This Revised Emergency Appeal seeks CHF 1,042,363 in cash, kind, or services to support Mali Red Cross Society to assist 9,000 households (58,500 beneficiaries) for 9 months and will be completed by the end of February 2013. A Final Report will be made available by end of May 2013.

Appeal History:
- An Emergency Appeal was launched on 7 June 2012 for CHF 2,537,138 to assist 21,960 households (142,740 beneficiaries) for nine months.
- Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF):CHF 258,538 was allocated on 7 June 2012 to support the National Society begin the operation

Summary:
Assessments carried out during the first months of 2012 indicated that 3.5 million people were at the risk of food insecurity throughout Mali. In response to the crisis, Mali Red Cross (MRC) supported by Participating National Societies (PNS) and the International Federation (IFRC) launched a DREF operation on 12 January 2012. Following detailed needs assessments and in coordinating emergency responses with the authorities and other humanitarian agencies, an Emergency Appeal was launched in June 2012 to support 21,960 households (142,740 beneficiaries) with emergency, livelihood protection and recovery activities in southern Mali.

Much work has been done linked to the long term existing programmes utilising capacities of national staff, volunteers and delegates from the PNS present in the field. The activities focused on distribution of seeds, tools and fodder alongside food voucher distribution and health services alongside ongoing food security projects supported by the Belgian, Danish, French, Spanish and Swiss Red Cross societies.

To date the intervention has reached 6,486 households (72% of the revised target) with food rations, seeds and fodder in the regions of Kayes, Koulikoro and Sikasso made possible by the available funds. Despite the low funding levels of the appeal, implementation of the twin-track approach of providing emergency food rations, livelihood protection and recovery activities was largely made possible through the partnership with World Food Programme.

The recent heavy rains and floods have affected the agricultural situation to varying degrees and it is too early to predict the consequences the rains will have on the harvest season of October.

This operation is part of the IFRC’s continuing support to the Sahel crisis in other countries. The overall strategy focuses on a twin track approach providing emergency and life-saving interventions while focusing on long term resilience building solutions. These interventions are implemented concurrently to ensure long term initiatives are given equal priority with short term activities. The IFRC believes in the humanitarian imperative of saving lives and protecting livelihoods while preventing communities from succumbing to seasonal disasters year after year.
This Revised Emergency appeal presents a revised plan of action analyzing the appropriateness of previously planned activities against priorities due to low funding. The revision includes the shift from the ending agricultural sowing season to focus on off-season activities. This revision includes a reduced budget and lower number of beneficiaries. It will focus on the existing needs of the agricultural off-season. IFRC will support the response plan of the National Society which focuses on food security and livelihoods with specific support targeting women and communal gardens, emergency health, nutritional screening and referrals of infants in the regions of Kayes, Koulikoro, Motpi and Ségou. The revised plan does not target the displaced population within Mali since a number of humanitarian agencies, including MRC and the ICRC are already responding to their needs.

Contributions towards the emergency appeal have been received from Danish, Canadian and Japanese Red Cross societies as well as WFP. The distributed food items supplied by WFP are not reflected in the budget, but WFP has made necessary cash contributions to the appeal to cover the related distribution costs. In addition, the Canadian Red Cross Society has seconded three delegates and a regional disaster response team member from Bénin deployed.

On behalf of the Mali Red Cross, IFRC thanks all partners for their invaluable support for the operation.

**Figure 1: Seasonal calendar and timeline of critical events**

Source: [http://www.fews.net/docs/Publications/Mali_FSOU_March_2013_En_Final.pdf](http://www.fews.net/docs/Publications/Mali_FSOU_March_2013_En_Final.pdf)

The situation

Mali is one of the countries in the Sahel that has faced food insecurity and a malnutrition crisis in 2012. Food insecurity in Mali is structural and is attributed to climate patterns, pests, inaccessible agricultural inputs, subsistence farming and herding practices, lack of access to credit, cereal price speculation, inadequate basic infrastructures, limited water, poor food storage and hygiene practices. Specifically for the 2011/2012 seasons, the localized cereal production deficits, reduced pasture areas for livestock and sustained high levels of food prices in some markets have affected over 4.6 million persons across the country. This represents 1.1 million persons more than estimated at the time of the emergency appeal launch. The regional humanitarian actors issued a strategic document in December 2011, which was revised on 7 February 2012, calling for early response by delivering food assistance either in cash or in kind in order to meet the needs of those hardest hit by crop failure and with diminishing purchasing power while trying to protect their livelihoods. The latest Food Crisis Prevention Network meeting concluded that poor biomass production was recorded in most of Mali which consequently led to human and livestock migration towards areas which had not been affected negatively. This unusually early movement of livestock and people has put more stress on limited pastures leading to conflicts over water points and scarce pasture.
As illustrated in the maps above, the projected food security outcomes for Mali remain bleak. The latest prediction for the third quarter of 2012 is gloomier than predicted in April, prior to the emergency appeal launch. The projection was based on data before the late rains and to date no reliable information has yet been given on how the harvests will be affected.

To respond to the crisis, the Government of Mali launched an appeal to support the distribution of 45,891 tons of cereal to the affected in 104 communes classified as food insecure during the preliminary assessment conducted in December 2011. In April 2012, this number was revised to 210 communes. The government’s response plan was based on the early warning system which monitors regularly the 340 communes most at risk of food insecurity out of the 703 communes in the country.

Significant increases of food prices were observed in the spring, particularly for millet. From March 2012 to April 2012 the prices of millet increased by 16 and 14 per cent in Ségou and Sikasso regions respectively. In the same timeframe, the millet price in Bamako increased by 23 per cent, which represents a 100 per cent increase compared to April 2011 and 104 per cent higher than the five-year average. Variable levels of crop losses were also identified during the assessment process within villages, with households losing between 30 to 80 per cent of their crops.

According to estimates of the Nutrition Cluster in Mali, as of 27 July 2012, 385,000 children under five years of age were suffering from malnutrition in Mali, and 175,000 of those were suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and 87 per cent of those children were located in the southern regions.

In addition to this, FAO indicates that desert locusts are currently laying eggs in the north of Mali, putting cropland at a possible risk from devastating swarms. As of mid-August, locusts had been observed in the northernmost regions of Mali and efforts were being made to prevent a spread to the agricultural areas of Mopti.

Although not directly affecting the food insecurity situation, cases of cholera and malaria have been reported throughout the country.

In early 2012, an armed rebellion broke out in northern Mali, with increased tensions in the capital culminating in coup d'état in March. The fighting continues to trigger population movements within Mali, with many internally displaced persons arriving in the urban centres in the North, in the Mopti region, near the country’s north / south divide, and into neighbouring countries. Health and education services in the north of Mali were disrupted, while looting in the main cities further reduced poor harvest stocks, which had already compromised the food security of thousands of families. As of early-October, the political future of the country looks uncertain as the interim government is being formalized.

**Coordination and partnerships**

The MRC and the IFRC have signed tripartite field level Agreements with WFP to allow for the distribution by the MRC of three months worth of WFP food rations to households receiving seeds and livestock fodder assistance from the Red Cross. The target beneficiaries for these distributions are 6,500 households.
Mali Red Cross holds weekly operational meetings with its national staff and coordinates bi-monthly meetings with all the Movement partners.

Seven IASC clusters have been active since March 2012. Food Security, Nutrition, Health, Protection, Logistics, Emergency Telecoms, Education and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH). The protection cluster has two sub clusters - child protection (UNICEF) and gender-based violence (UNFPA). The WFP and FAO are co-chairing the food security cluster. The WASH cluster is under UNICEF coordination and a general coordination committee of international organisations is under the responsibility of the UN Resident Coordinator.

**Red Cross and Red Crescent action**

With the initial DREF Operation in January 2012, MRC provided assistance to the most affected populations for a period of three months in the region of Kayes. The DREF activities supported 1,640 households with food assistance and hygiene promotion messages and concluded in April. In addition, since the launch of the Emergency Appeal in June, MRC has been implementing the planned appeal based activities. Furthermore, several Partner National Societies are undertaking bi-lateral projects in support of MRC in response to the food crisis. The bi-lateral projects are projected to be worth CHF 5.5 million.

**Table 3: PNS bilateral and multilateral projects**

![Food crisis bi-lateral and multilateral support to MRC](image)

The **Belgian Red Cross** has increased its pre-crisis nutritional programming in Kayes (Nioro) and Koulikoro (Nara), as well as in Ségou (Baraoueli). In all regions, Belgian Red Cross supports community health centres (CSCOM) as part of an integrated programme in which other partners also support with agricultural inputs. BRC leads the nutritional sub-cluster for the Ségou region.

The **Danish Red Cross** has been present in Mali since 1996 with an environmental project in Mopti. In a new partnership with MRC in 2007, Danish RC is providing OD support through key staff positions at MRC's headquarters. A bilateral partnership was initiated that same year and has expanded since, focusing its bilateral support in the Ségou and Mopti regions. The DRC has undertaken activities to support IDPs in Mopti and is in the process of expanding this programme.

The **French Red Cross** has started implementing emergency nutrition programmes in Kayes and Yélimani regions in response to the emergency and is supporting 61 community health centres and 2 intensive nutritional recuperation units (URENI) supporting children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM). FRC is providing supplementary blanket feeding to children under the age of 2 and has also undertaken a nutrition programme in two communes of Bamako supporting 10 community health centres and continues with socio-sanitary training through its institute in Bamako.

The **Spanish Red Cross** is supporting MRC in various activities related to the food crisis in Kayes. These include food distribution to 3,490 households in the commune of Bangassi, animal fodder and rice distribution to 5,150 households in the communes of Bangassi, Tafacirga and Fégui, WASH project in the district of Kéniéba and improvement of access to water and sanitation infrastructures. Spanish Red
Cross is also implementing a reproductive health programme in Kayes (Yélimané, and Kita) and Ségou (districts of Ségou, Barouéli, and Niono).

The ICRC has been increasing its response to the population affected by the fighting in the northern regions of the country. ICRC is providing emergency assistance to 29,000 IDPs in the districts of Djenne, Bandjagara, Bankass and Koro. The ICRC provided early support to MRC in distribution of food and non food assistance to approximately 29,000 IDPs and 1,200 host families in the regions of Mopti, Ségou and Sikasso and has since increased its operations and conducted large-scale distributions in the north (for 420,000 people) where it is the lead Movement agency.

Table 4: Red Cross Red Crescent Movement actions in response to the food security crisis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Movement partners</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Regions of intervention</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Belgian RC</td>
<td>Nutrition support</td>
<td>Kayes, Koulikoro and Ségou</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danish RC</td>
<td>IDP support</td>
<td>Mopti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French RC</td>
<td>Nutrition support</td>
<td>Kayes and Bamako</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish RC</td>
<td>Food and animal fodder distribution</td>
<td>Kayes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICRC</td>
<td>Food distribution</td>
<td>Tombouctou, Gao and Kidal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The needs
The intervention areas targeted in the original emergency appeal had been selected on the basis of a needs assessment carried out between 29 January and 15 February 2012 and further informed by the DREF operation of January 2012 and national Early Warning System reports. It was not been possible to launch an emergency appeal earlier than June due a combination of factors such as the population movements, unstable political situation and the constantly changing security environment. These factors have led to the distribution of responsibility between the ICRC (in the north of Mopti) and the IFRC (south and west of Mopti) with MRC focusing food security support with partners in the southern regions.

The continuing price increases in cereals, particularly millet, and the latest data on malnourished children from the UN in August 2012 highlight the severity of the food insecurity on the ground. Food security will only improve with the next harvest by end of October 2012 on the condition of a good rainy season, which is still hard to predict. The UN states that the vast majority of people who are affected by the food security crisis are located in the southern regions and UNICEF estimates that 87 per cent of the annual caseload of acute malnutrition is concentrated there.

Needs addressed to date
In the first two months of the nine month appeal, emphasis was placed on activities that would make the 2012 harvest season more productive than the 2011 season, which lays at the heart of the food insecurity issue in Mali. Even with limited funding, the distributions highlighted below were conducted in time to allow for sowing. Unfortunately by end of the planting season targeted beneficiaries could not be reached due to inadequate funding for seeds and animal fodder distribution activities.

Table 5: Summary of distributions to date

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Households</th>
<th>Seed (MT)</th>
<th>Fodder (MT)</th>
<th>Food (MT)</th>
<th>Completed / Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kayes</td>
<td>2,338</td>
<td>39.00</td>
<td>120.00</td>
<td>501.16</td>
<td>2/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koulikoro</td>
<td>2,600</td>
<td>78.00</td>
<td>130.00</td>
<td>201.05</td>
<td>1/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sikasso</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>40.50</td>
<td>0*</td>
<td>290.88</td>
<td>2/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>6,486</td>
<td>157.50</td>
<td>250.00</td>
<td>993.09</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Fodder not required in this region
Remaining immediate needs
The needs for main-season cereals inputs were not entirely met in time resulting in few agricultural outputs. In the off-season (October-March), food production is based mostly on irrigated cultures along rivers and in irrigated communal vegetable gardens. Vegetable farmers who are predominantly women, traditionally tend to gardens that produce onions, tomatoes, potatoes and other cash crops. In many of the food-insecure areas, vegetable production is currently hindered by lack of quality seeds, appropriate tools, proper irrigation and storage infrastructure and protected (fenced) production areas. The need to address these problems was planned in the original appeal, but the proportion between main-season cereals and off-season gardening will be changed to reflect new opportunities as the season progresses. The need for nutrition screening and referral as identified in the initial appeal remains the same.

Longer-term needs
A portion of the urgent needs have been covered for the 2012 main season and support to vegetable farming in the 2012-2013 off-seasons provided. Nevertheless, the conditions that lead to poor harvests in 2011 may be replicated in 2013. In December 2012, a new assessment of the agro-pastoral situation will be conducted to determine the state of the emergency and what actions can be undertaken along the “twin-track” approach. Funds permitting, if the situation persists and the conflict in northern Mali does not threaten operations, the appeal could be revised again and extended to include mass distributions of main season seeds in May and June 2013, as it had been originally intended in 2012.

The proposed operation
The Red Cross response aims to save lives and protect livelihoods by continuing to implement a “twin-track” approach to meet emergency as well as longer term needs. This means providing emergency food for the most vulnerable, screening and referral of acutely malnourished children, but also helping communities maintain an income through farming and small businesses linked with food production or transformation. These efforts should build community resilience and minimize their vulnerability to future droughts.

Through this revised emergency appeal MRC is seeking to provide 2,500 women with appropriate means to produce food in the off-season in addition to those already assisted with main season activities. These 2,500 women engaged in market gardening will eventually benefit 16,250 beneficiaries through their communities. This will be done by providing gardening-seeds, tools, fences, pumps for irrigation and other elements needed to strengthen the earning potential of food insecure and economically challenged communities. The outcome of the gardening activities will provide beneficiaries with long-term solutions to the food insecurity crisis by increasing household’s food-baskets and nutritional status. Furthermore, the gardening component will provide lasting infrastructural improvements through better irrigation facilities and protective fences.

These long-term measures will help households to avoid asset-depletion and increase the overall resilience of the population. To ensure a holistic approach to beneficiary needs, these measures will be implemented in parallel with hygiene and nutrition education and nutrition screening and referral.

The “Evaluation Définitive de la Situation Alimentaire de la Campagne Agricole 2011-2012”(Système d’alerte précoce SAP 2012) identified four targeted southern regions of the Malian Sahel belt as being particularly vulnerable and requiring early warning system.

The intervention is informed by the needs assessment with predicted responses plans, in coordination with other actors. The initial targets are the western regions of Kayes and Koulikoro, reinforcing MRC and PNS supported interventions in food security and nutritional screening. These two regions are faced the highest malnutrition rates in southern Mali. Support will also be provided to the region of Mopti that is currently facing additional pressure with the influx of IDPs. The MRC and IFRC will also continue to contribute to the ongoing identification of vulnerable communities through interagency coordination meetings.

The MRC strategic plan for 2010-2014 includes long-term food security programming as one of its five thematic priorities. A coherent approach is required to address the vulnerabilities linked to the precarious livelihoods systems in the affected regions, whilst at the same time investing in the MRC’s capacity in food security programming through staff-training and support in emergencies as well as long-term programming.

To ensure full beneficiary engagement in the response interventions, Mali Red Cross will focus on the creation of gender balanced beneficiary committees in the communities of over 50 households eligible for assistance. The committees will be tasked with social mobilization for beneficiary engagement in
distribution and hygiene promotion activities, liaison with MRC and IFRC on behalf of the community, facilitation of the resolution of potential disputes on beneficiary selection and assistance process as well as support to the identification of distribution sites and organization of distributions.

**Beneficiary selection**

Out of the 1.8 million people currently affected by the food crisis, in addition to the 6,491 households already covered through food rations, seed and animal fodder distribution (compared with the original target of 6,500), an additional 2,500 households will be assisted. Beneficiary selection is based on pre-defined criteria and assistance focused on the most urgent cases.

Seed distribution will focus on farmer households with limited food stocks and low purchasing power who cannot meet their needs beyond 1 to 2 months. Support with income generating activities will focus on women involved in gardening activities, in villages identified as critically vulnerable with access to land and water. Priority will be given to the women whose livelihoods are minimal. Nutrition screening and referral of children under five as well as pregnant and lactating women will be done throughout the areas of operations.

**Food security / livelihood interventions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Original Outcome 1:</th>
<th>Revised Outcome:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appropriate access to food for 21,000 food crisis affected agro pastoral households (136,500 beneficiaries) in 5 regions (Kayes, Koulikoro, Mopti, Ségou, Sikasso) is secured through the lean season (May-September).</td>
<td>Appropriate access to food for 6,500 food crisis affected agro pastoral households in 3 regions (Kayes, Koulikoro, Sikasso) is secured through the lean season and off season.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Original Outcome 2:</th>
<th>Revised Outcome:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21,960 agro-pastoral households (142,740 beneficiaries) affected by the food crisis are provided with appropriate food production means (seeds) and livelihood support to enhance their self-sufficiency (May-November) and capacity building of the MRC.</td>
<td>6,500 agro-pastoral households (42,250 beneficiaries) affected by the food crisis are provided with appropriate food production means (seeds) and 2,500 households (16,250 beneficiaries) are provided with livelihood support to enhance their self-sufficiency.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Outputs**

- 6,500 households are assisted with food aid for 3 months
- 6,500 households are provided with certified seeds for the main planting season and livestock fodder for 2 months
- 2,500 women engaged in market gardening have received support for income generating activities through provision of gardening-seeds, tools, fences, pumps for irrigation to strengthen their earning potential.
- MRC food security strategic aims are strengthened through relevant training for volunteers, emergency programming and coordination with PNS involved in food security.

**Planned activities**

- Mobilise/train MRC volunteers for beneficiary selection processes.
- Mobilise/train MRC volunteers for food distribution activities.
- Develop beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system to deliver intended assistance.
- Distribute food parcels from WFP (cereal, oil, vegetable and salt) to 6,500 households involved in main-season farming.
- Identify 6,500 households for cash-crop seed provision.
- Distribute adequate seeds and livestock fodder to 6,500 households.

**Ongoing with the revised appeal:**

- Distribute food parcels from WFP (cereal, oil, vegetable and salt) to 6,500 households involved in gardening activities.
- Monitor use of food assistance provided and evaluate any further food needs of targeted households.
- Monitoring and technical follow-up on use of irrigation techniques
- Mobilise and train additional volunteers in beneficiary selection.
- Identify 2,500 women previously engaged in market gardening activities.
- Distribute market gardening seeds, fertilizer and tools to 2,500 women with communal market gardening
Progress:
Teams of 20 volunteers have been mobilised and trained in beneficiary selection processes and food distribution in three of the five regions. A beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system has developed by the disaster management department and will be used in the other regions upon funding. In addition, food parcels from WFP have been distributed to 6,500 households involved in main-season farming and monitoring visits of the food assistance provided concluded in mid-August. Distribution of seeds and livestock fodder to 6,500 households was conducted monitoring visits ongoing. The cash crop seed distribution targeting 6,500 households was not done owing to insufficient funds.

Discussions on the coordination for food security training have begun. Additionally long-term food security programme support to MRC has begun through discussions with the UN, the government and other humanitarian partners for possible consolidated partnerships.

Challenges:
The response to the appeal was poor. As a result, in order to provide assistance to beneficiaries most effectively with the available funds, a tripartite agreement between WFP, MRC and IFRC was signed. Food rations provided by WFP could only be distributed to beneficiaries receiving seeds which meant that other deserving households missed out on the food rations yet the Red Cross was not in a position to purchase additional food rations due to insufficient funds. Since June WFP identified additional partners for unconditional food distributions in every other identified vulnerable commune.

At the launch of the appeal in June there were only eight weeks available to distribute the main-season seeds. MRC was highly stretched with the response activities as well as other ongoing bi-lateral activities in the identified regions thereby having no additional capacity to conduct training in irrigation techniques.

Nutrition
Original Outcome: To improve the nutritional status of children under 5, pregnant and lactating women in 39 villages (9 communes) of the four regions of Kayes, Koulikoro, Mopti, Ségou and Sikasso.
Revised Outcome: To improve the nutritional status of children under 5, pregnant and lactating women in Kayes, Koulikoro, Mopti, Ségou and Sikasso regions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outputs</th>
<th>Planned activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nutritional screening for children under 5 years, pregnant and lactating women in the intervention zones is conducted by trained MRC community volunteers and the malnourished children and mothers</td>
<td>Conduct refresher trainings for 80 MRC volunteers on malnutrition screening, delivery of messages on nutrition and health (including infant and young child feeding practices)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Disseminate key messages focussing on best</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
referred to the existing health facilities.
- Increased knowledge on the importance of breastfeeding amongst women of childbearing age, pregnant and lactating.
- Improved infant and young child feeding practices through nutrition and health education sessions.

practices in nutrition, screening of malnourished children and hygiene promotion.
- Undertake mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) screening in communities.
- Refer moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and severe acute malnutrition (SAM) cases to existing nutritional centres.
- Provide necessary support to nutritional centres and referral centres.
- Organize sensitization sessions on good nutritional practices and breastfeeding.

Progress:
Volunteers have received training for nutritional screening in two of three intervention areas and key messages disseminated.

Challenges:
As indicated above the over stretched capacity of MRC and insufficient funding did not allow for the training in nutrition screening and referral. Fortunately, other actors in the field with projects specific to nutrition have done an excellent job of covering these needs. The data collected is shared and used to inform current and future responses.

Logistics
The MRC logistics capacity needs to be reinforced and scaled up to meet the operational demands of the intervention without undermining ongoing PNS supported development programming and emergency programmes. The appeal will cover the logistical resources necessary for MRC to conduct distribution, monitoring and evaluation activities. The food relief distributions are done in collaboration with WFP. In this regard, MRC team in Bamako will be reinforced with a logistics assistant in additional to a logistics delegate already in country. Trainings on logistics, warehousing and procurement will be conducted to build the National Society’s overall logistics capacity.

Communications – Advocacy and Public information
MRC will maintain a steady flow of timely and accurate information between the field and other stakeholders. This will promote accountability and transparency as well as improve fundraising, advocacy and profiling of the operation in the interest of vulnerable people. Relevant information and advocacy materials will be produced and channelled through IFRC’s website.

The will proactively engage with national and international media in highlighting the needs of the food insecurity-affected people and to profile the response of the Red Cross. This will include the use of established IFRC social media tools. Media packages will be developed and shared with partner national societies and relevant stakeholders. Support for field visits by stakeholders will be provided to ensure consistent engagement with beneficiaries as a commitment to greater accountability to affected communities.

Capacity of the National Society
The core of MRC response capacity is its strong and active volunteer base throughout the country. The National Society 2010-2014 strategic plan focuses on disaster risk reduction and food security among other thematic areas. MRC has relevant expertise and experience in food security programming among communities with precarious livelihoods and has implemented sizeable development programmes supported by various PNS. A component of this appeal is capacity building of staff and volunteers as well as support in emergency and long-term programming planning. The proposed plan of action includes the recruitment of additional support in logistics, finance, food security and disaster management to enhance its capacity to deliver assistance. The MRC will seek support from the Sahel Regional Representation office in Dakar to facilitate the flow of information and to ensure updates among Movement partners in the region and internationally.

Capacity of the IFRC
The Sahel Regional Representation office in Dakar will continue to provide technical support to MRC. Deployment of relevant technical staff such as Regional Disaster Response Team members (RDRT), FACT communications, food security/livelihoods and logistics delegates has been done
during the DREF operations. During the operation, IFRC operations manager, a relief RDRT and a logistics delegate were deployed to Bamako in June to provide support in the implementation of the activities. Additional support in food security, logistics, procurement and other technical sectors will be made available from the Sahel Regional Representation office as required.

Security
The fragile security situation in Mali is likely to exacerbate the impact of the food crisis. Large internal population movements will place further strain on already scarce resources across the regions. Security risk zones include Mali border region with Burkina Faso and Niger to the South and East and Mauritania to the West. The situation is being monitored by IFRC staff in country as well as the Sahel Regional Representation office in Dakar. This monitoring will continue to contribute to ensuring the security of expatriate staff working in country and to take appropriate action if needed. This notwithstanding, MRC enjoys a high degree of acceptance across the country which is a positive factor in its capacity to reach and assist the vulnerable populations.

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

- **Mali Red Cross Society**: Abdoulaye Nènè Coulibaly, Secretary General; phone + 223 244 569; email: crmalienne@croixrouge-mali.org
- **IFRC Regional Representation**: Momodou Lamin Fye, Regional Representative for Sahel; Dakar; phone: +221.33.869.36.41 or +221.77.332.56.72; email: momodoulamin.fye@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Africa Zone**: Daniel Bolaños, Disaster Management Coordinator for Africa; Nairobi; phone: +254 (0)731 067 489; email: daniel.bolanos@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Geneva**: Christine South, Operations Quality Assurance Senior Officer; phone: +41.22.730.45 29; email: christine.south@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Regional Logistics Unit (RLU)**: Ari Mantyvaara Logistics Coordinator, Dubai; phone +971 50 4584872, Fax +971.4.883.22.12, email: ari.mantyvaara@ifrc.org

For Resource Mobilization and Pledges:

- **IFRC Africa Zone**: Loïc de Bastier, Resource Mobilization Coordinator for Africa; Addis Ababa; phone: +251-93-003 4013; fax: +251-11-557 0799; email: loic.debastier@ifrc.org

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

- **IFRC Africa Zone**: Robert Ondrusek, PMER/QA Delegate for Africa; Nairobi; phone: +254 731 067277; email: robert.ondrusek@ifrc.org

How we work
All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Disaster Relief and the
Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The IFRC’s vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

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

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.
## EMERGENCY APPEAL

**MDRML009**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Budget Group</th>
<th>Multilateral Response</th>
<th>Inter-Agency Shelter Coord.</th>
<th>Bilateral Response</th>
<th>Appeal Budget CHF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seeds &amp; Plants</td>
<td>304,908</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>304,908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teaching Materials</td>
<td>3,495</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3,495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ustensils &amp; Tools</td>
<td>10,493</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10,493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Supplies &amp; Services</td>
<td>204,417</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>204,417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES</strong></td>
<td>523,314</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>523,314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer &amp; Telecom Equipment</td>
<td>3,495</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3,495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office/Household Furniture &amp; Equipment</td>
<td>7,767</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7,767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT</strong></td>
<td>11,262</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11,262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution &amp; Monitoring</td>
<td>23,204</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>23,204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport &amp; Vehicle Costs</td>
<td>56,656</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>56,656</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE</strong></td>
<td>79,860</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>79,860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Staff</td>
<td>269,126</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>269,126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Society Staff</td>
<td>52,379</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>52,379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteers</td>
<td>7,013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7,013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total PERSONNEL</strong></td>
<td>328,518</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>328,518</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workshops &amp; Training</td>
<td>4,272</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4,272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total WORKSHOP &amp; TRAINING</strong></td>
<td>4,272</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4,272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel</td>
<td>11,951</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11,951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information &amp; Public Relations</td>
<td>4,612</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4,612</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office Costs</td>
<td>8,039</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8,039</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>3,417</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3,417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Charges</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES</strong></td>
<td>31,519</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>31,519</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery</td>
<td>63,618</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>63,618</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total INDIRECT COSTS</strong></td>
<td>63,618</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>63,618</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL BUDGET</strong></td>
<td>1,042,363</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,042,363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS</strong></td>
<td>1,042,363</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,042,363</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.

Map data sources: ESRI, DEVINFO, International Federation - MDRML009 - Map produced by DCM/GVA