



MALI

2024 IFRC Network Mid-Year Report, January – June

11 April 2025

IN SUPPORT OF THE MALI RED CROSS




11
National Society
branches


8,998
National Society
volunteers


272
National Society
staff

Data taken from published 2024 IFRC network country plan

PEOPLE TO BE REACHED

Emergency
Operations



350,000

Climate and
environment



608,000

Disasters
and crises



832,000

Health and
wellbeing



395,000

Migration and
displacement



130,000

Values, power
and inclusion



333,000

Data not available at time of publication

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)

Data not available at time of publication

Appeal number **MAAML002**

OVERALL PROGRESS

Context

Mali, a vast Sahelian country, spans 1,240,192 square kilometres, with over half being desert or semi-desert. It shares borders with Algeria, Niger, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Mauritania and Senegal. The population is predominantly rural (84 per cent) and is characterized by a young population (48 per cent under 15). Economically, Mali has a low-income, agriculture-dependent economy (60 per cent of the workforce), susceptible to raw material fluctuations. GDP is dominated by agriculture (30 per cent) and the informal sector. Climate change poses volatility to the agricultural sector, which utilizes only four per cent of the land. Droughts, desertification, and overexploitation of resources contribute to poverty and food insecurity. Floods and droughts are recurrent, causing loss of life and property. Extreme weather events intensify, affecting river levels, disease vectors, including malaria and displacing populations.

Recent years have been marked by an exacerbation of violence in the north, and intercommunal conflicts in the centre (in Segou and Mopti regions). This has led to a significant deterioration in the security and humanitarian context. The persistence of insecurity in these areas has led to population displacement and increased humanitarian access constraints, in a complex emergency environment characterized by an insufficient, and sometimes total lack of, infrastructure and basic social services

In the first half of 2024, Mali faced persistent political instability and growing insecurity, particularly in the northern and central regions. These tensions have led to massive displacement of populations, exacerbating humanitarian needs. In addition, economic challenges, such as inflation and rising food prices, have increased the vulnerability of communities.

Key achievements

Climate and environment

For the first half of 2024, Mali Red Cross continued its efforts to address climate and environmental risks, incorporating nature-based solutions and launching public awareness campaigns. The National Society's initiatives targeted growing climate risks, focusing on environmental challenges through activities such as public cleaning, recycling and urban greening. Tree-planting projects reinforced its commitment to mitigating climate change, while new strategies to address these issues were integrated into its strategic planning.

Disasters and crises

During the reporting period, Mali Red Cross provided critical support to disaster-affected communities, focusing on risk reduction, livelihoods, shelter and financial assistance. The National Society helped communities prepare for and prevent disasters while providing cash and voucher assistance, alongside in-kind support. Livelihoods and food assistance boosted recovery and shelter support remained crucial for displaced populations. Mali Red Cross advanced market gardening initiatives in several regions, with ongoing work in Dahcoura, Fégoun, Gouni and Mouleni, including the establishment of management committees and the completion of drilling and fencing at various sites. It continued cash transfers in northern regions, coordinating with local authorities and ensuring effective beneficiary communication.

Health and wellbeing

Mali Red Cross improved health access, hygiene practices and immunization efforts during the reporting period. In collaboration with local authorities, the National Society strengthened nutrition campaigns and conducted screenings in Koulikoro, Kayes, Gao and Taoudenit, reaching vulnerable populations with nutritional support. First aid capacity was enhanced through community training, and mental health and psychosocial support services addressed the needs of those affected by crises. Vaccination campaigns and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) initiatives further contributed to disease prevention efforts, with sanitation days and hygiene education improving public health.

Migration and displacement

For the period January to June 2024, Mali Red Cross strengthened its response to the needs of migrants and internally displaced persons. Through humanitarian service points (HSPs), the National Society provided essential aid and protection services along migration routes. It enhanced data collection and analysis to better target interventions, ensuring that vulnerable populations received tailored support.

Values, power and inclusion

Mali Red Cross advanced its commitment to equality, protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) and access to services for vulnerable communities, particularly in education. The National Society integrated community engagement and accountability (CEA) into its operations, promoting active community participation in decision-making. This was supported by training sessions, the establishment of feedback mechanisms and the use of radio broadcasts to disseminate protection messages. Volunteers received training in community engagement, with additional sessions planned for further strengthening the programme's impact.

Enabling local actors

From January to June 2024, Mali Red Cross focused on strengthening organizational management and financial sustainability through initiatives like membership card sales, office rentals and income-generating activities. Capacity-building efforts were extended with first aid training in several regions, while community involvement was fostered through local workshops on crisis management and safer access. The National Society also made strides in humanitarian diplomacy by launching awareness campaigns on Fundamental Principles and International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and protecting the Red Cross emblem.

The Mali Red Cross revised its integrity policies, introduced a fraud and corruption hotline and implemented improved financial tracking systems. Internal audits reinforced transparency, while a risk management system covering operational, financial and security risks was established. Staff safety and security was enhanced through targeted training in high-risk areas. The National Society integrated diversity, inclusion and gender equality into recruitment practices, aiming for greater female representation in leadership roles and made significant progress in digital transformation with the deployment of a national volunteer database and the digitisation of administrative processes.



Volunteers of the Mali Red Cross conducting a first aid training in January 2024 (Photo: Mali Red Cross)

IFRC NETWORK ACTION

ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

For real-time information on emergencies, see [IFRC GO page Mali](#)

Emergency Appeal name	Revised Africa Hunger Crisis Emergency Appeal
IFRC Emergency Appeal code	MGR60001
People affected	People affected/at risk: 157 million people across sub-Saharan Africa (143m in the 25 countries covered in this operation/watch list) In Mali 1.8M people
People to be assisted	In Mali 350,000 people
Duration	Operation start date for Mali: July 2022, with operation extended to 31 December 2024
Funding requirements	Total funding requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Through the IFRC Appeal: CHF 232.5 M• Federation-wide: CHF 318 M Funding requirement for Mali for 2024: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Through the IFRC Appeal: CHF 5M• Federation-wide: CHF 8 M
Link to Emergency Appeal	Revised Africa Hunger Crisis Emergency Appeal
Link to Operational Strategy for Mali	Mali Country Plan of Action
Link to Operational Update	Operation Update No. 5

The Mali Red Cross has been responding to the food security crisis in the country through an IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) allocation since July 2022. A further deterioration of the food security in a number of countries in Africa, prompted the IFRC to launch a Regional [Africa Hunger Crisis](#) Emergency Appeal in October 2022. Due to the prolonged and deepening food crisis across the region and an urgent need to sustain and increase resources, this appeal has been extended until the end of 2024, in order to continue to provide an overarching structure for hunger crisis responses across the continent. In Mali, 1.8 million people are in need of emergency food assistance, while 4 million people are under food security pressure or deterioration.

This Revised Regional Emergency Appeal is built on a foundation of strong, national country response plans. Through a series of coordinated activities in the sectors of WASH, cash, health and nutrition, and livelihoods support, it will ensure that National Societies in the region meet the urgent needs of people facing what has been classed as an IFRC red-level emergency in many countries of the region, including Mali.

The number of people to be assisted under the Revised Regional Emergency Appeal in Mali will be 350,000. Political instability in the Sahel region has led to significant displacement and livelihood disruptions. The Revised Regional Emergency Appeal is fully aligned with the IFRC's [Pan-Africa Zero Hunger Initiative](#), which informs the long-term food security and livelihood plans of National Societies in Africa.

The IFRC has mobilized a "Zero Hunger Cell" tasked with overseeing the operational coordination of the Hunger Crisis response across the African continent, and the regional services provided by the IFRC and partners include:

- operations coordination and technical support
- surge deployments
- information management, foresight, and analysis
- regional and global level advocacy and humanitarian diplomacy
- communications and visibility

- Federation-wide planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER)
- tailored support to National Societies on implementation, development, and accountability
- resource mobilization, including national resource mobilization plans

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

The operation in Mali addresses the multifaceted challenges of food insecurity, displacement, and malnutrition. Emphasis is placed on aiding displaced, refugee, and returning populations, coupled with efforts to prevent and treat malnutrition through the implementation of nutrition programs and agricultural support for flood-affected households. It is articulated on three response pillars:

- Pillar 1: **Cash transfers** for safety nets, safeguarding livelihoods, addressing acute food insecurity, improving food access and maintaining consumption levels through the scale-up of emergency food assistance
- Pillar 2: **Health and nutrition** surveillance, knowledge building and health promotion
- Pillar 3: Provision of **water, sanitation and hygiene** (WASH) services, including the direct provision of safe water or the rehabilitation of water supply infrastructure, in-kind provision of water treatment and storage products, and the use of cash or voucher assistance

The operational strategy integrates in a cross-cutting manner **community engagement and accountability** (CEA) and **protection, gender and inclusion** (PGI) as pivotal elements, in an approach that recognizes and values all community members as equal partners, with their diverse needs shaping the response.

For the period 07 July 2023 to 06 March 2024, the Mali Red Cross reached 2,256 households with multi-purpose cash, essential farming inputs as well as livestock inputs to support agro-pastoral activities and enhance food production capacities.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Progress by the National Society against objectives

For the reporting period, Mali Red Cross maintained its commitment to addressing climate and environmental risks by implementing nature-based solutions, awareness campaigns and long-term strategies. It reached people through activities aimed at addressing growing climate risks, initiatives focused on solving environmental challenges and public cleaning, recycling or urban greening campaigns.

Its tree-planting initiatives reinforced its concrete commitment to mitigating climate change. Additionally, the National Society developed and implemented novel strategies to address climate and environmental risks, ensuring their integration into its strategic plans.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical and financial support to the Mali Red Cross as needed, for the implementation of its interventions addressing climate and environmental risks.



Disasters and crises

Progress by the National Society against objectives

For the reporting period, Mali Red Cross supported communities affected by disasters and crises through risk reduction, livelihoods assistance, shelter and financial aid. It helped communities prepare for and prevent disasters while providing cash and voucher assistance and in-kind support to address emergencies. Livelihood assistance strengthened recovery efforts, food aid reached those in need and shelter support remained crucial for displaced populations.

The National Society advanced the development of market gardening perimeters in Dahcoura, Fégoun, Gouni and Mouleni following site handovers by community authorities. Village assemblies were held, recipients were selected, and perimeter management committees were established. Drilling was completed at all sites and fencing work progressed in Dahcoura, Fégoun and Gouni. Composting demonstration sessions introduced farmers to organic fertiliser techniques, equipping them with skills to improve soil fertility and adapt to climate change. Farmers in Koulikoro and San participated in training sessions, gaining knowledge on the advantages of organic fertilizers in strengthening agricultural productivity.

To complete planned activities, Mali Red Cross continued cash transfers in the northern regions, particularly in Almatla, Taoudéni circle, Taoudéni region. The process began with courtesy visits to administrative, customary and municipal authorities, followed by a working session with the targeting committee. Local branches informed registered beneficiaries a day before the distribution to minimize absences.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided support to the Mali Red Cross in assisting communities affected by disasters and crises. IFRC mechanisms such as the IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund and Emergency Appeal were drawn on as needed.



Health and wellbeing

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Mali Red Cross improved access to health services, strengthened hygiene practices and expanded immunization efforts for vulnerable communities. Health and nutrition activities were reinforced in Koulikoro, Kayes and San through malnutrition screening campaigns and the formation of new nutrition activity support groups. In Gao and Taoudenit, screening campaigns were conducted between April and May in coordination with authorities. Volunteers were trained and community screenings were held to identify cases requiring intervention. Nutritional demonstrations introduced to improved dietary practices, reaching households across Gao, Koulikoro and Taoudenit.

The National Society improved its first aid capacity by training community members, equipping them to respond effectively to emergencies. Mental health and psychosocial support services were provided to individuals affected by crises, addressing psychological trauma and reinforcing resilience.

Vaccination campaigns reached a significant number of people, contributing to disease prevention efforts. Additionally, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) initiatives remained central to disease prevention, particularly in emergency settings. The Mali Red Cross facilitated sanitation days using WASH kits provided through women's groups in Gouni. These initiatives improved community hygiene and strengthened local engagement in maintaining public health standards.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided the National Society with technical and financial assistance for improving access to health services, strengthening hygiene practices and improving immunization among vulnerable communities.



Migration and displacement

Progress by the National Society against objectives

For the period January to June 2024, the Mali Red Cross provided essential assistance and protection services to migrants and internally displaced persons through humanitarian service points ([HSPs](#)) established along migration routes. These HSPs played a critical role in delivering aid to vulnerable individuals facing precarious conditions during their journeys.

The National Society expanded its response by strengthening data collection and analysis to better understand the needs of migrants and displaced populations. These efforts ensured that interventions were tailored to provide targeted support and protection.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided support to the Mali Red Cross in the establishment of humanitarian service points along migration routes.



Values, power and inclusion

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Mali Red Cross promoted equality, inclusion and access to services for vulnerable populations through education programmes and initiatives focused on protection, gender and inclusion ([PGI](#)). It facilitated access to education, particularly in areas where economic, social and security challenges limit opportunities. Efforts to promote protection, gender equality and social inclusion engaged a significant number of people, with strong participation from women. These initiatives played a vital role in reducing inequalities and fostering a safer and more inclusive environment.

The National Society integrated community engagement and accountability ([CEA](#)) into its policies and operations, ensuring that communities actively participated in decision-making and had mechanisms to evaluate and improve interventions. Training sessions strengthened this approach, with volunteers equipped with new collection tools. Complaint management and feedback committees were established to enhance accountability in programme implementation.

Mali Red Cross expanded its awareness-raising efforts through radio broadcasts, ensuring a wider reach for protection messages. The partnership with a radio station in San facilitated regular dissemination of key information. Volunteers received training in community engagement approaches, with additional training planned for the Gao and Taoudenit regions. Feedback collection mechanisms were strengthened, enabling continuous monitoring and improvement of interventions.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided support to the National Society in the integration of PGI and CEA in all its activities. It also provided the Mali Red Cross with technical assistance in training its volunteers in feedback collection and community engagement approaches.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



Strategic and operational coordination

IFRC membership coordination

IFRC membership coordination involves working with member National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, humanitarian situations and needs; agreeing on common priorities; jointly developing common strategies to address issues such as obtaining greater humanitarian access, acceptance and space; mobilizing funding and other resources; clarifying consistent public messaging; and monitoring progress. This also means ensuring that strategies and programmes in support of people in need, incorporate clarity of humanitarian action, links with development assistance, and efforts to reinforce National Societies in their respective countries, including through their auxiliary role.

The Mali Red Cross is part of the global [Pilot Programmatic Partnership](#) between DG ECHO and IFRC, benefitting from the support of Danish Red Cross (lead EU National Society), Spanish Red Cross and Luxembourg Red Cross, for the implementation of activities in the areas of disaster risk management, epidemic and pandemic preparedness and response, humanitarian assistance and protection to people on the move, cash and voucher assistance, and risk communication, community engagement and accountability. The partnership responds to the realities of protracted crises with predictable longer-term funding, facilitating actions and processes with greater impact. It leverages the IFRC's global network and unique access to people and communities, and helps achieve the European Union's ambitions as the world's largest donor of international aid.

The Mali Red Cross collaborates bilaterally with a number of participating National Societies. These comprise the **British Red Cross, Belgian Red Cross (Flanders), Canadian Red Cross Society, Danish Red Cross, Luxembourg Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, Qatar Red Crescent Society and Spanish Red Cross**

Movement coordination

The Mali Red Cross ensures regular exchanges with the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross and participating National Societies, for the alignment of support and action between Movement partners. In times of emergencies, closer coordination is organized. This is carried out in line with the Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation (SMCC) principles, and the newly-adopted [Seville Agreement 2.0](#).

In Mali, **the ICRC** visits detainees, puts people back in touch with loved ones with whom they've lost contact because of the conflict, treats people that have been wounded or injured by the fighting, distributes seed and tools to farmers, vaccinates livestock, rebuilds and reconnects water-supply systems, and raises awareness of international humanitarian law. For many of these activities, it works closely with the Mali Red Cross.

External coordination

The Mali Red Cross supports the Government in the implementation of its humanitarian and development policies and strategies. Thus, the National Society's Strategic Plan 2021-2025 is aligned with the Government's Economic and Social Development Plan. The Malian Red Cross Society works closely with the Ministry of Humanitarian Action and Disaster Management and is a member of the National Disaster Management Coordination Forum. The ministry has a mandate to manage disasters and similar emergencies through the following key functions:

- Prepare national disaster plans to prevent and mitigate the consequences of disasters
- Establish, assess and update national disaster plans
- Ensure adequate facilities for technical training and educational programs to raise public awareness
- Establish early warning systems and general preparedness of its staff and the general public
- Ensure that appropriate and adequate facilities are available for the provision of relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction after any disaster. This includes local and international support for disaster relief, emergency services and reconstruction.

The Mali Red Cross actively participates in interagency clusters, including shelter, protection, health, and food security. It also holds high-level coordination meetings with the food security country cluster and is an active member of the national cash working group.

The National Society and the IFRC also work with United Nations agencies, including WHO, UNDP, UNICEF, WFP, FAO, OCHA, UNFPA and IOM, through the implementation of actions, thus contributing to the realization of humanitarian intervention plans in Mali. External partnerships are governed by the guidelines on external partnerships in the Sahel region for components of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. The objective of these guidelines is to define a common position of Movement partners responding to humanitarian needs in the Sahel region, by agreeing on the coherent and realistic limits of partnerships that Movement components can lead and develop with external humanitarian actors.



National Society development

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Mali Red Cross strengthened organizational management and promoted volunteering by establishing dedicated youth and volunteer services, strengthening community engagement. Efforts to optimize financial sustainability included mobilizing funds through membership card sales, office rentals and income-generating activities. Institutional and organizational diagnostics were conducted alongside specific action plans to address identified needs.

Financial mobilization activities in Gao, Ségou and Kayes generated substantial income through membership fees, office rentals, and the sale of membership cards. Income-generating activities were also developed in Tominian and Djenné to diversify financial sustainability. The National Society expanded capacity-building efforts by training volunteers in Gao in first aid, with similar sessions conducted in Kayes, Ménaka and Bamako. Regional branches received methodological and organizational support to improve volunteer management and institutional performance. Additionally, the Mali Red Cross took a transformational leadership approach, fostering innovation by supporting local initiatives focused on health and food security. Community involvement was reinforced through local training sessions and practical workshops delivered by regional branches, focusing on cross-cutting themes such as safer access and crisis management.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided ongoing support to Mali Red Cross by facilitating the training of volunteers and staff to enhance the coordination of humanitarian initiatives. This included workshops on organizational strategy and practical training at the regional level, strengthening the National Society's capacity to respond effectively to crises. The IFRC also offered technical support for the implementation of strategic projects which focused on addressing humanitarian needs in the Koulikoro region. Through this initiative, the National Society was able to extend its reach and provide essential services to vulnerable communities, ensuring a more structured and impactful response.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Progress by National Society against objectives

From January to June 2024, Mali Red Cross made significant strides in humanitarian diplomacy through strategic initiatives that enhanced its visibility and impact. The Mali Red Cross launched awareness-raising campaigns to disseminate humanitarian principles and values, organizing information sessions on the [Fundamental Principles](#) and International Humanitarian Law (IHL) for volunteers and partners across multiple regions such as Gao and Mopti. The National Society also promoted the protection of the Red Cross emblem, identifying and correcting abuses of the emblem in several regions, including Gao and Kayes. In Ménaka, the Mali Red Cross sensitized the community to humanitarian principles, reaching a diverse group of people, including women, men and children.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC facilitated the Mali Red Cross's participation in regional and international platforms, enabling it to advocate for Mali's humanitarian priorities. The participation in these platforms supported policy dialogues with partner governments and organizations, optimizing the effectiveness of humanitarian interventions. Additionally, the IFRC contributed to the international visibility of the Mali Red Cross by facilitating strategic advocacy campaigns.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Progress by National Society against objectives

From January to June 2024, the Mali Red Cross revised its integrity policies and strengthened its mechanisms to address fraud and corruption, introducing a confidential hotline for reporting incidents. Additionally, improved financial tracking systems were implemented, ensuring transparency in resource management and compliance with financial reporting standards. Quarterly internal audits were carried out, further reinforcing financial oversight.

An integrated risk management system was established, covering operational, financial and security aspects. Special focus was placed on real-time monitoring of risks in conflict zones. The Mali Red Cross also reinforced its commitment to staff safety and security by providing safety training for teams operating in high-risk areas.

The Mali Red Cross developed and integrated diversity, inclusion and gender equality policies into recruitment and staff management practices. This initiative aims to increase women's representation in leadership roles within the National Society.

Efforts were also made towards digital transformation, including the deployment of a national volunteer database and the digitization of financial and administrative processes.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided support to the Mali Red Cross in adopting a digital platform for project and performance monitoring. This enabled more agile management of operations and resources, enhancing the efficiency of its humanitarian efforts.



The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

is the world's largest humanitarian network, with 191 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and around 16 million volunteers. Our volunteers are present in communities before, during and after a crisis or disaster. We work in the most hard to reach and complex settings in the world, saving lives and promoting human dignity. We support communities to become stronger and more resilient places where people can live safe and healthy lives, and have opportunities to thrive.

DATA SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

- **Timeframe and alignment:** The reporting timeframe for this overview is covering the period from 1 January to 30 June 2024. However, due to the diversity of the IFRC and differences in fiscal years, this coverage may not fully align for some National Societies. Mid-year reporting data may have been based on estimations, with plans to submit more robust numbers at the annual reporting stage.
- **Financial overview:** This overview consolidates data reported by the National Society and its IFRC network partners, as well as data extracted from IFRC's financial systems. All reported figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities. The financial data with a light grey background is solely reported by the National Society, including the funding sources. Financial reporting is often times estimated depending on availability of financial figures, closing of financial periods, and may be incomplete. "Not reported" could sometimes mean "not applicable".
- **Missing data and breakdowns:** National Societies have diverse data collection systems and processes that may not align with the standardized indicators. Data may not be available for some indicators, for some National Societies. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under or over-estimation of the efforts led by all.
- **Reporting bias:** The data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) and which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- [IFRC Mali mid-year 2024 financial report](#)
Note: For emergencies for which financial report is not yet available, see: [MGR60001](#)
- [IFRC network country plan](#)
- [Subscribe for updates](#)
- [Live Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(DREF\) data](#)
- Operational information: [IFRC GO platform](#)
- National Society data: [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- [IFRC Evaluation and Research Databank](#)

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