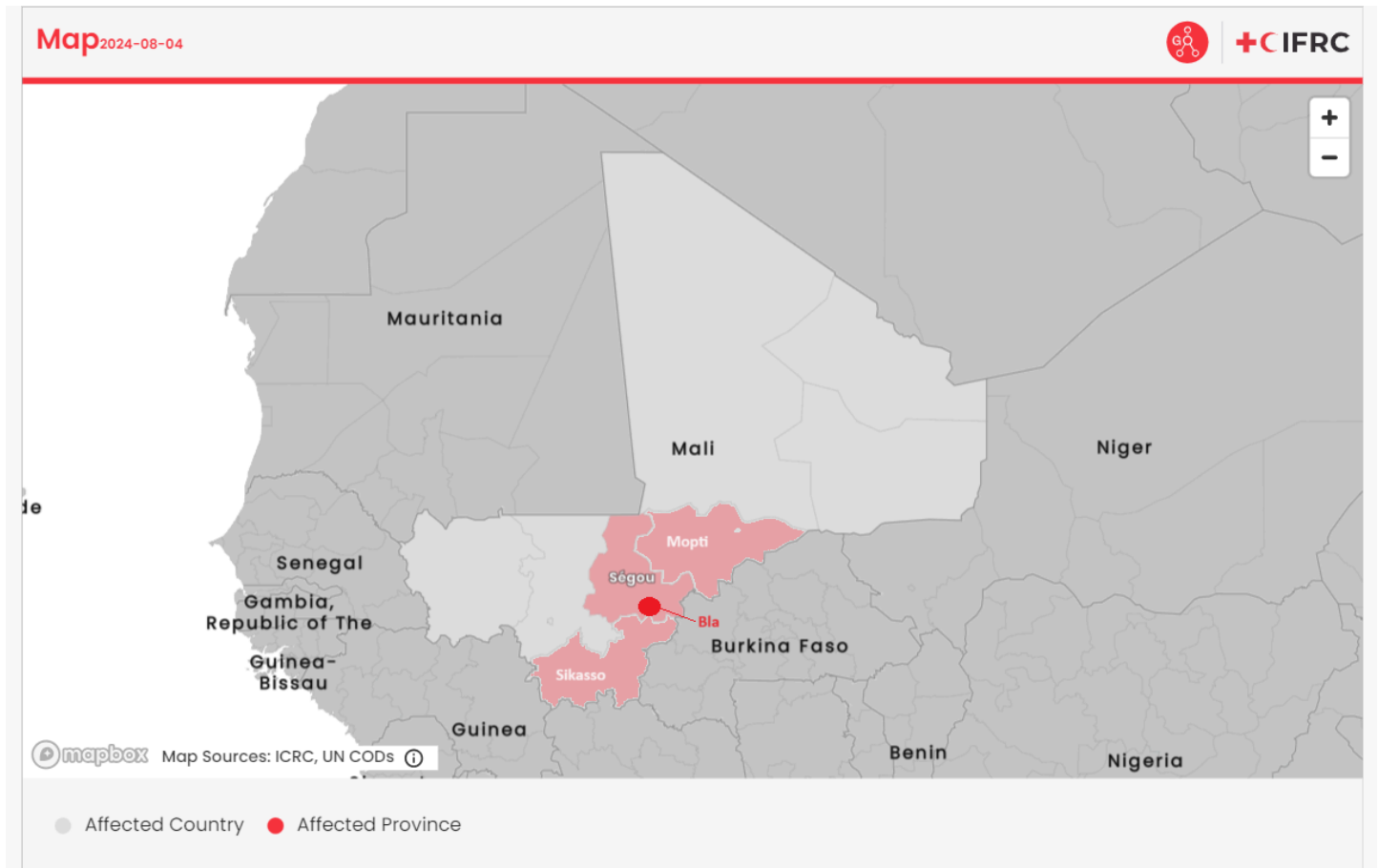




Floods in Bla-22 July 2024

Appeal: <b>MDRML019</b>	Total DREF Allocation: <b>CHF 878,675</b>	Crisis Category: <b>Orange</b>	Hazard: <b>Flood</b>
Glide Number: -	People Affected: <b>226,263 people</b>	People Targeted: <b>18,000 people</b>	
Event Onset: <b>Sudden</b>	Operation Start Date: <b>04-08-2024</b>	New Operational End Date: <b>28-02-2025</b>	Total Operating Timeframe: <b>6 months</b>
Reporting Timeframe Start Date: <b>04-08-2024</b>		Reporting Timeframe End Date: <b>28-02-2025</b>	
Additional Allocation Requested: <b>710,788</b>		Targeted Areas: <b>Bamako, Koulikoro, Mopti, Ségou, Sikasso, Tombouctou</b>	

# Description of the Event



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

## Date of event

14-09-2024

## What happened, where and when?

Mali has experienced severe flooding that has impacted several regions across the country, with a total of 466 reported flood incidents. These floods have resulted in significant damage to infrastructure, loss of life, and a large-scale displacement of populations.

Affected Regions and Impacted Population:

The floods have affected multiple regions, with particularly severe impacts in Koulikoro, Sikasso, Ségou, and Mopti, among others. A total of 226,263 individuals have been affected, with a notable distribution among men, women, girls, and boys, highlighting the widespread demographic impact. The region of Ségou has been the hardest hit, with 76,635 individuals affected, followed closely by substantial populations impacted in regions like Tombouctou and Gao.

Material Damage:

A significant portion of the infrastructure, including homes, schools, and migrant reception centers, has been severely damaged or destroyed. According to information from the National Directorate of Social Development, 33,954 houses have been affected, with 33,249 completely collapsed. Sanitation facilities, such as toilets and wells, have also suffered extensive damage, with 12,325 toilets/latrines impacted and 4,360 wells flooded, exacerbating challenges related to hygiene and access to clean water.

Educational Impact:

With only two weeks remaining before the start of the 2024-2025 school year, many schools are currently occupied by displaced individuals. These schools have been utilized as shelters for those affected, with 67 schools reported as housing displaced persons. There

are significant challenges related to the humanitarian response, requiring enhanced coordination and substantial resources to meet the immediate and long-term needs of the affected populations.

Fatalities:

Tragically, the floods have led to the loss of 28 lives, highlighting the urgent need for effective response measures to address the ongoing crisis.



Floods in Bla 22 July 2024



Floods in Bla 22 July 2024



## Scope and Scale

The recent floods in Mali have profoundly and extensively affected over 226,000 people across various regions. These floods have caused significant damage to infrastructure, housing, and livelihoods, severely disrupting the living conditions of many Malians. Essential services such as water, sanitation, healthcare, and education have been severely interrupted. Additionally, the flooding of agricultural land has led to food insecurity and economic difficulties due to the loss of crops and livestock.

Mali has a history of facing flooding, particularly during the rainy season from June to November. The frequency and intensity of these floods have increased over the years, partly attributed to climate change and deforestation, which affect rainfall patterns and soil stability. Historical data shows that floods have:

- Repeatedly destroyed homes and crops, leading to cycles of reconstruction and loss.
- Caused outbreaks of waterborne diseases due to the contamination of water sources and poor sanitation conditions following the floods.
- Created long-term displacement for many communities, some of which are unable to return home due to the persistence of standing water and damage to infrastructure.

## Source Information

Source Name	Source Link
1. Climate portal	<a href="https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/mali">https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/mali</a>
2. NOAA weekly bulletin up to 07.08.2024	<a href="https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/international/africa/africa_hazard.pdf">https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/international/africa/africa_hazard.pdf</a>

3. ACMAD seasonal floods impact risk bulletin	<a href="http://sgbd.acmad.org:8080/thredds/fileServer/ACMAD/PROJECTS/CLIMSA/CDD/ACTIVITIES/SERVICES/Doc Web/LRF Policy Brief.png">http://sgbd.acmad.org:8080/thredds/fileServer/ACMAD/PROJECTS/CLIMSA/CDD/ACTIVITIES/SERVICES/Doc Web/LRF Policy Brief.png</a>
4. UNICEF Mali: Seasonal floods - Flash Update No. 1, 16 September 2024	<a href="https://reliefweb.int/report/mali/unicef-mali-seasonal-floods-flash-update-no-1-16-september-2024">https://reliefweb.int/report/mali/unicef-mali-seasonal-floods-flash-update-no-1-16-september-2024</a>
5. Portal OPIDIN	<a href="https://www.opidin.org/fr">https://www.opidin.org/fr</a>

## Summary of Changes

Are you changing the timeframe of the operation	Yes
Are you changing the operational strategy	Yes
Are you changing the target population of the operation	Yes
Are you changing the geographical location	Yes
Are you making changes to the budget	Yes
Is this a request for a second allocation	Yes
Has the forecasted event materialize?	Yes

### Please explain the summary of changes and justification:

The recent flooding on September 14, 2024, in Koulikoro has caused considerable damage and an immediate humanitarian emergency. In light of this situation, combined with the other challenges the country is facing, it is important to revise our approach and enhance the response capacities of the Malian Red Cross (CRM). This update will ensure adequate and rapid assistance to affected populations, considering the scale of the damage observed, which exceeds initial expectations.

The flooding has exacerbated the vulnerability of migrants, particularly in the regions of Sikasso, Tombouctou, and the district of Bamako, where communities have been devastated. Over 4,500 migrants are affected, living in precarious and overcrowded conditions, with limited access to essential services. In response, our strategy now includes specific measures to provide emergency shelters, food, clean water, and urgent medical care to this particularly at-risk population.

The intensity of the recent floods has shown that the damage and response needs are far greater than initially anticipated. The already affected areas of Ségou and Mopti have seen worsening conditions, necessitating an expansion of our interventions. These strategic adjustments are fundamental to aligning our actions with the actual needs on the ground, optimizing the use of resources, and ensuring an effective and coordinated response in partnership with other humanitarian actors.

An effective response to this crisis requires strengthened coordination with other projects and programs in partnership with the technical services of the state. This collaboration will optimize resources and broaden the scope of our interventions, ensuring that all urgent needs are comprehensively and appropriately covered.

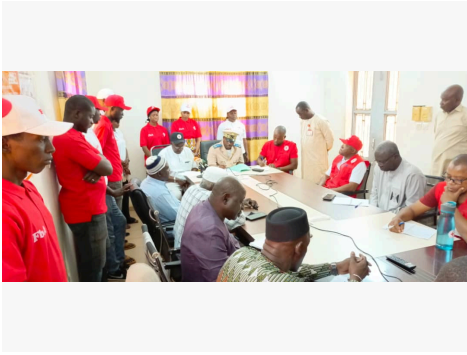
It should be noted that the previous event anticipated, namely the reaching of forecast thresholds in the initial areas, materialized and necessitated intervention in the regions of Ségou, Mopti, and Sikasso. Taking into account feedback on the effectiveness of past interventions and current data on the needs of affected populations, the CRM is committed to continuously adjusting its strategies to respond more effectively to future crises. This involves ongoing risk assessments, enhanced disaster preparedness, and the ability to respond quickly and appropriately to various potential scenarios.



# Current National Society Actions

## Start date of National Society actions

06-07-2024



### Livelihoods And Basic Needs

The floods have had a devastating impact on local infrastructure, directly affecting the livelihoods of the population. Notably, the significant number of homes impacted and collapsed reflects the severity of the situation. For instance, in Ségou, 15,152 houses have been affected and 19,067 have been completely destroyed, leaving many families homeless and obliterating agricultural fields. This disruption hinders agricultural activities and the communities' ability to feed themselves. The absence of future crops could lead to a prolonged food crisis, exacerbating food insecurity in the affected regions.



	<p>Regarding the current DREF response, the CRM has reached over 300 households through anticipatory actions in the regions of Ségou (239 households) and Mopti (133 households). Key actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Distribution of mats to 372 households, totaling 744 mats.</li> <li>- Distribution of blankets to 372 households, totaling 744 blankets.</li> <li>- Distribution of mosquito nets to 372 households, totaling 744 nets to prevent vector-borne diseases.</li> <li>- Distribution of disinfectant bottles to 372 households, ensuring water disinfection for 1,000 households, calculated based on 10 liters per day for 7 days.</li> <li>- Distribution of disinfectant bottles to 372 households, each receiving 2 bottles to disinfect water and surfaces, thereby increasing health safety.</li> <li>- Distribution of 372 bars of soap per household to maintain personal hygiene and 20-liter jerrycans for secure water storage.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Health</b></p>	<p>As part of its efforts to improve public health and hygiene in disaster-affected areas, the CRM distributed hygiene kits containing essential items such as soap and hygiene supplies. These kits are designed to prevent the spread of diseases in conditions where access to clean water and sanitation facilities is often compromised. In parallel, the CRM also organized hygiene awareness campaigns to educate communities on essential health practices during the lead time.</p> <p>On the operational front, these initiatives were carried out in coordination with regional health directorates to ensure optimal coverage and avoid duplication in interventions. These coordinated efforts have maximized the impact of available resources and ensured that aid effectively reaches those in greatest need.</p> <p>In terms of quantitative results from these interventions, the distribution of hygiene kits in Ségou and Mopti reached several thousand individuals. For instance, in Ségou alone, over 2,000 families benefited from these kits, while approximately 1,500 families were assisted in Mopti.</p>
<p><b>Water, Sanitation And Hygiene</b></p>	<p>Water and sanitation infrastructure has been severely affected, with 4,360 wells flooded, significantly reducing access to clean drinking water. This not only threatens public health but also hampers households' daily efforts to maintain personal hygiene and cleanliness. The reconstruction and rehabilitation of water points, as well as the restoration of sanitation systems, are critical to restoring a healthy environment and preventing secondary diseases caused by the floods.</p> <p>The Malian Red Cross (CRM) has taken several measures to address the water, sanitation, and hygiene needs of communities affected by the floods, particularly in the regions of Ségou and Mopti. Here are the main actions taken:</p> <p>To ensure that households have means to disinfect water and surfaces, the CRM distributed two bottles of bleach to each household, reaching a total of 372 households, including 239 in Ségou and 133 in Mopti.</p> <p>For water purification, the CRM provided water purification tablets (Aquatabs), enabling each household to treat 10 liters of water per day for seven days. This helps prevent waterborne diseases such as diarrhea and cholera.</p> <p>Soap is crucial for maintaining good personal hygiene, especially in a flood context where the risk of disease transmission is high. The CRM supplied soap to 372 households in the affected areas.</p> <p>To assist in the safe collection and storage of water, 20-liter jerrycans were distributed, allowing families to store clean and treated water.</p>
<p><b>Migration And Displacement</b></p>	<p>The Malian Red Cross (CRM) has fully integrated the issue of migration into its operations, as reflected in its Strategic Plan for 2021-2025. The CRM has actively engaged within the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, participating in various working groups and platforms dedicated to migration, such as the Global Migration Task</p>



Force and the Sahel+ Migration Network. This involvement demonstrates the CRM's commitment to playing a key role in responding to migration crises, supported by the International Federation's Global Strategy.

The CRM's migration strategy, aligned with this global dynamic, aims to reduce the vulnerabilities and suffering of migrants through concrete humanitarian assistance, resilience building, and advocacy actions. This strategy focuses on preventing suffering, responding to vital needs, strengthening social cohesion, and promoting humanitarian diplomacy.

On the ground, the CRM has shown significant expertise in assisting migrants, particularly those vulnerable along migration routes. For example, between 2009 and 2022, in partnership with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), it assisted thousands of migrants expelled from Algeria, providing food, healthcare, psychosocial support (PSS), and family tracing assistance (RLF). However, recent financial challenges have limited the ICRC's engagement, highlighting the need for continued financial support to maintain these essential interventions.

In addition, the CRM has implemented several specific assistance programs for migrants, collaborating with partners such as the Danish Red Cross and the International Organization for Migration (IOM). These programs have targeted services like food distribution, hygiene kits, healthcare, and awareness-raising activities tailored to the needs of migrants.

Finally, the CRM has strengthened its approach by creating Humanitarian Service Points (PSH) to effectively meet the needs of migrants in several key regions of Mali. Internal coordination through a dedicated platform ensures alignment and optimization of resources for these interventions. The reactivation of PSH in strategic areas, particularly in Kayes and Bamako, underscores the CRM's continuous adaptation to the dynamics of population movements, ensuring that actions remain relevant and well-directed in the face of the changing realities of migration crises in Mali.

#### **Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery**

The Malian Red Cross (CRM), through its disaster management department, has developed a detailed action plan to respond effectively to floods. This plan is the result of an in-depth analysis of risks specific to different regions of Mali, taking into account historical data and current climate projections. It defines clear strategies for resource mobilization, volunteer training, and the establishment of effective communication systems.

During the flooding situations that Mali has experienced this year, the CRM's contingency plan was activated to ensure a coordinated and rapid response. This plan incorporates early warning mechanisms and evacuation procedures in collaboration with local authorities and other humanitarian agencies. The CRM deploys its teams on the ground to assess urgent needs, distribute aid, and provide medical and psychosocial support. The actions outlined in the contingency plan are reviewed and adapted annually to address emerging challenges and incorporate lessons learned from previous interventions.

Additionally, the CRM operates an emergency operations center that plays a central role in coordinating flood response efforts. This center operates 24/7 during crises, facilitating information collection, rapid decision-making, and communication among various stakeholders. It also ensures that all actions taken are well-aligned with on-the-ground needs and enables efficient resource distribution. The center serves as a pivot for all emergency operations, ensuring that the CRM remains proactive and ready to respond effectively at each phase of the disaster.

#### **Coordination**

The collaboration between the Malian Red Cross (CRM) and the regional AGRHYMET Center and ACMAD has been strengthened, allowing for more reliable weather and hydrological forecasts across the territory. This partnership has enabled the CRM to better prepare and disseminate forecast messages to at-risk populations.

To further enhance responsiveness and efficiency, the CRM has updated its national



	<p>multi-risk contingency plan. Training sessions and workshops have been organized for CRM 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 a crucial role in coordinating efforts and resources, ensuring a unified and consistent approach to emergency situations. Awareness campaigns have been carried out to inform communities about risks and safety measures to adopt, thereby strengthening community resilience.</p> <p>The actions and capacities mentioned 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, including the National Disaster Risk Reduction Platform (PNRRC) and other technical state services.</p>
<p><b>National Society Readiness</b></p>	<p>The National Society (SN), in collaboration with its partners, plays an important role in preparing for and responding to disasters caused by natural hazards such as floods. To better prepare the teams, the Malian Red Cross (CRM) will conduct training sessions for volunteers. This training is aimed at volunteers and staff involved in DREF activities. The Emergency Brigades, commonly referred to as BU, will be trained in disaster management, first aid, and psychosocial support to ensure a rapid and effective response.</p> <p>Relief stocks, including hygiene kits, first aid kits, tents, and food supplies, will be prepositioned in strategic areas to enable quick distribution to affected zones.</p> <p>In terms of coordination with local authorities, efforts are being made to strengthen collaboration with stakeholders for better coordination of emergency interventions.</p>

## IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

<p><b>Secretariat</b></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. Based 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 available 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><b>Participating National Societies</b></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

<p>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.</p> <p>An agreement signed with the Malian government in April 2013 allows the ICRC to access all detention facilities across the country,</p>
---



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

<p><b>Government has requested international assistance</b></p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p><b>National authorities</b></p>	<p>Impact of Floods and Response Efforts in Mali</p> <p>On August 23, 2024, the Malian government declared a national disaster in response to the devastating floods and launched an urgent appeal for assistance to support affected populations. Various national and international partners have responded by providing both financial and material resources to aid relief and rehabilitation efforts.</p> <p><b>Financial Support</b></p> <p>July 11, 2024: The organization Action-Jeunes - Mali contributed 1,000,000 FCFA, which helped 314 households, with each receiving 25 kg of millet.</p> <p>April 13, 2024: Local leaders, including mayors from various communes and the District Governor, collected 797,000 FCFA to support relief efforts.</p> <p><b>Material Support</b></p> <p>September 11, 2024: In collaboration with Solidarités International, the following supplies were provided:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 8 plastic tarps</li> <li>- 168 treated mosquito nets</li> <li>- 7 intimate hygiene kits (including soap, underwear, and sanitary towels)</li> <li>- 49 twenty-liter jerrycans</li> <li>- 226 cartons of 250 g soap</li> <li>- 5 three-place plastic mats</li> <li>- 21 pairs of plastic boots</li> </ul> <p>Note: These kits have not yet been distributed to beneficiaries.</p> <p>September 13, 2024: Women’s organizations, under the Ministry of Promotion of Women, Children, and Family, contributed various materials, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 53 cartons of soap</li> <li>- 9 cartons of Madar bleach</li> <li>- Liquid, powder, and gel soaps</li> <li>- Packets of salt</li> <li>- Brooms, sieves, and fans</li> <li>- Sachets of Gabakourouni soap</li> </ul> <p>These resources were officially handed over during a ceremony at the Bamako District Governor’s office, attended by beneficiaries and overseen by government representatives and members of the Regional Flood Monitoring Committee.</p> <p><b>Observations</b></p> <p>The financial and material contributions have addressed some urgent needs of the disaster victims, particularly concerning food, temporary shelter, hygiene, and</p>



sanitation. However, the distribution of certain kits is still pending, making it crucial to monitor the delivery process to ensure aid reaches vulnerable populations swiftly.

The government's ongoing appeal emphasizes the urgent need for additional resources to meet the immediate requirements of households affected by the floods, specifically in food, shelter, hygiene, and logistical support. The involvement of partners, both in financial and material terms, is essential for a prompt and effective response.

#### Collaboration and Capacity Building

The National Society (SN) is closely collaborating with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and Partner National Societies (PNS) to plan and implement crisis intervention projects and programs. This collaboration involves information sharing, joint planning of interventions, and pooling of resources for greater efficiency.

PNS also play a vital role in providing specialized training for volunteers and staff, enhancing their rapid response capabilities. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), in partnership with the IFRC, offers critical technical and financial support, enabling the SN to effectively execute emergency response and rehabilitation programs.

#### UN or other actors

Mali hosts a strong presence of various NGOs and United Nations (UN) agencies, including the World Food Programme (WFP) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). These organizations play a crucial role in managing humanitarian crises, ensuring food security, and supporting agricultural development. Through various programs and initiatives, they provide vital assistance to vulnerable communities, enhancing resilience in the face of multiple challenges such as conflicts, climate change, and natural disasters.

In response to the flooding that occurred in Bla on July 22, 2024, the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO) is set to provide significant support. This assistance will focus on areas not covered by the ECHO PPP project, ensuring that urgent needs are met.

In parallel, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) is concentrating its efforts on supporting the 4,500 migrants affected by the floods, many of whom are living in precarious and overcrowded conditions. The IOM is working to improve access to emergency shelters, food, potable water, and medical care. Their initiatives aim to ensure that these vulnerable communities can access essential services despite the challenges posed by their displacement.

#### 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

Prefabricated shelter kits will be installed to provide immediate temporary housing for affected families. It also covers the purchase of plastic mats and blankets to ensure a minimum level of comfort in the emergency shelters.



## Livelihoods And Basic Needs

To support economic recovery, investments are planned to improve livelihoods, including the purchase of rice, cowpeas, oil, sugar, and salt rations, distributed sufficiently to meet the needs of 1,000 households for one month. This initiative aims to stabilize the immediate living conditions of affected individuals and prevent malnutrition.

These initiatives aim to restore and improve the livelihoods of populations affected by the floods.



## Health

After the floods, individuals face water-related diseases, and kits such as aquatabs for water purification and bleach for disinfection are essential to prevent post-flood waterborne diseases. Training sessions are organized for volunteers on health and hygiene promotion to better prepare the community to manage health risks related to the floods.

The floods exacerbate the risk of diseases, particularly waterborne illnesses such as acute watery diarrhea and malaria, due to standing water and the contamination of drinking water sources.

The destruction of toilets and latrines, with 12,325 toilets/latrines affected, increases the risk of transmissible diseases and complicates efforts to prevent outbreaks. The degradation of sanitary conditions necessitates urgent medical intervention to prevent a public health crisis.



## Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Sanitary activities are essential to ensure access to safe drinking water and to maintain adequate sanitary conditions after the floods. They include the establishment of temporary water supply systems, as well as hygiene education campaigns to prevent the spread of diseases.



## Migration And Displacement

Following the floods, migrants are currently facing a catastrophic situation due to the cumulative effects of conflict, climate change, and the devastating floods. They urgently need emergency shelter, food, water, and medical care.

The floods have devastated communities, destroyed homes and infrastructure (including migrant reception centers), and increased protection risks for the most vulnerable, severely impacting migrants who were already living in precarious conditions.

Figures obtained from officials of migrant reception centers and state technical services estimate the number of migrants affected by the floods to be over 4,500. Most of them are now sheltering in overcrowded and improvised locations, with limited access to essential services. The most affected areas with high concentrations of migrants include Bamako, Sikasso, and Tombouctou.

Migrants affected by the floods face limited access to essential services such as food, safe drinking water, and hygiene. They often live in overcrowded and precarious conditions, which exacerbates their vulnerability. Critical needs like emergency shelter, adequate food, and access to medical care require an immediate response to prevent a deterioration in the health and well-being of these individuals.

The precarious and overcrowded living conditions increase protection risks, particularly for vulnerable groups such as women, children, and people with disabilities. Damaged or destroyed infrastructure, such as reception centers, reduces secure housing options and increases risks of exploitation and violence. It is necessary to improve safety at relocation sites, including installing additional lighting to reduce nighttime incidents.

Medical care for migrants is urgent, especially for those suffering from chronic illnesses or who were injured during the floods. Establishing a protocol for medical care with local health facilities is essential to ensure access to adequate care.

The trauma caused by the loss of home, the destabilization of daily life, and, for many, separation from family members requires targeted psychosocial intervention to help migrants manage post-traumatic stress and adapt to a new reality.



It is important to rehabilitate and equip reception facilities to improve the living conditions of migrants. This includes not only providing shelter but also installing adequate sanitation facilities and ensuring access to cooking and secure food storage facilities.



## Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery

The primary objective is to provide immediate and secure shelters for 100 affected families, thus improving their housing situation in emergency conditions. It is crucial to emphasize the importance of strengthening national resilience through risk reduction and climate adaptation. Awareness and education of communities about disaster risks must be intensified, particularly in the most affected areas, to prepare populations to respond effectively to future crises. Furthermore, improving water resource management is essential to mitigate the effects of climate change and safeguard livelihoods.

The Malian Red Cross plans to purchase and distribute prefabricated shelter kits as well as other essential items for households affected by the floods. This includes plastic mats, blankets, and cooking utensils, ensuring that the basic needs of displaced families are met quickly. Additionally, special attention will be given to training and mobilizing emergency brigades, which are equipped to conduct registrations and select beneficiaries for assistance, ensuring that support reaches the most vulnerable effectively.

### Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

It is important to recognize the gaps in needs assessments, such as the lack of data on the long-term impacts of the floods on the mental health and socio-economic stability of affected communities. More in-depth assessments may be necessary to identify sustainable housing solutions and to ensure that health and sanitation interventions meet all the needs of affected populations, particularly in isolated or hard-to-reach areas.

## Operational Strategy

### Overall objective of the operation

The objective of this operation is to effectively address the urgent needs of populations severely impacted by the recent floods in Mali, with particular attention to the regions that have recorded the heaviest impacts. This includes promoting hygiene and sanitation, improving access to drinking water, and distributing essential items, both food and non-food, to the 1,800 most affected households. This intervention is essential not only to respond to the immediate challenges caused by the floods but also to prepare these communities to better withstand future disasters through risk reduction measures and climate adaptation.

### Operation strategy rationale

The collected data indicates that the regions of Ségou, Sikasso, Mopti, and Koulikoro have been particularly affected, with thousands of households impacted by the floods. These areas require immediate attention to prevent public health risks and to support the stabilization of living conditions for the affected populations.

Our intervention will consist of quickly restoring the living conditions of the affected populations by ensuring access to safe shelters, food, potable water, and hygiene services. We aim to prevent flood-related diseases through targeted health and hygiene interventions.

We will mobilize the participation of 75 volunteers organized into emergency brigades and FbF volunteers. These volunteers will be responsible for distributing food and shelter kits, implementing hygiene measures, training communities, and assessing needs on the ground.

Approximately 50,000 families have been affected, based on data from the impacted households. We plan to mobilize an additional 488,453 CHF to cover all expenses related to the interventions, including shelter kits, food supplies, and health programs for an additional 2 to 3 months of the imminent DREF.

The first phase of the intervention will involve a rapid assessment and immediate distribution of shelter kits and essential supplies. This phase will be followed by consolidating shelters, continuous food distribution, and intensifying hygiene training. Finally, we will monitor and evaluate our interventions, adjust actions as necessary, and prepare for a gradual disengagement and handover to local authorities.

The communities in the affected areas are predominantly composed of vulnerable groups, including children, the elderly, and individuals with specific needs. The strategy of the Malian Red Cross (CRM) aims to target these groups to provide them with appropriate support, including health services, potable water, and adequate sanitation facilities, in order to reduce the risks of diseases related to post-flood



conditions.

Our actions will involve:

- Providing prefabricated shelter kits to offer temporary housing for affected families.
- Distributing food rations to meet immediate needs while organizing training sessions on food security.
- Installing temporary water points, distributing jerrycans, bleach, and aquatabs for water treatment.
- Providing various training for volunteers and community members on health and hygiene practices to minimize the risks of post-flood diseases.
- Monitoring interventions to measure their effectiveness and adjust strategies as needed.

## Targeting Strategy

### Who will be targeted through this operation?

The Malian Red Cross (CRM) is implementing a rigorous targeting strategy to ensure that its intervention reaches the individuals and families most affected and vulnerable following the recent floods. The goal is to address the critical needs of those who cannot recover on their own after the disaster. The specifically targeted groups include homeless households, displaced persons, female-headed households, people with disabilities, and pregnant women. These groups are often the most at risk and the least able to respond effectively to crises without external assistance.

The CRM closely collaborates with local beneficiary committees to identify recipients based on well-defined vulnerability criteria. These committees, composed of community members and beneficiary representatives, play a crucial role in validating beneficiary lists to ensure maximum transparency and fairness in the aid distribution process. This collaborative approach ensures that assistance is provided to those who need it most and allows for continuous adaptation of the response strategy based on evolving needs on the ground.

#### Specific Actions and Monitoring

The CRM's interventions are diverse to address a range of urgent needs:

- Installation of shelter kits for 100 households whose homes have collapsed.
- Food aid is provided to 1,000 households particularly affected by the floods, especially during the critical food insecurity period.
- Non-food assistance for 1,000 households, including shelter kits and essential household items to facilitate a return to normal life.
- Hygiene awareness and prevention of water-related diseases for 7,000 households to limit the risk of spreading diseases such as cholera, which are common in flooded areas.
- This assistance complements the efforts of the Malian government and is designed to fill existing gaps in the support provided in various affected localities. By integrating ongoing observations from field teams and feedback from communities, the CRM adjusts its intervention to optimize the impact of its support and ensure that resources are used where they are most needed.

### Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The CRM will primarily focus on targeting the identification of specific vulnerabilities exacerbated by the floods. The selection criteria include loss of home, internally displaced status, and particular conditions such as disabilities, pregnancy, and female-headed households. This approach ensures that aid reaches individuals who, without support, would struggle to address the immediate challenges posed by the disaster and to access the basic resources necessary for their survival and well-being.

To refine the selection process, the CRM works closely with committees composed of community members and potential beneficiaries. These groups help establish vulnerability criteria adapted to the local context, ensuring that interventions are socially acceptable and effectively targeted. The involvement of local communities in the selection process enhances transparency and adherence to the aid program while providing valuable insights into the specific needs and priorities of beneficiaries.

The selection criteria are not static; they evolve based on changes in the context and ongoing feedback from field teams. This regular monitoring allows the CRM to adjust its targeting criteria in real time to respond to changes in vulnerability levels and new emergencies that may arise as the situation evolves. This flexibility is crucial for maintaining the effectiveness of the intervention in the event of an extended crisis or changes in community dynamics.

In the flood-affected regions, the risks of waterborne diseases such as cholera are high, especially where access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation facilities is compromised. By targeting households in high-risk areas and integrating hygiene promotion activities and the distribution of jerry cans, the CRM aims to reduce the incidence of diseases and promote public health practices that protect communities during the recovery phase.



# Total Targeted Population

Women	-	Rural	-
Girls (under 18)	-	Urban	-
Men	-	People with disabilities (estimated)	10%
Boys (under 18)	-		
Total targeted population	18,000		

## Risk and Security Considerations

### Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

The security situation in Mali, particularly in the regions of Mopti, Ségou, and Sikasso, remains tense due to the activities of unidentified armed groups and political instability. Recent attacks in Bamako, claimed by groups linked to Al-Qaeda, highlight these entities' capacity to carry out large-scale operations. This volatility directly affects the security of humanitarian operations, including flood response interventions, requiring heightened vigilance and constant adaptation of security measures to ensure the protection of personnel and volunteers.

To mitigate the risks associated with this precarious security situation, several measures must be implemented. It is imperative to enforce strict security regulations for all staff deployed in the field. These rules include detailed protocols for movements, relief distributions, and all forms of interventions. Additionally, regular security briefings are essential to inform staff and volunteers about potential risks and mitigation strategies to adopt based on the evolving situation.

Risk assessments must be integrated into all phases of planning and executing missions to allow for a rapid and effective response in emergencies. These assessments will be conducted by a security focal point who will work closely with field teams to develop intervention plans that minimize risks to beneficiaries and responders. Training and assurance of volunteers in accordance with personal security protocols are also a priority to strengthen the preparedness and resilience of personnel against potential threats.

Finally, clear communication and adequate visibility with partners, local authorities, and community representatives are crucial for the success of operations. These interactions not only facilitate access and security for teams in the field but also enhance trust and cooperation between humanitarian actors and local populations. By adhering to these guidelines, it is possible to navigate more safely in a complex and sometimes hostile environment, thereby maximizing the effectiveness of humanitarian interventions while protecting those on the front lines.

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?

No

## Planned Intervention



### Shelter Housing And Settlements

**Budget:** CHF 184,192

**Targeted Persons:** 14,000

### Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
-------	--------	--------

# of households that received shelter support	160	5
# of households that received NFI's	1,500	372
# volunteers trained	94	48
# persons sensibilised on the risk of constructions related to floods	14,000	7,000
# Persons evacuated before the floods	3,500	128

## Progress Towards Outcome

The objective is to ensure that all targeted families receive a safe and private living space after the disaster. Progress can be measured by the number of shelters erected and the number of families reporting an improvement in their living conditions.

Under the current DREF plan, the Mali Red Cross (CRM) has been able to reach over 300 households through anticipatory actions in the regions of Ségou (239 households) and Mopti (133 households). Notably, the following actions were carried out:

- Distribution of mats to 372 households, totaling 744 mats.
- Distribution of blankets to 372 households, totaling 744 blankets.
- Distribution of mosquito nets to 372 households, totaling 744 nets, to prevent vector-borne diseases.



## Livelihoods And Basic Needs

**Budget:** CHF 269,906

**Targeted Persons:** 14,000

## Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
% households reached with livelihood activities	7,000	-



## Health

**Budget:** CHF 42,494

**Targeted Persons:** 14,000

## Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of households that received a mosquito net	1,500	372
# of persons reached with sensitization sessions	10,500	7,000

## Progress Towards Outcome

Awareness campaigns reached many individuals, as volunteers conducted door-to-door sensitization, and radio broadcasts disseminated awareness messages in the affected areas.



## Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 66,548

Targeted Persons: 14,000

### Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of persons with access to drinking water	14,000	2,604
# of households benefiting from hygiene and water conservation materials (bleach, Gresils, soaps, and hygiene kits).	1,500	744

### Progress Towards Outcome

- Distribution of 744 bottles for 372 households, ensuring water disinfection for 1,000 households, calculated on the basis of 10 liters per day for 7 days.
- Distribution of 744 bottles for 372 households, with each household receiving 2 bottles for disinfecting water and surfaces, thereby increasing health safety.
- Distribution of 372 bars of soap per household to maintain personal hygiene, along with 20-liter jerrycans for the safe storage of water.



## Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 15,176

Targeted Persons: 3,500

### Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
#personnes bénéficiaires des éclairages	3,500	-
#personnes bénéficiaires des kits de dignité	3,500	200

### Progress Towards Outcome

- Les 5 tantes installés à Mopti ont bénéficié des éclairages pour les ménages bénéficiaires des tantes.
- 200 kits de dignité distribués en collaboration avec les communautés locales. Enquête de satisfaction déterminera le taux de satisfaction des bénéficiaires.



## Migration And Displacement

Budget: CHF 94,732

Targeted Persons: 2,000

### Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
-------	--------	--------



Number of migrants who successfully received cash/checks/in-kind vouchers for their basic needs after being identified and processed for the transfer.	2,000	-
# Number of people receiving food and water kits (disaggregated by sex, age, migration status, and vulnerability).	2,000	-
# persons that received NFI kits	2,000	-
Number of people benefiting from services offered/implemented. (Disaggregated by sex, age, migration status, vulnerability, and type of service)	2,000	-
Number of people who have reestablished contact with their family; number of people who have maintained contact with their family; number of vulnerable minors and adults who have been reunited with their family.	1,200	-
# Number of people benefiting from the services provided/implemented (disaggregated by sex, age, migration status, vulnerability, and type of service).	700	-
# Humanitarian service points rehabilitated	4	-
# of volunteers trained in HSP	45	-



## Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery

**Budget:** CHF 12,301

**Targeted Persons:** 3,500

### Indicators

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



## Coordination And Partnerships

**Budget:** CHF 29,234

**Targeted Persons:** 30

### Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
-------	--------	--------

## Progress Towards Outcome

Forty-eight volunteers were trained, along with FbF data team volunteers and some staff from the branches, in preparation for DREF activities, facilitated by the support of the CRD through the SPA project.

A meeting was held with the technical services of the state at the national level to discuss the flooding situation in the country. Two meetings took place in Ségou and Mopti for the respective activation of DREF activities with the regional technical services.



## National Society Strengthening

**Budget:** CHF 154,708

**Targeted Persons:** 50

### Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of Monitoring missions	2	0
# of personnel adequately briefed on risks, safety and security	50	94

## About Support Services

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

A minimum of 30 volunteers engaged, supported by Branch 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 MALI Floods 2024-UPDATE

#### Operating Budget

Planned Operations	694,733
Shelter and Basic Household Items	184,192
Livelihoods	269,906
Multi-purpose Cash	0
Health	42,494
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	66,548
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	15,176
Education	0
Migration	94,732
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	12,301
Community Engagement and Accountability	1,398
Environmental Sustainability	7,988
Enabling Approaches	183,942
Coordination and Partnerships	29,234
Secretariat Services	0
National Society Strengthening	154,708
TOTAL BUDGET	878,675

*all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)*

Internal

[Click here to download the budget file](#)



# Contact Information

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

**National Society contact:** Sidi TOURE, Program Coordinator, [sidi.toure@croix-rouge.ml](mailto:sidi.toure@croix-rouge.ml), +22376051901

**IFRC Appeal Manager:** Papemoussa Tall, Head of Cluster Delegation, [papemoussa.tall@ifrc.org](mailto:papemoussa.tall@ifrc.org)

**IFRC Project Manager:** Dorien Dolman, Program Coordinator Delegate, [Dorien.DOLMAN@ifrc.org](mailto:Dorien.DOLMAN@ifrc.org)

**IFRC focal point for the emergency:** Dorien Irene DOLMAN, Program Coordinator Delegate, [Dorien.DOLMAN@ifrc.org](mailto:Dorien.DOLMAN@ifrc.org), +258866615926

**Media Contact:** Susan Nzisa Mbalu, Senior officer communication, [susan.mbalu@ifrc.org](mailto:susan.mbalu@ifrc.org)

[Click here for the reference](#)

