Emergency appeal n° MDRML009
GLIDE n° OT-2011-000205-MLI
7 June 2012

This Emergency Appeal seeks CHF 2,537,138 in cash, kind, or services to support the Mali Red Cross to assist 142,740 beneficiaries (21,960 households) for 9 months, and will be completed by the end of February, 2013. CHF 258,538 was allocated from the IFRC's Disaster Relief fund on 5 June 2012 to initiate the activities in Mali. A Final Report will be made available by May 2013 (three months after the end of the operation).

Summary:
This Emergency Appeal seeks to address food insecurity among 21,960 agro-pastoralist households (142,740 beneficiaries), approximately 7.7% of those affected by insufficient rainfall in 2011 across the Malian Sahel belt. In February, the Government of Mali identified 1,841,513 people in 111 communes as being food insecure. In line with the IFRC’s “twin-track” approach to addressing food insecurity, the Mali Red Cross (MRC) will provide immediate food distribution to address short term emergency needs, along with seeds and tools distribution for the main cash crop season. It will also address malnutrition through screening and referral of acute malnutrition cases to existing health centres. Complementary activities will include fodder for small livestock, hygiene promotion, longer-term agricultural support and improvement of infrastructure (water pumps and irrigation, fences for gardens). These longer-term solutions will help the most vulnerable households through the lean season until the 2012 rains, restore and maintain their livelihoods and allow them to strengthen their level of self-sufficiency in preparation for the next drought cycle.

The operation will prioritize the western regions of Kayes and Koulikoro, reinforcing the Mali Red Cross PNS-supported interventions in food security and nutrition, as those two regions are faced with a complex and large humanitarian crisis with the highest malnutrition rates in southern Mali. It will then expand to the other southern regions of Mopti, Segou and Sikasso as resources become available through this emergency appeal.

This appeal follows a DREF that was launched in January and concluded on April 9th, 2012 to assist the Mali Red Cross in conducting a food security assessment in 4 regions (Kayes, Koulikoro, Mopti and Segou) and delivering emergency food aid and hygiene promotion in the most affected region of Kayes. In February 2012, the Mali Red Cross started providing food rations to agro-pastoralist communities in food insecure areas of the region of Kayes, bordering Mauritania and Senegal, assisting families who had run out of food stocks. This helped these families maintain their goats and assets, rather than sell them off at low prices on the local markets and enabled them to protect their livelihoods.

The areas North of Mopti (Gao, Timbuktu and Kidal) are affected by armed conflict and are not addressed in this appeal as the MRC is responding in these regions with the support of the ICRC. This appeal also focuses exclusively on the food security crisis and not the population movement created by the insecurity situation. The Mali Red Cross is currently reviewing its strategy to intervene on behalf of these vulnerable groups in Bamako and in the rest of Southern Mali. Based on the course of action to be developed, a separate emergency appeal may be launched over the next few weeks.

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The situation

Several countries in the Sahel are again facing food insecurity and malnutrition in 2012. The localized cereal production deficits for 2011/2012, reduced pasture areas for livestock and sustained high levels of food prices in some markets are already affecting 18.4 million persons across the Sahel belt (from Senegal and Mauritania to Chad)\(^2\). The West African regional humanitarian actors issued a strategic document in December 2011 and revised on 7 February 2012\(^3\) 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 diminishing purchasing power while trying 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 the entire pastoral Sahel belt with few exceptions\(^4\). As a consequence, early transhumance started towards those few areas in which biomass production has not been affected negatively\(^5\). This unusually early movement of livestock and people is putting more stress on limited pastures and might lead to further conflicts around water points and scarce pasture areas. According to the Government of Burkina Faso, an armed confrontation between Malian Dogon farmers and nomadic Fulani pastoralists from Burkina Faso left thirty people dead on the 22\(^{nd}\) of May, and is reported to be connected to contested access-rights to pasture.\(^6\)

Food security response strategies are being developed across the region to prepare for the peak of the hungry season, when severe acute malnutrition (SAM) as a result of food insecurity is expected to affect about 1.1 million children and up to 1.5 million in the current worst case scenario, while another 3 million children will be at risk of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM)\(^7\). Price increases will affect economic access to food of the poorest households, who have to rely on markets to meet their food needs for 3-4 months in a normal year, and for up to 8 months in some cases in 2012, until their next harvest on the condition of sufficient rains this year.

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\(^2\) OCHA, Sahel Humanitarian Snapshot April 2012. 3 May 2012.
\(^3\) “Preparation for a Food and Nutrition crisis in the Sahel and neighbouring countries.” (version 2 12 feb 2012) Developed by the Regional Working Group on Food Security and Nutrition
\(^4\) Certain parts of Gourma (geographic zone ranging from Mali to Burkina Faso), Maradi (administrative zones in Niger), and the islands of Lake Chad.
\(^5\) FAO Sahel Information Note , 6 February 2012
\(^7\) UNICEF, Sahel Nutrition Crisis and Mali Complex Emergency. Situation Update No.3 10 May 2012
In response to the crisis the Government of Mali has launched an appeal to support the distribution of 45,886 tonnes of cereals to the inhabitants of the 104 communes classified as food insecure in December 2011. The government's response plan is based on their early warning system which monitors the 340 communes most at risk of food insecurity out of the 703 communes in the country regularly.

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, and poor food storage and hygiene practices. Significant increases of food prices have been observed, particularly for millet. From March 2012 to April 2012 the prices for millet increased in Segou (by 16%) and in Sikasso (by 14%). In the same timeframe the millet-price in Bamako increased by 23%, which is a 100% increase compared to April 2011 and 104% higher than the five-year average. In general, the cereal prices in April 2012 had been at a dramatic level compared to the five-year average: Kayes +60%, Mopti +85%, Sikasso +98%, Bamako +104% and Segou +116%. Variable levels of crop losses were identified during the assessment process within villages, with households losing between 30-80% of their crops.

In May 2012 the FAO estimated the number of persons likely to be affected by food insecurity in Mali during the coming months to reach 3.5 million individuals (23% of the population), with nearly half (1.84 million persons) to suffer from severe food insecurity. According to estimates of the Nutrition Cluster in Mali, co-chaired by UNICEF and the Ministry of Health, 175,000 children under five years of age will be suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) with a projected worst-case scenario of 220,000 cases and another 385,000 children suffering from moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), which could rise to 475,000 cases.

The latest UNICEF SMART nutrition survey (July 2011) shows a 10.9% Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate for children under five, out of which 2.2% Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM). This is just above the serious thresholds for emergency and nutrition actors in country are preparing scale up capacity in order to respond to the anticipated increase in demand. It is estimated that in many parts of Mali food insecurity levels will reach IPC phase 4 (emergency) while in isolated conflict areas of northern Mali level 5 (famine) could be reached.

The recent political developments in Mali are further exacerbating the deteriorating food security situation. The armed confrontation in Northern Mali that started in January 2012, the following coup in Bamako in

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8 FAO, WFP: Food Security and Humanitarian Implications in West Africa and the Sahel. April 2012
9 Interagency Food Security and Nutrition Working Group Dakar, FAO-presentation, Dakar, 30 May 2012
11 OCHA, Complex Emergency Situation Report No. 4 on Mali, 15 May 2012
12 OCHA, Complex Emergency Situation Report No. 5 on Mali, 22 May 2012
13 ECHO Sitrep #4, 01.02.12
15 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
16 ECHO, Crisis Report – Sahel Sitrep 6, 5 May 2012
March and the currently volatile transitional period left the political and security situation in Mali unpredictable while negatively influencing functioning agro-food markets and trade of livestock. As the population movements in and from Mali are still ongoing and change constantly with the evolving situation on the ground, it is difficult to establish conclusive figures on the exact scope of the displacement. Additionally, official UNHCR registration is not completed yet in all locations. The UN estimates that, as of 4 June 2012, the IDPs number within Mali is estimated at 167,257 and 170,489 malian refugees had moved to neighboring countries (mostly Mauritania, Burkina Faso and Niger) as a consequence of the conflict in the North. According to government figures, an additional 30,000 Malian refugees would have also fled to Algeria. On the same date the Protection Cluster has revised the estimated number of IDPs in the city of Bamako from 30,000 to 20,175 persons. In mid-May the UN assumed that about 97% of all IDPs are living with host families and communities and that an estimated 67% of the IDPs would be fully dependent on their host families for food. The National Assembly of Mali estimates the number of IDPs to be higher than 200,000. This puts significant pressure on already now food insecure areas and will aggravate the food security crisis even further over the coming months.

In addition to this, the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) has warned that Niger and Mali croplands are at imminent risk from desert locust swarms, which are moving southward from Algeria and Libya. FAO said that locusts have recently been found in northern Niger, arriving from infestations further north. The UN agency said locust-control efforts in the region were being hindered by continued insecurity along both sides of the Algerian-Libyan border. As per FAO report, breeding is expected to commence in July in Mali. The MRC and IFRC will monitor this additional risk, in close coordination with the FAO.

Coordination and partnerships

The Mali Red Cross and the IFRC are in ongoing discussions with the WFP to conclude a field level agreement on distribution, by the MRC, of WFP food rations to households receiving seeds and livestock fodder assistance from the National Society. Preliminary discussions have also taken place with the FAO on a similar arrangement, through which the UN agency would provide seeds and livestock fodder to the MRC for distribution to its targeted beneficiaries.

The UN cluster system is activated for Protection, Food Security, Logistics and WASH. The protection cluster has two sub clusters - child protection (UNICEF) and gender-based violence (UNFPA), and is currently composed of ACTED, CRS, IOM and PLAN. The WFP and FAO are co-chairing the food security cluster and are also holding bi-weekly meetings. The WASH cluster is under UNICEF coordination and a general Comité de Coordination des Organisations Humanitaires, under the responsibility of the UN Resident Coordinator, is the framework for general inter-agency coordination.

Many emergency response agencies are starting to intervene for the IDP population in the areas of Mopti and Bamako, including Catholic Relief Service, IOM, Médecins du Monde. The Red Cross Movement has a strong presence in Mali and the NS, supported by IFRC and the ICRC, is working to coordinate Movement activities to support the response to the food security crisis (see under RCRC action below).

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17 OCHA, Mali Complex Emergency Situation Report No.7. 4 June 2012
18 OCHA, Mali Complex Emergency Situation Report No.6. 29 May 2012
19 OCHA, Mali Complex Emergency Situation Report No.5. 22 May 2012
20 UNICEF, Sahel Nutrition Crisis and Mali Complex Emergency. Situation Update No. 3. 10 May 2012
21 FAO, Desert Locust Bulletin No 404, 4 June 2012
Red Cross and Red Crescent action

On 12 January 2012, the IFRC allocated CHF 174,092 from its Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to help the Mali Red Cross bring assistance to the most affected part of the population for a period of three months. The activities supported by the DREF, which were had been fully implemented by April 9th, included:

- Distribution of emergency food assistance and delivery of hygiene promotion messaging for 10,640 families in the region of Kayes;
- Mobilization of an RDRT for two months to Mali to support the Mali RC;
- Training and Mobilisation of 120 volunteers to take part in assessments and food distribution;
- Beginning of weekly Sahel food crisis coordination meetings amongst RC/RC partners;
- The conduction of needs assessment among 14 communes in the regions of Kayes, Koulikoro, Mopti and Segou (see detailed information here below, “The needs”).

Some of the Partner National Societies present in country have realigned their own bilateral programming in function of the crisis and in close cooperation with the MRC. Emergency food security interventions by the Spanish Red Cross and nutrition interventions by the French Red Cross in the region of Kayes, in the Circle of Kayes and Yélimane and by the Belgian Red Cross in the Circle of Baraoueli, in the region of Segou have started. Training activities, procurement procedures and monitoring systems can thus be harmonised in a way that increases efficiency and maximizes capacity building of the MRC staff involved in the operation.

The Belgian Red Cross has existing programming in Kayes and is increasing its nutritional support activities in Kayes. It is also considering implementing new food security programming in southern Mali.

The Canadian Red Cross has an organisational development programme WAPP (West African Partnership Programme) targeting 5 MRC regional branches and their communes (Koulikoro, Mopti, Kayes, Segou et Sikasso) in 2009. This programme is now being implemented directly by the MRC with remote support from the CRC headquarters. A Mother, Newborn and Child Health (MNCH) programme is ongoing in the eight districts of the regions of Sikasso (Bougouni, Kolondiéba, Sikasso) and Koulikoro (Dioila, Kolokani, Nara, Banamba et Koulikoro).

The Danish Red Cross has been present in Mali since 1996 with an environmental project "Un espoir dans le désert" in Mopti. After a pause in the cooperation, the partnership was resumed in 2007 with OD support to essential staff positions in Mali Red Cross HQ. A bilateral partnership was initiated that same year and has expanded since, focusing its bilateral support in the Ségou and Mopti regions.

In response to the emergency, the French Red Cross will be implementing emergency nutrition programmes in the cercles of Kayes and Yélimani, supporting 61 CSCOM (centres de santé communautaire) and 2 URENI (unités de récupération de nutrition intensive) to take care of 5750 children with severe acute malnutrition within the region of Kayes bordering with Mali and Senegal. The French Red Cross is also considering providing supplementary blanket feeding to children under the age of 2 years.

The Spanish Red Cross is supporting the MRC in various activities related to the food crisis in Kayes, including: food distribution to 3,490 households in the commune of Bangassi (60 kilo of rice, 0,75 k of salt, 3,75 litres of oil, 2,25 kilos of sugar); animal fodder distribution to 5,150 households in the communes of Bangassi, Tafacirga and Fégui; WASH project in the area of Kéniéba and improvement of access to water and sanitation infrastructures. The Spanish Red Cross also delivers reproductive health programme in Kayes (cercles of Kayes, Yélimané, Kita) and Ségou (cercles of Segou, Baroueli, Niono).

The Swiss Red Cross and the MRC have been present in the region of Timbuktu since the 2005 food crisis, providing emergency nutritional support and food assistance in 4 communes du cercle de Goundam and then
with a three year recovery programme which ended in 2008 and included community based health care; improved access to water; and strengthening food availability through support to women’s groups and cereal banks. This was followed by a malaria and blindness prevention programme, which began in 2009 and is expected to continue until 2013 and then be merged with another health programme in the same region in 2014. All these activities in Northern Mali are currently suspended because of the security situation.

The ICRC has been gearing up its response to the population affected by the conflict in the North of the country. It is also setting up a forward base of operations in Mopti, from where it has started giving emergency assistance to 23,000 IDPs in the cercles of Djenne, Bandjagara, Bankass and Kori. The ICRC has also provided support to the MRC to distribute food and non food assistance to approximately 9,000 IDPs and 1,200 host families in the areas of Mopti, Segou et Sikasso.

Operational coordination and exchange of information will ensure that the ICRC’s assistance focuses on IDPs and Northern Mali, while the IFRC activities target households affected by the food security South of Mopti.

The needs

The specific intervention areas targeted by the MRC and the IFRC in this Appeal have been selected on the basis of a needs assessment carried out between the 29th of January and the 15th of February 2012 by the MRC and the IFRC, and using the report of the national Early Warning System (Système d’Alerte Précoce) as secondary data. Although a DREF was released early January 2012, it has not been possible to launch this appeal earlier, due a combination of factors such as population movements, the unstable political situation and the constantly changing security situation. Those same factors have led to the distribution of responsibility between the ICRC (North of Mopti) and the IFRC (South and West of Mopti) and to the National Society deciding to focus exclusively on the food security crisis through this appeal.

During the assessment, worrying trends could be observed regarding household-level food stocks and livestock. Due to the insufficient last harvest households have little or no remaining stock of food in their homes. Therefore the affected population is heavily dependent on increasingly expensive purchases from the market as main source of food. The projection from June onwards is that 93% of the affected households will neither have remaining food-stocks at home, nor the financial means to purchase food. Only 5% of the interviewed persons assume to have sufficient food-stock at household level until the next harvest in October 2012. As a direct consequence distress sales of livestock can be observed at low price levels because of lack of fodder and less available pasture areas. This exceptionally includes young animals and also draught animals, which are normally considered indispensable for the next agricultural season. However, even the additional income from this decapitalization might prove insufficient to cover immediate needs because of the price drop for cattle. Bulls that normally would have a market price of 200,000 CFA are sold for 150,000 CFA, rams that cost 30,000 CFA last year now cost 20,000 CFA. Interviews with households receiving food as part of the DREF response in Kayes, confirmed that households are finding it increasingly hard to borrow from their social networks as food insecurity is affecting even the wealthier part of the population.

Strongly reduced biomass production due to the failed rainy season of 2011 put the livestock of the vulnerable population at risk as pasture-areas for the animals are insufficient as they decreased up to 85%. This will affect the health of the subsistence-sized herds, as money to purchase fodder form the market is not available. The impact on the population is significant as agro pastoral households are dependent on their livestock in three ways. Livestock like sheep and goats provide fertilizer and represent important assets during the lean season as some of the animals can be sold in order to purchase food. Agro pastoralist households also depend on the use of draft animals to work their land. In order to prevent asset-depletion through distress-sales before the health and therefore the market-value of those animals decreases further there is an urgent need for support through livestock-fodder distributions.
The continuing price increases in cereals, particularly millet, and the latest data on malnourished children from the UN in May 2011 highlight the severity of the food security situation on the ground even though the peak of the crisis has yet to be reached. The food security situation will only improve with the next harvest in October 2012 on the condition of a good rainy season. The UN also states that the vast majority of people who are affected by the food security crisis are located in these southern regions and UNICEF estimates that 87% of the annual caseload of acute malnutrition is concentrated there.

Immediate needs:
Agro-pastoralist households in the Sahel belt of Kayes and Koulikoro, as well as in Mopti, Segou and Sikasso are in need of food assistance to see them through the lean season, and of livelihood support linked to food production and livelihood asset preservation (e.g. livestock-fodder) so that they can be self-sufficient for the 2012/2013 season. Given the high rates of malnutrition in these regions, households will also need to receive nutritional support. In light of the rapidly approaching planting season seed distributions need to be carried out as soon as possible. Livelihood support related activities will need to be carried out from June to November in line with the seasonal calendar.

Longer-term needs:
A needs assessment process will begin in August 2012 in order to identify the level of self sufficiency of households supported through this emergency appeal based on this year’s rainy season. This helps reassessing the most appropriate actions for long-term food security development activities for the MRC strategic plan.

The proposed operation
The Red Cross / Red Crescent response aims to save lives and protect livelihoods by implementing 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 small businesses or farming. These efforts should build community resilience and minimize their vulnerability to future droughts.

Through this Emergency Appeal the MRC is seeking support to provide immediate food security interventions along with longer-term interventions to help the most vulnerable agro pastoral households (142,740 beneficiaries) through the lean season until the 2012 rains and subsequent harvest in October, restore and maintain their livelihoods and allow them to strengthen their level of self-sufficiency. Any delays in implementation will require a revision of activity timeframes, since the interventions are designed in line with the seasonal calendar.

This intervention foresees activities in nine (9) communes in all five (5) southern regions of the Malian Sahel belt and is based on the assessment of current needs, an estimation of how they will develop planned responses and coordinate these with other actors. It will initially target the western regions of Kayes and Koulikoro, reinforcing MRC-Participating National Societies (PNS) supported interventions in food security and nutritional screening, as those two regions are faced with a complex and large humanitarian crisis and have the highest malnutrition rates in southern Mali. On the condition of sufficient appeal coverage this intervention will progressively target the other three southern regions of Mopti, Segou and Sikasso. The MRC/IFRC will also contribute to the ongoing identification of vulnerable communities through interagency coordination meetings.

Emergency needs will be addressed through the distribution of livestock-fodder and food, the latter through a partnership with WFP (the food also fulfils the function of seeds protection). In order to link the immediate relief

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23 OCHA, Complex Emergency Situation Report No. 4 on Mali, 15 May 2012
activities with sustainable long-term improvement, this intervention will be complemented by the distribution of cash-crop seeds. 960 other vulnerable households having already received support from the previous DREF operation in Kayes and Koulikoro will receive complementary support to communal gardening activities. This includes distributions of vegetable-seeds and small tools, the construction of protective fences and the rehabilitation or installation of water pumps and irrigation channels for communal gardens in Bagassi, Segui and Tafcirca (Kayes). While the gardens’ produce will immediately support the households’ food-baskets and improve nutritional status of the beneficiaries, it will also create revenues at the market. Furthermore, the gardening component will provide lasting infrastructural improvements through the improved irrigation facilities and the protective fences for 10ha. In total 93ha will be used for the gardens of the 960 households, each garden providing space for 10-15 families. 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, they will also be implemented in parallel with hygiene and nutrition education and nutrition screening and referral. Further assessments will be carried out after the rainy season to adjust programming to the outcome of the rainy season.

The MRC will lead the food security response by coordinating and implementing activities presented in this appeal with contributions of the WFP, the support of the PNS in country and the IFRC, as well as managing the coordination and implementation in the conflict affected areas of northern Mali with the ICRC (Gao, Timbuktu and Kidal). The intervention will require an IFRC Operations Manager to be based in-country, along with additional technical support in relief, logistics and finance to ensure MRC surge capacity and allow continuity of ongoing programs. The Regional Representation in Dakar will provide additional technical input in food security, along with any other additional support, as required.

The MRC strategic plan for 2010-2014 includes long-term food security programming as one of its five thematic priorities and is supported by Participating National Societies (PNS). 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 that includes responding to emergencies such as the current crisis through staff-training and support in emergency as well as long-term programming, which is part of the planned activities of this appeal.

To ensure beneficiary engagement in the assistance process, the Mali Red Cross will continue to implement the approach successfully developed and implemented during the latest DREF operation. This approach focuses on the creation of beneficiary committees (Comités de Bénéficiaires) in the communities of over fifty households eligible for assistance. One is a mixed committee of five members (comprising a minimum of two women) and two advisors, and a women’s committee. The mandate of these committees is as follows:

- Mobilization of population
- Beneficiary engagement in the distribution and hygiene promotion activities;
- Liaison with the MRC and IFRC on behalf of the community;
- Facilitation of the resolution of potential disputes on beneficiary selection and assistance process;
- 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, some 142,740 beneficiaries (21,960 households) will be assisted in 39 villages (9 communes) of Kayes, Koulikoro, Mopti, Segou and Sikasso. Kayes and Koulikoro will be the first targeted areas as they have the highest malnutrition rates. The regions will be covered consecutively, based on appeal coverage. Beneficiary selection is based on pre-defined criteria, with assistance focused on the most urgent cases and the following criteria:

- For seeds distribution: this support will focus on farmer households who are in a precarious food security situation, with limited food stocks and purchasing power who cannot meet their needs beyond one or two months. Seeds distribution will be topped up by blanket food distribution, supported by WFP.
• For the income generating activities: this support will focus on women who have already been involved in gardening activities, in villages where there is land to cultivate and where water is available. 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, and hygiene promotion will be done in the 39 villages of the 9 communes of the 5 regions.

To better target the most vulnerable, at village level, a community-based targeting system will be used, classifying households according to their food security status based on their food stocks, income sources, nutritional status and those resorting to irreversible coping mechanisms. The number of children under five and number of people not able to work in the household will also be taken into consideration.

### Food security / livelihood interventions

**Outcome 1 (relief): Appropriate access to food for 21,000 food crisis affected agro-pastoral households (136,500 beneficiaries) in 5 regions (Kayes, Koulikoro, Mopti, Segou, Sikasso) is secured through the lean season (May-September).**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outputs (expected results)</th>
<th>Activities planned</th>
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| 21,000 households are assisted with food aid for 3 months: Kayes (9428 households, 61,282 beneficiaries), Koulikoro (4224 households, 27,456 beneficiaries), Segou (597 households, 3,880 beneficiaries), Mopti (5244 households, 34,086 beneficiaries), Sikasso (1507 households, 9,796 beneficiaries). | • 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, beans and salt) to 21,000 households.  
• Monitor use of food assistance provided and evaluate any further food needs of targeted households.  |

**Outcome 2: (food security, livelihoods and disaster risk reduction): 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.**

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| 960 women engaged in market gardening in Kayes and Koulikoro have received support for income generating activities through provision of gardening-seeds, tools, fences, pumps for irrigation to strengthen their earning potential (960 women times 6.5/HH, 6240 beneficiaries). | • Mobilise/ train volunteers to select beneficiaries  
• Identify 960 households previously engaged in market gardening activities  
• Distribute market gardening seeds & tools to 960 women (670 in Kayes, 290 in Koulikoro) with communal market gardening experience  
• Improve and repair fences to protect the communal vegetable gardens over a total surface of 10ha (out of 93ha in total)  
• Rehabilitate or install four water pumps and distribute diesel for irrigation purposes in Bagassi (2), Segui (1) and Tafcirca (1) (Kayes)  
• Monitor and report on use of food assistance. |

21,000 households (136,500 beneficiaries) are provided with cash-crop seeds for the next planting season and livestock fodder for 2 months: Kayes (9428 households, 61,282 beneficiaries), Koulikoro (4224 households, 27,456 beneficiaries), Segou (597 households, 3,880 beneficiaries), Mopti (5244 households, 34,086 beneficiaries), Sikasso (1507 households, 9,796 beneficiaries).

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• Distribute adequate seeds and livestock fodder to 21,000 households (14 kg millet seeds, 5 kg bean seeds and 50kg of fodder per household)  
• Mobilise/ train volunteers in agricultural irrigation techniques  
• Training and sensitization of beneficiaries in agricultural irrigation techniques through the MRC and the Service Technique Agricole du Gouvernement Malien (Ministry of Agriculture)  
• Monitoring & technical follow-up on use of irrigation techniques.  |

**MRC food security strategic aims are strengthened through training**

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<tr>
<td>• Mobilise 40 MRC volunteers and 12 MRC staff in food security assessment techniques</td>
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of 12 staff and 40 volunteers, emergency programming and coordination with PNS involved in food security.

- Carry out a food security assessment of the areas of intervention in August 2012 to determine unmet needs and self-sufficiency among assisted families that can feed into an exit strategy planned for November 2012
- Coordinate food security training, assessment and monitoring tools with PNS
- Support the MRC to identify long-term food security programmes.

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<th>Outcome 3 (nutrition): To improve the nutritional status of children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women in 39 villages (9 communes) of Kayes, Koulikoro, Mopti, Segou and Sikasso</th>
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<td>Outputs (expected results)</td>
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<td>All children from 6 to 59 months as well as the pregnant and lactating women in the 39 villages (9 communes) in Kayes, Koulikoro, Mopti, Segou and Sikasso are screened by trained MRC community volunteers in their own communities and the malnourished children and mothers are referred to the existing health facilities.</td>
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<td>Women of childbearing age, pregnant and lactating know the importance of breastfeeding</td>
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<td>Infant and young child feeding practices are improved through nutrition and health education sessions.</td>
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### Logistics

The MRC logistics capacity will need to be considerably reinforced and scaled up to meet the operational demands of this appeal, without undermining ongoing PNS supported development programming and planned emergency programs. The food relief distributions will be done in collaboration with WFP, using their existing outsourced logistics capacity. The MRC has 3 operating warehouses in the Southern Regions that can be used as hubs for the seeds distributions. It also has several light 4x4 vehicles and one functional truck with capacity of 6 metric tons and will thus need to outsource the additional transport required to carry out the operation.

The appeal will cover the logistical resources necessary for the MRC to implement its distribution, monitoring and evaluation activities. For the MRC to efficiently run the logistics aspects of this appeal, the MRC-team in Bamako will be reinforced with an additional logistics assistant and an IFRC Logistics Delegate in country. Workshops on logistics, warehousing and procurement will also be organized to build the National Society’s overall logistics capacity.

### Communications – Advocacy and Public information

Maintaining a steady flow of timely and accurate information between the field and other major stakeholders is vital for fundraising, advocacy and maintaining the profile of the emergency operations. This flow will be maintained between those working in the field and other stakeholders, including the media and donors, to
promote greater quality, accountability, and transparency. This will support the objectives of this appeal, e.g. to increase the profile, the funding mechanisms for SRCS and IFRC, and provide a platform on which to advocate in the interests of vulnerable people.

Donors and National Societies will receive information and materials they can use to promote the operation. Relevant information and advocacy materials, including audio-visual products, will be channeled through IFRC’s public website – www.ifrc.org.

Activities will include the following:

- Produce press releases, news stories and beneficiary case studies.
- Engage proactively with media (national, and international) to highlight 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.
- Develop media packages, including facts and figures, issue briefs and audiovisual products for distribution to partner national societies, other partner organizations and media.
- Develop and produce communications products that highlight achievements of the operation.
- Support field visits by communications colleagues from partner national societies and donor agencies.
- Support programme teams in designing and producing project-specific materials, including forms, banners, brochures, posters and signage.
- Support programme teams to ensure consistent engagement with beneficiaries as part of IFRC’s 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 at community level, enabling the MRC with a broad surge-capacity. The MRC strategic plan for 2010-2014 includes two related strategic areas that are closely connected to this Emergency Appeal:

- **Disaster risk reduction caused by climate change**: Preparing communities and assisting people affected by disasters
- **Food security**: Contribute to the improvement of the food security situation of people in vulnerable regions of Mali and in western Sahel (Kayes region).

The MRC has previous experience in food security programming among communities with precarious livelihoods and has implemented some sizeable development programmes supported by various PNS. Some of the recent food security programming experience includes:

- Recovery of living conditions of 45,000 people in Goundam/ Tombouctou (2006 – 2008)
- Strengthening livelihoods of the nomadic populations of Tombouctou and Gourma-Rharouss (2008-2009)
- Strengthening women’s groups in market gardening activities (production, transformation and sales) in Kayes (completed in June 2008)

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 will include the recruitment of additional support in logistics, finance, food security and disaster management to enhance its capacity to deliver assistance. The MRC will also rely on the IFRC Regional Office to facilitate the flow of information and to ensure updates among Movement partners in the Region, Zone and at HQ level.
Capacity of the IFRC

The IFRC has been supporting the MRC from the IFRC Regional Office in Dakar. Until now the IFRC has no permanent presence in Mali and an RDRT was sent on 20 December 2011 with DREF funds to help with coordination and the implementation of the DREF. Further support was provided through the deployment of three FACT members and one regional support person to Mali.

The FACT communications delegate and the FACT food security/livelihoods delegate visited the MRC and the DREF operations in February for four days. The FACT communications delegate produced a number of stories, case studies and photographs which will be available on the IFRC website. The FACT Food Security Delegate provided inputs and feedback to the MRC Plan of Action, and provided a first plan of action based on the MRC priorities. The FACT logistics as well as the FACT regional logistics delegate visited the MRC with the IFRC Regional Logistics Delegate in February 2012 to carry out a logistics capacity assessment.

An IFRC Operations Manager will be deployed to Bamako as soon as possible to assist in the implementation of the intervention. Additionally, the IFRC will deploy a Relief Delegate, a Logistics Delegate, and Finance and Relief RDRTs as needed. Additional support in food security, logistics, procurement and other technical sectors will be made available from the Regional Representation in Dakar as required.

Security

The security situation in Mali is unstable and fluid. A military coup in March has led to a power struggle between government supporters and junta forces. This has recently resulted in sporadic violence in and around Bamako. A Tuareg secessionist movement has gathered momentum in northern Mali capitalising on the uncertainty around governance in the capital. In addition, a number of Islamist groups have become more prominent in the region. As a consequence, northern Mali has become a particularly sensitive and volatile environment for humanitarian actors.

The fragile security situation in Mali is likely to exacerbate the impact of the food crisis. Large internal population movements and emigration from Mali will place further strain on already scarce resources across the region. Risk zones include Mali’s border regions, and notably those shared with Burkina Faso and Niger to the South and East, and Mauritania to the West.

The situation is being monitored by the IFRC Sahel security team in Dakar and a security field assessment is to take place in early June, to develop the security plans in accordance with IFRC’s Minimum Security Regulations (MSR). This monitoring will continue to ensure the security of expatriate staff working in country and to take appropriate action if needed.

The high degree of acceptance enjoyed by MRC in all parts of society is an important positive factor in its capacity to reach and assist the vulnerable parts of the population.

Budget summary

See attached budget (Annex 1) for details.

Jagan Chapagain
Acting Under Secretary General
Programme Services Division

Bekele Geleta
Secretary General
Contact information
For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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For Resource Mobilization and pledges:
- **IFRC West and Central Africa hub:** Elisabeth Seck, Resource Mobilization Officer, Dakar; phone: +221 33 869 36 60; mobile: +221 77 450 59 49; email: elisabeth.seck@ifrc.org

For Performance and accountability (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting):
- **IFRC Zone:** Robert Ondrusek, PMER/QA Delegate, Africa phone: +254 731 067277; email: robert.ondrusek@ifrc.org

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Click here

1. Emergency Appeal budget and map **below**
2. Return to the title page

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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](https://www.ifrc.org/corporate/content/9996) and the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere)](https://www.ifrc.org/corporate/content/115829) 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.

[www.ifrc.org](https://www.ifrc.org)

Saving lives, changing minds.

The IFRC’s work is guided by [Strategy 2020](https://www.ifrc.org/corporate/content/9996) 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

**Mali: Food insecurity (MDRML009)**

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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 - MDRM009 - Map produced by DCM/GVA

Mali: Food insecurity

Targetted regions

Bamako
Ouagadougou

7 June 2012