in Mali is also linked to its geographical position, which exposes it to the desert and therefore to the effects of drought, but also to the situation of neighbouring countries

(Burkina Faso, Niger, Mauritania) with which it shares certain factors that exacerbate the crisis (insecurity, drought, poverty, the economic context and community, and the continuous flow of people in and out).

- **Economic tensions:**

Households' income and sustainability solution has been hardly. Such as rising prices in local, national, regional and international markets. This affects the numerous households dependent on purchases for their access to food, a situation that is unfortunately evolving according to all analysts/observers. Income levels of the population are very low, and the benefits of the West African Economic Community sanctions have not helped to improve the living conditions of the peoples.¹ The heavy dependence on agro-pastoral activities, which are increasingly slowing down in the context described above, does not allow for sustainable improvement measures now. The effects of COVID since 2020 and now the crisis in Ukraine have successively dealt a blow to an already weakened economy. Access to inputs has been mainly affected by the last two crises mentioned. This, combined with difficulties in accessing border markets due to the embargo and insecurity, has undermined the efforts of agro-pastoralist communities and local traders.

According to the World Bank's Economic Update for Mali in May 2022, it should be noted that despite a tentative economic recovery, growth prospects for 2022 have been further undermined by economic sanctions, regional food insecurity and the war in Ukraine.

To date, 44.4% of the population lives below the poverty line in 2021 with an additional 375,000 people in extreme poverty since 2021.

- **Social tensions** (attacks by armed groups, etc.):

Geo-security situation in Mali (In the Sahel, the security situation has further deteriorated, and the trends are not towards a lull. Mali was the epicentre of violence in the sub-region until 2021, and has now been replaced by Burkina Faso, which shares a large border with Mali, as well as Niger, which is experiencing a record year of conflict. Both internally and by virtue of its geographical location, Mali is affected by a continuous wave of conflict, with a causal link to the displacement crisis affecting the sub-region and therefore also Mali. IDPs, as well as those coming from Niger and Burkina or Mauritania, all find refuge in the southern parts of the country where the situation seems to be most stable.

Support to Mali is therefore both a national and a sub-regional emergency in order to capitalise on the efforts that are being made in neighbouring countries and to maintain those that are being made in the country.

Additional aggravating factors playing a causal role and need to be monitored and mitigated for better impact in the case of a response to the food and nutrition crisis in the country:

- ✓ Limitations to humanitarian access:

In Mali, humanitarian access remains extremely limited due to insecurity, particularly in the northern, central-northern, central-western and central-eastern regions. These are the same regions that are most affected by this crisis and/or the grain of sprawl. Almost 80% of the national territory is at risk of access, limited access or denied access for humanitarian actors as detailed in the security section below. Current data for instance [the IPC report](#) used for this analysis is limited by inaccessibility and secondary data mainly. As in cases with field interventions. Presence in the RC community is an asset in this context.

With only SIKASSA and Bamako still in Phase 2 in these projections, urgent assistance to protect livelihoods and increase access to food is needed in 99% of areas.

It is essential to start saving lives and preventing famine, death and total collapse of livelihoods (Disaster/Famine, IPC/CH Phase 5) as well as reaching out to communities to understand the specifics of this crisis in each community, to gather information on how the hunger crisis affects the most vulnerable groups and to determine the best approach given the humanitarian context.

- ✓ **Population movement**

Although less important than in neighbouring countries, the displacement crisis in Mali plays a role in aggravating the food crisis in the country by contributing to the desertion of land, the abandonment of crops and livestock, the pressure on the economic fabric of the hotspots, etc. Displacement in Mali arises from insecurity in the north, drought in the east/south-east, and flooding in the centre and south, and sometimes a combination of elements for certain localities to date, the country has recorded a total of 362,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs), particularly in Timbuktu, Segou as the second region with the most IDPs, Gao, Mopti.

¹ [World bank-publication](#)

✓ **Poor hygiene and health conditions**

In Mali, lack of access to adequate sanitation facilities, low coverage of access to drinking water and the negative impacts of epidemics and endemic diseases such as malaria, diarrhoea, cholera, etc. are all aggravating factors that underline the urgency of an intervention.

Targeting

This DREF will cover 2 regions in IPC phase 3 from June to August 2022: Koulikoro, Segou, Bamako and environs. Localities or districts are detailed in the table below and selected on the basis of the economic level of the households, the social conditions (presence of displaced persons or not). The following geo-targeting is based on secondary data on access, security conditions, and the planned detailed evaluation will revise the target if necessary and/or provide more detail.

Although several other regions are in a more severe phase of food and livelihood insecurity, the difficulties of access and the increasing waves of attacks make it impossible to plan interventions in these areas without accurate security assessments. This excludes border areas such as Gao, Mopti and Timbuktu.

Moreover, according to CPI data from June to August, Ségou, Bamako VI district and Koulikoro are in a phase of amplification of the crisis, well beyond the current projection period.

The DREF will therefore cover:

- 250 households (1500 people) not covered by government distributions in the Dilly Municipality/ Nara Circle will benefit from immediate food cash assistance. Average of 6 persons per household.
- Five (5) municipalities in the regions of Koulikoro, Ségou and the outskirts of Bamako for assessments to collect messages and feedback on household conditions in the municipalities in crisis/emergency and to identify cases of malnutrition in a minimum of 10% of the affected population below:

Regions	Municipalities	Socio-economic vulnerability (1 most vulnerable to 4 least vulnerable)	Population (2022)	Target OBJ1 (RRM included) Pop CH Ph3 & +	Target Seasonal Food Assistance Without RRM	Average coverage from June to September 2022 ²	Number of volunteers
Koulikoro	Nara	3-4 (worsening)	44,208	3,048	3,048	38%	20
Koulikoro	Dilly	3-4 (worsening)	57,420	4,110	4,110	38%	10
Ségou	Ségou Municipality	Unknown	199,372	7,725	5,437	50%	10
Ségou	DAH	Between 2-3 (worsening)	19,317	571	571	13%	10
Bamako	Vi Municipality	Unknown	701,400	5,143	2,137	0%	10
3 regions	5 districts		1,021,718	20,597	15,303		60

The general idea is to cover the most in need areas according to the projections, while taking into account the factors mentioned above and the need to continue/consolidate the actions already undertaken with the nutrition project completed in March with the CRB in Nara and the DREF response actions or emergency appeals launched in the border regions of neighbouring countries such as Niger, Burkina and Mauritania. It is preferable that this DREF be able to ensure the continuity of the actions already undertaken by making funds available to be able to acquire adequate food during the lean season and not fall back into malnutrition.

Targeting of the specific communities to be assisted will be done by crossing the criteria of vulnerability, accessibility, and availability of the telephone network (for the collection of information and cash transfer).

The targeting of indirect populations to be assisted through assessments and evaluation will be inclusive of the above criteria and the capacity of the NS.

Vulnerability criteria's will be applied in the cash targeting. Some priority criteria will include the most-at-risk groups such as: female heads of households, pregnant and lactating women (FEFA), families with many children under five, people living with functional diversity, unsupported IDPs and minorities suffering from prejudice, IDPs. Economic criteria will also be considered with low-income households.

MRC will ensure that consultations are held with local authorities, community groups and representative leaders to define and validate the selection criteria suggested above.

² Gap of assistance is a criterion. Please refer to the report from cluster FSL on the assistance coverage [Here](#).

Scenario Planning

Scenario	Humanitarian consequence	Potential Response
<p>Best scenario: As a result of the current combined action of the Government and active partners, vulnerable households have access to food and can cover their food and nutritional needs by July 2022.</p>	Food security data are improving for projections from June to August 2022, local production is improving thanks to sufficient rains and access to nutrition is guaranteed.	Assessment results are provided, and the MRC implements this DREF in accordance with the plan and increases the development of local branches.
<p>Realistic scenario: The coordinated and comprehensive assessment results in good results for longer-term planning by stipulating the most important needs to be solved to mitigate the situation and already prepare the population for the next season. With a late response to the crisis, it is to be expected that the crisis will continue beyond August, especially if the rainy season does not contribute sufficiently to a good recovery of agricultural activities in certain areas.</p>	Inflation, embargo, soaring wheat prices, lack of fertilizer for agricultural production, unabated insecurity and idle youth creates conditions that do not favour an easy response. Local production is shrinking with the climate, security and political-economic impact that reduces access to arable land and the purchase of inputs for farmers and the crisis is therefore likely to continue beyond the humanitarian response.	Following the pan-African initiative "Zero Hunger" and the strategic plan of the MRC, the DREF is revised for an emergency appeal and with the support of its partners, the MRC is working on advocacy to fund a broader response covering response and recovery activities in different areas: WASH, Health, Climate Change and others according to the needs identified in the results of the assessment. With this in mind, the security system detailed in scenario 1 will be strengthened and the MSR document will be further disseminated to the teams.
<p>The worst-case scenario: With growing insecurity in Mali, difficult access to vulnerable groups extends to the targeted region in the current DREF. The scenario is not to be excluded given the events in the surrounding region with 2 MRC staff killed, including an expatriate. Given this situation and if the factors of food insecurity persist leading to an acute and cyclical crisis towards a prolonged famine crisis, the country risks experiencing even more instability. Other factors aggravating food insecurity are significantly increasing compared to current trends with, in particular, cases of epidemics are triggered (measles, cholera, etc.), displacement, etc., affecting more the nutritional efforts of Communities.</p>	This leads to an extension of food insecurity to a generalization of the emergency phase to most parts of the country. This situation will limit the interventions of humanitarian actors and throw vulnerable people into a situation of famine. more than 30% of the municipalities currently projected in phase 3 will move to phase 4 by the end of 2022 or the next lean season and some regions could move to phase 5.	More aggressive resource mobilization will be needed to deal with such a scenario, and even more, effective engagement by government authorities is needed to ensure access for MRC and partners in areas where needed. Without improving security in the country, the MRC will also continue to focus on the most accessible areas and strengthen mechanisms to ensure a safe response for teams.

Operation risk assessment

Risks	Likelihood to occur	Severity of risk impact	Mitigation measures
Growing insecurity with attacks and/or security incidents in the target municipalities during teams' interventions exposing the operation to an interruption and the communities to potential incidents. See details of the	High	High	Minimum security measures will be established with the support of surge security and will have to be followed by the MRC team and the IFRC ensuring the implementation in all municipalities and at headquarters. The entire team will be trained on individual security and briefed on the security context in

<p>security situation in the targeted areas and axes to be covered as part of this response.</p>			<p>Mali and the protective measures for staff and volunteers. Close monitoring of the local team's movements on the ground will be carried out to ensure their protection in the initial analysis and evaluation. Since the implementation of the activity focuses on CASH distributions, it will be possible to make prior sensitizations in the communities without exposing too much the staff, the volunteers, the community and the follow-up of the operation will be done by the volunteers in their daily work in the communities. At the operational level, the activities and monitoring missions will be combined as much as possible to limit the presence on the ground of the teams and beneficiary communities that will be involved.</p> <p>To limit risks for the staff and their property, it is important that the assessment missions of the targeted areas are undertaken by local and well-trained staff who are familiar with local structures and are known by the communities and the traditional chiefdom. The head of operations of the MRC at the national level with their security manager will ensure that all risk limitation measures put in place by the CRRC Movement are respected for better staff safety. It is imperative that the MRC has insurance at the national level according to the global agreement with the IFRC, and the project will ensure that insurance is covered for volunteers. The MRC and the delegation will work closely with the ICRC on an ongoing basis. The IFRC in the perspective of continuity and taking into account the context will deploy a security surge in order to monitor the situation on the spot. It will provide an assessment report and minimum-security measures according to possible cases of evolution of this response.</p> <p>Similarly, the CRBF will have to remain in close collaboration with the ICRC, which provides technical security support.</p> <p>Similarly, community engagement and communication with local leaders through the creation of committees in the communities will help to anticipate to an extent on security alerts in addition to the experience of the NS to work in these areas.</p>
<p>Market price inflation</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>The evaluation of the markets will be integrated, and the situation of the markets will be monitored throughout the operation with the possibility of revising the amount of the monthly cash allocation.</p>
<p>Flood rate: Flood season in West Africa is approaching and very often affects access to some areas, aggravates the agricultural deficit and impacts the humanitarian context in flooded and surrounding areas with displacement.</p>	<p>Average</p>	<p>Average</p>	<p>A follow-up will be made by the teams on the risk areas and integrated into the planned assessment.</p>

<p>Health crisis with the occurrence of an epidemic and/or spread of cases of endemic diseases and COVID: A high prevalence of childhood diseases is observed in regions affected by the humanitarian crisis and also poses a risk to communities and/or volunteers. Including malaria, diarrhoea and acute respiratory infections) and a resurgence of measles outbreaks in recent times. The possibility of exposure or reporting of cases of the above-mentioned epidemics exists for the targeted regions.</p> <p>In addition, Mali has about 30,000 cases of COVID</p>	<p>Average</p>	<p>Average</p>	<p>The impact of these diseases on the food crisis as well as on the response strategy will be taken into account during the evaluations. The capacity of health services as well as the need for assistance in the field of health will be analysed in the needs assessment.</p> <p>With regard to the COVID risk, appropriate preventive measures will be put in place with personal protective equipment to be given to all staff and volunteers involved.</p> <p>A briefing on health risks will be given to the teams.</p>
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B. Operational strategy

The objective of this operation is to support detailed evaluation by ensuring immediate food assistance to communities in emergency and crisis situations in Nara in order to obtain the necessary foundations to amplify the voice of communities through sustained coordination efforts, resource mobilization in the most affected but also accessible regions.

Specific objectives mainly include:

- The provision of an assessment report, capacity covering 5 municipalities sample of the regions in phase 3 in projected situation IPC of August 2022: Nara and Dilly in Koulikoro, Municipality of Ségou and Dah of the region of Ségou and Municipality IV of Bamako.
- Provide cash assistance to 250 households in Dilly in continuity of the actions already undertaken in the municipality and following the government's ongoing response plan.
- Strengthen the presence with communities for the collection of primary data, testimonies and feedback on the food crisis as the main support in communication and extension of assistance in accordance with the real needs and capacity of communities in the regions
- Ensure the capacity building of the National Society according to the necessary technical and operational gaps.

The strategy deployed will be as follows:

i. Detailed needs, capacity and market assessment

Detailed assessments will be carried out in the selected localities of Nara, Dilly, Municipality of Ségou, Dah and Municipality IV of Bamako. The National Society will conduct these evaluations with a complementary approach of the affected communities. The results of this assessment will serve as a basis for informing crisis response operations and strategies at national and regional levels and a possible expansion of this operation following the [IFRC's Zero Hunger Pan-African Initiative](#).

The National Society will organise the team per municipalities. Each assessment team will be composed of 10 volunteers, members of the NS committee. NDRT from NS and the surge operation manager will also take part in the team for the appropriate technical support. The NS field teams will be deployed in each region after security validation is received and team receiving the security briefings and technical briefing on assessment mechanism, tools.

The few expected results of this evaluation will be, but not limited to:

- Ensure a more multisectoral ENA (include public health, nutrition, WASH access and needs as part of Emergency Nutrition Assessment aspects)
- Identify specific needs and drivers of food insecurity by locality and in areas related to the current food crisis.
- Understand the community's preferences in terms of how to assist and how they should share and receive information from the NS, as well as how they wish to share sensitive feedback.
- Identify the support provided and planned by the government, and other partners in the country and mainly in the regions in phase 3 which are planned to go up³;
- Market analysis: A preliminary assessment of the markets in Yagha will be made to ensure the physical accessibility of the markets, the availability of food and information on food prices for a possible adjustment of

³ Referring to legends of IPC situation between June to August.

the budget and cash contribution per household. The market assessment will also include the determination of the coverage network and cash feasibility in the targeted regions.

- Clarify the gaps to be filled by the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement in the response and determine the exact capacity of the NS to intervene on a larger scale in terms of resources and knowledge in FSL, CASH, WASH, Health, PGI and CEA.
- The report must be produced 6 weeks after approval to guide all further assistance as well.

ii. Livelihoods and basic needs in the Municipality of Dilly Koulikoro (Target 250 households i.e., 1,500 people).

To meet the urgent food needs of the affected populations, the National Society will select 250 most vulnerable households in the Municipality of Dilly in the Koulikoro region. The selection will be done in coordination with other humanitarian organizations in order to avoid duplication of efforts. All households will receive a monthly stipend of 40 000 XOF as agreed within the food security cluster and the MRC's national food security response plan for household food assistance. The activities to be deployed will be:

- Selection, registration, and awareness-raising of beneficiaries taking into account the criteria of protection, gender and inclusion. Community engagement will be integrated into the entire process, including the establishment of appropriate feedback mechanisms based on the results of the evaluation. In addition, the opinion and validation of the community will be sought for the establishment of the criteria and the selection approach.
- Ensure the sharing of information on the value, modalities, and periods of cash execution with beneficiaries and local partners.
- Validate information collection sheets to identify the 250 most vulnerable households
- Strengthen the technical and operational capacity of the response teams by providing training/recycling on the selection of beneficiaries, the costs of Conducting a cash transfer, etc.
- Ensure the setting up of the project contract for the execution of cash. Based on the results of the evaluation, the financial service provider will be chosen from the 2 structures with which the MRC has framework contracts: Orange Foundation Mali and WIZFIL Mali. Forecasting sim card is included in the costs of this operation.
- Ensure the distribution of the allowance for 2 months – 40,000 XOF (CHF 62) per month to 250 Households.
- After cash distributions, a post-distribution follow-up will be organized in order to ensure satisfaction with the communities and stakeholders and to serve as operational learning. The collection of feedback from the communities will be done in 2 days by the 20 volunteers mobilized in Dilly.

MRC has experience in emergency response via cash transfers with multiple partners. It has implemented several operations in contexts similar to those of the targeted areas in the regions of Ségou, Mopti, Gao and Timbuktu which have given NS experience of CASH.

To establish this amount, the MRC based itself on the results of the SEM defined by the SAME cluster and takes into account the current inflation of the published report of 2022 as well as the inflation projections considering the evolution of the markets affected by the multifaceted crises (embargo, crises in Ukraine, drought, scarcity of products, production down). Depending on the results of the needs and market assessment, this amount and the target may be revised. See [here](#) for the inflation ratio of the average household food basket by region and the preferred household products.

iii. Nutrition:

Focused on training, tracking, awareness raising and referencing of cases of acute malnutrition (Target of 4800 people) Twenty volunteers will be selected and trained in nutrition and screening for malnutrition cases in children under 5 years of age and pregnant and lactating women. Volunteers will raise community awareness of appropriate nutritional practices. Awareness-raising will include the screening of malnourished children using MUAC in all municipalities during volunteer raids. Malnourished children will be referred to health centres by volunteers during their field trips. Volunteers monitor medical staff and families after treatment. The screening campaign will be done on 3 days a week on children under 5 years of age, breastfeeding women and poorly and undernourished pregnant women identified. The results of these screenings will be cross-referenced with the targeting of households systematically integrating as beneficiaries of cash assistance, forming part of the priority selection criteria pre-identified by the MRC.

Volunteers will carry out these activities for a period of two months. There will be close coordination between volunteers and health personnel. In addition, radio messages will be broadcast on appropriate nutritional practices. Thanks to this method of communication, it will be possible to reach a larger population in areas of insecurity.

The training of mobilized teams will be done to all 60 volunteers from the 5 municipalities. Training on evaluation must be done to all municipalities, it is preferable to do all the training planned at once to give the teams of other municipalities also the best tools and understandings on the CEA, ERP, awareness messages but also malnutrition and cash so that they can better understand the rest of the operation and support in the perspective of the call. This capacity building will transform these volunteer teams into a monitoring group for food crisis drivers in the country. Together with the community committees set up and the local authorities, the teams of branches and volunteers trained will ensure the discovery and relay of rapid information on the occurrence of cases of epidemics, peaks of diseases (malaria, diarrheal diseases, measles), the monitoring of markets on access resources and foodstuffs and price fluctuations; availability of and access to health services; IDPs flows and general living conditions in terms of WASH, health and safety, etc.

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)

The CEA will be the cross-cutting approach to amplify the voices of affected individuals, households and communities to draw donors' attention to this crisis. It will also ensure meaningful participation of affected communities throughout the intervention. Participatory approaches to be established, for example by working with community committees, through discussion groups with vulnerable groups such as displaced people, pregnant and breastfeeding women, women at the head of households etc. but also groups of leaders and local agricultural and business actors to collect specific stories and realities of this crisis in each community.

Information on the intervention proposed in this plan will be shared with communities and an active community feedback system will be put in place to ensure that community perspectives are integrated into the design, implementation and evaluation phases of the operation. In order to clarify and ensure a smooth flow of information, clear roles and responsibilities will be agreed with representatives, community leaders and committees. Information on selection criteria, distribution processes and response activities will be widely shared with the wider community.

- In evaluations, activities should include participatory storytelling to generate human insight into how the food crisis is affecting the most vulnerable groups (this can be done using the most meaningful change methodology, the IFRC's Indaba app or the Telling Stories with Dignity manual). Groups of community leaders/community committees will be formed to ensure that the voice of the communities involved in the selection of beneficiaries, communication on the criteria and all aspects of the response.
- Ensuring communication with the target groups is maintained throughout the operation on the assistance proposal, the selection process and the criterion for the target and the amount of the allocation. Community committees will be set up and/or engaged in sensitizing beneficiaries to the use of funds allocated for food for the elderly.
- Strengthen institutional commitment in the coordinating mechanisms already in place. Through the organization of events involving high-level government officials such as the organization of multisectoral round tables at local, regional and national levels with key stakeholders, government and partners. This will allow community representatives to express their views on how hunger crisis is affecting them or how it could threaten them in the near future, and to provide a platform for community suggestions on how the authorities can respond to the most urgent humanitarian needs.
- Work with communities to gather their feedback, ideas and suggestions on how to inform and adapt the response to the hunger crisis using interactive and engaging communication formats such as focus groups and where possible other interactive mechanisms to be determined during assessments.
- Organize two-way radio campaigns or other reliable and accessible communication channels to discuss the hunger crisis, inviting experts in food security, livelihoods and nutrition to answer listeners' questions, in order to raise awareness and promote best practices as part of the response.
- Ensure the provision of contextualized CEA resources and training to volunteers and community representatives on CEA, ERP and themes directly related to hunger crises, such as child health, nutrition. This 2 to 3-day training will integrate communication techniques, advocacy will be provided to volunteers so that they can establish respectful and trusting relationships with the affected populations. Strong internal and external coordination will be among the main activities within the framework of the CEA, to ensure that links with working groups, civil society alliances, other NGOs and stakeholders are developed and strengthened, so that support for the selected activities can be monitored together.
- Organize and provide training to journalists on how to cover the priorities of hunger crises objectively and accurately.
- Ensure the creation of audio-visual materials condensed on key community feedback data and human stories to complement the voices of community representatives.
- The recorded videos will be translated into the most appropriate language according to the results of the assessment between French, local languages and English, depending on their use and targets. Audio-visual materials in local languages and French will be used for awareness-raising and dissemination in countries via various media, while international media in the country and social networks.
- A one-day training for media actors was organized in Bamako to engage local/international media on media coverage/dissemination around food insecurity and RCRC actions. A USB stick will be distributed to participating media containing key dissemination messages with advocacy for support for the response.
- The NS will support community committees to ensure that community ideas are used to inform decision-making and shape the response (Tool 15 of the CEA Toolkit can be used to establish feedback mechanisms).
- In addition, the dissemination of messages and the actions of the MRC within the framework of this DREF, the reports on the activities and/or other audio-visual support on the crisis.

These approaches will make it possible downstream to propose relevant support to existing social protection programs and to identify with communities affordable and appropriate solutions to improve food, health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and social protection systems. This in an operational vision in the short but also in the medium and long term.

Protection, gender and inclusion (PGI)

Recognizing that women, girls, men and boys of different ages, disabilities and backgrounds have very different needs, risks and coping strategies, the operation will pay particular attention to the protection and inclusion of vulnerable

groups and the analysis of diversity and gender. Gender roles will be taken into account when setting up distribution times and awareness-raising activities. As ERP will be streamlined across sectors, there will be a need to build the capacity of volunteers, community members and stakeholders on how to apply the IFRC's ERP minimum standards throughout the response. This will be achieved by ensuring that vulnerable groups, namely older persons, persons with disabilities, women and child-headed families, are represented in training and awareness-raising sessions. The principles of protection will be implemented in all activities to ensure the dignity, access, participation and security of the different target groups. The protection principles applied will be supported in the context of Cash activities by ERP tools for cash adapted to the context of Mali. See [here](#).

Human resources

The Malian Red Cross has several headquarters staff who will devote their time to this response. Programmatic staff (01 project manager), and supervisors will be the 2 NDRT members deployed in the field with a monthly lump sum payment budgeted in this DREF and a finance manager. Each staff will ensure the technical follow-up of the branches and the reinforcement. Sixty (60) volunteers: 20 in Dilly, 10 in Nara and 10 in the Municipalities.

The IFRC will deploy surge workers in support of the Malian Red Cross:

- Surges: 1 Ops Manager for 3 months, 01 surge security for 2 months and 1 CEA officer with good experience in communication for 3 months for the technical support of the CEA component which takes up a lot of space in the response.
- Technical support for communication will be provided by the IFRC via a mission of a communication manager from a delegation and integrated into the costs of the operation to support this.
- The IFRC also carries out operational and technical missions to supervise and develop the national society during which an assessment of the capacity of the national society will be conducted with partners in the country. Taking into account the deteriorating security conditions, a security mission will be carried out. A communication visit will be organized to increase the visibility of the response to scale up interventions. The IFRC Finance Officer will provide training on the IFRC's financial procedures aiming at strengthening the capacity of the NS.

The support of the Surge, who works in tandem with the colleagues of the NS, will allow the punctual implementation of the DREF operation, the development of strategy for the Emergency Appeal and support for internal and external coordination of the Movement and the realization of communication and advocacy actions. To strengthen the capacity of the national society, technical support will be provided by the IFRC.

Communication

The usual channels and media of communication of the MRC such as radios, social network broadcasts and written supports will be used for the visibility of this intervention. Articles will be produced and distributed in written journal and on various digital platforms of the MRC. The radio broadcasts that will be produced during the implementation of this operation will also constitute privileged channels for the visibility of the movement's actions at community and national level. A media event will be organized to draw the attention of diplomats and donors in the country to the current response and the strengthening of the Malian Red Cross' interventions for food crises.

As transversal CEA/Communication activities, the results of CEA activities will be incorporated into the communication strategy. Radio campaigns will include broadcasting of recorded radio spots/video debates and/or television on promoting Red Cross best practices in responding to food crises. A wide dissemination of key community reactions and stories will be made throughout the operation. To ensure that the right message is disseminated to the right audience in accordance with the movement's humanitarian principles, training of journalists on how to objectively cover the priorities of hunger crises.

Logistics and Procurement:

The Malian Red Cross will use the usual administrative and financial procedures for acquisitions and services as part of this operation. Moreover, calls for tenders will be launched at national level and local suppliers respecting the conditions will be strongly privileged. Logistical responsibilities will include the supply of products and their delivery to target locations for distribution to beneficiaries. For cash transfers, service providers and suppliers will be selected in accordance with the procedures of the National Society and the IFRC. Those who offer the best offers in terms of quality and price will be selected for the cash component.

Finance and Administration:

Compliance with IFRC financial procedures will be observed. And ongoing monitoring and technical support will be provided by the IFRC to ensure effective and accountable management of financial resources. The funds and management tools will be made available over time and a follow-up of the MRC's financial teams will be put in place.

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER):

The planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the program will be carried out in close collaboration with all stakeholders under the leadership of the Malian Red Cross Planning Officers. Participatory and remote monitoring will be carried out at all levels between the MRC and the IFRC. A lesson learned workshop will be held at the end of the operation. Coordination meetings will be held throughout the operation to ensure harmonized monitoring.

Security:

It is very likely that militants are trying to carry out attacks in Mali, including in the capital Bamako. In the Ségou region, in the Divisions of Koutiala and Yorosso (Sikasso region), in Koulikoro, on the border with Mauritania, there is a credible risk of militant incursions or attacks against the government or security forces. Other risks include kidnapping for ransom, the planting of improved explosive devices (IEDs) and armed raids. Inter- and intra-community security incidents persist in many parts of the country, including the Mopti and Ségou regions. In some cases, militant groups have been involved in these conflicts. The security situation in Ségou and Sikasso has deteriorated sharply since 2020 with a series of notable attacks in the Ségou region and increasing levels of militancy-related activity in the Sikasso region. The regions of Mopti, Gao, Kidal, Menaka, Taoudeni and Timbuktu are at high risk due to the threat posed by armed groups, including the credible risk of kidnapping for ransom. Anarchy, including banditry, is also a credible risk. The authority of the central state is uneven and resists local Tuareg ethnic groups, which can fuel security incidents. Limited infrastructure and assistance mean that road travel is dangerous and requires travel management planning and appropriate safety measures.

To reduce the risk of RCRC personnel falling victim to crime, activism, violence or traffic hazards, active risk mitigation measures must be adopted. Security orientation and briefing for all teams prior to deployment should be undertaken to help ensure the safety of response teams. Implementation of standard security protocols regarding general standards, cultural sensitivity and a general code of conduct. Minimum security requirements will be strictly adhered to. All National Society and IFRC staff actively involved in operations must have successfully completed the IFRC's security e-learning courses prior to deployment (i.e., Level 1 - Fundamental Principles, Level 2 - Safety of Persons and Volunteers and Level 3 - Leadership Security). The IFRC's security plans will apply to all IFRC staff throughout the operation. An area-specific security risk assessment will be conducted for any operational area if IFRC personnel deploy there; risk mitigation measures will be identified and implemented. A security monitoring system will be maintained throughout the operation, each branch will have a security focal point who will coordinate travel for activities with the ICRC. The ICRC will also be involved in the security assessment as part of this operation and the MSR will be advisory on ICRC security measures. Both the MRC and the IFRC prior to the deployment of the Surge will follow the ICRC's monitoring/information and displacement system in place.

IFRC Security classification is at the time of this plan as below:

- Areas in the orange phase - Bamako and immediate periphery of the city of Mopti, northern half of the Ségou region, Koutiala and Yorosso locality (Sikasso region),
- Areas in red phase - regions of Gao, Kidal, Menaka, Mopti, Taoudeni and Timbuktu. Areas within 100 km of border with Mauritania, Niger and Burkina Faso.

Exit strategy

This DREF operation is part of the MRC's National Response Plan for Food Security and Livelihoods, which is aligned with the Food Security Cluster and the Government's development objectives and assistance plan. Given the extent of the activities currently proposed, the MRC's strategy in this plan aims to lay the foundations for an extended assistance with the high possibility of development of an Emergency Appeal (Federation-Wide) depending on the assessment results.

The current perspective of the MRC will aim to broaden the intervention, either in terms of emergency or in terms of long-term actions, in view of the growing needs in the country, whose target areas will be identified through carrying out assessment during the implementation of this operation. With this in mind, the national society will continue to work around the humanitarian challenge of the current food and nutrition crisis in Mali as a key priority aligned with the IFRC's [Zero Hunger](#) Pan-African initiative and its strategic ambitions. Together with humanitarian partners, the IFRC will coordinate and work on local and international advocacy for long-term initiatives/responses including community resilience tailored to specific drivers of the crisis in Mali. In addition, awareness-raising activities on social cohesion and the promotion of humanitarian values carried out within the framework of this DREF will be strengthened in order to improve living together in communities.

However, this expansion strategy that the MRC could propose is strongly conditioned to the improvement of the security context that is difficult to challenge. In the country, the government works for the return of security in inaccessible areas, the results of the assessment and actions of other humanitarian partners.

Budget

The total amount allocated for the implementation of this DREF operation is CHF 180,953 as detailed in the budget below.

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

DREF OPERATION

MDRML016 - MALI - Hunger Crisis

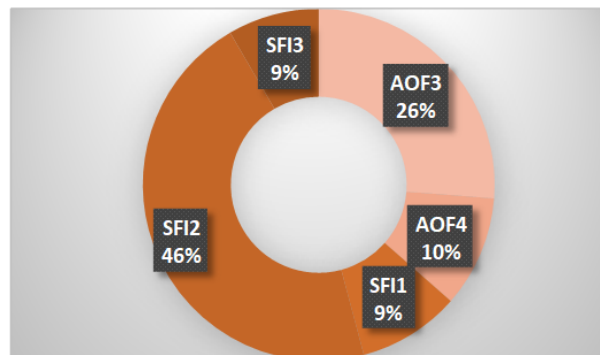
22/06/2022

Budget by Resource

Budget Group	Budget
Medical & First Aid	760
Teaching Materials	8,711
Cash Disbursement	32,550
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	42,021
Transport & Vehicles Costs	4,805
Logistics, Transport & Storage	4,805
International Staff	59,427
Volunteers	13,932
Personnel	73,359
Professional Fees	1,048
Consultants & Professional Fees	1,048
Workshops & Training	19,968
Workshops & Training	19,968
Travel	21,487
Information & Public Relations	3,875
Office Costs	1,333
Communications	1,318
Financial Charges	698
General Expenditure	28,710
DIRECT COSTS	169,909
INDIRECT COSTS	11,044
TOTAL BUDGET	180,953

Budget by Area of Intervention

AOF3 Livelihoods and Basic Needs	47,484
AOF4 Health	18,530
AOF5 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	#N/A
SF11 Strengthen National Societies	16,983
SF12 Effective International Disaster Management	82,758
SF13 Influence others as leading strategic partners	15,199
TOTAL	180,953



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:

For Red Cross Society of Mali (RCSM):

- Abdoulaye Maiga, Program Manager for Malian Red Cross; email: abdoulaye.maiga@croix-rouge.ml; boubacar.niare@croix-rouge.ml; phone: +223 76 05 19 01.

IFRC Country Cluster Office, Sahel:

- Thierry Balloy, appeal manager Head of Sahel Country Cluster. Phone: +237 683 71 61 63; email: thierry.balloy@ifrc.org
- Dorien Irene Dolman, Project manager, Delegate Public Health in Emergency, Health and Care, Niamey; email: dorien.dolman@ifrc.org; phone: +258 86 661 5926

IFRC office for Africa Region:

- Adesh Tripathee, Head of DCPRR Division, Nairobi, Kenya; phone +254 731067489; email: adesh.tripathee@ifrc.org

In IFRC Geneva:

- Nicolas Boyrie, Operations Coordination, Senior Officer, DCPRR Unit Geneva; email: nicolas.boyrie@ifrc.org
- Eszter Matyeka, DREF Senior Officer, DCPRR Unit Geneva; email: eszter.matyeka@ifrc.org;

For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

- IFRC Africa Regional Office for resource Mobilization and Pledge: Louise Daintrey Head of Unit, Partnerships & Resource Development; email: louise.daintrey@ifrc.org; phone: +254,110 843978

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: +254733888022

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

- IFRC Africa Regional Office: IFRC Africa Regional Office: Philip Komo Kahuho, Regional PMER Manager; email: philip.kahuho@ifrc.org; phone: +254732203081

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

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