



# EARLY ACTION PROTOCOL

## FINAL REPORT

Mali | River flooding

02/02/2024



No EAP : <b>EAP2020ML01</b>	N° of the operation : <b>MDRML017</b>	Approved by EAP: <b>17/09/2020</b>	Timeline EAP <b>17/09/2020 à 17/09/2025</b>
Activation date: <b>02/09/2022</b>	Early action time <b>04 Days</b>	Operational timeframe: <b>6 months</b>	Period covered by this activation report: <b>01/09/2022 to 28/02/2023</b>

**Number of people reached: 1,000 people**  
**EAP Budget : 209,532 CHF**

# SUMMARY OF ACTION PROTOCOL



The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) has approved a total allocation of 209,532 Swiss francs under its Forecast based Financing (FbF) mechanism for the Mali Red Cross (MRC). This allocation includes a first tranche of 146,641 Swiss francs for preparation and pre-positioning, as well as a second tranche of 62,890 Swiss francs allocated automatically for the implementation of early actions once defined triggers are reached.

The Forecast-Based Action (FbF) mechanism through the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) is specifically designed to finance preventive initiatives based on reliable forecasts. The funds

allocated for FbF by the DREF come from a separate account (MDR00004) and do not affect the reserves of the DREF appeal code (MDR00001). It is encouraged to solicit unallocated FbF contributions from DREF to ensure adequate funding for Early Action Protocols (EAPs) under development.

Mali, a landlocked country in West Africa, frequently experiences river flooding due to its topography and climate. In September 2022, trigger levels were reached, resulting in a significant impact on populations living along the country's rivers. The target population for this intervention were people living in areas at risk of flooding and vulnerable to disasters. To anticipate flooding, the forecasts used were based on information provided by the national hydraulics directorate (DNH). The response time was set at 4 days to enable a rapid and adequate response to the imminent threat.

The aim of the intervention was to reduce the impact of the humanitarian crisis caused by river flooding. Measures included the evacuation of at-risk populations, the protection of people and properties, and the distribution of essential non-food items such as mats and sandbags. Products such as aquatabs and bleach were also included to ensure adequate hygiene conditions.

A lessons-learned workshop was organized, bringing together members of the regional crisis committee, government technical services and Red Cross staff from Mali, Niger, Côte d'Ivoire and Burkina-Faso. The aim of the workshop was to assess what went well and what did not, in order to improve the effectiveness of future interventions. Among the recommendations made during the workshop was the importance of prioritizing the distribution of sandbags to protect homes and public buildings.

This meeting enabled committee members to gain a better understanding of the activities carried out in the Mopti region, where the intervention took place, and to share their opinions and suggestions for strengthening future interventions. The exchange of experiences and perspectives contributed to the continuous improvement of flood response and crisis management in the region concerned.

## SUMMARY OF EAP IMPLEMENTATION

The Mali Red Cross (CRM), as host National Society, took immediate action in response to the hazard selected under the EAP. The affected population included communities living in areas prone to river flooding.

As soon as the EAP was triggered, CRM took prompt action to reduce the impact of the flood hazard on vulnerable populations. Response teams were mobilized to provide immediate assistance, focusing on the protection of people and property. Evacuation measures were taken to reallocate the at-risk populations to safer areas.

Beneficiaries were selected based on criteria such as proximity to flood zones and their socio-economic vulnerability. The measures implemented were prompt and effective, helping to reduce the impact of the hazard on the affected communities.

Early action activities made a significant difference to those at risk. The distribution of products such as mats, sandbags, aquatabs and bleach helped to improve the living and hygiene conditions of beneficiaries. Measures to protect homes and public buildings helped to prevent severe damage to buildings. The measures strengthened community preparedness for flooding and mitigated potential negative effects on the population. These actions also demonstrated the feasibility and velocity of CRM's response to emergency situations.

CRM has drawn several lessons from this EAP implementation. For example, coordination with local authorities in the affected areas was mentioned as a challenge and the importance on good communication and increasing risk awareness were highlighted.

The CRM reacted quickly and effectively by implementing the EAP. Initial measures helped to reduce the possible impact of the hazard on vulnerable populations, through concrete actions such as evacuation, protection of property and distribution of essential goods. The outcomes of the lessons learned workshop will help to improve preparedness and response to future crises in the region concerned.

## **Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement**

The Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement has provided essential support to the implementation of this EAP, working closely with the National Society.

Partner National Societies have played a key role in implementing EAP activities. The Danish Red Cross is supporting the Mali Red Cross in carrying out all preparatory activities and some months of salary support for program staff. It has mobilized their human and logistical resources to facilitate the implementation of interventions in the field. Coordination between the various Movement partners was an essential part of the response.

To ensure timely and efficient implementation, the Danish Red Cross released funds from the DGD project, which were subsequently reimbursed by the IFRC. This financial collaboration made it possible to mobilize the resources quickly to implement the activities in the EAP.

## **Overview of non-Red Cross and Red Crescent actors in the country**

In addition to internal coordination within the Movement, collaboration was established with other actors. These were aimed at complementing activities and strengthening the impact of the overall response. Local partners, local authorities and other humanitarian actors were involved in the planning and implementation of actions, fostering a concerted and integrated approach. The National Crisis Committee, the Regional Crisis Committee and the Mali Red Cross Response Team worked closely together to ensure effective coordination and rapid decision-making.

To strengthen communication and awareness-raising, communication plans were implemented in collaboration with local radio stations and a video reporter in the field. Eight radio stations were selected, including six in Sevare, one in Djenné and one in Sofara. Radio messages were broadcast in French and local languages during the intervention period. The Regional Hydraulics Director (DRH) of Mopti facilitated the development and broadcasting of the messages.

Mitigation actions were largely carried out by volunteers and community members. They filled sand bags to protect homes. The commitment of the community and the Regional Civil Protection Department (DRPC) team was real and contributed to the success of these protection activities.

It is important to emphasize that community members were actively involved in protecting their own homes, using the bags filled with sand or banco. Their active participation demonstrated their commitment to taking steps to protect themselves against the risk of flooding.

## OPERATIONAL SUPPORT SERVICES

### Human Resources

Human resources were mobilized to implement EAP activities. These included volunteers, National Society staff and other local players. Their active participation and commitment made it possible to carry out the planned actions.

Teams	Number
National Headquarters team	5
National crisis committee member	9
Regional crisis committee member	8
Response team (volunteers)	16
Civil protection agents	16
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>54</b>

### Logistics and supply chain

Logistics and supply chain management played a crucial role in the implementation of EAP activities. This included the rental of field vehicles, the acquisition and distribution of necessary supplies such as sandbags, sanitation products and protective items, catering for the intervention teams etc. An effective coordination of logistics ensured that resources were available at the right moment and at the right time.

### Information Technology

Tablets were used to facilitate data collection at household level and WhatsApp groups for sharing relevant information. These include data management, electronic communication and the setting up of information systems to monitor and evaluate the operation's progress.

### Communications and information

Communication services were mobilized to disseminate early warnings and key information to beneficiaries, partners and stakeholders before the floods. This included broadcasting radio messages, using social media, producing information materials and holding awareness-raising meetings. The aim of these early warning messages was to inform the population at-risk to leave the areas and seek higher grounds for temporary residence.

According to the people interviewed in the post distribution survey (PDM), a majority of 69% stated they had received the messages. 31% of the respondents said they had not received any alert.

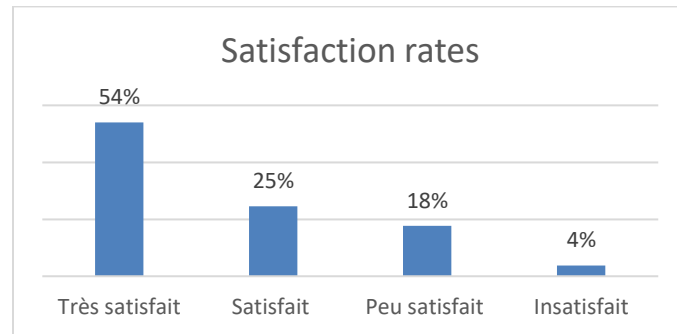
Below is the list of radio stations used during the intervention.

N°	Name of the radio	Frequency
1	RADIO ORTM	
2	RADIO KAOURAL	100.5Mhz
3	RADIO KONARI	105.4Mhz
4	RADIO JAMANA Mopti	91.0Mhz




FbF (Financing based on forecasts)	Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) Survey Report		
	# of beneficiaries :	3,045	Dates de collected :
# sample size	160	Region :	Mopti
# of households surveyed :	169	municipalities :	municipalities Dadougou Fakala, chef-lieu de FOFARA
Last day of operation :	24/11/2022		

**Graphics 1 : General opinion on FbF's anticipatory actions**



79% of the interviewed people expressed satisfaction with the intervention.


## AREAS OF IMPLEMENTATION

 <b>Shelter</b>	<b>Budget CHF : 45'848</b>	<b>Implemented in CHF:</b>
	<b>Target groups:</b>	<b>People affected:</b>
	Women: 600 Men: 400	Women: 115 Men : 43
<b>Indicator :</b>	158 beneficiaries were reached through shelter interventions, including 115 women and 43 men. The age breakdown shows demographic diversity, with people in different age groups. Among the men, age ranges from 31 to 41. Among women, they range from 32 to 70. The average household size in the village is 6 people. Evacuated households had one shelter each, with a total of 25 shelters in the village. 3,045 (1,005 Women and 2,040 Men) persons impacted by awareness raising activities .	
<b>Early action :</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Delivery of kits to Sofara locality</li> <li>2. Kit installation</li> <li>3. Evacuation of beneficiary households</li> <li>4. Awareness activities:</li> </ol>	

The 16 volunteers, together with members of the local red cross branch, loaded the vehicles. The Mopti civil protection service deployed 16 agents to accompany the mission with equipment and a drone to capture aerial images. Upon arrival in the Sofara region, the team started with visits to the administrative offices. After that, together with the sub-prefect, a field visit was conducted by boat to the village of Kaka, for a community meeting with local leaders.

- Three (3) work groups were set up, consisting of 16 CRM volunteers and the team of the regional authorities
- One group to carry out household vulnerability assessments and selecting the areas of intervention for the installation of shelters in case of evacuation
- One group to manage the kits, including setting up the wheelbarrows with community members and arranging the kits in the Sofara warehouse.

A lesson learned is the need to include mats in household kits, the need to provide standard shelter kits, to train volunteers on the use of shelter kits, and to pre-position more sand bags (10,000) in at-risk areas.

 <b>Water, sanitation and hygiene</b>	<b>Budget CHF : 12,810</b>	<b>CHF real :</b>
	<b>Target group :</b>	<b>People affected :</b>
	Women : 600	Women: 173
	Men: 400	Man: 99
<b>Indicator :</b>	271 beneficiaries were reached through WASH activities. These include 99 men and 173 women. The ages of the beneficiaries range from 2 to 78.	
<b>Early actions :</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Community awareness of waterborne diseases</li> <li>2. Verification and control of pre-positioned stocks (aquatabs, Bleach, Gresil)</li> <li>3. Distribution of sanitary kits</li> <li>4. Raising awareness of sanitary kit use</li> </ol>	

### Narrative description of achievements

Community awareness-raising on water-borne diseases was implemented in the village of Kaka. Information sessions were organized to inform beneficiaries about the risks associated with contaminated water and the preventive measures to be taken, along with group discussion sessions and home visits. Awareness-raising objectives were achieved, with active community participation.

An audit and control of pre-positioned stocks was carried out in the village of Kaka. The stocks included products such as aquatabs, bleach and grits. Beneficiaries were informed of the importance of these products in maintaining water hygiene and safety. Stocks were checked for quantity and quality.

The kits were distributed, with each beneficiary receiving a kit adapted to his or her needs. Distribution was organized in an orderly and fair manner, taking into account the specific needs of each household.

 <b>Disaster risk reduction</b>	<b>Budget CHF :</b>	<b>CHF real:</b>
	<b>Target Group :</b>	<b>People affected :</b>
	Women : 53	Women: 600
	Men: 70	Men : 400

<b>Indicator :</b>	A total of 70 male heads of household and 53 female heads of household were reached by these interventions in the village of Kaka. Participants ranged in age from 18 to 78 years.
<b>Early actions:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loading of equipment into (2) trucks by volunteers and steering committee team;</li> <li>• Radio broadcasts in the various localities;</li> <li>• Delivery of supplies to the village of Kaka.</li> <li>• Development of a distribution plan with community members;</li> <li>• Selection of households to be evacuated</li> <li>• Installation of shelter kits for households in baffles;</li> <li>• Distribution of empty bags in the Bellokim and 3rd districts;</li> <li>• Work to protect the Kaka mosque and several houses;</li> </ul>

### Narrative description of achievements


As part of these interventions, non-food items were distributed to the village's inhabitants. Each household received mats, blankets and mosquito nets to protect them from extreme weather conditions and mosquito-borne diseases.

Efforts focused on the inclusion of all members of the community. Men, women and people of different ages were taken into account when distributing resources. Statistics show that the total number of people reached by these interventions is substantial, with significant numbers of men and women benefiting from harm reduction measures.

People from different age groups benefited from these interventions, ranging from young children to the elderly. This underlines the importance of including all members of the community and ensuring that everyone has the necessary resources to cope with the dangers.

The average household size in the village of Kaka was also considered when distributing supplies. The quantities distributed were adjusted according to household size to ensure that every member had adequate protection.

## Enabling approaches

	<b>Coordination and partnerships</b>	Women: 5	<b>4030,97 CHF</b>
		Men : 12	Code AP : AP001
<b>Early actions :</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Early warning is given by the National Crisis Committee in meetings</li> <li>• Face-to-face meeting and online meeting on team.</li> <li>• Discussion on the choice of intervention zone</li> </ul>		
<b>Narrative description of achievements</b>			
<p>The National Crisis Committee meeting was held and the members concerned participated, in person and online via the Team communication platform. During the meeting, discussions took place on the choice of the intervention zone and the intervention mechanism.</p>			
<p>It was important to establish a clear process for triggering early warning. Holding face-to-face and online meetings enabled better coordination between committee members, especially when they are in different locations. The choice of the intervention zone must be carefully discussed and evaluated according to available information and priority needs.</p>			

## CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNED

- Confusion arose between the FbF regional crisis committee and the branch's committee. This led to delays in decision-making and less effective coordination. The lesson learned was the need to set up regular meetings between the various regional technical departments and clarify the roles and responsibilities of the different structures involved from the outset.
- The 4-day deadline for carrying out all the early activities posed a challenge in terms of logistics and mobilization of the necessary resources. Additional efforts were made to ensure that the planned actions were completed on time. The lesson learnt steers to the necessity to review the 4-day lead time according to the position of certain zones and DNH hydraulic stations.
- Access to the area of implementation, in particular the sand-loading area, which is 2.5 km by boat from houses at risk, posed logistical difficulties. It required alternative solutions for transportation of the required materials. The lesson learned is the need to carefully assess the accessibility of intervention zones and plan appropriate transport solutions.
- Adapting to the context of the field to conduct distribution with the community was a challenge. This required a thorough understanding of community needs and preferences, as well as flexibility in implementing activities. The lesson learned was the importance of community engagement and adapting interventions to local needs.
- The security situation in the area of intervention was fragile due to the increased attacks from armed groups

# FINANCIAL REPORT

## FBAF Early Actions FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2022/9-2023/10	Operation	PML039
Budget Timeframe	*	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 30/Oct./2023

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRML017 - Mali - Floods / EAP2020ML01

Early Actions Timeframe: 02 sept. 2022 to 28 févr. 2023

#### I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
<b>Funds &amp; Other Income</b>	<b>62 890</b>
DREF Anticipatory Pillar	62 890
<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>-50 183</b>
Closing Balance	12 707

#### II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	62 890	43 160	19 730
AOF2 - Shelter			0
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs			0
AOF4 - Health		0	0
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene			0
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion			0
AOF7 - Migration			0
<b>Area of focus Total</b>	<b>62 890</b>	<b>43 160</b>	<b>19 730</b>
SF11 - Strengthen National Societies			0
SF12 - Effective international disaster management		7 023	-7 023
SF13 - Influence others as leading strategic partners			0
SF14 - Ensure a strong IFRC			0
<b>Strategy for implementation Total</b>		<b>7 023</b>	<b>-7 023</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>62 890</b>	<b>50 183</b>	<b>12 706</b>

# FBAF Early Actions

## FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2022/9-2023/10	Operation	PML039
Budget Timeframe	*	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 30/Oct./2023

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRML017 - Mali - Floods / EAP2020ML01

Early Actions Timeframe: 02 sept. 2022 to 28 févr. 2023

### III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>11 502</b>	<b>8 132</b>	<b>3 370</b>
Distribution & Monitoring	4 212	4 076	136
Transport & Vehicles Costs	7 290	4 056	3 234
<b>Personnel</b>	<b>27 137</b>	<b>22 233</b>	<b>4 904</b>
National Society Staff	16 292	7 715	8 577
Volunteers	10 846	14 518	-3 672
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>5 670</b>	<b>5 726</b>	<b>-56</b>
Workshops & Training	5 670	5 726	-56
<b>General Expenditure</b>	<b>14 742</b>	<b>11 030</b>	<b>3 712</b>
Information & Public Relations	12 960	9 939	3 021
Communications	1 782	930	852
Financial Charges		160	-160
<b>Indirect Costs</b>	<b>3 838</b>	<b>3 063</b>	<b>775</b>
Programme & Services Support Recover	3 838	3 063	775
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>62 890</b>	<b>50 183</b>	<b>12 706</b>

## Contact

**For further information, specifically related to this operation, please contact :**

### **In the national society of Mali**

- Nouhoum Maiga: General Secretary, telephone: +223 73486130, E-mail: [nmaiga@croix-rouge.ml](mailto:nmaiga@croix-rouge.ml)
- Souleymane Konate: National Coordinator FbF, phone: 00223 76265076, E-mail: [skonate@croix-rouge.ml](mailto:skonate@croix-rouge.ml)

### **In the IFRC**

- Dorien Dolman, Program Coordinator Delegate, IFRC Niamey country Cluster Delegation, [dorien.dolman@ifrc.org](mailto:dorien.dolman@ifrc.org)

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