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## Emergency appeal operation update Mali: Food insecurity

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

**Emergency Appeal n° MDRML009**  
**GLIDE n° OT-2011-000205-MLI**  
**6-month summary update**  
**14 January, 2013**

**Period covered by this Operations Update:** 7 June – 30 November, 2012. This update represents a six-month summary of the operation.

**Appeal target (current):** CHF 1,042,363

**Appeal coverage:** 73 percent [<click here to go directly to the updated donor response report, here to go directly to the interim financial report, or here to link to contact details >](#)

### Appeal history:

- This [Emergency Appeal](#) was initially launched 7 June 2012 for CHF 2,537,138 to support the Mali Red Cross to assist 142,740 beneficiaries (21,960 households) for 9 months.
- **Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF)** CHF 258,538 was allocated on 5 June 2012 to support the National Society begin the operation.
- The Emergency Appeal was [revised](#) on 18 October 2012, and the budget reduced to CHF 1,042,363 to support Mali Red Cross Society to assist 58,500 beneficiaries (9,000 households) 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.



Crop inspection following the emergency seed donation in Diema in September 2012. Photo/ IFRC

### Summary:

Mali has been facing many crises since 2011 and during 2012 experienced a country-wide drought and food insecurity; armed rebellions in the north; a military coup d'état in March 2012 and now possible imminent military intervention of the Malian army backed by troops from the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)<sup>1</sup> to regain the north from the various armed rebels. As a result of these insecurities, the Emergency Appeal for Mali was the last to be launched out of all the affected Sahel countries, in full alignment with the Malian authorities' and FAO's priority to respond to the food crisis and focused on the 2012-2013 agricultural campaign. Since April, it was agreed among the Movement partners that the ICRC would be the lead agency bringing support to the three Northern provinces, and the IFRC would support MRC in the five regions of the south: Kayes, Koulikoro, Mopti, Segou and Sikasso. The appeal therefore only covers activities in the south. The Emergency Appeal adopted a twin-track strategy by addressing emergency needs through food assistance while contributing to mid to longer term food security through community gardens and market vegetable gardening.

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-africa-20726391>

The day the appeal was launched, an IFRC operations manager and a logistics officer from the Dakar Regional Representation office were immediately dispatched to Bamako to support the Mali Red Cross with the operations with, as a priority, to increase food production in the food-insecure communities in the most efficient way of achieving this through the purchase and distribution of high-quality seeds to contribute to reducing the risks of another harvest deficit. These improved seeds are locally produced, adapted to the Sahel climate and soil and provide a greater yield.

Consequently 6,500 households (42,250 beneficiaries, 29.5 per cent of the original target) in three provinces (Kayes, Koulikoro and Sikasso) were assisted with short-cycle certified seeds, animal fodder and monthly installments of food rations for seed protection. These interventions allowed the most vulnerable agro-pastoral farmers to sow up to 11,200 hectares of cereals, with a theoretical yield of 25,150 tons of seeds<sup>2</sup>, and address directly one of the root causes of the food security crisis. Animal fodder was distributed to keep farm animals healthy and working on the farm, and prevent economically-challenged farmers from resorting to destocking at drastically reduced prices. In all, 157.50 tons of seeds, 250 tons of animal fodder and 1,570.98 tons of food were distributed by trained MRC volunteers.

**Table 1- Summary of emergency distributions to date**

		Seed	Fodder	Food	
Region	Households	(MT)	(MT)	(MT)	Completed / Target
Kayes	2,338	39.00	120.00	876.64	4/5
Koulikoro	2,600	78.00	130.00	414.27	5/5
Sikasso	1,500	40.50	0*	280.11	2/2
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,486</b>	<b>157.50</b>	<b>250.00</b>	<b>1570.98</b>	

\* Fodder not required in this region

The provision of monthly food rations was made possible through three tripartite Field Level Agreements (FLAs) signed between the WFP, the MRC and the IFRC in June 2012. Under the terms of the FLAs, the food ration is provided to the MRC free of charge, and all distribution costs are shared between the two partners. This explains why a high number of beneficiaries were reached rapidly despite the comparatively low level of funding. In September, these FLAs were amended to reflect the changing needs as some areas of the country began to harvest their crops. Sikasso saw its third monthly distribution cancelled whilst in the regions of Koulikoro and Kayes distributions were extended to cover an additional three months to the end of December.

In September the confirmation of additional funding kicked off the second phase of the appeal which sought to improve resilience in food production by reinforcing vegetable and cash crop production; rehabilitating farming infrastructure and training women in new gardening techniques. The targets beneficiaries are women and women associations, in vulnerable communities that were identified in the government's assessment report, "Système d'Alerte Précoce (SAP)"<sup>3</sup>. (Early Warning System - EWS) in the regions of Kayes, Koulikoro and Segou.

**Table 2- Summary of market gardening support distributions to date**

		Garden Seed	Fertilizer	Tool kit	Number of associations assisted
Region	Households	(Kg)	(Kg)	Units	Completed / Target
Kayes	1375	92	6250	50	50/55
Koulikoro	375	18.4	1250	10	10/15

<sup>2</sup> Based on the technical specifications for the seeds, using the median yield projection. The actual areas under cultivation as well as yield will be assessed as the season progresses.

<sup>3</sup> « *Evaluation définitive de la situation alimentaire, Campagne Agricole de 2011-12, Commissariat de la sécurité alimentaire* », (février 2012) Final evaluation of the food situation, 2011-12 Agricultural Campaign/Food Security Commission (February 2012)

Segou	250	0*	0*	0*	0/10*
Total	2000	110.4	7500	60	
* Distribution to start 18 December 2012					

The market gardening sector has been disrupted during the past years due to a lack of water for irrigation and a lack of funds to purchase seeds. Market gardens have a direct effect in a community's resilience as they feed the population with an important source of varied and quality nutrition, and the products can be sold to purchase other needed essentials. A "scaling up" plan is presented at the end of this document, outlining activities that could be conducted based on various levels of funding. Rehabilitation and construction planning activities are taking longer than expected since they require a lengthy process of visits, meetings and finally a beneficiary selection process to provide sustainable assistance. The beneficiaries receive a series of information sessions from trained volunteers such as on the use of chemical fertilizers that were distributed during the response phase, but the communities are also sensitized and encouraged to locally produce their own natural, more accessible compost to replenish the soil in the longer term.

Fifty trained volunteers participated in nutritional surveys for children between the ages of 6 and 59 months in the communities where food rations were distributed. In total, 84 children were referred to community health centers out of a total of 2,723 that were assessed. The work showed a reduction in the occurrence of acutely malnutrition children of 38 to 2 in the community of Kolokani. Unfortunately, due to work overload, the field team decided not to continue the work on the final visit in November. The activity also included information sessions on nutrition and hygiene for families and was conducted during door to door visits and at distribution points. (From green to red, shows the level measured through MUAC from mid to acute malnutrition).

**Table 3 - Summary of nutritional survey of children 6-59 months to date**

REGION	September				October			
	Number of children aged 6 - 59 months	Nutritional status of children aged 6-59 months screened (number)			Number of children aged 6 - 59 months	Nutritional status of children aged 6-59 months screened (number)		
		Green strip PB ≥ 125 mm	Yellow strip PB ≥ 115 & < 125 mm	Red strip PB < 115 mm		Green strip PB ≥ 125 mm	Yellow strip PB ≥ 115 & < 125 mm	Red strip PB < 115 mm
Kolokani	442	210	194	38	419	382	35	2
Diema, Kayes	0				2389	1899	446	44
Total	442	210	194	38	2808	2281	481	46

## The situation

Mali is one of the countries that are most vulnerable to food insecurity and malnutrition in the Sahel. Food insecurity in Mali is structural and caused by climate, pests, expensive 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. During the 2011 and 2012, the local cereal production deficits, the reduced pasture areas for livestock combined with the constant high level of food prices in some markets have affected over 4.6 million persons across the country<sup>4</sup>. This is 1.1 million persons more than estimated at the time of the appeal launch. The West African regional humanitarian actors issued a strategic document in December 2011, which was revised on 7 February 2012, calling for early

<sup>4</sup> Source: OCHA Situation Report for Mali #12 (of those, 1.63 million people are in the north and 2.97 million in the south (WFP Update, 18 June 2012).

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 diminished purchasing power, while aiming to protect their livelihoods. The latest food crisis prevention network (Réseau de Prévention des Crises Alimentaires) meeting concluded that poor biomass production was recorded in most of Mali. As a consequence, early transhumance started towards those few areas of pasture not too negatively affected. This unusually early movement of livestock and people has added stress on the limited pastures and has led to conflicts around water points.

In response to the crisis the authorities launched an international appeal to support the distribution of 45,891 tons of cereal to the inhabitants of 104 communes classified as food insecure by the preliminary assessment conducted in December 2011. In April 2012, the number of affected communes increased to 210 having food difficulties, with the 104 facing a serious food crisis and a further 56 communes were diagnosed as facing “economic difficulties”<sup>5</sup>. The government’s response plan was based on the early warning system which monitors 340 communes most at risk of food insecurity out of the 703 communes regularly food insecure.

**Table 4 - Summary of Food security distribution as of November 2012<sup>6</sup>**

	Humanitarian Assistance	Agriculture		Pastoral sector		
	Distribution of food (Tons)	Seed Distribution (Tons)	Fertiliser Distribution (Tons)	Fodder (Tons)	Small Ruminants (Animals)	Poultry (Animals)
Total	85,246	3,464	2,481	2,859	14,613	18,400
Beneficiaries	2,958,930.00	1,319,110		271,467		
Families	483,193.00	207,812		38,839		

The political situation in Mali has been tense and unpredictable with the rebel invasion in the north, the coup and counter-coup in the capital, the recent forced resignation of the Prime Minister, the ensuing division among rebel groups and rise in radical Islamism, in areas outside of government control, all contributing to creating a volatile environment. The political future of the country looks uncertain with a fragile interim government and a date still uncertain for a military intervention backed by ECOWAS. The conflict in northern Mali has displaced some 198,558 people inside its borders<sup>7</sup>. The pressure on the already stretched resources in the urban areas in the south continues to cause serious concern and is at the forefront of the regional humanitarian agenda.

According to estimates from the nutrition cluster in Mali, co-chaired by UNICEF and the Ministry of Health, since 27 July 2012, 385,000 children under five years of age were suffering of malnutrition in Mali, and 175,000 of those suffering from severe malnutrition (SAM) with 87 per cent of those children located in the south.

Since last spring, a significant increase in the price of food was observed, particularly for millet. From March 2012 to April 2012 the price of millet increased in Ségou (by 16 percent) and in Sikasso (by 14 percent). During the same timeframe, the millet price in Bamako increased by 23 percent, which represents a 100 percent increase compared to April 2011 and is 104 percent higher than the five-year average. In general, the cereal prices in April 2012 had also increased dramatically compared to the five-year average: Kayes +60 percent, Mopti +85 percent, Sikasso +98 percent, Bamako +104 percent and Ségou +116 percent. With the positive prospect of this year’s harvest, the price of maize has started lowering in the Sikasso region by 20percent since August.<sup>8</sup>

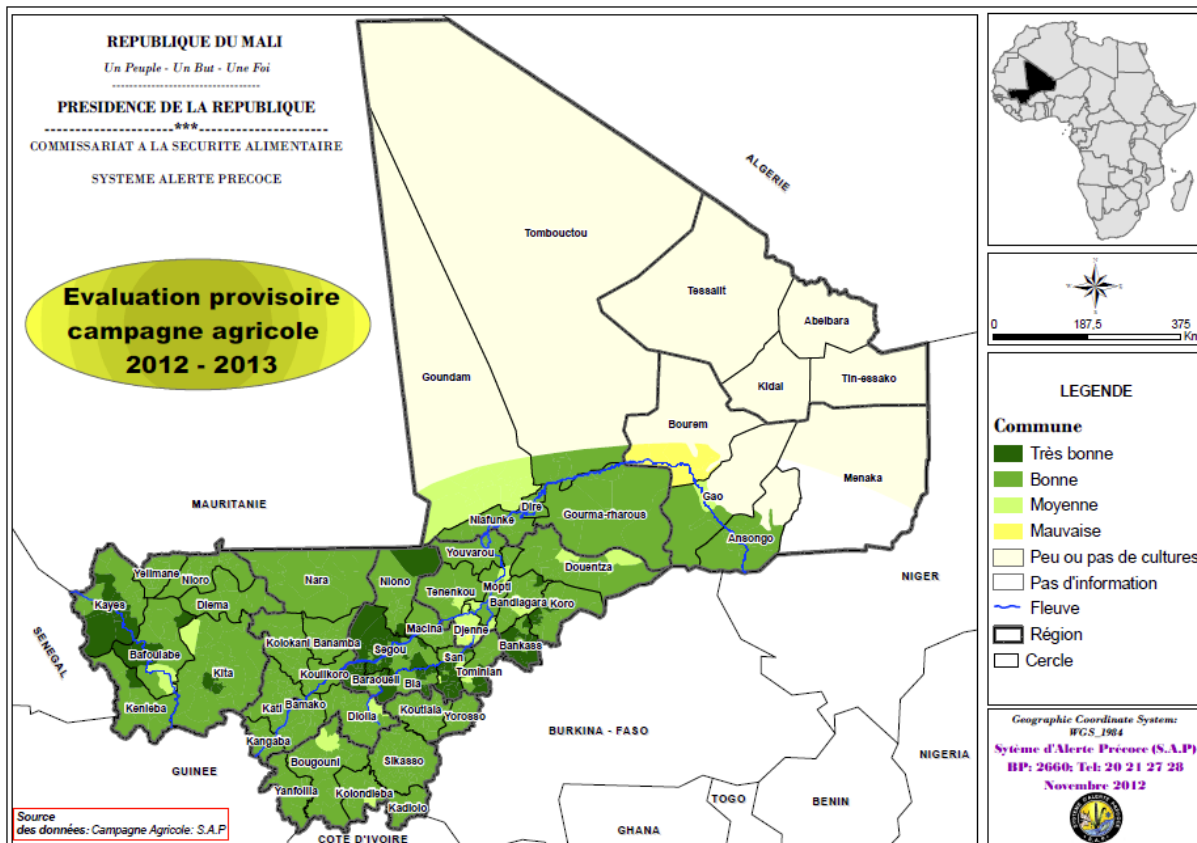
<sup>5</sup> Source: minutes from the 7<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the *Comité de Coordination et de Suivi des Programmes de Sécurité Alimentaire (CCSPSA)* July 10, 2012. IDP report by the Commission on Population Movement, Mali, Nov. 2012.

<sup>6</sup> Source: OCHA Food Security Dashboard for November/ 2012 (WFP Update, October 2012).

<sup>7</sup> Source: OCHA Humanitarian Bulletin Mali, Dec. 2012

<sup>8</sup> Source; FEWSNET (Famine Early Warning System Network), November 2012 report.

Figure 1 – SAP/EWS Provisional harvest evaluation (October 2012)<sup>9</sup>



With the exceptional good rains season, the growth of vegetation has increased the potential risk from devastating desert locust swarms. For time being, FAO and the local authorities are keeping close tabs on the insect populations, but access for monitoring is hampered by the conflict in the north. Many families in Mali have seen their revenue diminish substantially since the Libyan revolution in 2011 and the return of their migrant workers.

## Coordination and partnerships

The Mali Red Cross and IFRC have signed three Field Level Agreements with the WFP to allow the distribution of three months worth of food rations to households also receiving seeds and livestock fodder assistance from the Red Cross. Preliminary discussions have taken place with the FAO on a similar arrangement, through which the UN agency would provide seeds and technical assistance to the MRC for the implementation of activities aimed at strengthening vegetable production.

Seven UN clusters have been activated since March 2012. These are food security and nutrition, health, protection, logistics, emergency telecommunications, education, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and this month shelter was added. The protection cluster has two sub-clusters with child protection (UNICEF) and gender-based violence (UNFPA). WFP and FAO are co-chairing the food security cluster. The WASH cluster is under UNICEF coordination and a general Comité de Coordination des Organisations Humanitaires (humanitarian organization coordination committee) under the responsibility of the UN Resident Coordinator, which is the framework for general inter-agency coordination. Since August 2012, participation of the representatives from Malian authorities in those clusters has unfortunately been scarce and not actively coordinating activities.

Most major NGOs and WFP that operate in southern Mali claim 103 percent coverage to conduct blanket distributions in all vulnerable communes of Mali, including the north and Bamako. The reality on the ground, however, shows that not every vulnerable village is indeed covered and more careful coordination with partners in each region is still required.

<sup>9</sup> « Evaluation définitive de la situation alimentaire, Campagne Agricole de 2011-12, Commissariat de la sécurité alimentaire », (Oct 2012) Agricultural Campaign/Food Security Commission Update

## Red Cross and Red Crescent action

On 12 January 2012, the IFRC launched food insecurity DREF for Mali and allocated CHF 174,092 from its DREF to help the MRC provide assistance to the most affected population for a period of three months. The main activity supported by the DREF operation, which had been fully implemented by 9 April, was the distribution of emergency food assistance and delivery of hygiene promotion messages to 10,640 families in the region of Kayes.

Some Participating National Societies (PNS) present in country have realigned their own bilateral programming in function of the crisis and in close cooperation with the MRC with emergency food security interventions by the Spanish Red Cross; nutrition interventions by the French Red Cross in the region of Kayes, in the Circle of Kayes and Yélimani and in the Circle of Baraoueli, in the region of Ségou by the Belgian Red Cross have been completed. The Danish Red Cross is providing assistance to internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Mopti.

The **Belgian Red Cross** (BRCS) 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.



Evaluation for rehabilitation of market gardens, October 2012.  
Photo/ IFRC

The **Danish Red Cross** (DRC) has been present in Mali since 1996 with an environmental project in Mopti. In a new partnership with MRC in 2007, DRC is providing organizational development 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 along with the **Swiss Red Cross** have undertaken activities to support IDPs in Mopti.

The **French Red Cross** (FRC) 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 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** (SRC) is supporting MRC in various activities related to the food crisis in Kayes. These include food distribution to Bangassi, animal fodder and rice distribution to Bangassi, Tafacirga and Fégui, WASH project in the district of Kéniéba. The SRC is also implementing a reproductive health programme in Kayes and Ségou.

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 IDPs in the districts of Djenne, Bandjagara, Bankass and Koro and recently came to an agreement with WFP for a coordinated response in the north. The ICRC provided early support to MRC in distribution of food and non food assistance to IDPs and host families in the regions of Mopti, Ségou and Sikasso and has since increased its operations and conducted large-scale distributions in the north where it is the lead Movement agency.

## Progress towards objectives

In June and July main effort was focused on the distribution of high-yield, short-cycle seed to as many vulnerable farmers as possible, in order to avoid a repeat of cereal shortage in the upcoming main harvest. The first of these distributions occurred in Yorosso, in the region of Sikasso, an area with great agricultural potential but that has been suffering from a shortage of seeds. In this region, the rains started two weeks before other areas, and therefore the distribution was done just on time. The following distributions were

conducted in Kayes and Kolokani, in communities identified by the Ministry of Agriculture and the EWS as communities suffering a food crisis and presenting potential for greater agricultural yields. Unfortunately, funds ran out before all 21,000 households could be covered. MRC has been a predominant figure carrying out food security activities, and have been repeatedly featured on national television in a very positive light. This resulted in the MRC President being praised for the efforts of the Society by the government of Mali, as well by the Malian society in general improving its image and reputation.

<b>Food security / livelihood interventions</b>	
<p><b>Outcome 1:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Outcome 2:</b> 6,500 agro-pastoral households (42,250 beneficiaries) affected by the food crisis are provided with appropriate food production means (seeds and fodder) and 2,500 households (16,250 beneficiaries) are provided with livelihood support to enhance their self-sufficiency (market gardening).</p>	
<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Planned activities</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 6,500 households are assisted with food aid for 3 months</li> <li>• 6,500 households are provided with certified seeds for the main planting season and livestock fodder for 2 months</li> <li>• 2,500 women engaged in market gardening to receive support for income generating activities through provision of gardening-seeds, tools, fences, pumps for irrigation to ensure the communities food supply and strengthen their earning potential.</li> <li>• MRC food security strategic aims are strengthened through relevant training for volunteers, emergency programming and coordination with PNS involved in food security.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Ongoing with the revised appeal:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distribute of WFP food parcels (cereal, oil, vegetable and salt) to 6,500 households involved in main-season farming.</li> <li>• Monitor use of food assistance provided and evaluate any further food needs of targeted households.</li> <li>• Distribute market gardening seeds, fertilizer and tools to 2,500 women with communal market gardening experience.</li> <li>• Improve and repair fences to protect the communal vegetable gardens over a total surface of 10ha (4 in Kayes, 2 each in the other 3 regions)</li> <li>• Construct new communal gardens complete with storage facilities and pumps for 3ha (2 in Kayes, 1 in Koulikoro)</li> <li>• Rehabilitate 8 market gardens by rebuilding fences and irrigation well or replacing pumps and (4 in Kayes and 4 in Koulikoro)</li> <li>• Carry out food security assessments in the intervention areas in December 2012 to determine unmet needs and self sufficiency among assisted families thereby feed into an exit strategy planned for February 2013.</li> <li>• Coordinate food security training, assessment and monitoring tools with PNS.</li> <li>• Support the MRC to identify long-term food security programmes.</li> </ul> <p><b>Completed:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mobilise/train MRC volunteers for beneficiary selection processes and relief distribution activities.</li> <li>• Develop beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system to deliver intended assistance.</li> <li>• Identify 6.500 households for cash-crop seed provision.</li> <li>• Distribute adequate seeds and livestock fodder to 6,500 households.</li> <li>• Identify 2,000 women previously engaged in market gardening activities.</li> <li>• Train 40 MRC volunteers and 12 MRC staff in food security assessment techniques.</li> </ul>

**Progress:** Volunteers trained in beneficiary selection surveys and distribution activities were mobilised in Kayes, Segou, Sikasso and Koulikoro. By involving the existing operations department staff it is hoped that a sustainable food security intervention capacity in the CRM will be built.

In Kayes 4,632 households were reached with 877MT of food distributions. The community of Lakame with 150 beneficiaries was removed from the distribution because of a lack of cooperation from the community. Additional distributions of 202 MT of food will be distributed. In Koulikoro, 1, 400 households (9100 beneficiaries) have been identified to receive between one and five months of food rations according to WFP requirements in the area. The total of food distributions to date is 414 MT. Additionally, 1,500 vulnerable households (9,750 beneficiaries) received two distributions for a total of 208 MT. In Sikasso, 1,500 households (9,750 beneficiaries) received two distributions for a total of 208 MT.



MRC/IFRC/WFP food distribution in Kolokani, Koulikoro region in September 2012. Photo: IFRC

In Kayes, 2,400 households (15,600 beneficiaries) have been issued with seeds and animal fodder as follows: sorghum, 10kg for one HA per household, total 24MT; niebe, 6.25kg for 0.25HA per household, total 15 MT; animal fodder 50kg per household, with a total of 120MT distributed. Selection of 55 women's gardening associations representing over 1375 women (8938 beneficiaries) has been completed. Seed and tool distributions along with soil conditioning and fertilizing training to 53 groups has also been carried out and procurement procedures for the rehabilitation and construction of 6 gardens ongoing.

In Koulikoro, 2,600 households (16,900 beneficiaries) were provided with seeds and animal fodder as follows: corn, 20kg for one HA per household, total 52MT; sorghum, 10kg for one HA per household, total 26 MT; animal fodder 50kg per household ( 130MT) with a grand total 208MT distributed. Selection of 15 women's gardening associations representing over 375 women (2,438 beneficiaries) as well as seed and tool distributions along with soil conditioning and fertilizing training to 14 groups was also completed. A procurement procedure for the rehabilitation and construction of 5 gardens is ongoing.

In Sikasso, 1,500 households (9,750 beneficiaries) have been issued with seeds as follows: corn, 20kg for one HA per household, total 30MT; Mil, 7kg for one HA per household (10.5 MT).

In Segou, selection of 10 women's gardening associations representing over 250 women (1625 beneficiaries) as well seed and tool distributions along with soil conditioning and fertilizing training to all 10 groups was completed and follow up surveys are in progress.

**Challenges:**

The partnership with WFP to distribute food rations was generally a great success, but difficult to coordinate. As a result, teams were often awaiting delivery of stocks to the community warehouses that many times took longer time that anticipated. Currently; food rations for Diema final delivery which had been planned for end of November are still awaited.

In response to a limited budget and the existing capacity of the MRC, a decision was made to forgo the intervention in Mopti. This was accepted without difficulties as the Netherlands Red Cross was able to initiate a similar project in our place. To stream line the supervision of rehabilitation work, Segou's interventions were limited to seed and tool distributions and Kolokani saw an increase in construction work. This was also justified by earlier survey results showing a greater need for assistance in the area.

Nutrition	
<b>Outcome:</b> To improve the nutritional status of children under 5, pregnant and lactating women in Kayes, Koulikoro, Mopti, Ségou and Sikasso regions.	
Outputs	Planned activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nutritional screening for children under 5 years, pregnant and lactating women in the intervention zones is conducted by trained MRC community volunteers and the</li> </ul>	<p><b>Completed:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct refresher trainings for 60 (80 were planned) MRC volunteers on malnutrition screening, delivery of messages on nutrition and health (including infant and young child feeding practices)</li> </ul>

<p>malnourished children and mothers referred to the existing health facilities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased knowledge on the importance of breastfeeding amongst women of childbearing age, pregnant and lactating.</li> <li>• Improved infant and young child feeding practices through nutrition and health education sessions.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Ongoing with the revised appeal:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disseminate key messages focusing on best practices in nutrition, screening of malnourished children and hygiene promotion.</li> <li>• Undertake mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) screening in communities.</li> <li>• Refer moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and severe acute malnutrition (SAM) cases to existing nutritional centers.</li> </ul> <p><b>Unable to complete:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide necessary support to nutritional centres and referral centres.</li> <li>• Organize sensitization sessions on good nutritional practices and breastfeeding.</li> </ul>
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**Progress:** After receiving training, volunteers in the Kolokani and Diema areas combined nutritional screening activities with monthly distributions. Children were successfully referred to health centres and health messages were disseminated in the communities. The data collected was used to justify the extension of food ration distributions to the end of the year.

**Challenges:**

The over stretched capacity of MRC and insufficient funding made it difficult to meet the objectives of the operation in all the communities. Fortunately, other actors in the field with projects specific to nutrition have done an excellent job of covering these needs and the data collected by this project was forwarded to them to assist in their evaluation work.

## The way forward

In the initial first three months of the operations, the bulk of activities centered around distribution of main season seeds and the distribution of food rations, as well as the training volunteers in nutritional screening and referral system. As the planting season ended in August, the focus switched to counter-season activities such as support to vegetable farming while continuing nutritional screening for the communities receiving the distributions. By the end of the calendar year, the vegetable seeds and fertilizers will have been distributed to over 2,000 households. With the beneficiaries' selection also concluded for the construction and rehabilitation of gardens, the work will shift to the bid tendering process and the inspection of the sites. Unless there is a significant increase in funding, the current FLAs may not be renewed in 2013.

Since the main cereal planting season ended with only 29 percent of the 21,000 target households having received seeds, it is clear that this activity will not be fully completed unless further contributions are received that could justify an extension of the appeal period and the distribution of seeds for the 2013 planting season. In anticipation to receiving more funds, a scaling up implementation plan has been developed as follows:

**Table 5 – Scaling-up implementation plan based on anticipated levels of funding**

Anticipated Total additional contribution	Corresponding recommended activities	Impact on original appeal	Appeal revision required ?	Extension required ?
CHF 750,000 70percent for operations	Continue with distribution of food rations (WFP permitting); Continue with nutrition screening and referral; support to vegetable farming (construction and rehabilitation of communal gardens, fences, tools, training, seeds). Negotiate for WFP food ration distributions for the new year.	Internal changes to budget "sub groups", number of beneficiary for gardening outcome will increase.	Extension only, but pushing the limit of the budget groups	Yes – Possible extension beyond February due to delays cause by new movement restrictions.

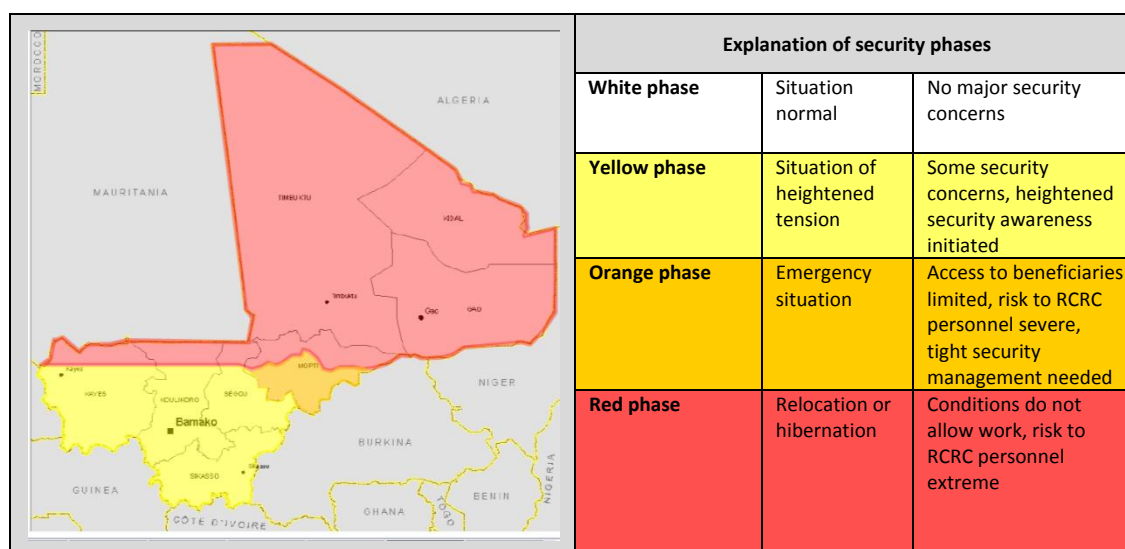
CHF 1 million and beyond, 70 percent + for operations	Same as above, with all funds beyond 1m being used to distribute main season seeds for the 2013 planting season, to be distributed in May-June 2013.	Depending on the amount, could still fit in original plan, with the 21,960 beneficiaries planned for the 2012 main season that could receive assistance in 2013	Possible, depending on amount received	Yes - 6 months. Animal fodder in march-April, main season seeds in May-July, closure in August.
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## Security

The security situation in Mali remains fluid. The ramifications of a military coup in March continue to be felt across the region. The northern districts of Gao, Kidal, Timbuktu and parts of Mopti are currently under the control of various, mainly Islamist, militant groups, predominantly, Ansar Dine, MUJAO and AQMI. Mali's security forces are overstretched and under-resourced and a lack of clear leadership from the capital Bamako. Preparations are ongoing for a regional military intervention against militant groups occupying Mali's northern regions. The political and fragile security situation in Mali is likely to exacerbate the impact of the food crisis. Large internal population movements and emigration from Mali will continue to place a strain on already scarce resources across the region. Risk zones include Mali's border regions, and notably those shared with Burkina Faso, Niger and Mauritania.

The IFRC has had a permanent presence on the ground in Mali since 2011. The IFRC team's security plans are in accordance with the Minimum Security Regulations. The Africa Security team will continue to monitor closely the security situation and provide security input as necessary.

**Figure 2 - Security phases in Mali**



## Human resources

**Planned resources:** For the implementation of this operation, the following human resources were identified in the Appeal:

- Operations Manager for the duration of the appeal.
- Relief delegate for five months.
- Logistics delegate for four months.
- Support staff from the Regional Office on demands (i.e. a Finance Manager in December).
- The funding of National Society staff including a food security officer, four drivers, five field supervisors, an assistant accountant, an assistant logistician and an assistant in the disaster management department.

**Actual resources.** Given the current level of funding and volume of operations, the following resources have been employed since the appeal was launched 7 months ago:

- Two simultaneous operations manager for a total of 26 weeks.
- Security delegate from the Regional Office for one week.
- Logistics officer from the Regional Office for two weeks.
- Logistics delegate for 16 weeks.
- Logistics RDRT for seven weeks.
- A second RDRT for 6 weeks.
- From the MRC salaries: the funding of a food security manager and three drivers.

## Finances

The appeal is currently 73percent funded. The contributions to date have been received from the World Food Programme, Canadian Red Cross and government (including in kind contribution of personnel) Japanese and Monaco Red Cross, Danish Red Cross and government.

More funding for agricultural input and seeds would enable MRC support a greater number of the targeted beneficiaries.

## Administration

IFRC staff is working hand in hand with the National Society, in an effort to increase its operational capacity to respond to the food crisis. Due to a lack of space at the MRC office, IFRC shares an office with the National Society staff. Temporary work space is being used for the field supervisors and volunteer pending the transformation an old storage room into additional offices. IFRC is also looking into the partial funding of a much needed generator for the office as electricity cuts have increased with the unstable political situation.

All Federation staff members have been sharing one residence in Bamako, on an initial renewable three-month lease. With only one delegate in place, alternative accommodations are being sought to reduce costs.

## 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](mailto: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](mailto: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](mailto:daniel.bolanos@ifrc.org)
- **IFRC Geneva:** Christine South, Operations Quality Assurance Senior Officer; phone: +41.22.730.45 29; email: [christine.south@ifrc.org](mailto: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](mailto: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](mailto: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](mailto:robert.ondrusek@ifrc.org)

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## 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 Disaster 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.
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**MDRML009 - Mali - Food Insecurity**

Appeal Launch Date: 04 jun 12

Appeal Timeframe: 04 jun 12 to 28 feb 13

**Interim Report**

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2012/6-2012/11
Budget Timeframe	2012/6-2013/2
Appeal	MDRML009
Budget	APPROVED

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

**I. Funding**

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	Deferred Income
<b>A. Budget</b>	<b>1,042,363</b>					<b>1,042,363</b>	
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>					<b>0</b>	
<b>Income</b>							
<u>Cash contributions</u>							
<i>Danish Red Cross</i>	76,604					76,604	
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>	83,700					83,700	
<i>Red Cross of Monaco</i>	6,021					6,021	
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society</i>	99,947					99,947	231,429
<i>WFP - World Food Programme</i>	121,941					121,941	30,575
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>	<b>388,214</b>					<b>388,214</b>	<b>262,003</b>
<u>Inkind Personnel</u>							
<i>Other</i>	28,480					28,480	
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society</i>	62,300					62,300	
<b>C3. Inkind Personnel</b>	<b>90,780</b>					<b>90,780</b>	
<u>Other Income</u>							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>	258,538					258,538	
<b>C4. Other Income</b>	<b>258,538</b>					<b>258,538</b>	
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>	<b>737,532</b>					<b>737,532</b>	<b>262,003</b>
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>	<b>737,532</b>					<b>737,532</b>	<b>262,003</b>
<b>Coverage = D/A</b>	<b>71%</b>					<b>71%</b>	

**II. Movement of Funds**

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	Deferred Income
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>					<b>0</b>	
<b>C. Income</b>	<b>737,532</b>					<b>737,532</b>	<b>262,003</b>
<b>E. Expenditure</b>	<b>-592,949</b>					<b>-592,949</b>	
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>	<b>144,583</b>					<b>144,583</b>	<b>262,003</b>

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2012/6-2012/11
Budget Timeframe	2012/6-2013/2
Appeal	MDRML009
Budget	APPROVED

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>1,042,363</b>					<b>1,042,363</b>	
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>								
Seeds & Plants	304,908	301,024				301,024	3,884	
Teaching Materials	3,495						3,495	
Utensils & Tools	10,493						10,493	
Other Supplies & Services	204,417						204,417	
<b>Total Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>	<b>523,314</b>	<b>301,024</b>				<b>301,024</b>	<b>222,290</b>	
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Computers & Telecom	3,495	3,403				3,403	92	
Office & Household Equipment	7,767						7,767	
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>11,262</b>	<b>3,403</b>				<b>3,403</b>	<b>7,859</b>	
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage		4,898				4,898	-4,898	
Distribution & Monitoring	23,204	5,399				5,399	17,805	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	56,656	20,894				20,894	35,762	
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>79,860</b>	<b>31,191</b>				<b>31,191</b>	<b>48,669</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	269,126	133,297				133,297	135,829	
National Staff		1,367				1,367	-1,367	
National Society Staff	52,379	26,407				26,407	25,972	
Volunteers	7,013	6,119				6,119	894	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>328,518</b>	<b>167,190</b>				<b>167,190</b>	<b>161,328</b>	
<b>Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>								
Professional Fees		320				320	-320	
<b>Total Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>		<b>320</b>				<b>320</b>	<b>-320</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	4,272	96				96	4,176	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>4,272</b>	<b>96</b>				<b>96</b>	<b>4,176</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	11,951	8,204				8,204	3,747	
Information & Public Relations	4,612	3,758				3,758	853	
Office Costs	8,039	3,557				3,557	4,482	
Communications	3,417	2,517				2,517	901	
Financial Charges	3,500	1,332				1,332	2,168	
Other General Expenses		147				147	-147	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>31,519</b>	<b>19,514</b>				<b>19,514</b>	<b>12,005</b>	
<b>Operational Provisions</b>								
Operational Provisions		34,993				34,993	-34,993	
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>		<b>34,993</b>				<b>34,993</b>	<b>-34,993</b>	
<b>Indirect Costs</b>								
Programme & Services Support Recov	63,618	30,352				30,352	33,267	
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	<b>63,618</b>	<b>30,352</b>				<b>30,352</b>	<b>33,267</b>	
<b>Pledge Specific Costs</b>								
Pledge Earmarking Fee		765				765	-765	
Pledge Reporting Fees		4,100				4,100	-4,100	
<b>Total Pledge Specific Costs</b>		<b>4,865</b>				<b>4,865</b>	<b>-4,865</b>	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>1,042,363</b>	<b>592,949</b>				<b>592,949</b>	<b>449,415</b>	
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>		<b>449,415</b>				<b>449,415</b>		