

Appeal 2004



MALI

Appeal no. 01.35/2004

The International Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. The Federation is the world's largest humanitarian organization, and its millions of volunteers are active in over 180 countries. All international assistance to support vulnerable communities seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response, according to the SPHERE Project.

This document reflects a range of programmes and activities to be implemented in 2004, and the related funding requirements. These are based upon the broader, multi-year framework of the Federation's Project Planning Process (PPP). The PPP products are either available through hyperlinks in the text¹, or can be requested through the respective regional department. For further information concerning programmes or operations in this or other countries or regions, please also access the Federation website at <http://www.ifrc.org>

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

	2004
Programme title	in CHF
Strengthening the National Society	
Health and Care	151,700
Organizational Development	125,066
Total	276,766²

¹ Identified by blue in the text.

² USD 207, 860 or EUR 178, 156.

National Context

The Malian economy is primarily based on agriculture, which represents half the country's gross national product. The combined effects of its debt burden and its structural adjustment programmes have constantly placed Mali as one of the poorest countries in the world. Drought, like elsewhere in the region, has become an established feature of the country.

Cholera, malaria, HIV/AIDS, water and sanitation as well as river blindness are the main health risks facing the country. The mortality rate of children below five years is 231 per 1,000 live births by 2001 as compared to 391/1000 in 1970 (UNDP). The trade route between Mali and Côte d'Ivoire contributes to the spread of the HIV/AIDS epidemic as well as to the proliferation of child labour.



The return of some 50,000 (unofficial statistics) Malians, this year, who had made Cote d'Ivoire their home has placed major burdens on poor health and schooling infrastructure and negatively impacted the foreign remittances formerly sent back to Mali by these workers.

Human Development Indicators at a Glance

	Mali	Sub-Saharan Africa	World
Life expectancy at birth (years), 2001	48.4	46.5	66.7
Adult literacy rate (% age 15 and above), 2001	26.4	62.4	~
Adult literacy rate (female as % of male), 2001	45	77	~
Combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio (%), 2001	29	44	64
GDP per capita (PPP USD), 2001	810	1,831	7,376
People living with HIV/AIDS, adults (% age 15-49), 2001	1.65	9.0	1.20
Refugees (thousands), in/out, 2001	8/0	~	~

Source: UNDP Human Development Report 2003
PPP in this context refers to Purchasing Power Parity

Red Cross and Red Crescent Priorities

Movement³ Context:

Federation:

The Federation has worked with the Mali Red Cross for three years in organizing the financial accounts for auditing and strengthening of financial management capacity. It supported a measles vaccination programme in 2002, emergency relief to returnees from Cote d'Ivoire, flood victims in 2003, and the national society's activation campaign.

³ 'Movement' refers to the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement

ICRC:

The ICRC has a sub-office in Bamako which covers Mali and Niger and is working with the Mali Red Cross to create a network of trained tracing volunteers, to reinforce their emergency response capacities in risk regions, to promote the fundamental principles and to increase awareness of IHL⁴ and Red Cross activities. The ICRC provides an indemnity to top up the salary of the executive secretary who, is seconded to the Mali Red Cross by the Malian government.

Bilateral Partner National Societies:

The Spanish Red Cross recently completed a three-year project combating FGM⁵ and has launched a food security project with the Mali Red Cross. In addition, the national society recently embarked on a locally developed 3 year partnership with Population Services International (PSI) for a mosquito net distribution programme.

Primary support from the movement in 2003

Partner	Health	Relief	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Other
ICRC		xx		xx	xx	
Federation*	xx	xx			xx	
Spanish Red Cross	xx		xx		xx	

*The Federation support comes from the U.S. Government, Finnish Red Cross and Danish Red Cross

Programmes for Secretariat Assistance

The secretariat will assist in the development of the national society in the following ways: improving the capacity of management and governance programmes, finance and resource development, facilitation of the strategic development plan and the Cooperation Agreement Strategy (CAS).

National Society Strategy/Programme Priorities:

The **Mali Red Cross** has several thousands volunteers who participate in planning and monitoring of programmes in training and disaster relief. Recent activities include stocking, supplying and simulation with focus on food security and early warning systems, a measles vaccination campaign and the training of 400 health aides. The Mali Red Cross women and youth departments' co-ordinate craft production, public drinking wells and household refuse collection. These activities generate revenue for the national society. Women's clubs promote saving firewood by using gas in towns and improved stoves in rural areas 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.

The Mali Red Cross is slowly emerging from a profound institutional crisis, which greatly weakened the organization from the year 2001. The national society has adopted a plan to improve its management and administration with an aim of helping the society become more credible and improve its visibility. This year, the national society successfully implemented a number of key interventions aimed at providing assistance to flood victims and returnees fleeing from the Ivorian conflict. This operation included mass distribution of treated mosquito nets. This is in addition to on-going programmes such as the recently completed FGM programme which was supported by the Spanish Red Cross Society, food security programmes and income generating projects such as boutiques, pharmacies and a guesthouse.

Despite heavy presence in the field, the Mali Red Cross is still struggling to regain its lost glory from a crisis that left it with few staff and only one major partner. The national society desperately needs support to consolidate the gains it has made so far. This will help the national society prepare a proper development plan and to engage full time programme staff member who will enable it carry out partnerships and activities in a fully professional manner.

⁴ IHL – International Humanitarian Law

⁵ FGM – Female Genital Mutilation

At a Glance

	YEAR	COMMENT
Statutes	1999	Updated
National disaster plan	No	
National development plan	2001	Draft
CAS	No	2004
Self assessment	2003	
Elections	1999	General assembly Dec. 2003
Yearly audit		2000-2002 Now ready for auditing

Strengths

- Ability to mobilize volunteers
- Assets (three office buildings, four training centres, nine health centres, two clinics, two accommodation centres and three warehouses)
- Newly developed capacity for financial management

Challenges

- Rebuilding the national profile
- Creation of a coherent programme and resource development plan
- Decentralising activities for better assistance to the community,
- Strengthening volunteer management (recruitment and maintenance)
- Reinforcing and revitalising the local and branch committees as well as staffing at the headquarters.

Strengthening the National Society

Health and Care

[<Click here to return to title page>](#)

Background and achievements/lessons to date :

- Vast population which is about 70% of the population living in rural areas (UN HABITAT).
- 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 immunization coverage.
- High-risk factors favouring the propagation of HIV/AIDS and STDs such as migration, small trade and truck stop over points, often promoting commercial sex.
- Tuberculosis as the most frequent opportunistic infection linked to HIV/AIDS.
- Early marriage and sexual relations, as early as 15-18 years of age.

Achievements:

- Ability to mobilise volunteers (e.g. measles vaccination campaign, relief work, mosquito net distribution).
- Collaborates well with authorities on emergency needs.

Lessons learned:

- Need to professionalize headquarters staff with full-time, paid qualified personnel engaged in multi-year programmes.
- Need to reinforce the national society's capacity in decentralising activities for better assistance to the community, including strengthening volunteer management (recruitment and maintenance).
- Need to reinforce and revitalise the local and branch committees of the national society.

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

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

Expected Results

- Mali Red Cross combats HIV/AIDS and STDs, including stigma and discrimination, through training and support to 20 coaches and 300 peer educators in the Kangaba and Kita health districts.
- Improved attitudes and safer practices adopted in the target areas, through the promotion of access to condoms and behaviour change, as demonstrated against the base-line data.
- Mali Red Cross health department is constructed and functions to support HIV/AIDS and other health related programmes such as malaria, vaccinations, and relief operations.

[<Click here to access the Logical Framework Planning Matrix document for HIV/AIDS \(in French\)>](#)

Organizational Development

[<Click here to return to title page>](#)

Background and achievements/lessons to date :

The Mali Red Cross used the 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 clearly defined the roles of the president and the secretary general; but in order to resolve the difficulties experienced by the national society, new modifications were proposed to the statutes. These were discussed and adopted at the general assembly in 1999. In 2003, the national society undertook a self-assessment process which helped it consolidate views on the need to further professionalize its staffing as opposed to mainly working with volunteers. This move will allocate greater authority to the management, and support a renewal process at branch level.

The main thrust of the Federation's assistance is to support a clear definition of the roles of governance and management and develop skills at headquarters and branch levels. The restructuring phase is now beginning to bear fruits. Progress in this area has been slow, but steady. There is growing confidence in and acceptance of the role of the executive secretary for managing the daily programmes of the society. With support from the Federation and Spanish Red Cross Society, significant progress has been made in strengthening financial management systems through the hiring of a qualified accountant and an assistant. In the past three years' accounts were organised, reviewed and audited while work was launched to develop new internal administrative and financial procedures. Work in this area needs to continue to ensure the harmonization of the rules and procedures with the revised national society structure and statutes since there is a gap. The national society has embarked on a campaign to reorganize its branches as part of its decentralisation goal. To pave way for the end of 2003 general assembly, the national society organized information and sensitisation sessions at regional level to help attract fresh blood into the national society and garner support from the local authorities. In addition, a representative from a neighbouring national society who has successfully conducted similar exercises in her national society will assist in organizing radio and television spots.

Goal: Mali Red Cross is a well-functioning national society capable of alleviating human suffering and delivering development services effectively and efficiently.

Objective 1: Mali Red Cross develops and conducts relevant programmes under the supervision of professional staff within the framework of a well-supported cooperation agreement strategy.

Objective 2: Mali Red Cross has reinforced its finance personnel at headquarters as well as in the three regional branches with competencies in fund raising.

Expected Results

1. The governance and management skills of the Mali Red Cross are improved, moving it closer towards acquiring the characteristics of a well-functioning national society.
 - Governance at headquarters and branch levels has clearly defined roles and job descriptions and offers strategic support to management as opposed to operational support.
 - A strategic plan is developed in the framework of a well-supported CAS.
 - Mali Red Cross develops and conducts relevant programmes through the guidance and supervision of professional staff.
 - The coordinating role of the Mali Red Cross headquarters has been strengthened.
 - Kayes, Sikasso, and Ségou branches have become more dynamic through an integrated pilot programme which includes finance and resource development as well as management and capacity building to complement bilateral project support targeting these three branches.
2. Financial management systems and procedures are improved and revenues from resource development activities are increased and diversified
 - Mali Red Cross management capacity is strengthened through the introduction of new computers and equipment and a sufficient system for the backup and archiving of financial documents.
 - Mali Red Cross possesses externally audited financial accounts, which permit the national society to reinforce its management capacity.
 - Personnel in three regional branches (Kayes, Sikasso, Ségou) possess a thorough understanding of the principle behind the separation of governance and management and of the principles and tools of management required for the proper functioning of their committees.
 - Mali Red Cross co-ordinates resource generation activities according to a resource development plan.
 - Mali Red Cross strengthens its image and develops an effective public relations and marketing strategy.
 - Mali Red Cross diversifies its revenue sources as part of achieving greater financial independence.

<Click here to access the Logical Framework Planning Matrix document for Organizational Development>

<Click here to access the Logical Framework Planning Matrix document for Financial Management Systems and Resource Development (in French)>

For further information please contact:

- *Sibiry Diarra, Executive Secretary, Mali Red Cross, Bamako; Phone 223 244 569; Fax 233 240 414*
- *Andrea Wojnar Diagne, Federation Head of Sahel Sub-Regional Office, Dakar; Email ifrcsn03@ifrc.org; Phone 221 842 2341; Fax 221 842 23 40*
- *Mark Willis, Federation Senior Regional Officer, Geneva; Email mark.willis@ifrc.org ; Phone 41 22 730 42 60 ; Fax 41 22 733 03 95*

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

BUDGET 2004

PROGRAMME BUDGETS SUMMARY

Appeal no.: 01.35/2004

Name: Mali

PROGRAMME:

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	Emergency	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	0	0	0	0	0	0
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	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land & Buildings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicles	0	0	0	2,455	0	0	2,455
Computers & telecom	0	0	0	4,100	0	0	4,100
Medical equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other capital exp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAPITAL EXPENSES	0	0	0	6,555	0	0	6,555
Warehouse & Distribution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport & Vehicules	3,400	0	0	0	0	0	3,399
TRANSPORT & STORAGE	3,400	0	0	0	0	0	3,399
Programme Support	9,861	0	0	8,129	0	0	17,989
PROGRAMME SUPPORT	9,861	0	0	8,129	0	0	17,989
Personnel-delegates	0	0	0	15,902	0	0	15,902
Personnel-national staff	48,775	0	0	31,634	0	0	80,409
Consultants	0	0	0	26,780	0	0	26,780
PERSONNEL	48,775	0	0	74,316	0	0	123,091
W/shops & Training	77,003	0	0	9,200	0	0	86,203
WORKSHOPS & TRAINING	77,003	0	0	9,200	0	0	86,203
Travel & related expenses	3,412	0	0	13,155	0	0	16,567
Information	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other General costs	9,250	0	0	13,710	0	0	22,959
GENERAL EXPENSES	12,662	0	0	26,865	0	0	39,526
TOTAL BUDGET:	151,701	0	0	125,065	0	0	276,765