

Appeal 2003-2004



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MALI

Appeal no. 01.38/2003

Click on programme title or figures to go to the text or budget

	2003 (In CHF)	2004 ² (In CHF)
1. Health and Care	169,958	169,958
2. Organizational Development	33,792	33,792
Total	203,750¹	203,750

Introduction

Mali is a poor country plagued by drought and by health crises. The Mali Red Cross is a resourceful National Society with a strong volunteer base. It acknowledges, however, that further decentralisation of its activities would make for better assistance to the community, and would reinforce and revitalise its branches.

Therefore, the Federation Secretariat plans to reinforce National Society capacity in decentralising activities for better assistance to the community, including strengthening volunteer management (recruitment and maintenance) through HIV/AIDS programming. It also plans to provide support on the basics of a well-functioning national society (improving its management and governance capacity and facilitation with the Strategic plan and CAS process).

National Context

The recent election of Amadou Toumani Touré as president (May 2002), bodes well for Mali in terms of international assistance. In September, French President Chirac pledged that his country would reduce by 40% the bilateral debt owed it by Mali. The country also now receives one of the highest levels of US aid of any country in Africa.

The economy is based primarily on agriculture, which represents half the country's gross national product. The combined effect of its debt burden, its structural adjustment programmes and the devaluation of its currency has compounded the economy's weakness, and Mali remains one of the poorest countries in the world. Drought has become an established feature of the region.

Cholera, malaria HIV/AIDS, water and sanitation and river blindness are the main health risks facing the country. Under-five mortality rate is 233 per 1,000 live births. The trade route between Mali and Côte d'Ivoire contributes to spread of HIV/AIDS epidemic as well as to the proliferation of child labour.

Human Development Indicators at a Glance

¹ USD 139,803 or EUR 138,529.

² These are preliminary budget figures for 2004, and are subject to revision.

	Mali	Sub-Saharan Africa	World
Life expectancy at birth (years)	51.5	48.7	66.9
Adult literacy rate (% age 15 and above), 2000	41.5	61.5	~
Adult literacy rate (female as % of male), 2000	70	77	~
Combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio (%), 1999	28	42	65
GDP per capita (PPP\$), 2000	797	1,690	7,446
People living with HIV/AIDS, adults (% age 15-49), 2001	1.65	9	1.2
Refugees (thousands), in/out, 2000	8/0	~	~

Source: UNDP HDR 2002

National Society Priorities

The Mali Red Cross (MIRC) has on record about 70,000 volunteers who participate in planning and monitoring programmes in training and disaster relief. Recent activities have included stocking supplies and carrying out simulations with a focus on food security and early warning systems, a measles vaccination campaign and training of 400 paramedics per year. Women's clubs promote saving firewood by using gas (in towns) or improved stoves (in rural environments) as well as set up mills to lighten the load of women's domestic work. The youth focus on combating desertification and promoting environmental education.

Unfortunately, from 1995-2001, the MIRC saw its donors withdraw or suspend cooperation due to governance interference in management and negative publicity surrounding internal national society conflicts.

At a Glance

	YEAR	COMMENT
Statutes	1999	updated
National Disaster Plan	no	
National Development Plan	2001	draft
CAS	no	Projected 2003
Self Assessment		
Elections	1999	General Assembly every three years
Yearly audit		

Main Strengths

- Management capacity of the new management team.
- Training of medical auxiliary staff and income derived from this.

Main Challenges

- Separation of governance and management.
- Decentralising activities for better assistance to the community.
- Strengthening volunteer management (recruitment and maintenance).
- Reinforcing and revitalising local/branch committees.

The MIRC conducted a national training workshop on VCA and plans to use the results of a national VCA to determine its long-term programming strategy. The National Society would also like to work on awareness on child labour issues.

Red Cross and Red Crescent Priorities

International Federation: The Federation has worked with the National Society on putting together a capacity building project. The delegation supported a measles vaccination programme in 2002.

ICRC: The ICRC has an office in Bamako and is working with the MIRC to create a network of trained tracing volunteers, to reinforce their emergency response capacities in regions at risk, and to promote the Fundamental Principles and to raise awareness of IHL and Red Cross activities. The ICRC covers the salary of the Executive Secretary and is renovating the National Society's headquarters building.

Bilateral: The Spanish Red Cross works with the MIRC on a three-year project combating 'female circumcision' (FGM).

Primary support from the Movement in 2002

Partner	Health	Relief	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Org. Dev.	Other
ICRC					xx	
Federation*	xx					
Spanish RC	xx					

*Federation support comes from American RC

Priority Programmes for Secretariat Assistance

The Secretariat will reinforce National Society capacity in decentralising activities for better assistance to the community, including strengthening volunteer management (recruitment and maintenance) through HIV/AIDS programming.

It will also promote the National Society's development, including: improving the MIRC's management and governance capacity; finance and resource development; and facilitation of the Strategic Development Plan and finalization of the Cooperation Agreement Strategy process.

1. Health and Care W [<Click here to return to the title page>](#)

Background and achievements/lessons to date

Background:

- Vast population, with 75% of the population living in rural areas.
- High fertility rates.
- High infant, child and maternal morbidity and mortality rates.
- Prone to waterborne and hygiene-related illnesses (cholera, malaria).
- Potential for preventable diseases such as measles, polio, due to low immunisation coverage.
- High-risk factors favouring the propagation of HIV/AIDS and STDs, such as migration, small trade, and trucking stops, often promoting commercial sex work.
- Tuberculosis as the most frequent opportunistic infection linked to HIV/AIDS.
- Early marriage and sexual relations (15-18 years of age).

Achievements:

- Ability to mobilise volunteers (e.g.. measles vaccination campaign).
- Collaborate with the Government to assist children in difficult circumstances.

Lessons learned:

- Need to reinforce NS capacity in decentralising activities for better assistance to the community, including strengthening volunteer management (recruitment and maintenance).
- Need to reinforce and revitalise the local/branch committees of the NS.

Overall Goal

To contribute to the reduction of risk of HIV/AIDS, STDs and other communicable diseases, among the most vulnerable populations in Mali.

Programme Objective

The capacity of the National Society is increased to fight HIV/AIDS, STDs and other communicable diseases in two regions (Koulikorou and Kayes), targeting vulnerable adults and youth in the informal sector (traders, transporters, and industrial workers).

Expected Result

National Society HIV/AIDS and STDs-related prevention and awareness activities have been increased, targeting high risk groups in Kangaba and Kita health districts, resulting in reduced HIV/AIDS/STDs-related stigmatisation and discrimination, as well as safer sex practices.

- Activities of the Mali Red Cross have been implemented in the Kangaba and Kita health districts to combat HIV/AIDS and STDs, including HIV/AIDS-related stigma and discrimination.
- Attitudes have improved and safer practices have been adopted in the target areas, regarding HIV/AIDS and STDs, through the promotion of access to condoms and behaviour change.

2. Organisational Development W

Background and achievements/lessons to date

The Mali Red Cross used the International Federation's Strategic Work Plan as a base for its plan of action in the 1990s. The statutes were updated and elections took place at the general assembly in November 1995. The amendments to the statutes defined the roles of the president and the secretary general more clearly; but in order to resolve the difficulties experienced by the National Society, new modifications were proposed to the statutes, and these were discussed and adopted at the last general assembly in November 1999. Despite these efforts to resolve the challenges facing MIRC governance and management, the National Society acknowledges further work is needed. Therefore, the Secretariat will work with the National Society in 2003 to promote its development throughout all its programming.

Overall Goal

To decrease vulnerability of people living in Mali through improved service delivery by the Mali Red Cross.

Programme Objective

To promote National Society development and capacity building throughout all projects and activities of the MIRC, as well as to promote the effective coordination of bilateral and multilateral support and cooperation programmes (International Federation Secretariat Priorities 2002-03).

Expected Result

The governance and management skills of the MIRC have been improved, moving it closer towards realising the Characteristic of a Well-Functioning National Society.

- Governance has clearly defined roles and job descriptions and offers strategic support (not operational) to management.
- Management has decentralized structure with active branches.
- Project Cycle Management methodology is being used by branches.

- A well-coordinated CAS has been agreed and completed, and a partners meeting has been organised.
(see *Regional Programmes - Federation Coordination for details on CAS.*)

<Budget below - Click here to return to the title page>

BUDGET 2003

PROGRAMME BUDGETS SUMMARY

Appeal no.: 01.38/2003

Name: Mali

PROGRAMME:

	Organisational Development	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Federation Coordination	International Representation	Total
	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF
Shelter & construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clothing & textiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seeds & plants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water & Sanitation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medical & first aid	0	715	0	0	0	0	715
Teaching materials	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utensils & tools	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other relief supplies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUPPLIES	0	715	0	0	0	0	715
Land & Buildings	0	30,953	0	0	0	0	30,953
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computers & telecom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medical equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other capital exp.	100	100	0	0	0	0	200
CAPITAL EXPENSES	100	31,053	0	0	0	0	31,153
Warehouse & Distribution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport & Vehicules	0	7,835	0	0	0	0	7,835
TRANSPORT & STORAGE	0	7,835	0	0	0	0	7,835
Programme Support	2,196	11,047	0	0	0	0	13,243
PROGRAMME SUPPORT	2,196	11,047	0	0	0	0	13,243
Personnel-delegates	7,000	19,712	0	0	0	0	26,711
Personnel-national staff	894	36,073	0	0	0	0	36,966
Consultants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERSONNEL	7,894	55,785	0	0	0	0	63,678
W/shops & Training	20,000	5,565	0	0	0	0	25,565
WORKSHOPS & TRAINING	20,000	5,565	0	0	0	0	25,565
Travel & related expenses	250	15,131	0	0	0	0	15,381
Information	0	19,561	0	0	0	0	19,561
Other General costs	3,352	23,266	0	0	0	0	26,617
GENERAL EXPENSES	3,602	57,958	0	0	0	0	61,559
TOTAL BUDGET:	33,792	169,958	0	0	0	0	203,750