

# PROGRAMME UPDATE



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies  
Fédération Internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge  
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja  
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

## MALI

17 January 2006

The Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in over 183 countries. For more information: [www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)

### In Brief

**Appeal No. 05AA029; Programme Update no. 2, Period covered: June to October 2005; Appeal coverage: 17.6 %; Outstanding needs: CHF 226,967 (USD 172,993 or EUR 145,818)**

[Click here to go directly to the attached Contributions List, also available on the website.](#)

**Programme Update no. 1 please refer to:** <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/annual05/05AA02901.pdf>

**Appeal target: CHF 275,283 (USD 218,700 or EUR 177,300)**

**Related Emergency Appeal:** Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania and Niger: Food Insecurity; Appeal no. 05EA015; [http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf\\_appeals.pl?05/05EA015.pdf](http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?05/05EA015.pdf)

**Programme summary:** After the Mali Red Cross<sup>1</sup> progressively began emerging from the institutional crisis that had weakened its organizational structure since 2001, its management and administrative skills have improved. As a result, the national society has gained credibility and visibility. Within the last three years, the Mali Red Cross has managed to conduct various relief operations, health programmes (Insecticide-treated mosquito-nets distribution), food security programme and income-generating projects (boutiques, pharmacies and one guesthouse).

The International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) sub-office in Bamako works with the Mali Red Cross to create a network of trained tracing volunteers to reinforce the national society's emergency response capacity in risk regions, to promote the Movement's Fundamental Principles as well as to increase International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and Red Cross activities' awareness.

ICRC provides an indemnity to top up the salary of the executive secretary, seconded to the Mali Red Cross by the Malian government.

The Spanish Red Cross bilateral office based in Mali supported a three-year project to fight against female genital mutilation (FGM). In addition, the national society entered into a locally negotiated partnership with Population Services International (PSI) ITN distribution programme. In 2004, the Monaco Red Cross assisted the national society with first aid training and materials.

**For further information please contact:**

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*This Programme Update reflects activities to be implemented over a one-year period. This forms part of, and is*

<sup>1</sup> Mali Red Cross <http://www.ifrc.org/where/country/check.asp?countryid=112>

*based on, longer-term, multi-year planning. All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct and is committed to the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.*

*For support to or for further information concerning Federation programmes or operations in this or other countries, or for a full description of the national society profile, please access the Federation's website at <http://www.ifrc.org>*

## **Operational developments**

Mali is one of the poorest countries in the world. According to the World Bank, the total annual national income divided amongst the whole population leaves the average Malian only USD \$290 each. That's over 40 percent less than the sub-Saharan African average. With this kind of poverty, it means that they can't afford to buy food. This bad socioeconomic situation is mainly due to persistent drought that hits the country, locust invasions, and the cost of the three-year conflict in neighbouring Cote d'Ivoire that has been high in both human and economic terms.

Drought not only kills off the beasts but also forces herders to sell skinny animals, often at knock-down prices, so that they can buy food. Mali is not in a state of famine, aid workers say. Instead, like many countries in the region, Mali suffers from deep rooted poverty this means that children die of hunger and only long-term developments and investment can end the cycle.

A yellow fever epidemic has also been confirmed in the Kayes region of western Mali, the World Health Organisation (WHO) said, threatening the sanitary environment. The Malian government has notified WHO of 14 suspected yellow fever deaths with 21 suspected cases of the mosquito-borne disease recorded between 7 and 27 October 2005, according to a WHO press statement. The tests were carried out at the national reference laboratory in Mali and then confirmed at the regional reference laboratory in the Institute Pasteur, Dakar, Senegal.

A Plan of Action has been developed by The Federation and the national society to respond to this epidemic in the most affected areas with the support of a deployed medical doctor from the region. The International Federation allocated CHF 45,000 (USD 35,143 or EUR 29,117) to the national society from the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund to respond to immediate needs.

## **Health and care**

**Goal: To contribute to improve the health of children aged 0-11 months, women of childbearing age, youth, and persons infected by HIV/AIDS.**

**Objective 1: To increase the number of children aged 0-11 months who receive full standard vaccinations, as well as the number of pregnant women vaccinated against tetanus.**

**Objective 2: To reduce mortality and morbidity due to diarrhea disease among children aged 0-11 months.**

**Objective 3: To reduce vulnerability related to HIV/AIDS of 14-39 years old people in Kayes and Koulikouro.**

**So far this year, the following has been achieved:**

- Volunteers were mobilized for the measles vaccination campaign, relief work and distribution of ITN
- The national society participated fully in the polio campaign with the technical staff serving as members of the inter-agency coordination committee (IACC) and part of the social mobilization commission. Red Cross volunteers implemented the activities at the community level.
- The Mali Red Cross in coordination with WHO country office participated in the Dutch government-funded Roll Back Malaria project with the aim of re-treating and distributing insecticide treated mosquito bed nets ITN at community level.
- The Red Cross of Mali initiated a social mobilization within the framework of the 2005 JNV (Journées nationales de vaccination) in the districts of Bamako, in Kayes, Ségou, Sikasso, Mopti and Koulikoro. The national society volunteers conducted door-to-door visits and visits to public places, such as markets. A total of 843 volunteers have been involved in the process 230 in the first phase and 613 during the second phase.

- This social mobilization allowed the vaccination of 1,056,454 children, (437,625 during the first phase and 618,829 in the second phase), and increased the visibility of the Red Cross.
- The Mali Red Cross contributed to the rise and the improvement of the polio vaccination coverage. With the third passage of the vaccination campaign, the national society worked with the National Olympic Committee on the activities of social mobilization, through the technical and financial support the Federation the regional delegation in Dakar.

**Lessons learned**

- The headquarters' staff needs to be professionalized with full-time, paid qualified personnel engaged in multi-year programmes.
- The national society needs to reinforce its decentralization capacity activities for better assistance to the community, including strengthening of volunteer management (recruitment and maintenance).
- The national society needs to strengthen local and branch committees.
- The national society needs to scale up its health programmes for greater impact and coverage, pending the identification of internal and external partners. Full programme details, including budgets and log frames are available upon request.

**Organizational development**

**Goal: The Mali Red Cross meets the characteristics of a well-functioning national society.**

**Objective 1: Strengthen the national society's capacity to carry out its health and disaster management programmes for the next four years.**

**Objective 2: Mali Red Cross increases its financial management skills and develops its ability to advocate and market its programmes.**

**So far this year, the following has been achieved:**

- Management capacity is strengthened and programmes are developed, despite a difficult context. The national society makes obvious its willingness to multiply partners.
- A new strategic plan with more coherent programmes for 2005-2008 is being prepared.
- A governance and management workshop was organized in which governing board, programmes coordinators and presidents of local branches participated. The following issues were addressed: understanding of the Movement policies; better planning, monitoring and evaluation; roles of the different bodies (governance and management); image building, reporting (narrative and financial), programmes and branch development, volunteers' management.
- A policy on volunteering has been developed. Terms of reference have been elaborated at regional level with input from the national society. The recruitment of a focal point for volunteers' management is on process with Federation support.
- An efficient financial management system (almost the best in the region) with regular audits has been set up.

**Impact:**

- There is more interest and confidence from Partner National Societies (PNS) and local partners. This is evident by the (coming back of Swiss Red Cross which had stopped its cooperation with the national society for many years, increased involvement of the Spanish Red Cross, and a new dialogue process with the Danish Red Cross which had left the country in 2000).
- The separation between the roles of governance and management is now clearly defined.
- There is a better understanding of the management systems and procedures within the Mali Red Cross as well as better integration between SAGE and BuSy management systems.

**Constraint:**

- There still is a low level of funding for organizational development activities.

[Contributions list below; click here to return to the title page and contact information.](#)

APPEAL No. 05AA029

## PLEDGES RECEIVED

10/01/2006

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
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## CASH

REQUESTED IN APPEAL CHF ----->				275,283	TOTAL COVERAGE 17.6%	
OPENING BALANCE				5,224		
BRITISH - GOVT/DIFD GRANT				5,000	01.01.05	ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
IRISH - GOVT		9,359	EUR	14,492	04.02.05	ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN CASH				24,716	CHF	9.0%

## KIND AND SERVICES (INCLUDING PERSONNEL)

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
DENMARK	DELEGATE(S)			23,600		
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN KIND/SERVICES				23,600	CHF	8.6%

## ADDITIONAL TO APPEAL BUDGET

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED				0	CHF	