



NFI assistance to IDPs at the Faladié site. Photo: Mali RC

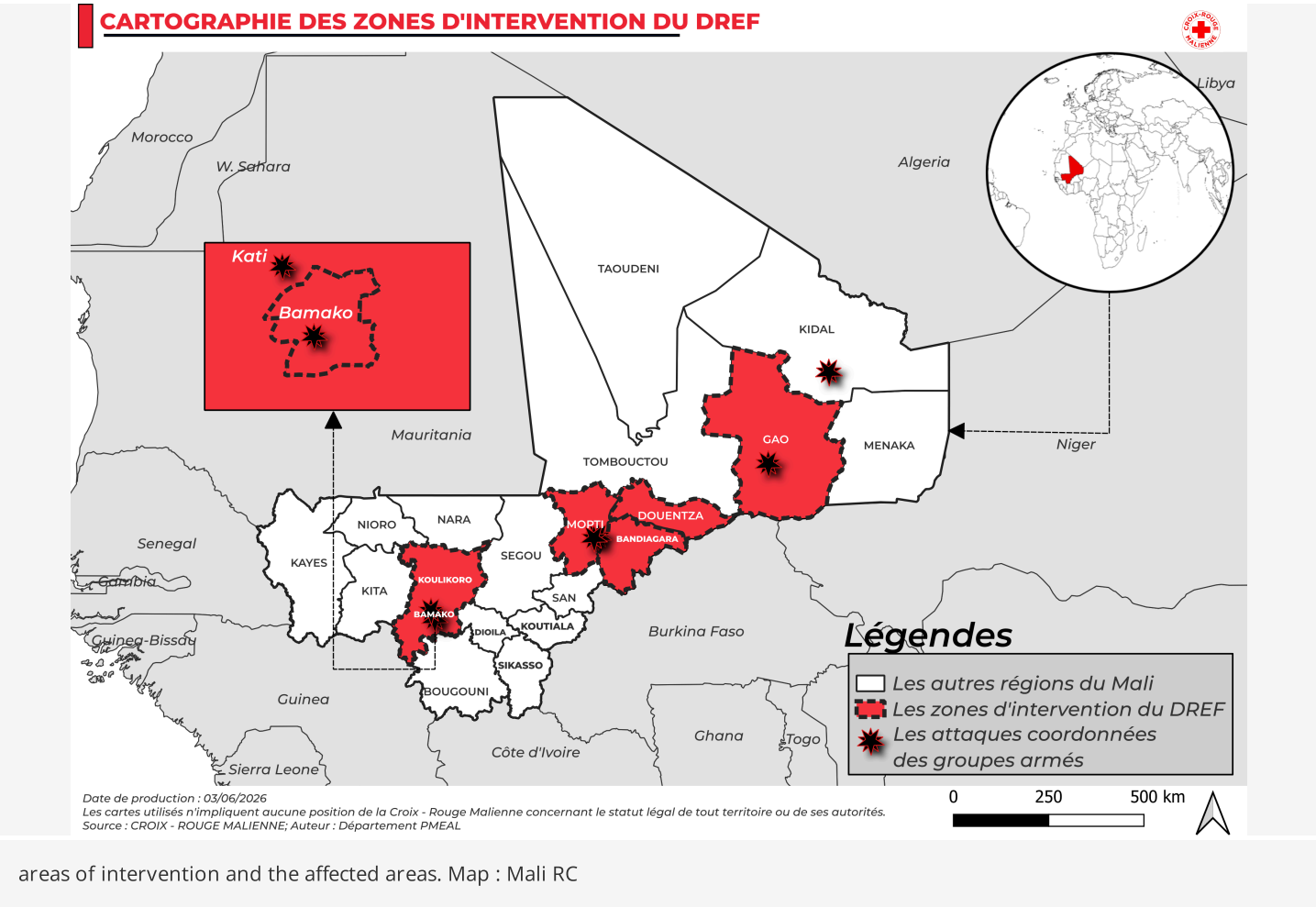
Appeal: MDRML022	Hazard: Complex Emergency	Country: Mali	Type of DREF: Response
Crisis Category: Orange	Event Onset: Sudden	DREF Allocation: CHF 492,349	
Glide Number: -	People Affected: 13,132 people	People Targeted: 5,748 people	
Operation Start Date: 12-06-2026	Operation Timeframe: 5 months	Operation End Date: 30-11-2026	DREF Published: 18-07-2026
Targeted Regions: Bamako, Gao, Kayes, Koulikoro, Mopti			

Description of the Event

[Crisis Category Supporting Document](#)

Date of event

05-06-2026



What happened, where and when?

On the night of 24–25 April 2026, Mali experienced a series of coordinated armed attacks targeting several strategic locations across the country, including Kidal, Gao, Sévaré/Mopti, and Kati/Koulikoro. These incidents represented one of the most significant security events observed in recent years and highlighted the persistence of a volatile security environment of security risks across several regions of the country. The attacks had significant repercussions on affected populations, infrastructure, and socio-economic activities. In many localities, households faced disruptions to their livelihoods, increased mobility constraints, and reduced access to essential services. Economic activities were adversely affected, while community vulnerability increased within a context already characterized by recurrent crises and substantial humanitarian needs.

Although a relative calm has been observed since the events of 25 April 2026, the situation remains fragile and unpredictable. Many localities continue to face access constraints, movement restrictions, and disruptions affecting supply chains and commercial exchanges. These factors directly influence people's access to markets, basic social services, and economic opportunities, while limiting their ability to maintain sustainable livelihoods.

In many parts of Mali, motorcycles serve as the primary means of transport for people, goods, and essential services. Mobility constraints observed in certain areas, resulting from the security context and measures implemented to address security challenges, continue to



affect access to health facilities, schools, markets, and income-generating activities. This situation is progressively weakening the resilience of households affected by insecurity and repeated shocks.

Furthermore, access to natural resources traditionally used by communities has become more restricted in several localities due to security constraints and limitations on access to certain areas. Many households depend on these resources for firewood collection, charcoal production, grazing, and other income-generating activities. Reduced access to these resources increases the risk of food insecurity, diminishes economic opportunities, and further weakens the coping mechanisms of the most vulnerable populations.

Protection concerns also remain high. Persistent security risks, movement restrictions, and disruptions in access to essential services continue to affect populations, particularly the most vulnerable groups. Disruptions along key transportation routes have limited the movement of people and goods, with direct consequences on local markets and household living conditions.

In addition to these challenges, seasonal risks are also increasing. Weather forecasts indicate a high risk of flooding in several regions of the country during the upcoming rainy season, which could further exacerbate existing vulnerabilities, trigger additional population displacements, and increase humanitarian needs.

In response to the evolving situation, the Mali Red Cross Society (MRCS), the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) held an inter-agency headquarters meeting on 5 June 2026 under the coordination mechanisms established by the Seville Agreement 2.0. The meeting provided an opportunity to review the security, humanitarian, and operational developments observed since the April 2026 events and assess their implications for affected populations and Movement operations.

The joint analysis highlighted an operational environment characterized by persistent instability, an expansion of security risks, increasing humanitarian access constraints, a progressive deterioration of livelihoods, and a heightened risk of population displacement and worsening humanitarian conditions. Movement partners also stressed the need to strengthen operational preparedness, coordination mechanisms, context monitoring, and access management in order to preserve humanitarian response capacity for affected populations.

The findings of this analysis are consistent with recent humanitarian assessments, which indicate that vulnerability factors remain high despite the relative calm observed since the April events. The combined effects of persistent insecurity, access constraints, livelihood erosion, displacement risks, and seasonal flooding threats could lead to a rapid deterioration of humanitarian needs in the coming months.

Although the Mali Red Cross continues to maintain an operational presence in several affected regions, the rapidly evolving context and the potential scale of needs require the maintenance and strengthening of the Movement's preparedness, coordination, and response capacities. The launch of this operation is based on recommendations arising from the Movement's joint analysis, as well as available humanitarian assessments, all of which emphasize the need to preserve an operational capacity capable of anticipating a potential deterioration of the situation and responding rapidly to the needs of the most vulnerable populations.

In this context, maintaining an adequate level of preparedness and response capacity remains essential to support affected communities, strengthen humanitarian coordination, and ensure a rapid and effective response in the event of a further deterioration of the security or humanitarian situation in areas at risk.



Volunteers-Management of remains in Kidal. Photo taken by the CRM



Distribution of NFIs kits, PDIs Faladjé site. Photo taken by the CRM



Visit to the victims of April 25 in Kati. Photo taken by the CRM



Management of mortal remains in Kidal. Photo taken by the CRM

Scope and Scale

Many communities in Mali continue to face a critical humanitarian situation characterized by population displacement, the erosion of livelihoods, and limited access to essential services. The incidents of 25 April in Bamako-Kati, Sévaré, Gao, Kidal, Mopti, Bandiagara, Kayes, and other localities across Mali occurred in a context of deteriorating security marked by an upsurge in attacks by armed groups. These events had significant humanitarian consequences, resulting in loss of life, several injuries, and approximately 13,132 people directly affected. Beyond the loss of life, these attacks further increased the vulnerability of populations already weakened by years of insecurity, forced displacement, and limited access to essential services.

The situation in Mali remains volatile and complex, with continued population displacement. According to recent UNHCR data, nearly 1,419 households (4,257 refugees), the majority of whom are women and children, have arrived in the Koro Circle since 26 May 2026 without resources or livelihood.

In the Bandiagara Region, 4,962 internally displaced persons (IDPs), including 1,571 women, have been identified. In the Kayes Region, the Mali Red Cross has identified 637 migrants in transit, including 201 women, in addition to more than 25,000 people returned from Mauritania who have already been registered and are being monitored by the National Society. In the Mopti Region, a rapid assessment identified 194 displaced people, with significant protection concerns affecting approximately 60% of those assessed. These figures confirm the scale of humanitarian needs in the targeted areas and support the geographical prioritization of the intervention.

The magnitude of this crisis has had significant impacts on lives, livelihoods, people's well-being, and infrastructure. Numerous houses have been destroyed or damaged, while community infrastructure and productive assets have also been affected. Economic activities, including trade, agriculture, livestock production, and small income-generating activities, have been disrupted. Restrictions on movement, blockades of certain localities, and insecurity along major roads continue to limit access to markets, healthcare, education, and humanitarian assistance.

The most vulnerable populations are particularly affected due to poverty, dependence on agricultural and pastoral livelihoods, limited access to basic social services, and repeated displacement. The groups most exposed to the consequences of this situation include:

- Internally displaced persons (IDPs) and host families, whose coping capacities are already severely reduced;
- Children, who face increased risks of protection concerns, school dropout, and psychosocial distress;
- Women, particularly female-headed households, who face declining incomes and heightened protection risks;
- Older persons and persons with disabilities, who encounter greater difficulties in accessing essential services, humanitarian assistance, and protection mechanisms;
- The poorest households, whose coping capacities remain extremely limited.

Source Name	Source Link
1. ORTM	https://web.facebook.com/watch/?v=1497553965395715



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:

The experiences gained during the implementation of the Complex Appeal were a decisive step in strengthening the operational capacities of the Mali Red Cross in terms of emergency preparedness, response and management. This intervention has enabled the National Society to draw valuable lessons that will help improve the effectiveness and quality of its future humanitarian actions.

One of the key lessons is the strong involvement of communities throughout the response process. The active participation of affected populations, community volunteers and local leaders has fostered a better understanding of the real needs of the beneficiaries, as well as increased ownership of the activities implemented. This participatory approach has not only facilitated access to communities, but it has also strengthened trust between the Mali Red Cross and the targeted populations. As a result, the visibility, acceptance and credibility of the National Society have improved significantly among communities, local authorities and humanitarian partners.

In addition, the implementation of the Complex Appeal has demonstrated the importance of the preparedness mechanisms previously put in place. Thanks to better internal coordination, the rapid mobilization of available resources and the commitment of field teams, emergency response times have been significantly reduced. This increased responsiveness has made it possible to provide more rapid assistance to affected populations, thus limiting the humanitarian consequences of crises and enhancing the overall effectiveness of interventions.

The intervention also contributed to the development of the technical and operational skills of staff and volunteers. The various trainings, coaching sessions and practical exercises carried out during the implementation have improved capacities in terms of information collection, processing and feedback. The teams have acquired a better understanding of the monitoring and evaluation tools, as well as the reporting procedures required in the context of emergency operations. This improvement in data quality and reporting has led to faster and more relevant decision-making at all levels of the organization.

In addition, experience has highlighted the importance of further investment in continuous human resource capacity-building, particularly in the areas of information management, monitoring and evaluation, operational communication and coordination of interventions. The development of these skills is an essential factor in ensuring effective, transparent humanitarian responses that comply with quality and accountability standards.

Thus, the implementation of the Complex Appeal has not only made it possible to meet the immediate needs of the affected populations, but it has also strengthened the institutional and operational foundations of the Mali Red Cross. The lessons learned from this experience now provide a solid foundation for improving preparedness for future emergencies, building community resilience and increasing the impact of the National Society's humanitarian interventions.

Did you complete the Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis in previous operations, what was risk level?	Yes
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What was the risk level for Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis?:

In previous operations, the Mali Red Cross has conducted child protection risk analyses under the PGI approach. These analyses consistently identified a high level of risk, characterized by physical and sexual violence (including exploitation and early marriage), family separation, psychosocial trauma, limited access to essential services, and increased child labour, including in relation to deteriorating livelihoods.

In the current context, these risks remain high and are the subject of reinforced mitigation measures, in particular through the training of volunteers (PGI, PSEA, child protection), the establishment of referral mechanisms for protection cases, the distribution of dignity kits, as well as actions aimed at the protection and support of children and vulnerable households. In addition, with funding from the Belgian Red Cross, the Mali Red Cross is planning a workshop for the development of its Child Protection Policy in July 2026 in order to sustainably strengthen its response.

Current National Society Actions

Start date of National Society actions

03-05-2026

Health	At the end of April 2026, the Malian Red Cross mobilized its Emergency Brigades to provide first aid, psychosocial support, blood donations, and the safe handling of human remains in the affected areas: six teams were deployed to Bamako, three to Mopti, one to Gao, and three to Kidal. In Kidal in particular, volunteers assisted with the collection and dignified, safe handling of several bodies throughout the city, in collaboration with traditional authorities and the Kidal Referral Health Center.
Coordination	From 25 April 2026 onwards, the Mali Red Cross, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), and Partner National Societies (PNSs) strengthened their coordination to ensure a coherent and effective response. This collaboration is based on the Movement Coordination Agreement, revised and signed on 11 November 2025. On 27 April 2026, an operational coordination meeting brought together the Mali Red Cross, the ICRC, the IFRC, Partner National Societies, and the concerned regional branches to assess the humanitarian impact of the events and identify potential humanitarian needs. On 29 April, a Movement mini summit was held, during which it was decided to activate the Seville 2.0 coordination framework to strengthen coordination and complementarity among Movement partners in responding to this complex emergency. This decision was followed on 1 May by the signing of a joint Movement declaration reaffirming the roles and responsibilities of its different components. In this context, a joint security analysis was conducted, and a Movement response plan was developed. With the support of the ICRC and the IFRC, the MRC also revised its multi-hazard contingency plan to better integrate the risks associated with this complex emergency. Technical working groups were activated in the areas of security, communication, and disaster management, including the development of harmonized key messages. Since then, regular strategic and operational coordination meetings

	have continued to monitor developments and adapt the Movement's response accordingly.
Assessment	In the weeks following the events, the Mali Red Cross conducted several rapid assessments to identify the immediate needs of affected populations and guide the initial response interventions. However, given the evolving situation and the complexity of the humanitarian impacts observed, these assessments do not provide a sufficiently detailed understanding of the needs, vulnerabilities, and coping capacities of the affected communities. Therefore, comprehensive multisectoral assessments are required to generate more complete and updated data to inform humanitarian planning, targeting, and prioritization of response actions.
Activation Of Contingency Plans	The security crisis of 25 April 2026 accelerated several developments in terms of institutional preparedness. The IFRC, the ICRC, and the Mali Red Cross (MRC) developed a security crisis contingency plan. The Mali Red Cross continues to strengthen its emergency preparedness activities in line with its operational procedures and risk management mechanisms. At the same time, the crisis accelerated the revision of the Multi-Hazard Contingency Plan (MCP 2026–2027), for which a review workshop was held in early May 2026 and is currently being finalized. The Belgian Red Cross activated a crisis modification fund amounting to EUR 30,000, enabling multi-sectoral emergency assistance and psychosocial support for 120 affected households in Kati. The intervention was coordinated by the Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) in collaboration with the Kati local committee, social development services, and Civil Protection, covering the period from 15 May to 14 July 2026.

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	The IFRC Country Cluster Delegation (CCD) based in Niamey will provide technical, operational, and coordination support to the Mali Red Cross (MRC) for the implementation of the DREF in relation to the complex emergency in Mali. This support aims to ensure a rapid and effective response in line with the standards of the International Federation. The IFRC maintains a permanent presence in Mali through its country team based in Bamako, including programme staff who provide daily support to the MRC. Following the recent events, a Security Delegate was also deployed to strengthen context analysis, security risk management, and support for operational continuity. The IFRC will support the MRC in operational planning, needs assessments, implementation monitoring, reporting, and the integration of cross-cutting approaches such as Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI), Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA), and risk management. Specialized teams in operations, disaster management, health, PMER, finance, and logistics will provide regular technical support throughout the operation. The IFRC will also support the financial and administrative management of the DREF, compliance with IFRC procedures, and budget monitoring. Finally, it will facilitate coordination with Movement partners, national authorities, and humanitarian
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	stakeholders to ensure a complementary and harmonized response aligned with national humanitarian priorities.
Participating National Societies	Several Partner National Societies are actively supporting the Mali Red Cross (MRC) in responding to the current crisis. They regularly participate in the Movement's strategic coordination meetings. The Belgian Red Cross has already mobilized its Crisis Modifier fund in support of 120 affected households in Kati. The Danish Red Cross is currently discussing the mobilization of additional financial resources, building on its long-standing support to the MRC in the areas of risk management and disaster preparedness. The Netherlands Red Cross supports the MRC in strengthening its operational capacities, particularly through the operationalization of the Emergency Operations Centre (EOC). In the context of the current crisis, it has also supported the development of the security crisis response plan and is actively contributing to connecting the MRC with potential donors outside the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. The Luxembourg Red Cross, the Spanish Red Cross, and the Canadian Red Cross have also reaffirmed their commitment to supporting the response through the mobilization of additional resources, in line with their respective areas of intervention in Mali.

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

In the current context of conflict-related crisis, and in accordance with the Seville 2.0 Agreement, the ICRC assumes the role of co-facilitator, supporting the Mali Red Cross (MRC) in its central role as Movement coordination facilitator, with the aim of achieving greater collective humanitarian impact.

Following the attacks of 25 April, the ICRC provided emergency essential medical supplies to several health facilities, particularly in Kati, Bamako, Mopti, and Gao. This support included emergency kits for the wounded, medical sets, medicines, dressing materials, consumables, and individual kits to strengthen the care provided to injured people. ICRC medical teams also supported the treatment of wounded persons in several hospital facilities, including in Mopti.

In parallel, the ICRC supported the continuity of essential services, including through the provision of fuel to hospitals and water supply services, as well as support to some critical infrastructures. The ICRC also provided assistance to the Bamako Central Prison, particularly in the areas of health, nutrition, electricity/ventilation, and the management of heatwave-related emergencies.

In collaboration with the Mali Red Cross, the ICRC supported displaced families through the distribution of essential household items and cash assistance for the purchase of food. Livelihood support activities were also maintained whenever access conditions allowed, particularly through agricultural, livestock, and veterinary assistance.

The ICRC also supported the dignified management of human remains, notably through the provision of equipment to the Civil Protection in Mopti and through remote technical support to the Mali Red Cross when it was mobilized locally.

Finally, the ICRC continues its bilateral and confidential dialogue with authorities and parties to the conflict, including armed groups, to remind them of their obligations under international humanitarian law, particularly regarding the protection of civilians, the wounded, medical personnel, health facilities, and humanitarian workers.

In collaboration with the Mali Red Cross, the ICRC also continues its Restoring Family Links (RFL) activities for the benefit of displaced persons, detainees, missing persons, and individuals separated from their families.

The ICRC has been present in Mali since 1991, with teams based notably in Bamako, Mopti, Gao, and Timbuktu. In the context of the current crisis, it is adapting its response to support people affected by armed violence while taking into account access and security constraints.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	No
National authorities	Following the attacks perpetrated on 25 April by the armed groups JNIM and FLA, the transitional government quickly implemented several measures aimed at supporting affected populations, strengthening national cohesion, and ensuring crisis management. In this context, senior state authorities conducted official visits to health facilities to provide moral support to the wounded and assess the conditions under which they were receiving care. At the local level, crisis committees were established in Kati and several other locations across the country to coordinate actions aimed at managing the situation, strengthening vigilance, and ensuring better information flow among the various stakeholders involved. From a security perspective, the authorities imposed curfews in several localities across the country. Control and surveillance systems were also reinforced along the main roads connecting Bamako to the regions and strategic locations, particularly at the entrances and exits of the international airport, with the aim of preventing further threats and ensuring the safety of the population.
UN or other actors	From a diplomatic and humanitarian perspective, Mali received significant solidarity from the international community following the attacks of 25 April. This support was particularly reflected during the high-level meeting organized by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN-OCHA) on 15 May 2026 in Geneva, in the presence of the Malian Minister of Health and Social Development. The meeting brought together several technical and financial partners, United Nations agencies, international organizations, and humanitarian actors involved in supporting vulnerable populations. During the meeting, participants expressed their solidarity with the Malian people in the face of the human, social, and security consequences of the attacks, while reaffirming their commitment to supporting government efforts to assist affected populations. Discussions highlighted urgent priority needs related to humanitarian assistance, healthcare, psychosocial support, protection of civilians, and strengthening the resilience of affected communities. Partners also acknowledged the measures implemented by the Malian authorities to manage the crisis and coordinate emergency responses. The meeting provided an important platform to advocate for strengthened international cooperation and the mobilization of necessary resources to effectively address the humanitarian needs resulting from the attacks, while supporting Mali's stabilization and development efforts.

Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

Several coordination mechanisms are in place at the national level for crisis and disaster management in Mali. The Crisis Coordination and Management Centre (CECOGEC), under the Ministry of Security and Civil Protection, is the main body responsible for developing and implementing the national disaster prevention plan. The National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (PNRRC), whose Permanent Secretariat is ensured by the Directorate General of Civil Protection (DGPC), brings together regional authorities, government services, civil society organizations, and United Nations agencies. The Mali Red Cross (MRC) is a member of this platform. In the context of the current security crisis, monitoring and coordination mechanisms have been activated at all levels.

At the humanitarian level, the MRC actively participates in the Shelter, Protection, Health, and Food Security clusters and plays an important role in the National Cash Transfer Working Group. It collaborates with United Nations agencies present in Mali, including OCHA, UNICEF, FAO, IOM, UNFPA, and WHO. In 2026, the Mali Red Cross is committed to strengthening and standardizing its collaboration with CECOGEC as part of its objective to reinforce its institutional integration within the national disaster risk management system, in line with the IFRC Disaster Preparedness and Response Policy.

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

The attacks of 25 April 2026 and the continued insecurity have resulted in population displacement and loss of shelter. The most affected areas are Bandiagara with 4,962 people, followed by Kati with 3,074 people, Kayes with 637 people, Samodougou with 106 people, Mina Coura with 76 people, and Takouti with 12 people.

In Kayes, there are already 637 migrants in transit, including 201 women. This adds to the 25,000 people already registered by CRM volunteers among those returned from Mauritania. In Bandiagara, the 4,962 internally displaced persons (IDPs), including 1,571 women, illustrate the extent of the vulnerability of affected populations.

Rapid assessments conducted by the Mali Red Cross in Kati and Mopti highlighted critical shelter and essential household item needs among affected households. Most affected people are living in precarious shelters, exposing them to various health and hygiene risks. Beyond the data collected by the CRM, UNHCR estimates that nearly 1,419 households, representing approximately 4,257 refugees, mainly women and children, have arrived in the Koro Circle since 26 May 2026 after fleeing without resources or means of livelihood. This demonstrates that displacement remains ongoing and that assistance gaps are significantly increasing.

In this context, shelter assistance remains a priority for populations whose homes have been destroyed or severely damaged. With women and children representing the majority of displaced populations, ensuring adequate shelter coverage for displaced people is a key priority. Access to basic protection materials and non-food item (NFI) kits is also essential.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

Beyond shelter needs, affected households are facing a deterioration of their living conditions and the loss of their livelihoods. Rapid assessments confirm immediate needs for essential household items and food assistance, particularly among displaced households and host families, whose coping capacities are already severely reduced.



Multi purpose cash grants

The deterioration of the security situation has led to increased forced displacement, worsening living conditions for households, and a gradual loss of livelihoods. Affected populations face growing needs, particularly in terms of food, access to basic social services, shelter, health, protection, and the recovery of economic activities.

In this context, the needs of the most vulnerable households require flexible assistance adapted to the diversity of their situations. Multipurpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) provides a rapid and dignified response by enabling households to cover their priority needs



according to their own choices, supporting local markets, and reducing reliance on negative coping strategies, thereby contributing to the strengthening of their resilience



Health

The coordinated attacks of 25 April 2026 directly affected access to healthcare services in the priority areas targeted by this operation. In Kati (Koulikoro), the MRC rapid assessment conducted on 4 May 2026 recorded 192 injured people and several deaths among 3,617 affected individuals, with a 90% impact on the health sector. In Mopti, the 194 displaced people identified are exposed to significant health risks, including pregnant women, children, and people with illnesses, requiring basic consultations, maternal healthcare, and psychosocial support.

In response to these findings, the Emergency Brigades — trained and deployable volunteer teams of the CRM — in the branches of Bamako, Gao, Koulikoro, Kayes, and Mopti require enhanced training in emergency first aid, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), safe management of human remains, and rapid assessments. This training should be accompanied by the acquisition of first aid kits and appropriate personal protective equipment adapted to the conflict context. Community awareness sessions on good hygiene practices and disease prevention are also required in displacement areas, where overcrowding increases the risk of disease outbreaks.

These findings highlight significant needs related to first aid, psychosocial support, and the dignified and safe management of human remains in the branches of Bamako, Gao, Koulikoro, Kayes, and Mopti. There is also a need to raise community awareness on hygiene practices and disease prevention in displacement areas, where overcrowding increases the risk of epidemics.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

In the priority areas targeted by this operation, the security crisis is exacerbating existing and documented protection risks. According to OCHA's 2026 Humanitarian Response Plan, the prevalence of gender-based violence (GBV), forced recruitment, and restrictions on freedom of movement are increasing protection risks, particularly in hard-to-reach areas and displacement sites. The total number of displaced people corresponds mainly to highly vulnerable groups, including:

2,638 girls;
2,353 boys;
1,991 women;
1,885 men.

This shows that children (girls and boys combined: 4,991) represent more than half of the affected population, highlighting the particularly high vulnerability of younger age groups.

The MRC rapid assessment in Mopti identified a 60% protection impact among the 194 displaced people recorded, with increased risks of abuse and violence linked to overcrowded living conditions. UNFPA and its partners are already providing GBV case management and psychosocial support in Gao and Mopti, notably through mobile clinics and safe spaces (source: OCHA situation report following the attacks of 25 April 2026).

These risks are particularly high for vulnerable groups (women, children, older people, and persons with disabilities), who are exposed to abuse and discriminatory practices in accessing assistance. Needs include the protection of women and girls in displacement areas, the identification of vulnerable individuals, and the referral of protection cases to specialized services.



Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery

In this complex emergency context, the CRM Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) is responsible for humanitarian monitoring, the early warning system, and the coordination of emergency brigades. Maintaining this monitoring capacity and communication channels between the EOC and field teams is essential to ensure real-time tracking of the situation in priority areas.

Furthermore, the Disaster Management (DM) strategy and the 2026–2027 Multi-Hazard Contingency Plan — key reference tools for emergency planning and response — have not yet been disseminated to the branches in Gao, Koulikoro, Kayes, and Mopti. This limits the ability of field teams to apply consistent protocols across different multi-hazard scenarios.



Community Engagement And Accountability

In a context of acute and evolving security crisis, community engagement and accountability towards affected populations are essential conditions to ensure an effective and accepted humanitarian response. According to OCHA's 2026 Humanitarian Response Plan, women, children, internally displaced persons, older people, and persons with disabilities are among the groups most exposed to the multiple risks associated with the crisis. By the end of 2025, nearly 415,000 people were internally displaced in Mali, including 58% children and 30% women and girls.

In the absence of structured information-sharing and community feedback mechanisms, these populations risk having limited access to available services, insufficient awareness of their rights, and inadequate channels to report concerns or unmet needs. Although the CRM now has a solid foundation to implement a structured Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) approach, the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for community feedback management and the handling of allegations of misconduct were validated by the CRM Director General in January 2026, and a revised community feedback collection form aligned with IFRC standards is available. However, these tools have not yet been operationalized in the field in the Gao and Mopti branches, representing a gap that needs to be addressed to ensure trust and acceptance of humanitarian operations.

Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

As part of the formulation of this DREF request, the Mali Red Cross (CRM) identified significant gaps in available data needed to effectively guide intervention planning and support evidence-based decision-making. Although rapid assessments have been conducted, particularly following the recent influx of refugees into the Koro Circle, they have highlighted urgent humanitarian needs while also revealing limitations in the information currently available on the evolution of the situation and the vulnerabilities of affected populations. According to its May 2026 assessments, the CRM reported a total of 8,867 displaced people.

According to UNHCR, nearly 1,419 households, representing approximately 4,257 refugees, mainly women and children, arrived in the Koro Circle since 26 May 2026 after fleeing without resources or means of livelihood. The assessments conducted identified critical needs related to registration and documentation, protection, emergency shelter, food assistance, access to safe drinking water, hygiene and sanitation, health, nutrition, and emergency education. Despite ongoing interventions, many needs remain unmet or only partially addressed. While some actors have initiated ad hoc responses, particularly in the water, food assistance, and essential household items sectors, the scale of needs far exceeds currently available response capacities.

Data triangulation remains a challenge, but its impact remains significant.

The situation is further aggravated by major resource constraints. This recent influx is placing additional pressure on already limited capacities in an area hosting more than 70,000 refugees. Basic social infrastructure, reception capacities, and available humanitarian stocks are insufficient to adequately address all identified needs. Furthermore, available information remains limited regarding the evolution of needs, household coping mechanisms, specific vulnerabilities of the most at-risk groups, and the impacts of the crisis on host communities that are already under significant pressure.

Several operational challenges also complicate the humanitarian response. The volatile security context, movement restrictions in certain areas, disruptions along transportation routes, and the continued influx of populations limit humanitarian access and the collection of reliable information. The rapidly evolving nature of the situation also makes it difficult to accurately estimate the number of affected people and their actual needs.

Coordination challenges also remain. Although the Malian authorities, UNHCR, and several humanitarian partners have established coordination mechanisms for assessment and response activities, the speed of the influx and the constantly changing context require strengthened information-sharing among stakeholders to avoid duplication, identify underserved areas, and ensure a harmonized multi-sectoral response.

Finally, certain particularly vulnerable groups require specific attention. New arrivals are predominantly women and children, several of whom have specific needs related to protection, health, nutrition, and education. Survivors of gender-based violence, unaccompanied or separated children, older people, persons with disabilities, and female-headed households are among the groups whose needs may not be fully identified or addressed without more comprehensive assessments. Host communities, already significantly affected by pressure on social services and local resources, must also be considered in the needs analysis to prevent further deterioration of their situation.

In light of this situation, conducting comprehensive multisectoral assessments is a priority to better understand the scale of humanitarian needs, population displacement dynamics, protection risks, impacts on livelihoods, and the needs of host communities. These assessments will help improve the targeting of interventions, strengthen humanitarian coordination, and effectively guide preparedness and response activities in the most affected areas.



Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

The proposed DREF operation aims to address urgent humanitarian needs in order to reduce suffering and protect the most vulnerable populations affected by the coordinated attacks of 25 April 2026 and the continued deterioration of the security situation in the regions of Bamako, Gao, Koulikoro, Kayes, and Mopti.

The operation will provide direct assistance to 5,748 beneficiaries through unconditional multipurpose cash transfers (600 households), shelter assistance, essential household items (EHI/NFI), food assistance, and dignity kits (600 households), as well as emergency health, protection, and community engagement activities. It also includes a preparedness component aimed at strengthening Emergency Brigades, the early warning system, and the dissemination of the multi-hazard contingency plan, in order to ensure a dignified, protective, and needs-based response adapted to community priorities over a five-month period.

Operation strategy rationale

The coordinated attacks of 25 April 2026 and the persistent insecurity have generated urgent humanitarian needs among affected populations in the regions of Bamako, Gao, Koulikoro, Kayes, and Mopti. Rapid assessments conducted by the Mali Red Cross (CRM) highlighted priority needs related to shelter, essential household items, food assistance, and livelihoods, as well as significant needs in protection, emergency health, and psychosocial support, particularly among displaced households, host families, and returned migrants.

This operation aims to address these needs while strengthening the MRC's response capacity. The strategy takes into account security constraints, displacement dynamics, and varying market functionality across the affected areas. The combined use of cash assistance and in-kind support ensures a context-appropriate response: cash provides flexibility and dignity where markets are functioning, while in-kind distributions guarantee access to essential goods where availability is limited.

Overall, the operation prioritizes life-saving assistance, protection of vulnerable groups, and preservation of dignity, while strengthening the capacity of the Mali Red Cross to respond to a rapidly evolving crisis.

Shelter, Non-Food Items (NFI), and Food Assistance: Displacement and destruction of homes have left many households without adequate shelter or basic household items. The operation will support 600 households (approximately 3,600 people) through tailored in-kind assistance, including 200 shelter kits, 200 NFI kits, and 200 food kits, as well as 500 dignity kits. Shelter kits include tarpaulins, ropes, tools (saw, shovel, hoe, machete), roofing nails, wire, hammers, and woven bags, enabling households to quickly establish or repair basic shelters. NFI kits provide essential household items such as buckets, jerry cans, basins, mosquito nets, soap, and blankets, while food kits include rice, beans, vegetable oil, iodized salt, sugar, and powdered milk to meet immediate food needs.

In-kind assistance will be prioritized in areas where market access is limited or supply chains are disrupted, ensuring immediate availability of essential goods.

Multipurpose Cash Assistance (MPCA): To address food insecurity and loss of income, 600 households (approximately 3,600 people) will receive two rounds of multipurpose cash assistance, each amounting to 60,000 XOF per household. This amount is aligned with the local Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB). Cash assistance will be provided in areas where markets remain functional, allowing households to flexibly address priority needs such as food, healthcare, and basic services, while supporting local markets and reducing reliance on negative coping strategies.

Health and Psychosocial Support: The attacks resulted in injuries, trauma, and increased pressure on health services. The operation will train 50 volunteers on first aid, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), and the safe and dignified management of human remains. These volunteers will provide direct support to at least 500 people. This approach strengthens community-level response capacity, ensuring timely assistance in areas where access to formal health services remains limited.

Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI): Protection risks have significantly increased, particularly for women, children, and displaced populations living in overcrowded conditions. The operation will train volunteers on PGI, Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), and child protection; distribute 500 dignity kits (including hygiene items, underwear, and soap); and refer at least 10 protection cases to specialized services. These actions aim to reduce risks of gender-based violence, exploitation, and exclusion, while ensuring that assistance is delivered in a safe, dignified, and inclusive manner.

Preparedness and Response Capacity: Given the risk of further escalation, the operation includes preparedness measures to ensure rapid adaptation. These include training and equipping 50 Emergency Brigade members, conducting six multisectoral assessments, and strengthening the Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) and early warning systems. These measures are essential to maintain operational continuity in a context characterized by persistent insecurity, access constraints, and population movements.

Targeting Strategy

[Targeting Strategy Supporting Document](#)

Who will be targeted through this operation?

This operation directly targets 5,748 beneficiaries, divided into two complementary groups.

A first group of 600 households (3,600 people) will receive two rounds of unconditional multipurpose cash transfers, enabling them to flexibly cover their priority needs. Each transfer round is set at 60,000 XOF (CHF 85) per household. This amount is based on the recommendations of the Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) Working Group regarding the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB).

A second group of 600 households (3,600 people) will receive in-kind assistance through the distribution of shelter kits, essential household items (EHI/NFI), food assistance, and dignity kits. These households will be prioritized in the areas most directly affected, particularly Mopti-Bandiagara and Kayes.

Shelter kits, EHI/NFI kits, and food kits will not systematically be distributed to the same households. The objective is to adapt assistance to the specific needs identified through rapid field assessments. Therefore, some households may receive a shelter kit, while others may receive food assistance or an EHI/NFI kit, depending on their level of vulnerability and priority needs identified through assessments conducted by UNHCR. At this stage, the operation plans to distribute 200 shelter kits, 200 food kits, and 200 EHI/NFI kits to beneficiaries.

Based on field-level needs assessments, some households may receive multiple types of assistance when their situation justifies it. For example, a household that has lost both its shelter and essential belongings may receive both a shelter kit and an EHI/NFI kit, while another household may receive only food assistance or a single type of kit depending on its priority needs. The operation will ensure the availability of 200 shelter kits, 200 food kits, and 200 EHI/NFI kits. The final allocation of these items will be determined following assessments to ensure that assistance is tailored to the actual needs of affected households.

The geographical targeting is based on a dual rationale: (1) areas directly affected by the attacks of 25 April 2026 requiring immediate assistance, and (2) areas experiencing broader humanitarian needs linked to the deterioration of the context. The Kayes region is included due to the significant influx of people returned from Mauritania (more than 25,000 people registered by the CRM), as well as disruptions affecting strategic road corridors linking Bamako to Kayes, as explained in the needs section (p. 11).

Regarding Kidal, the region was not selected due to access constraints and operational capacity limitations that currently restrict implementation in this area.

In addition, the operation will strengthen the Mali Red Cross's response capacity in the branches of Bamako, Gao, Koulikoro, Kayes, and Mopti through training, equipment provision, and support to Emergency Brigades to deploy rapid multisectoral responses. This includes training and refresher courses for Emergency Brigades, including volunteers trained in emergency health, dignified and safe management of human remains, and psychological first aid.

Furthermore, communities in priority areas will be reached through awareness-raising, community engagement, and protection activities conducted by volunteers. Particular attention will be given to the most exposed groups, including internally displaced persons, women and girls, children, older people, persons with disabilities, refugees, and migrants in transit.

In line with the Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) approach and the Fundamental Principles of the Movement, these groups will be identified based on vulnerability criteria validated with communities, without any discrimination based on legal status or origin.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The branches of Bamako, Gao, Koulikoro, Kayes, and Mopti have been selected as priority areas for three main reasons: they were directly affected by the events of 25 April 2026 and the subsequent security escalation; according to the Movement's joint analysis, they



are among the areas with the highest risk of further deterioration, justifying the combination of response and preparedness activities; and they face additional vulnerability factors (population movements, flood risks, and pressure on basic services) that further weaken already exposed communities.

Within these areas, targeting is based on vulnerability criteria validated with communities, with particular attention given to internally displaced persons, women and girls, children, older people, persons with disabilities, as well as refugees and migrants in transit. The approach incorporates the Do No Harm principle and ensures that refugees and migrants receive the same assistance as host communities, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of the Movement.

The operation targets a total of 5,748 beneficiaries, divided into two distinct groups. A first group of 600 households (3,600 people) will receive unconditional multipurpose cash assistance. A second group of 600 households (3,600 people) will receive in-kind assistance through the distribution of shelter kits, essential household items (EHI/NFI), food kits, and dignity kits. These two groups are distinct, with the total number of beneficiaries estimated at approximately 5,748 people.

Within the second group, the exact composition of assistance — meaning which households will receive which types of kits (shelter kits, EHI/NFI kits, food kits, or dignity kits) — will be determined based on the findings of the comprehensive multisectoral assessment, community consultations, and targeting recommendations from local and regional committees.

In areas where strategic road corridors remain disrupted due to insecurity — particularly the Bamako-Kayes, Kéniéba-Kayes, and Kita-Kayes corridors affected by the events of 25 April 2026 — in-kind assistance will be prioritized to ensure rapid coverage of essential needs.

In areas where markets remain functional, cash assistance will be prioritized due to its flexibility, the dignity it provides to households, and its positive impact on the local economy. Therefore, the number of beneficiaries indicated per activity corresponds to subsets of the same group of 3,600 people and does not represent additional beneficiaries.

This approach allows assistance to be adapted to the actual priority needs of each household while ensuring compliance with Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) principles and the Do No Harm approach.

Total Targeted Population

Women	1,410	Rural	75%
Girls (under 18)	1,488	Urban	25%
Men	1,390	People with disabilities (estimated)	1.7%
Boys (under 18)	1,460		
Total targeted population	5,748		

Risk and Security Considerations (including "management")

Does your National Society have anti-fraud and corruption policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse policy?	Yes



Does your National Society have child protection/child safeguarding policy?	No
Does your National Society have whistleblower protection policy?	No
Does your National Society have anti-sexual harassment policy?	Yes

Please analyse and indicate potential risks for this operation, its root causes and mitigation actions.

Risk	Mitigation action
Operational risks (disruption of humanitarian access, suspension or cessation of commercial and humanitarian flights)	Coordination with authorities and partners; Alternative transport plans, remote coordination
Conflict/clashes between armed actors (crossfire, IED/Mines, Arrests or kidnappings etc)	Regular monitoring and analysis of the context and adaptation of security procedures, Coordination with stakeholders, Training of personnel on safe behaviour in hostile environments, rigorous application of security procedures
Crime (robbery, burglary, etc.)	Regular monitoring and analysis of the environment and adaptation of security procedures, training of personnel and rigorous application of security procedures
Attacks on the physical and moral integrity of staff and volunteers (GBV, death or injury, cumulative stress, trauma, etc.)	Training and strict compliance with safety procedures; Prevention, safe reporting mechanisms, Psychosocial support
Civil unrest (communal conflict, popular uprising)	Regular monitoring and analysis of the context and adaptation of security procedures, Training of staff on the Safer Access (SPA)/Conflict Sensitivity approach
Road safety	Regular monitoring and maintenance of the service's vehicles, rigorous application of safety procedures (compliance with the highway code, wearing of seatbelts, respect for travel schedules, etc.)
High protection risks for vulnerable people (GBV, exploitation and abuse, early marriage, family separation, child labour), compounded by displacement and loss of livelihoods	Training of volunteers in ERP, PSEA and child protection; referral of protection cases to specialized services; distribution of dignity kits; identification and monitoring of vulnerable children and households; Integration of ERP and Do No Harm principles in all activities
GBV risks related to cash assistance: exposure of women and girls to pressure, diversion or abuse when accessing and using remittances	Consulting with communities on safe locations, times and payment terms; establish confidential and accessible reporting channels; Application of the Do No Harm approach

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation:

The implementation of activities could be affected by the persistent volatility of the security situation in the areas of intervention. Indeed, the recurrent clashes between different armed actors, as well as the ongoing military operations, are likely to cause restrictions on movement, temporary closures of certain localities or access difficulties for field teams.

In addition, the persistence of criminal acts, including robberies and attacks on major highways, increases security risks for staff, partners and beneficiaries, which may lead to the suspension or postponement of certain activities. In addition, the gradual deterioration of road infrastructure and access roads, particularly during periods of heavy rains, can slow down the delivery of resources, equipment and teams to targeted areas.

All of these factors could cause delays in the execution of the operational schedule, affect the geographical coverage of interventions and require regular adjustments in the planning of activities in order to guarantee the safety of the actors involved and the continuity of operations.

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?

Yes

Planned Intervention



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Budget: CHF 112,558

Targeted Persons: 1,200

Indicators

Title	Target
# of households that received a shelter kit	200
# of supervision missions carried out	5
# of volunteers trained in distribution techniques and rapid assessment	6

Priority Actions

1. Distribution of 200 shelter kits
2. Carrying out supervision missions
3. Training of volunteers on distribution techniques and rapid needs assessment (6 sessions)



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

Budget: CHF 38,706

Targeted Persons: 2,400

Indicators

Title	Target
# of households receiving kits: NFI	200
% of households satisfied with the quality of the kits received	75
# of households that received kits: AME	200
# of people supported through Livelihood interventions	2,400

Priority Actions

1. Distribution of 200 non-food item kits
2. Distribution of 200 food kits



Multi Purpose Cash

Budget: CHF 132,531

Targeted Persons: 3,600

Indicators

Title	Target
# of households receiving cash assistance	600
# of PDMs completed	5
% of households reporting that cash assistance covered their priority needs	90
# of people receiving MPC	3,600

Priority Actions

1. Distribution of unconditional multi-purpose cash transfers to 600 households
2. Conducting post-distribution surveys (PDM)



Health

Budget: CHF 35,223

Targeted Persons: 500

Indicators

Title	Target
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# of volunteers trained on the dignified and safe management of mortal remains, psychological first aid and other necessary modules	50
# of people who received first aid/psychosocial support	500
# of trainers (ToT) trained on the dignified and safe management of mortal remains	25

Priority Actions

1. Training of trainers (ToT) on the dignified and safe management of mortal remains (1 training)
2. Training of Emergency Brigade volunteers on the dignified and safe management of mortal remains, psychological first aid and other necessary modules (3 to 4 volunteers per branch)
3. Mobilization of volunteers for first aid, psychosocial support (active listening), infection prevention and remains-management (GDM) activities - 50 volunteers
4. Supervision mission to ensure the monitoring of the quality of emergency health activities (5 missions)



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 26,320

Targeted Persons: 500

Indicators

Title	Target
# of volunteers trained on PGI, PSEA and child protection	50
# of dignity kits purchased and distributed	500
# of protection cases referred to specialized services	10
# of women and girls who receive dignity kits	500

Priority Actions

1. Volunteer training on Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI), Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and child protection
2. Purchase and distribution of 500 dignity kits (sanitary napkins, underwear and soap, among others)
3. Referral of protection cases to specialized services (> 10 cases)



Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery

Budget: CHF 46,835

Targeted Persons: 3,100

Indicators

Title	Target
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# of multi-hazard contingency plan dissemination sessions completed	2
# of members of the Emergency Brigades (volunteers) trained and equipped for emergency response.	50
# of volunteers with personal protective equipment	150
# of body bags purchased	250
# of multi-sectoral needs assessments completed	6

Priority Actions

1. Support of the monitoring teams to ensure the early warning system by the EOC (over 5 months)
2. Purchase of PS equipment for the Emergency Brigades (BU) (11 kits)
3. Internet and communication package for the EOC and BU teams (over 5 months)
4. Dissemination of the multi-risk contingency plan and GRC strategy in 2 branches
5. Training (refresher) of the Emergency Brigades in the Gao and Kayes branches (1 per region).
6. Purchase of PPE and the suit for the dignified and safe management of mortal remains (150 kits)
7. Multisectoral needs assessments in 5 regions (Kayes, Bamako, Gao, Mopti, Koulikoro)
8. Purchase of body bags (250 bags)



Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 15,560

Targeted Persons: 5,748

Indicators

Title	Target
# of volunteers trained on the CEA	50
% of beneficiaries informed about available activities and services	90
# of feedback collected and processed	250
# of Lesson Learned Workshops	1
# of Complaint Management Mechanisms Functional	10

Priority Actions

1. Training of volunteers on CEA and the Community Feedback Mechanism (2 trainings)
2. Establishment of complaint management mechanisms (complaint management committees, reporting channels) (at least 1 per region)
3. Collect and report on a regular basis of community feedback according to the CRM SOPs.
4. Analysis of perceptions and adaptation of interventions
5. Mobilization of community leaders (to present the operation, explain the targeting criteria and strengthen community acceptance and trust in the activities)
6. Organization of a lessons learned workshop at the end of the operation



Coordination And Partnerships

Budget: CHF 0

Targeted Persons: 0

Indicators

Title	Target
# of coordination meetings in which the CRM participated	10

Priority Actions

1. Active participation in humanitarian coordination frameworks (shelter, protection, health and food security clusters)
2. Joint implementation of multisectoral assessments and monitoring of needs with the State's technical services
3. Participation in meetings of the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (PNRRC)



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 26,166

Targeted Persons: 0

Indicators

Title	Target
IFRC support missions	4

Priority Actions

1. Provide ongoing technical and operational support to the Mali Red Cross through the National Program Manager based in Mali and the CCD teams in Niamey.
2. Deploy technical support missions from the CCD in Niamey in the areas of operations, finance, PMER, communication, cash transfers (CVA), logistics and risk management.
3. Support the CRM in the planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting of activities in accordance with IFRC procedures.
4. Support procurement processes, financial management and compliance to ensure efficient and transparent implementation of the operation.



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 58,449

Targeted Persons: 200

Indicators

Title	Target
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# of staff recruited	2
Contribution to the purchase of a generator set	1
Contribution of salaries for staff on the DREF	1
# of volunteers insured	200

Priority Actions

1. Recruitment and salary contribution for the project manager, the accounting assistant, the monitoring and evaluation assistant (MEAL), and a contribution to a staff based on the salary gaps of the CRM (over 5 months)
2. Contribution to the purchase of a generator set
3. Vehicle rental and fuel
4. Volunteer insurance (200 volunteers)

About Support Services

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

The coordination team includes a project manager, responsible for overall coordination, planning, implementation monitoring, partner management, and technical and operational oversight; an accounting assistant, responsible for financial monitoring, compliance with accounting procedures, preparation of supporting documents and transparent management of allocated resources; as well as a monitoring and evaluation assistant (MEAL), responsible for monitoring indicators, data quality and reporting. The technical departments of the CRM — disaster management, monitoring and evaluation, logistics, finance, communication and information management — will provide support throughout the operation.

On the ground, a network of about 200 volunteers will be mobilized in the five targeted regions (Bamako, Gao, Koulikoro, Kayes and Mopti), and all these volunteers will benefit from insurance coverage as part of the operation. The number and profile of volunteers mobilized will vary according to the activities, depending on the roles and expertise required: some will be trained in the dignified and safe management of mortal remains, first aid and psychosocial support, while others will support community awareness, information collection and feedback, rapid needs assessments, etc. early warning, community engagement and logistical support.

Does your volunteer team reflect the gender, age, and cultural diversity of the people you're helping? What gaps exist in your volunteer team's gender, age, or cultural diversity, and how are you addressing them to ensure inclusive and appropriate support?

To ensure the relevance, accountability and acceptance of the aid, the team of volunteers will reflect the gender, age and cultural diversity of the communities assisted. This inclusive approach makes it possible to remove access barriers during emergencies, to respect local sensitivities and to ensure local support adapted to each area. However, several structural shortcomings persist, which the CRM is committed to addressing through concrete measures, in line with its ERP and CEA approach.

In terms of gender, first aid teams are chronically under-represented by women, linked to cultural barriers. This low diversity complicates access for the affected women, in particular for the management of remains or listening sessions, which are governed by local standards of modesty. The CRM will apply a quota of 30 to 50% of women when recruiting volunteers in each locality and will systematically form mixed pairs so that the affected women are taken care of by female volunteers.

In terms of age, the Emergency Brigades - the teams of first aiders of the CRM - are often made up of young volunteers between the ages of 18 and 35, which can limit their legitimacy in the face of elders or village chiefs. Recruitment will include older volunteers and



community leaders to facilitate mediation and build local trust, while young volunteers will be trained in codes of intergenerational respect and communication adapted to isolated older people.

In terms of cultural and linguistic diversity, deployment in areas such as Mopti and Gao exposes the risk of a lack of knowledge of local languages and funeral rites specific to certain communities, which could be a source of tension or refusal of aid. The strategy favours the recruitment of volunteers who are native to the targeted localities, who are proficient in local languages (Bambara, Fulani, Sonrhäi, Tamasheq). A module on local funeral rites will be integrated into the training on the management of remains, to ensure culturally acceptable interventions.

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

Procurements under this operation will be carried out by the Malian Red Cross (RCM), with the technical support and monitoring of the IFRC, in accordance with the procurement procedures in force within the RCM.

The CRM has strong logistics and procurement procedures as well as proven experience in managing emergency operations and implementing projects funded by international partners.

The IFRC will provide technical support through its regional logistics officer as well as its programme staff based in Mali to ensure compliance with procedures, quality of procurement, risk management and monitoring of procurement processes.

All the items planned as part of this operation, including essential household items kits and emergency shelter kits, are available on the Malian national market. This availability will allow purchases to be made locally and ensure timely delivery to targeted populations, while reducing the time and costs associated with international procurement.

The CRM will also manage the storage, transport and distribution of items through its existing branch network and logistics capacities, with support from the IFRC when necessary.

How will this operation be monitored?

The monitoring and evaluation mechanism applied within the framework of ongoing projects and programmes within the Mali Red Cross will also be used for this operation. A regular monitoring mechanism will be put in place to ensure effective, transparent implementation in line with the objectives set.

Activities will be documented and reported in a disaggregated manner (by sex, age, locality and vulnerability category) to ensure better readability of the results and a more accurate analysis of the impact of the intervention.

Harmonized data collection and management tools will be developed and made available to field teams to facilitate the monitoring of indicators, the feedback of information and the control of data quality.

These mechanisms will allow for regular measurement of the progress of activities, early identification of possible operational challenges and making the necessary adjustments for effective implementation of the operation.

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation

A communication strategy adapted to the context and realities of the areas of intervention will be developed and implemented throughout the project. Appropriate communication channels accessible to communities will be used to ensure effective dissemination of information, strengthen community engagement and foster a better understanding of the operation's activities.

The National Society's communication department will develop a communication plan specific to the operation. This plan will aim to ensure regular, consistent and transparent communication around interventions, both towards beneficiary communities, local authorities, partners and other stakeholders.

The strategy will also focus on community awareness, visibility of actions, management of feedback and promotion of the Red Cross' humanitarian principles.



Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

MDRML022 - Croix Rouge Malienne Mali Complex Emergency 2026

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	407,734
Shelter and Basic Household Items	112,558
Livelihoods	38,706
Multi-purpose Cash	132,531
Health	35,223
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	0
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	26,320
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	46,835
Community Engagement and Accountability	15,560
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	84,615
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	26,166
National Society Strengthening	58,449
TOTAL BUDGET	492,349

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)



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