



Floods in Bla 22 July 2024

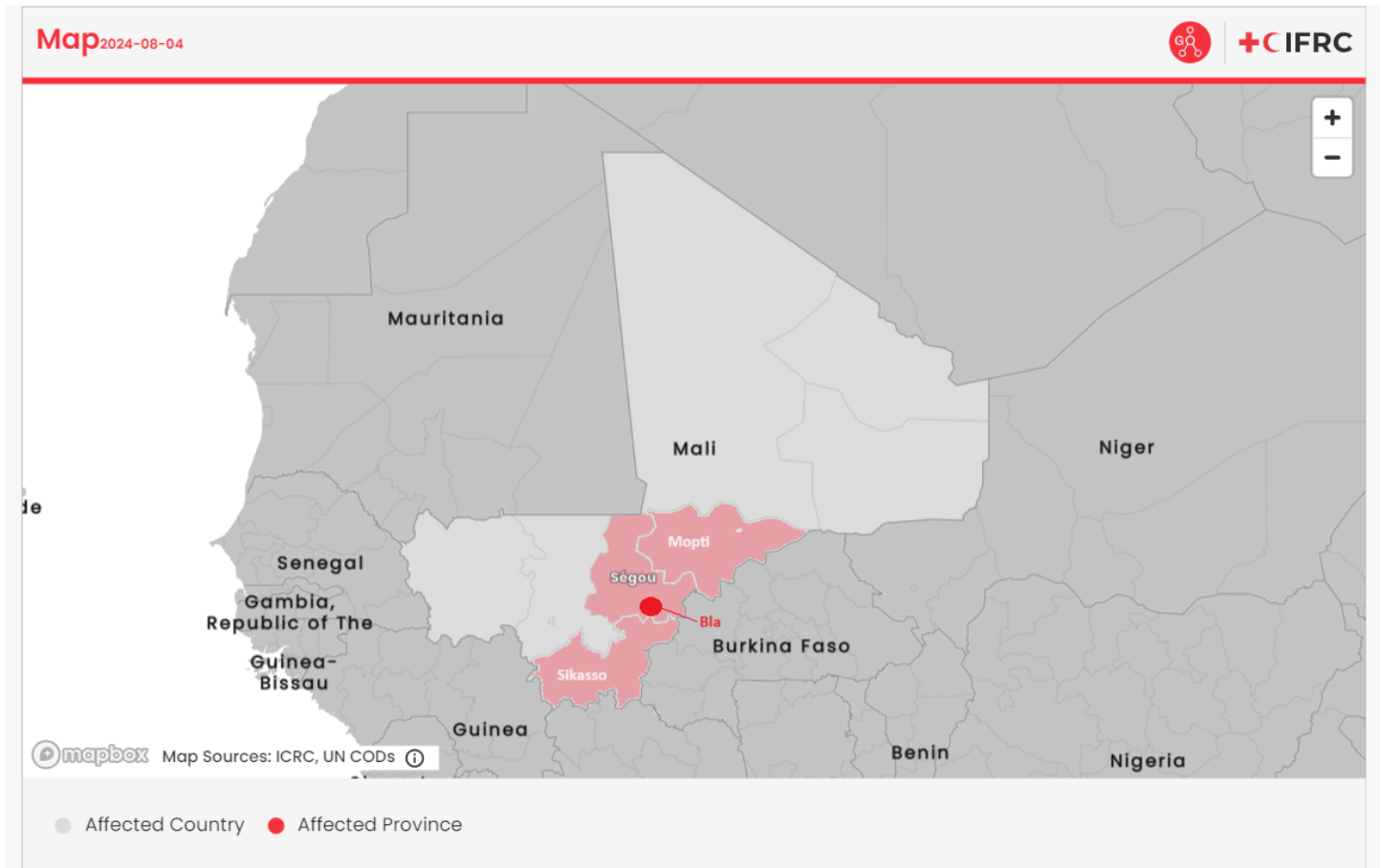
Appeal: MDRML019	Country: Mali	Hazard: Flood	Type of DREF: Imminent
Crisis Category: -	Event Onset: Sudden	DREF Allocation: CHF 167,887	
Glide Number: -	People Affected: 50,000 people	People Targeted: 7,000 people	
Operation Start Date: 04-08-2024	Operation Timeframe: 3 months	Operation End Date: 30-11-2024	DREF Published: 12-08-2024

Targeted Areas: **Mopti, Ségou, Sikasso**

Description of the Event

Approximate date of impact

Above-average rainfall is expected from August to October. Flooding may occur throughout this period, but the peak is anticipated in August due to corroborated information from hydro-climatic services, which have noted a significant rise in water levels since July 26 in the Niger, Senegal, and Volta basins. Additionally, peak rainfall is expected in August, based on 2024 weather data and historical trends. Please refer to the technical study from the hydrological services for August.



map of at risk areas with highlight of Bla affected cercle.

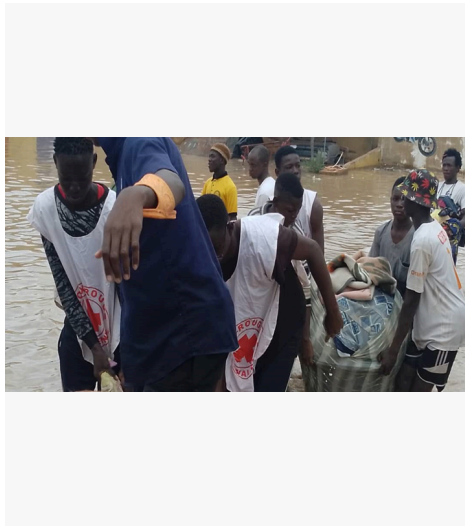
Provide any updates in the situation since the field report and explain what is expected to happen.

Hydro-climatic forecasts for the 2024 rainy season indicate a high risk of flooding in several regions of Mali, particularly in the basins of the Niger and Senegal rivers. Mali is already experiencing the effects of these floods. In some areas, dams have been opened due to rising water levels. According to these meteorological data, the likelihood of heavy rainfall will continue over the coming weeks, indicating a significant risk of flooding. Alerts received from ACMAD and technical agencies in Mali demonstrate a strong probability of flooding in various regions, with a peak expected in August, which is typically the rainiest month. The risk is particularly acute in areas prone to severe flooding, such as the Inner Niger Delta and the basins of the Bani and Senegal rivers, including Mopti, Sikasso, and Ségou, which are currently on alert following forecasts of heavy rains since the end of July.

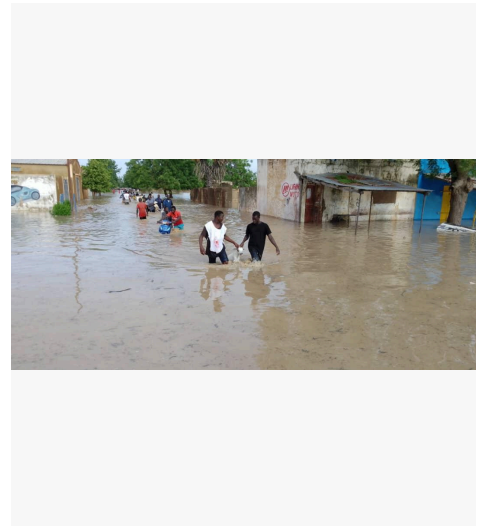
Based on this data, it is crucial to implement preventive measures and early warning systems to minimize the impacts already observed from these forecasts. In addition to the opened dams in the country to release excess water flow, heavy rainfall has been recorded in Bla (Ségou) since July 22, 2024, leading to flooding in the districts of Flawèrè, Bakaribougou, Nouméa, and Bléla. These floods have damaged homes, latrines, and wells, resulting in material losses and impacts on livelihoods. The flooding has caused considerable damage to local infrastructure: 380 homes have collapsed, 165 latrines have been destroyed, and 128 wells have been damaged. Significant losses of food and livestock reserves have also been reported. Responders have mobilized to address emergency needs according to the response plan established by the authorities. While efforts are underway and well-coordinated to respond to this disaster, it also underscores the importance of reducing the impact of future rains and floods on communities.



Floods in Bla 22 July 2024



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Why your National Society is acting now and what criteria is used to launch this operation.

The National Society must take proactive measures to prepare for and anticipate the impact of floods, thereby minimizing effects on vulnerable communities and improving the effectiveness of humanitarian interventions.

This imperative arises from available meteorological forecasts indicating above-average levels and the technical study from the hydrological agency in Mali, which shows elevated flood risks with orange and red alerts in several riverine localities. Monitoring of meteorological and hydrological bulletins indicates a significant risk of flooding this year.

The hydrological situation during the last decade of July 2024 is characterized by flood waves with significant fluctuations resulting from heavy rains in the watersheds across the country since early July 2024. Flood levels as of July 26 already exceed those of previous years and the average since 1991. The National Directorate of Hydraulics (DNH) has observed that the water level at the hydrometric station in Goéré (the Malian portion of the Sourou) was 201 cm on July 30, 2024, which is 22 cm higher than the hydrological average from 1996 to 2023. Although this level is 22 cm lower than that of last year and 199 cm below the alert threshold, water levels are expected to continue rising.

Indeed, with a peak of rainfall expected in August according to the National Meteorological Agency (MALI-METEO), cumulative precipitation will likely lead to higher flood levels than average during this period. According to a technical study from August 2 by the hydrological agency, excess runoff is already being observed and is still anticipated in the national portions crossing the Niger, Volta, and Senegal basins. Several dams have already been opened in Mali to release surplus water.

Impact forecasts, therefore, are based on the combination of above-average rainfall information and already critical flood levels since July 26. Since the end of July, a red/high alert has been maintained in the Mopti region, with a medium impact in the regions of Ségou and Sikasso. This information suggests that residents of the Mopti, Ségou, and Sikasso regions should prepare for potential flooding.

The bulletins, issued twice weekly, provide forecasts with the probability of impact in each region for the following five days, taking into account expected heavy rains and river flooding. These forecasts allow for proactive measures to protect communities and their assets and coordinate rapid response efforts in the event of flooding.

Several incidents have already been observed, notably the flooding in Bla and the emergency opening of several dams. The floods on July 22 in Bla (Ségou region) have already caused significant damage, with collapsed homes, destroyed latrines and wells, and losses of food and livestock. This situation exacerbates the vulnerability of local communities and underscores the need for heightened vigilance according to forecasting services. While the CRM, through the PPP project, authorities, and humanitarian organizations are working to respond to these floods, it is essential, following the National Society's contingency plan, to complement anticipatory actions in at-risk areas while maintaining alerts in already affected zones.

This necessity is even greater as current efforts and available resources are primarily mobilized for response, leaving a gap in preparedness actions to mitigate the impact of potential flooding. Given the vulnerability level of at-risk communities, it is crucial to implement risk mitigation actions to reduce the incidence on communities already affected and those at risk.

Scope and Scale

According to the Government's assessment, 5,838 people have already been affected, including 607 collapsed houses following the floods already recorded in Segou on 22 July. In its assessment in Bla, the NS found that 380 houses had collapsed; 165 latrines had collapsed; livestock and agricultural produce had been lost; and 30kg of cereals had been stored. The sheer number of people already affected, combined with the projected risk, means that the future risk is likely to be considerable, especially given all the localities affected by the tributaries where flooding is forecasted.

- The River Niger on the Mali side and its tributaries flow through Sikasso, Segou and Mopti.
- The Sourou river on the Mali side flows through the Mpoti region, and has already caused the loss of infrastructure, property and other major damage in Bla, a cercle in the Segou region.

The highest risk according to the cumulative hydro-Met data is in the southern areas of the country. This includes most of Sikasso, which is at primary risk from forecasts of overflowing rivers and heavy rainfall up to August 7; southern Ségou, which has already been flooded; and Mopti. These three regions face a risk of pluvial flooding due to anticipated rainfall above the 1991-2023 average. According to an analysis of rainfall data from the Climate Knowledge portal from 1991 to 2022, August remains the rainiest month in the country, with an average of 110 mm of cumulative rainfall during the month. With the peak in rainfall expected or, in the worst-case scenario, the above-average rainfall forecast for this month materializing, we are likely to see major flooding over the coming days until the end of August.

In terms of the population at risk, the NS based its analysis on the number of people already affected and the groups most affected according to the impact at Bla and past impact data. These are people living near rivers and tributaries. 26,678 would represent the population of Bla according to the Segou regional office. Given the impact already observed, and considering the 3,400 people affected, this would represent around 10% of the population.

Considering the people already affected, and the experience of the impact in September 2022 when the protocol is activated, the NS estimates that an average of 20,000 to 50,000 people could be affected between now and August as a result of river flooding.

The scope and scale of the floods expected this year are significant and require early and coordinated action to minimize the negative impacts on human lives, livelihoods, well-being and infrastructure. The most vulnerable groups, including the elderly, children, people with disabilities and displaced persons, must be particularly taken into account in intervention strategies to ensure appropriate protection and assistance.

The lessons learned from past events, particularly in the Mopti region at SOFARA, must guide preparedness and response efforts to improve the resilience of affected communities. Given the impact already observed, it is vital that efforts are made to limit the impact of flooding on the population, and to reduce the loss of material and human life and the living conditions of these communities.

[Supporting Documentation](#)

Source Information

Source Name	Source Link
1. Climate portal	https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/mali
2. NOAA weekly bulletin up to 07.08.2024	https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/international/africa/africa_hazard.pdf
3. ACMAD seasonal floods impact risk bulletin	http://sgbd.acmad.org:8080/thredds/fileServer/ACMAD/PROJECTS/CLIMSA/CDD/ACTIVITIES/SERVICES/Doc_Web/LRF_Policy_Brief.png

Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	Yes
Did it affect the same population group?	No
Did the National Society respond?	-
Did the National Society request funding form DREF for that event(s)	-



If yes, please specify which operation

-

If you have answered yes to all questions above, justify why the use of DREF for a recurrent event, or how this event should not be considered recurrent:

-

Lessons learned:

Through the various contingency plans and the management of the Early Action Protocol for floods, the National Society (NS) has strengthened and tested the effectiveness of its coordination with partners involved in disaster risk management, as well as its internal emergency system. Several important lessons were noted, and the skills acquired have been leveraged to ensure the effectiveness of this operation.

During the activation of the Early Action Protocol by the CRM in Sofara, in the Mopti region, certain challenges were encountered. The protection of homes and infrastructure was hindered by the difficulty in accessing necessary materials, such as sand and banco. The installation of 30 tents within just two days by a team of 16 volunteers proved insufficient, and the distribution of empty sacks did not account for the varying levels of household exposure. Greater involvement from the mayor's office in sourcing banco to fill the empty sacks would have been beneficial. Additionally, the rapid availability of funds to pay involved contractors posed a challenge, and confusion between the regional FbF crisis committee and the existing surveillance committee complicated coordination efforts.

Despite these challenges, many aspects of the operation were successful. Collaboration with state technical services, including the National Directorate of Hydraulics (DNH), MALI-MÉTÉO, General Directorate of Civil Protection (DGPC), National Directorate of Social Development (DNDS), National Directorate of Health and Public Hygiene (DGSHP), and National Early Warning Center (CNAP), was particularly effective. The alert mechanism was respected, ensuring a swift response. The mobilization of regional and local actors was remarkable, and stakeholders had a clear understanding of the anticipatory action mechanisms. The deployment of trained volunteers in the intervention zones proceeded smoothly, and radio messages as well as community awareness campaigns were well executed. The organization of the work into three teams of 16 people for evacuation and communication was also effective.

Thanks to these efforts, the disaster in Sofara was averted. The loss of human lives was minimized, a village and two neighborhoods in Sofara were saved, and the destruction of homes and personal belongings was prevented through early awareness and evacuations. Public infrastructure was protected, avoiding its collapse. This experience provided valuable lessons, further enhancing our capacity to respond to future emergencies with even greater efficiency and resilience.

Current National Society Actions

National Society anticipatory actions started

01-06-2024

Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery

As part of the FbF project of the CRM in partnership with the CRD, the National Society launched tree-planting activities in Bamako in August 2024. This initiative aims to: Enhance the resilience of local communities to climate change by improving vegetation cover and contributing to the restoration of degraded ecosystems.

The tree-planting activities are also planned and will be launched in the coming days. This effort aims not only to mitigate the effects of climate change but also plays a significant role in reducing the risks of natural disasters, such as flooding and soil erosion. These activities actively involve local communities, volunteers, and local authorities, thus fostering a collaborative and sustainable approach to environmental protection and improving the quality of life for residents of Bamako.

The CRM has experience in anticipatory action and disaster risk reduction in general. This capacity has been supported through several programs with the Secretariat.

An early action protocol for flooding was activated in Sofara, Mopti, in September 2022 and is currently being revalidated.



<p>Coordination</p>	<p>Collaboration with the AGRHYMET Regional Center and ACMAD has been strengthened to obtain more reliable weather and hydrological forecasts across the territory. This partnership has enabled the Malian Red Cross (CRM) to better prepare and share forecast messages with at-risk populations.</p> <p>To further enhance responsiveness and efficiency, the CRM has updated its national multi-risk contingency plan. Training sessions and workshops have been organized for Malian Red Cross volunteers and local leaders on flood response techniques. Simulation exercises have been regularly conducted to test and improve emergency plans.</p> <p>This platform has played an important role in coordinating efforts and resources, ensuring a unified and coherent approach to emergency situations. Awareness campaigns have been conducted to inform communities about risks and safety measures to adopt, thereby strengthening community resilience.</p> <p>The actions and capacities listed above were tested during the activation of the Early Action Protocol (PAP) and in coordination with other partners supporting the National Society's contingency plan.</p>
<p>National Society Readiness</p>	<p>In June and July 2024, the Technical Working Group on Anticipatory Actions (GTT AA) was established in Mali, marking a significant step toward improving disaster risk management. The Terms of Reference (ToR) and the meeting schedule for the GTT AA were validated in June 2024, under the supervision of the National Disaster Risk Reduction Platform with relevant stakeholders. Periodic meetings of this GTT AA are now held monthly, facilitating regular and effective coordination of anticipatory efforts. In July 2024, anticipatory actions were integrated into the contingency plans of the Malian Red Cross (CRM), ensuring optimal preparedness for potential crises.</p> <p>Awareness-raising activities aimed at stakeholders involved in disaster risk management and decision-makers regarding the importance of integrating anticipatory actions into humanitarian crisis management were conducted by the DNDS and the Platform in June 2024. These awareness efforts aim to strengthen understanding and commitment to proactive measures, thereby enhancing the resilience of local communities.</p>

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

<p>Secretariat</p>	<p>The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) provides robust support to the Malian Red Cross through dedicated presence and coordinated efforts. Located in Bamako, the IFRC's operations and programs delegate, along with the senior officer for GAVI, actively monitors and enhances the disaster preparedness and response initiatives of the Malian Red Cross. They are also on hand to assist throughout the implementation of the Disaster Emergency Fund (DREF). Furthermore, the IFRC's Niamey Cluster Delegation (CCD) in Niger extends its support by offering specialized expertise in Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting (PMER), finance, National Society Development (NSD), and anticipatory action, ensuring a comprehensive approach to strengthening the Malian Red Cross's capabilities.</p>
<p>Participating National Societies</p>	<p>The following partner National Societies are active in Mali: the Danish, Dutch, Canadian, Belgian, Luxembourgish, Spanish Red Cross Societies, and the Qatari Red Crescent. Many of these National Societies have supported the Malian Red Cross (CRM) for several years and have voiced concerns about the current rainy season. They are exploring funding options, including potential support from the Belgian Red Cross's crisis mechanism, which primarily focuses on emergency response. Additionally, while there is funding from the Public Partnership Program (PPP) to address flooding in Bla, this support has been reduced for Mali, leading to resource shortages for other anticipatory actions.</p>



ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is dedicated to protecting the lives and dignity of people affected by armed conflict and providing them with assistance, including access to clean water, food, healthcare, and shelter. In response to the flooding situation in Bla, the ICRC is supporting affected individuals in coordination with local efforts.

An agreement signed with the Malian government in April 2013 allows the ICRC to access all detention facilities across the country, facilitating its activities on behalf of detainees. The ICRC visits and monitors individuals detained in connection with the conflict, whether by the Malian army or other actors. These visits aim to assess the conditions of detention and the treatment of detainees. During its visits, the ICRC also offers detainees the opportunity to send news to their loved ones through its family reunification services.

Together with the Malian Red Cross (CRM), the ICRC assists families in locating their missing or arrested relatives linked to the conflict. They also help children associated with armed forces or groups, or those separated from their families due to the conflict, to reconnect with their loved ones and arrange reunifications when conditions permit. Telephone calls and Red Cross messages (open letters containing only family news) enable family members separated by conflict to reconnect and maintain contact.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	No
UN or other actors	<p>There is a strong presence of NGOs and United Nations (UN) agencies in Mali, including the World Food Programme (WFP), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and many others. These organizations play a crucial role in managing humanitarian crises, ensuring food security, and supporting agricultural development, providing assistance to vulnerable communities through various programs and initiatives. Their intervention is vital for enhancing the resilience of local populations in the face of multiple challenges such as conflicts, climate change, and natural disasters.</p> <p>In response to the flooding that occurred in Bla on July 22, 2024, the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO) will provide significant assistance. This DREF will focus on areas not covered by the ECHO PPP project.</p>

Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

Coordination mechanisms are managed by the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, which involve several actors engaged in anticipation or those with response projects/programs. The National Society plays a significant role in this mechanism as it co-leads the Early Action Group within the platform.

In parallel, the national platform for disaster risk reduction is managed by the National Directorate of Civil Protection (DGPC) and includes the government, NGOs, international agencies, and local communities.

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Hydrometeorological forecasts indicate a significant increase in rainfall in the Volta Basin, leading to severe flooding in several areas, including a portion of the Malian Sourou River. These floods have serious repercussions for the population, directly affecting communities living along the banks of these waterways.

In areas already impacted, such as Bla (Ségou), substantial damage has been reported to homes, loss of property, damage to road infrastructure, equipment, and crops. Based on this impact and considering the additional floods expected, the likelihood of future impacts is high. According to technical analysis from the Hydrological Agency, a significant risk is estimated for Mopti, Ségou, and Sikasso.



According to government assessments, 5,838 people have been affected, including 607 collapsed houses following the floods already recorded in Ségou as of July 22. The National Society has observed significant impacts in Bla, including 380 collapsed homes, 165 collapsed latrines, as well as losses in livestock, agriculture, and a reduction of 30 kg in cereal reserves.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

The projected risk zones are primarily agricultural. Other sources of livelihood include livestock, crafts, and trade, all of which are significantly vulnerable to climate-related events.

The planting season has recently begun, and the risk of flooding will have a significant medium-term impact on food availability in the coming months. The extent of this risk goes beyond the capacity of this operation, making it essential to preserve other means of livelihood and resources used to support these communities in their various activities. During the floods observed in July and in previous years, communities suffered substantial material losses that adequate evacuations could have mitigated.

By ensuring protective actions for both assets and individuals, we can reduce the immediate and medium-term need for livelihoods and maintain certain aspects and systems necessary for meeting food needs and essential goods.



Health

Hydrometeorological forecasts indicate potential flooding in several regions, posing a risk to public health due to precarious living conditions and increased exposure to diseases. Preventive measures are necessary to protect vulnerable populations, particularly groups highly affected by common illnesses in these regions.

A significant risk arises for pregnant women, nursing mothers, and young children, who are particularly susceptible to diseases related to water management, vector-borne diseases that tend to rise due to mosquito breeding sites, and illnesses linked to the decline in nutritional values typically observed during the destruction or disruption of livelihoods.

With road closures reported during the floods in July 2024, access to other public services and infrastructure may be limited, making disease prevention critical. When a critical flooding threshold is reached, it is essential that the most vulnerable communities have access to necessary protection and preventive measures to maintain the health and hygiene of affected families.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

In response to the imminent flooding, ensuring the safety and well-being of displaced individuals is crucial. Considering the destruction of WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) infrastructure typically observed and already reported in Bla (latrines, water sources), the risk to hygiene and access to potable water is significant. The deterioration of hygiene conditions is also anticipated based on past operations. The exposure of populations to these risks can have substantial impacts on their health conditions as well.



Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery

The Red Cross in Mali currently faces significant gaps in available resources prioritized for general preparedness. Additionally, the early action protocol is no longer active, and during its re-validation, the National Society must continue to play its role within the overall structure of flood risk management. Despite the absence of an active early action protocol, the National Society can still implement critical early actions through the DREF for imminent crises, based on available alerts.

In the Malian context, at-risk communities are already composed of groups with social and economic vulnerabilities. Projected losses across various sectors will further exacerbate this vulnerability.

The geographical positioning of these communities in low-lying areas, combined with their construction types, renders them particularly susceptible to flooding. Furthermore, the expansion of agriculture, coupled with poor land management practices—especially in the floodplain of the Niger River—has significantly increased erosion and sedimentation, leading to a greater likelihood of severe flooding and subsequent crop losses in certain areas.



Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

The goal is to reduce the negative impacts of flooding on 7,000 vulnerable individuals, their assets, infrastructure, and living conditions within the high-risk communities of the Ségou, Mopti, and Sikasso regions, which are classified as red and orange risk zones for the upcoming weeks. This objective will be achieved by implementing preparedness measures for at-risk sectors and early actions aimed at mitigating the risks associated with anticipated floods due to projected rising water levels and rainfall.

Operation strategy rationale

The previous flood response interventions in Ségou, Mopti, and other regions have demonstrated that community preparedness and awareness can significantly reduce human and material losses. Leveraging lessons learned from these experiences, this strategy aims to enhance the capacity of NS to anticipate on the floods and mitigate the effects on the communities.

NS plan replicates the actions that have proven to be successful in Mali context to anticipate on the floods and reduce the impact in the communities. NS has the experience of the activation of the protocols in Sofala and couple of learnings. The proposed actions are also aligned with technical WG for anticipatory action in Mali. Main early actions that this plan propose to achieve are:

- Protecting the houses and facilities in same circle of communities through the traditional digues construction
- Limiting the rapid water increase in communities by cleaning the drainage systems
- Support the early warning to 7000 people on direct and indirect consequences of the flood. Include flood risk alert, risk on hygiene and health, protection. This will be based on information from Hydro-Met agency and alignment with civil protections.
- Support evacuation of the communities at risk, with priority of areas where digues will not be possible or built. At least 3500 people.
- Set-up of 60 shelters to receive the people evacuated that have nowhere to go and will not stay in public sites as learnt from EAP activation.
- From the alert, at least 500 HH from those evacuated to public sites and shelters will be prioritized for essential items, hygiene product and water treatment material to reduce their exposition to weather and give them access to minimum protection, dignity and safe WASH services while they are in the centers.

The strategy in place to achieve the above is as follow:

Maintain Health and Hygiene Awareness: Ensure continuous awareness and alerts regarding health and hygiene prevention to limit the risk of epidemics. This will include health alerts about hygiene risks, the use of menstrual kits, and water purification tablets. Necessary materials for water purification and menstrual hygiene will be provided to evacuated households, targeting at least 500 households to mitigate health risks linked to lack of access to potable water for at least 7 days after evacuation.

Clear Water Drainage Systems: Clear drainage channels to minimize urban flooding where these systems exist. To support flood impact mitigation and recovery efforts, it is essential to equip communities with the tools necessary for debris management and preparation for future risks. We plan to distribute 10 shovels per region, totaling 30 shovels across the three affected regions. These shovels will facilitate cleanup and debris removal after flooding. Additionally, 5 wheelbarrows will be distributed per region to aid in transporting debris and materials.

Community Engagement for Flood Protection: Engage communities and volunteers in constructing protective dikes (sandbags). To effectively manage the protection of homes and public infrastructure, we will provide 5,000 empty sandbags to beneficiaries. Community members will use these bags to mitigate direct impacts from abrupt water surges, reducing the risk of house collapses and damage to public infrastructure such as mosques, churches, and town halls. Priority for these infrastructures is determined based on observed usage during evacuations, proximity to waterways, and available resources.

Shelter Support for Evacuated Communities: Support shelter for evacuated communities that cannot go to nearby families. 60 households at high risk without alternative shelter options will receive assistance. We will conduct training sessions on emergency tent setup and encourage the construction of protective dikes by filling sandbags to safeguard homes and low-lying infrastructure. We will also emphasize securing land documents during awareness sessions, a crucial measure for protecting property rights in emergencies. Training sessions will promote regular monitoring and strengthening of home foundations to ensure resilience against flooding. Environmental monitoring measures will be integrated to enhance the stability of existing structures.

EHI will be provided to 500HH to protect their wellbeing and the exposure to more risk in the evacuation sites. The MRC and public sites. The mats, blankets and mosquito nets will guarantee minimum set-up is in place for the people being evacuated. Communities will tend to stay in their flooded or exposed houses if minimum set-up is not available at the evacuation sites, especially when they have babies or people already vulnerable. Because they know at least what is available and accessible around them. This was learnt from EAP activation and knowing that NS has no control on the facilities in the evacuation's sites in each specific area, this ensure minimum services and set-up regardless of the site.



Early Warning Support: Provide support for early warnings on flood risks and evacuation emergencies, led by volunteers and local radios. Public criers will be activated in areas where this method has previously proven effective.

Evacuation Support for Vulnerable Individuals: Assist with the evacuation of at-risk and vulnerable individuals based on weekly forecasts. Funds will be allocated to Red Cross teams and civil protection for mobilizing transportation to ensure effective evacuations.

Construction of Traditional Dikes: The Red Cross will oversee the construction of traditional dikes with earthen bags at the community level, targeting high-risk community circles. This construction will occur around homes and immediate services, protecting buildings and livestock from rising waters, which often lead to structural collapse and degradation of water points and latrines.

Provision of Essential Items for Evacuation: Provide essential items to establish minimum humanitarian conditions in evacuation areas and shelters, focused on 60 households. This will include emergency shelter kits, cooking kits, mats, and blankets in high-risk regions, ensuring dignity and personal hygiene for displaced individuals. Article choices will be based on preferences and needs identified within local communities to ensure cultural and practical relevance. To ensure interventions effectively address the needs of affected populations, a community satisfaction survey will be conducted to gather feedback on provided services and living conditions at resettlement sites.

The activation of these early actions will rely on daily hydrological monitoring from the National Directorate of Hydraulics (DNH) and meteorological forecasts. This will provide a real-time overview of water levels and allow for flood predictions with approximately 4 to 8 days' lead time based on available forecasts. The Red Cross will ensure:

Constant monitoring and analysis of data for improved flood tracking and prediction in collaboration with forecasting agencies and civil protection.

Definition of danger levels based on rising water levels posing a threat to lives and infrastructure.

The Malian Red Cross has demonstrated significant expertise in community engagement and accountability (CEA) through past actions, including various Dry Tests of the FbF mechanism in Mopti, Koulikoro, Ségou, and Kayes, as well as during the activation of the PAP in Mopti. The Red Cross has actively involved local communities in raising awareness about flood risks and improving preparedness. Awareness campaigns have been conducted in collaboration with local radios broadcasting messages in multiple languages, ensuring critical information reaches all community segments. Volunteers have also played a key role in community sensitization. The Red Cross has a dedicated CEA coordinator overseeing activities with regional focal points, establishing structures for effective communication and coordination among all actors involved. Training community targeting and complaint committees is a key example of this engagement, taking into account the FbF program. These committees, composed of local members, have been trained to ensure prompt and effective feedback, facilitating better responses to community needs. This inclusive approach has strengthened community trust in the Red Cross during Dry Tests in the Kayes region, enhancing responsiveness in the event of a flood alert.

Targeting Strategy

[Targeting Strategy Supporting Document](#)

Who will be targeted through this operation?

This operation will primarily target the most vulnerable communities to flooding related to river and rain-induced floods in the identified high-risk areas: Ségou, Mopti, and Sikasso. A total of 7,000 people, representing 1,000 households, will be reached through the various planned actions.

- Ségou and Sikasso will respectively target 3,000 people.
- Mopti will target 1,000 people.

By sector, the CRM aims to achieve the following:

- Provide access to potable water for 1,000 households through the distribution of water purification tablets and traditional water treatment messages.
- Supply humanitarian materials to 500 households, prioritizing those who will need to be relocated to CRM shelters or public sites due to higher exposure to health risks, weather conditions, and protection concerns.
- Implement early actions at the community level and preventive messaging for 7,000 people.
- Regional distribution will be confirmed based on detailed vulnerability information per household. - - - Specific groups targeted will include households in high-risk flood zones, women and children, and elderly individuals. Economic capacity and social vulnerabilities may also be considered in the material assistance provided.



Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The beneficiary selection process for this operation is meticulously structured to ensure that aid reaches the most vulnerable groups exposed to flood risks. The rationale behind this selection is based on several key factors, including poverty levels, geographical accessibility, household size, and the presence of vulnerable individuals (pregnant women, children, elderly individuals, persons with disabilities, etc.).

Justification for Targeting:

The choice of targeted groups is based on an analysis of vulnerability to flooding in Mali covering the period from 2008 to 2018. This analysis highlights that human life, housing, and waterborne diseases are priority targets during this period. The following methodology will be used:

Information will be collected from local communities, utilizing government data on beneficiaries, and the expertise of the National Society (SN) to identify the most vulnerable areas.

Criteria such as poverty levels, geographical accessibility, household size, and the number of vulnerable individuals will be used to identify the most vulnerable and exposed households.

The selection process will be participatory, involving the community at every stage. Legitimate and legal representatives from each community (village chief, women's representative, youth representative, religious leader, community leader) will participate in targeting and monitoring/evaluation.

Total Targeted Population

Women	2,000	Rural	-
Girls (under 18)	800	Urban	-
Men	3,000	People with disabilities (estimated)	10%
Boys (under 18)	1,200		
Total targeted population	7,000		

Risk and Security Considerations

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

The security situation in the targeted regions (Mopti, Ségou, and Sikasso) for this flood response operation is concerning and requires special attention to ensure the safety of personnel and volunteers. Mali, particularly the regions of Mopti and parts of Ségou, faces security challenges due to the presence of unidentified armed groups (GANI) and ongoing political instability. Humanitarian operations in these areas must be conducted with caution and in accordance with strict security protocols.

The potential for attacks by unidentified armed groups in the intervention areas constitutes the primary security risk. These groups may block roads, attack humanitarian convoys, or target local populations, which can hinder relief efforts and endanger beneficiaries and responders. Additionally, the floods themselves pose further risks, including drowning hazards and injuries related to floodwater management.

To mitigate these risks, the following security measures will be implemented:

- Minimum Security Regulations: Minimum security regulations will be in place for personnel and volunteers deployed in at-risk areas, incorporating strict protocols for movement, distributions, and relief interventions.
- Regular Briefings: All personnel and volunteers will receive regular briefings and updates on the security situation, including information about potential risks, security measures to follow, and emergency protocols.
- Risk Assessments: Purchases, distributions, dispatching, and missions will include risk assessments by the security focal point to develop plans that minimize risk.
- Insurance and Training: Volunteers will be insured and receive security briefings aligned with personal security protocols. Other staff members will receive training appropriate to their level of responsibility in the operation.
- Clear Communication: Clear communication and adequate visibility with partners, local authorities, and community representatives will contribute to the safety and access of team members.



In the event of rescue situations during flooding, it is recommended not to take unnecessary risks that could endanger responders, particularly by avoiding jumping into the water. The following measures, instructed by the CRM security officer, will be implemented:

- Always attach a tire to a rope, then throw the rope towards the victim to allow them to grab onto the tire and be pulled out of the water.
- Seek long sticks that can be extended to the victims, then pull them out of the water.

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?

No

Planned Intervention



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Budget: CHF 38,021

Targeted Persons: 3,500

Indicators

Title	Target
# of households that received shelter support	60
# of households that received NFI's	500
# of persons evacuated before the floods	3,500
# of persons sensitized about the risk of location of their house	7,000

Priority Actions

Provide 60 emergency kits that comply with the IFRC standards, distributing 20 kits per region across three regions.

Distribute 60 cooking kits that adhere to IFRC standards, allocating 20 kits for each affected region.

Supply mats and blankets for evacuated individuals in need, targeting 500 households with 2 units per household. This aligns with distributions previously conducted by partners and the National Society (SN) in other projects.

Cover costs associated with the evacuation of households, including transportation and accommodation expenses, to ensure their safe relocation.

Implement protective measures for homes as outlined in the Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) plan and conduct awareness campaigns on safer construction practices.



Health

Budget: CHF 6,390

Targeted Persons: 7,000

Indicators

Title	Target
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# of households that received a mosquito net	500
# of persons reached with sensitization sessions	3,500

Priority Actions

Strengthen the capacities of the psychosocial support (PSS) team and provide training on waterborne disease prevention, including briefing sessions, as extended training has been supported by the CRD.

Distribute 1,500 mosquito nets across the three affected regions, allocating 500 nets per region.

Disseminate prevention messages regarding vector-borne and water-related diseases, as well as information on the proper use of mosquito nets.

Ensure that the National Society (SN) has initial first aid kits available for use during evacuations, with the option to replenish supplies later if the intervention is revised.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 17,345

Targeted Persons: 7,000

Indicators

Title	Target
# of persons with access to drinking water	7,000
# of households benefiting from hygiene and water conservation materials (bleach, Gresils, soaps, and hygiene kits).	500

Priority Actions

Conduct briefings on hygiene risks in Sikasso and Ségou for volunteers, promoting hygiene practices and the treatment and storage of water at home.

Provide 150 cartons of Aquatabs across the three regions, ensuring coverage for 1,000 households (based on an estimated use of 10 liters of water per day for 7 days).

Distribute 1,500 bottles of bleach across the three affected regions to address disinfection needs.

Supply 60 bottles of Gresil (90 cl each) per region to meet the needs in the three regions.

Distribute 90 cartons of soap to support hygiene in affected areas during the initial days following evacuations.

Provide dignity kits, selected in consultation with local communities to best meet their specific needs.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 15,176

Targeted Persons: 3,500

Indicators

Title	Target
# of beneficiaries receiving improved nighttime security through the installation of additional lighting in relocation sites.	3,500
# of persons that have received dignity kits	3,500

Priority Actions

Installation of Additional Lighting: Install extra lighting at relocation sites to enhance nighttime safety for individuals and prevent incidents.

Distribution of Dignity Kits: Distribute dignity kits, selected in collaboration with local communities, to address essential needs and preserve the dignity of those affected by the floods.

Conducting a Satisfaction Survey: Carry out a survey to assess beneficiaries' satisfaction with the services and assistance received, allowing for adjustments to interventions and improvements in the quality of aid provided.



Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery

Budget: CHF 12,301

Targeted Persons: 3,500

Indicators

Title	Target
# of persons reached with anticipatory actions	3,500

Priority Actions

Purchase and distribute 30 shovels (10 per region) to facilitate the work of volunteers and support cleaning and reconstruction efforts.

Provide 15 wheelbarrows (5 per region) to assist in the transport of materials and the evacuation of debris.

Distribute a total of 15,000 empty sandbags (5,000 per region) to strengthen flood protection measures.

Broadcast important messages through local radios to inform the population about early warnings and evacuation alerts.

Identify and supply bancos to locations where they are currently unavailable for filling sandbags.

Establish protective dikes around households and public infrastructure with the support of community members.

Utilize television media to disseminate key information regarding the emergency situation, safety recommendations, and available resources.

Deploy volunteers for early actions and to provide support during evacuations.

Conduct satisfaction surveys within communities to evaluate the effectiveness of interventions and gather feedback from beneficiaries on the services provided.





Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 7,349

Targeted Persons: 50

Indicators

Title	Target
#volunteers insured	45

Priority Actions

- Ensure the support to NS to monitor the forecast
- Monitoring of the operation
- Ensure lesson learnt is organised or response timely activated by the end of the imminent phase
- support with the insurance of volunteers and duty of care
- Support the engagement with relevant stakeholders for the success of the intervention
- Ensure translation of documents
- Support NS coordination with RCRC, ECHO, country partners and global secretariat team as relevant.



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 71,306

Targeted Persons: 50

Indicators

Title	Target
# of Monitoring missions	-
# of personnel adequately briefed on risks, safety and security	50

Priority Actions

- Maintain a strong and continuous coordination with RCRC, country partners and global secretariat team as relevant.
- Monitor the forecast and alert information with civil protection, Hydro-Met agencies and continental outlook platforms.
- Monitoring of the intervention.
- Timely trigger of the response.
- Ensure the duty of care for the volunteers and staff engaged and deployed.
- Ensure adequate briefings take place for the respective activities and for the security of the personnel engaged.

About Support Services

How many staff and volunteers will be involved in this operation. Briefly describe their role.

- 45 volunteers engaged at the minimum. Supported by Branches staff and HQ.
- The Secretary General of the CRM (National SG) is responsible for coordinating activities.
- The regional Secretary General of the CRM is responsible for monitoring activities in coordination with the local committee in the identified risk areas (at the regional level).
- The national FbF coordinator of the CRM ensures coordination of activities between regional and local levels.



- The intervention team (10 volunteers) conducts a rapid community assessment to identify priority areas requiring specific preventive actions.
- Another team (15 volunteers) is tasked with conducting door-to-door awareness campaigns and mobilizing community members for preventive measures to be taken.
- A third team (10 volunteers) is dedicated to managing prepositioned stocks, ensuring they are ready for quick use and distribution, as well as setting up shelter kits.

If there is procurement, will it be done by National Society or IFRC?

Purchases will be managed at the local level by the National Society (NS) in each branch.

How will this operation be monitored?

- The implementation of early actions begins under the coordination of the Malian Red Cross (CRM) in collaboration with its partners. The implementation process is organized into first at branch level then there is an oversight from the HQ with the support of IFRC on the technical aspects.
- At the branch level, monitoring will be organized through the supervisors and the already active regional crisis committee. The direct monitoring structure from the branches will be prioritized for rapid and effective execution. Daily activities and weekly reports will help to monitor the progress.
- At the headquarters level, monitoring will be conducted with Mali's forecasting agencies. The person responsible for anticipatory action will manage and oversee the necessary communications for the deployment of the various activities.

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation

Communication will be handled by the communications department of the National Society (NS). A standard communication strategy is used in the interventions of the NS.



Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

MDRML019 - Malian Red cross Imminent Flood

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	89,232
Shelter and Basic Household Items	38,021
Livelihoods	0
Multi-purpose Cash	0
Health	6,390
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	17,345
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	15,176
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	12,301
Community Engagement and Accountability	0
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	78,654
Coordination and Partnerships	7,349
Secretariat Services	0
National Society Strengthening	71,306
TOTAL BUDGET	167,887

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)



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[Click here for the reference](#)

