

Operational Update

Mali | Complex Emergency

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<p>6-month operations update Date of issue: 05/11/2025</p>	<p>Timeframe covered by this update: From 01/11/2024 to 31/10/2025</p>
<p>Operation timeframe: 20 months (06/08/2024 - 30/04/2026)</p>	<p>Number of people being assisted: 23,330</p>
<p>Funding requirements (CHF): CHF 4 million through the IFRC Secretariat CHF 8 million Federation-wide</p>	<p>DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 1,000,000</p>

To date, this Emergency Appeal, which seeks CHF 8,000,000, is 41% funded. Further funding contributions are needed to enable the National Societies in the region, with the support of the IFRC, to continue with the preparedness efforts of and provide humanitarian assistance and protection to people affected by floods, food security and on the move.



Photo 1: Placing sandbags in the commune of Sofara, to prevent houses from getting flooded

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the crisis

Mali, with a population of over 22 million, is experiencing multiple crises linked to flooding, armed conflicts, and mass population displacement. The crisis, which worsened during 2024, led to numerous internal displacements, reaching more than 378,000 people in January 2025. In addition, the number of refugees and asylum seekers (from other West African countries), as well as the number of Malian refugees and internally displaced persons returning to Mali, increased by 115% (more than 191,000 people). In this context of insecurity, and for other reasons, particularly cultural, these people have difficulty accessing humanitarian aid. Torrential rains have wreaked havoc, causing loss of life, massive destruction and the displacement of many families.

The floods of 2024 have affected 69,655 households, caused 91 deaths and 148 injuries, while severely damaging infrastructure. Approximately 40,445 homes were destroyed, 2,562 households sought refuge in schools, and 14,706 people were displaced. In addition, agriculture has suffered devastating losses: 85,566 hectares of crops were destroyed, 733,683 tons of grain lost, as well as 2,715 granaries and 8,600 head of livestock. The National Directorate of Social Development (DNDS) reports thousands of injuries, putting additional pressure on the country's health and medical infrastructure. They have also compromised access to drinking water and sanitation, submerging 5,489 wells and 19,455 latrines, exacerbating health risks. Faced with this massive destruction, the government declared a state of national disaster,

The food crisis, already exacerbated by insecurity, now affects 1,370,248 people, including 120,923 in emergency situations. Migrants, both internally displaced and returnees, are among the most vulnerable, living in extremely precarious conditions, with urgent needs for housing, food, and water. Approximately 54,350 migrants live in overcrowded areas and lack access to essential services.

In the first half of 2024, more than 4,000 returnees were identified in Mali, requiring reintegration assistance in their regions of origin. However, floods have severely destroyed vital infrastructure and livelihoods, making this reintegration even more complex, particularly in already fragile communities.

Armed conflicts, intercommunal tensions, and rising crime remain aggravating factors, threatening the safety of civilians and humanitarian workers and contributing to mass displacement. INSO-Mali recorded 2,288 security incidents in the third quarter of 2024, including 31 incidents affecting NGOs. The Malian Red Cross reported 10 security incidents in 2023, including seven as of October 10, 2024.

As of 30 September 2024, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) reported that the Humanitarian Response Plan for Mali has received less than 30% of its required funding, highlighting ongoing resource challenges amid growing humanitarian needs.

Following this, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) first approved a Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) Anticipation in August 2024, with an allocation of CHF 167,887 for the Mopti, Ségou, and Sikasso regions. This imminent DREF was extended in October 2024, following the declaration of 23 August 2024 by the government of the state of national disaster throughout the country and launched an appeal for aid. Faced with this complex situation, a rapid and coordinated response was implemented is essential to restore access to essential goods and services, strengthen food security, improve living conditions and ensure the protection of vulnerable populations. To strengthen its support for the Malian Red Cross in its response to this crisis, the IFRC and its members are launching an emergency appeal and requesting 8 million Swiss francs.

Despite the rapid and comprehensive response organized by the Mali Red Cross (CRM) to assist vulnerable populations in the sectors of shelter, health, WASH, and food security, new needs continue to emerge, placing considerable strain on communities. The country's chronic socio-political crisis further exacerbates not only the scale of humanitarian needs but also the depth of suffering among affected populations.

In 2025, the humanitarian situation in Mali remains complex and critical, with significant and persistent needs. While some data are still being updated by humanitarian agencies, current trends and past assessments provide clear projections:

- Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs): In 2024, approximately 1.5 million people were displaced by conflict and violence. This number is expected to remain stable or increase slightly in 2025 due to persistent insecurity, particularly in central and northern Mali.
- People Living in Poverty: Roughly 80% of the population lived below the poverty line in 2024, a figure expected to remain similar in 2025, worsened by conflict, food crises, and economic hardship.
- People in Need of Assistance: According to Mali's 2025 Humanitarian Response Plan, 5.7 million people (about 30% of the population) will require humanitarian aid, including:
 - 3.5 million people are facing hunger.
 - 1.5 million displaced people, many living in precarious shelters.
 - 1.2 million people are in need of health, education, and protection services.
- Children at Risk: Around 2 million children are projected to remain highly vulnerable due to lack of access to education, malnutrition, and exposure to conflict.

Escalating Food Insecurity and Climate Risks

According to the *Global Report on Food Crises (GRFC) 2025*, around 1.5 million people—6% of the population—are expected to face acute food insecurity at Crisis level or worse (IPC Phase 3 or higher) between June and August 2025. This includes approximately 2,600 people in Ménaka at risk of Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) if assistance is not provided in time, as well as 64,000 people in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) across Mopti, Gao, Timbuktu, and Kidal. Without urgent action, some may fall into famine conditions in the coming weeks.

At the same time, the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (PNRRC) has confirmed that 2025 remains marked by severe climatic and environmental shocks. Between April and September, the country recorded a rise in disasters, notably 438 cases of collapsed housing at the August peak, caused by saturated soils and unplanned urbanization. Although floods were somewhat less severe than in 2024, they remain recurrent and continue to devastate southern and central regions. Regional assessments reported 4,574 people affected by floods in Bandiagara; 3,331 in Dioïla; and 2,765 in Koutiala, highlighting the chronic vulnerability of rural populations to rainfall variability. While southern regions were hardest hit, Kidal also experienced flooding that affected 304 households (nearly 1,882 people).

Education infrastructure continues to serve as emergency shelters. As of 15 September 2025, several schools remain occupied by displaced people, particularly refugees fleeing violence in Burkina Faso. If left unaddressed, this will jeopardize the start of the school year in affected areas. Meanwhile, the agricultural sector has suffered fresh losses in 2025, especially in Dioïla, Koulikoro, and Ségou, where hundreds of hectares of crops were destroyed. These repeated losses aggravate food shortages, threaten national food security, and increase reliance on international humanitarian aid.

The combination of protracted conflict, widespread displacement, recurrent climatic shocks, and limited resources continues to fuel a humanitarian crisis of alarming scale in Mali. Despite the efforts of the Mali Red Cross, UN agencies, and humanitarian partners, access constraints, insecurity, and funding gaps remain critical barriers to reaching all those in need. Without substantial increases in financial and operational support, the situation risks further deterioration in 2025.

Summary of the response

Overview of the host national society and the ongoing intervention

The Malian Red Cross (CRM) was founded on August 20, 1965. Recognized by the Malian government, it is a major humanitarian organization of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and affiliated with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. Its mission is to assist populations in crisis, promote risk reduction, and strengthen the resilience of vulnerable communities throughout the country. With a decentralized structure, the CRM employs 272 people and has nearly 9,000 volunteers spread throughout the national territory, in Mali's 11 regions. This system constitutes the driving force of the National Society and sets it apart from other humanitarian organizations in the country.

The Mali Red Cross 2021-2025 strategic plan aims to strengthen its autonomy and become a key partner of the State for sustainable humanitarian services. CRM responds to disasters with Emergency Brigades trained in first aid and crisis management. It also deploys relief equipment (ambulances, first aid kits, etc.) and maintains several strategic warehouses to ensure a rapid response. Well integrated into the national risk management framework, the CRM collaborates with the government and other humanitarian actors to coordinate relief actions and provide effective assistance to affected populations.

Summary of the current response

In response to hydrometeorological forecasts announcing imminent flooding in the Mopti, Ségou and Sikasso regions, the Malian Red Cross (MRC), with the support of the IFRC DREF, activated the Early Action Mechanism on 4 September 2024. This activation enabled the implementation of anticipatory actions between 15 August and 15 September 2024, targeting 7,000 vulnerable people and reaching 6,953 persons (3,500 in Mopti; 2,500 in Ségou and 1,000 in Sikasso). The measures included the distribution of emergency shelter kits and WASH products, the construction of dikes, community awareness-raising on preventive behaviors, as well as coordination with local authorities. Thanks to the mobilization of 16 volunteers and pre-positioned stocks, the interventions were carried out in a record time of eight days, limiting human and material losses before the expected major floods. During this phase a total of 225 shelter kits and 935 NFI kits were distributed. These kits included sleeping mats, mosquito nets, jerry cans, soap, bleach and sheets.

Despite logistical challenges, delays due to extreme weather, and discrepancies between initial triggers and the reality on the ground, the anticipated response helped strengthen the resilience of exposed communities. Lessons learned from this operation highlight the need to adapt trigger thresholds to include pluvial flooding, improve multisectoral coordination, and engage communities early. The DREF Imminent thus demonstrated the effectiveness of preventive measures in reducing the impacts of natural disasters, while highlighting avenues for improvement for future activations.

In view of all the above, the need to move to a DREF response has become clear. This response began with DREF funding of CHF 878,675, intended to assist 18,000 people in the areas most affected by the floods, including Bamako, Koulikoro, Mopti, Ségou, Sikasso and Timbuktu. Within weeks of scaling-up to a response DREF, Mali Red Cross requested the scale-up to a Complex Emergency Appeal.

The complex emergency appeal was launched in November 2024 to support the Malian Red Cross in the face of the multidimensional humanitarian crisis exacerbated by the impacts of climate change (unprecedented floods, the food crisis), the major challenges related to the reintegration of returning migrants, armed conflicts, and insecurity. This emergency appeal is part of the humanitarian plans and activities of the Malian Red Cross, in partnership with internal and external actors, aimed at supporting 200,000 people affected in several already defined areas.

Since November 2024, the Emergency Appeal has enabled the CRM to deliver a multisectoral response addressing urgent needs of vulnerable groups. The operation has prioritized regions most affected by floods and food insecurity,

including Mopti, Ségou, Sikasso, Koulikoro, Bamako, and Kayes. In the water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) sector, several thousand households received sanitation and hygiene kits. These distributions, financed during the DREF phase, were carried out in Mopti, Sikasso, and Ségou. They have helped strengthen family resilience by providing essential items for safe water treatment and storage, thereby reducing the risk of waterborne diseases.

Throughout the response a total of 23,330 beneficiaries have been reached of which 16,345 with the NFI kits and 6,985 who were reached through sensibilization on acute watery diarrhea, malaria and diseases. The number of 6,985 includes 707 people as well in Kayes who received hot meals.

On community engagement and awareness, the CRM mobilized its volunteers and regional teams, ensuring that communities were not only supported with tangible relief but also empowered with information and accountability mechanisms. Overall, the activities reflect a balanced approach between immediate emergency relief (hygiene kits, shelter, food, support to migrants) and longer-term measures focused on communication and accountability (volunteer mobilization, feedback mechanisms, media coverage). The direct link between mobilized resources and achieved results highlights the Mali Red Cross's ability to transform funding into tangible impacts for affected communities.

Since the beginning of the response this has been a Federation-wide response with strong technical and financial support of the six partners national societies based in Mali. Following the different coordination meetings it has been agreed that each partner national societies supports the implementation based on their technical expertise:

- Canadian Red Cross: Health
- Belgium Red Cross: general response
- Spanish Red Cross: Livelihood
- Danish Red Cross: Migration, MHPSS
- Netherlands Red Cross: General disaster response and NSD
- Luxembourg Red Cross: WASH and Shelter

Each Tuesday there is a weekly operational meeting on the appeal. Moreover, strategical and technical meetings have been organized. All important documents related to the appeal are shared with all partners in country before publication. This appeal has as well a large mobilization of funds.

Since the beginning of the response, many activities were carried out including a rapid needs assessment and a more in-depth multi-sectoral needs assessment. A total of 5,230 households were included in these assessments. Moreover, 1500 kits with Non-Food items were procured and distributed to the most affected households.

Thus, with this funding, response activities were carried out to alleviate the suffering of the most affected people. A total of 1400 kits with non-food items were procured and distributed to 600 households in Koulikoro; 400 in Bamako; 200 in Mopti; 100 in Ségou and 100 in Sikasso. To assure that the most affected and vulnerable people were reached a thorough selection process was conducted following the CEA and PGI approaches.

In close collaboration with communities, a participatory beneficiary selection process was conducted to ensure transparency and inclusion. A total of five (5) feedback and complaints management committees were established in Bla and Bandiagara. These committees, composed of both women and men based on consensual and inclusive criteria, ensure the representation of vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities.

Since their establishment, the committees have registered 67 pieces of community feedback and comments, mainly concerning requests for food and non-food assistance. Each submission has been analyzed and addressed, enabling tailored responses to expressed needs and improving the quality of ongoing activities.

The existence of these committees now provides a structured and locally accepted mechanism to strengthen accountability, build trust between the Mali Red Cross (CRM) and communities, and ensure better planning of future interventions.

With the funding of this appeal the Mali RC has reached out as well to many people displaced by conflict. Since April the number of refugees coming from Mauritania to Kayes region has increased significantly. As of the end of June over 8,000 people have been registered. Mali RC has been one of the first humanitarian actors providing assistances to these people through the distribution of hot meals psychosocial support. One mobile Humanitarian Service Point was set up in Kayes region to respond to the most immediate needs of the displaced people.

Needs analysis

Needs analysis

The effects of climate change, such as flooding, have exacerbated the humanitarian situation. In 2024, approximately 450,000 people, mainly women and children, were affected by major flooding, increasing humanitarian assistance and protection needs. In 2025, the country's Humanitarian Response Plan aims to provide assistance to 4.7 million people in Mali, with an estimated budget of US\$771.2 million. This plan covers various essential sectors, including protection, education, food security, health, nutrition, housing, essential household items, and water, hygiene, and sanitation.

Shelter and humanitarian needs

Multi-sector assessments conducted by humanitarian actors, including the Malian Red Cross (MRC) in the Shelter cluster sector, identified urgent needs for shelter and non-food items (NFI) following the 2024 floods. These floods not only destroyed many homes (40,445 houses); forced 2,562 households (14,706 people) to take refuge in schools, thus delaying the start of the school year, but also took away essential goods, thus exacerbating the precariousness of 63,897 already vulnerable households; requiring an emergency response to provide temporary shelter solutions adapted to local conditions for these households in need of shelter. These sectoral needs are particularly heterogeneous between population groups and between regions.

This assistance should include the distribution of tarpaulins, blankets, kitchen kits, and other NFIs to ensure dignity and safety.

The Interventions must aim to address immediate needs, while planning the transition to more sustainable solutions, to rebuild affected communities and restore the living conditions of those affected as quickly as possible.

Food security and humanitarian needs

The food crisis has been significantly exacerbated by floods, which have destroyed much of the crop and limited access to markets. However, production declines have been reported in some areas, particularly in the regions of Ségou, Mopti and Timbuktu, due to flooding that destroyed 366,519 hectares, or approximately 4% of the sown area. In addition, there have been reductions in the insecure areas of Mopti, Gao and Menaka. According to the harmonized framework communication of November 2024.

The persistence of insecurity leading to unusual displacement of people, loss of property and crops and theft/kidnapping of livestock in the center and north of the country, particularly in the Menaka region where more than half of the population is considered displaced. This results in a deterioration of livelihoods that has a slight to significant negative impact on food consumption and livelihoods in the affected areas. Inflation, due to high food prices, plus a still unfavorable sub-regional and international environment, will reduce household purchasing power and negatively affect the livelihoods of the poorest, particularly in urban centers until August 2025.

Displaced communities and those living in particularly affected areas are facing severe food shortages, increasing the urgent need for emergency food assistance. This assistance will include food distributions as well as cash transfers to meet immediate food needs. Food assistance will primarily target the elderly, while specific actions will be implemented to prevent malnutrition in children aged 6 to 59 months. This will primarily involve the distribution of fortified flour, combined with cash transfers. In addition, awareness-raising sessions will be organized, including cooking demonstrations showcasing local products, to promote appropriate and sustainable food practices.

The floods destroyed 85,566 hectares of crops, 733,683 tons of grain, and 2,715 granaries. They also led to the loss of 8,600 ruminants and 10,871 poultry. This jeopardized the availability of resources and the collapse of the local economy. This situation exposed these populations not only to food insecurity but also to poverty that could affect their recovery. Currently, 1,370,248 people suffer from food insecurity, including 120,923 in the emergency phase. The loss of ruminants and poultry has exacerbated this situation, compromising the livelihoods of rural families. These losses, combined with soaring food prices, severely limit access to food, particularly in the target regions.

Health

Mali's healthcare needs are multiple and complex. They require an integrated approach, involving investments in infrastructure, staff training, improved access to care, as well as prevention and awareness-raising strategies. Strong collaboration between the government, international partners, NGOs, and local communities is essential to improve the health of Malians in the short, medium, and long terms. In 2024 alone, malaria accounted for 38% of morbidity cases, with more than 3.4 million confirmed cases, including 1.1 million severe cases and nearly 1,500 deaths, affecting both children and adults. Regarding epidemiological diseases, the country is facing a resurgence of the dengue epidemic that has been developing in this country since August 2023 still appears to be active with 42 new cases (3 confirmed; 39 suspected) reported since June 14, 2024. To date, 4,784 cases of dengue fever (629 confirmed; 4,155 suspected) and six deaths have been recorded in the ten regions of Mali.

This situation demonstrates the urgent need to improve vaccination programs to prevent preventable diseases and reduce infant and maternal mortality. Living conditions and limited access to clean water and adequate sanitation facilities promote the spread of infectious diseases.

In maternal and child health, the maternal and child mortality rate in Mali remains high, mainly due to the lack of access to quality prenatal and postnatal care, complications during childbirth and malnutrition (Malnutrition rates remain alarming, with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) ranging from 8.2% to 19.4% and severe acute malnutrition (SAM) between 1.1% and 4.5%, particularly in regions such as Menaka.

There is a high demand for reproductive health services, including family planning, but these services are often inaccessible or poorly understood by populations. When it comes to mental and non-communicable health, the field is often neglected in Mali, despite growing problems due to conflict, poverty, and trauma. The country lacks specialized resources to treat mental disorders and provide adequate psychological support. Chronic diseases such as diabetes, hypertension, and cardiovascular disease, which are on the rise in Mali, require ongoing care and the implementation of awareness programs.

Health response becomes paramount, and health actions must include particular attention to the prevention, treatment and management of mental illnesses. However, mental health problems are a reality in Mali. Experts indicate that young people are more affected by mental disorders. While these disorders can pose a public threat, they warn. Mental illnesses are caused by life's difficulties and drug use, among other things. To treat these cases, Mali has psychiatric units in Bamako and throughout the country. However, some of these services lack "human and material resources." Therefore, emphasis must be placed on this aspect, while ensuring that the psychological well-being of affected populations is supported. Special treatment must be reserved for groups with specific needs,

including women, children, people with disabilities and the elderly, who are particularly vulnerable after a traumatic event such as flooding.

Protection and humanitarian assistance

Migrants and internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Mali require urgent multisectoral assistance to meet their basic needs and support their reintegration into local communities. The volatile security situation in the country continues to complicate humanitarian access and exacerbate the vulnerabilities of displaced populations. The needs of migrants and internally displaced persons (IDPs) are multiple and urgent.

In the area of food and non-food assistance, displaced people urgently need food and essential items such as sleeping mats, mosquito nets, cooking pots, and hygiene kits. These items are crucial for their daily survival and well-being. For primary health care, access to health care is limited, with approximately 2 million displaced people requiring health assistance. Initiatives have been put in place to provide basic health services, including the training and redeployment of midwives to improve maternal and child health. In the area of psychosocial support, many migrants, particularly those returning from difficult journeys across the Central Mediterranean, need psychosocial support to facilitate their reintegration into their communities of origin. These needs are currently greater with the situation of migrants returned from Mauritania. Indeed, since March 2, 2025, Mauritania has expelled 528 Malian migrants in an irregular situation, sending them back to Gogui, on the Malian border.

Due to their specific developmental needs and physiology, women and children are particularly vulnerable to climate change and disproportionately affected by its effects.

Evaluation of operational risks

The operational risks remain in general the same and are related to the deterioration of the security situation and reduction of access due to the upcoming rainy season.

The deterioration of the security situation

The security situation in Mali has not improved in recent years, seriously affecting humanitarian actors and civilian populations. Armed attacks, including against the Malian Defense and Security Forces, have been reported in several regions, including Ségou, Koulikoro, Gao, Koutiala, and Sikasso. Humanitarian actors are also targeted, suffering acts of banditry, kidnappings, and intimidation. In 2024, 151 violations were recorded against humanitarian workers.

Humanitarian access remains complex due to insecurity in some areas, particularly along the borders with Niger and Burkina Faso (Liptako Gourma), as well as the Mali-Mauritania border. The main constraints include hostilities between armed groups, intercommunal tensions, the presence of improvised explosive devices, and increasing crime. The reduction in USAID funding and the withdrawal or reduction of several organizations. These factors make it difficult for humanitarian actors to access affected populations and hamper the delivery of essential services. It is therefore important that the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC) network and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) continue to provide supervision and support in the field to minimize risks, ensure safer access, and ensure the quality of interventions.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Update on the operational strategy

The operation aims to support 200,000 vulnerable individuals affected by flooding, food insecurity, security crises, and their associated consequences. The targeted regions of intervention include Bamako, Kayes, Koulikoro, Sikasso, Ségou, Mopti, Gao, and Timbuktu.

Beyond the emergency response phase (August to October), several actions have been undertaken to ensure a structured, holistic, and Federation-wide response to this complex crisis. A dedicated Mali Red Cross team has been established, including a project manager, assistant, finance assistant, and PMER officer. At the regional level, focal points and financial assistants have been deployed to support implementation and coordination.

To strengthen the team's capacity, a five-day planning workshop was organized. This workshop served to ensure a common understanding of the operation's objectives, reporting requirements, and financial procedures. It combined technical sessions with external partners—including relevant government services—and internal discussions reflecting on lessons learned from previous operations. Notably, the first two days of the workshop were dedicated to a comprehensive review of the Hunger Crisis Appeal, implemented by the Mali Red Cross from October 2022 to December 2024.

Weekly coordination meetings are held with the Mali Red Cross operational team, including heads of departments, Partner National Societies (PNS), and IFRC. In parallel, strategic meetings bring together the Secretary General of the Mali Red Cross, heads of PNS missions, IFRC, and ICRC to ensure alignment and high-level coordination.

Following the emergency phase, a detailed multi-sectoral needs assessment was conducted to better understand the evolving needs on the ground and to map the response of other humanitarian actors. This assessment has informed the strategic direction of the next phase of the response.


As an operational adjustment, the Mali Red Cross will expand its intervention to include the Ménaka region, due to the worsening humanitarian situation. According to the Harmonized Framework's communication note from November 2024, Ménaka is projected to be in the emergency phase between June and August 2025. Furthermore, the most recent IPC analysis from the Health Cluster indicates that 25,344 children aged 6 to 59 months are suffering from severe acute malnutrition in the region. To reflect this shift, some indicators have been revised in line with the Mali Red Cross's updated operational strategy for the second phase of the response, increasing the total number of targeted regions to nine. Moreover, with this operational update, Mali Red Cross is extending the operation with six months until 30 April 2026.

The following areas continue to be key to the intervention:

- Shelter: Provision of temporary shelters and NFI kits.
- Food security and livelihoods: Distribution of food and support for income-generating activities.
- Health: Disease prevention activities.
- Water, Hygiene and Sanitation (WASH): Improving access to drinking water and promoting good hygiene practices.
- Migration: Assistance to migrants and displaced populations.
- Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR): Awareness and actions to reduce the impact of future crises.
- Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI): Awareness and actions to ensure an equitable response.
- Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA): Active involvement of communities in decisions.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION

	Shelters, housing and establishments	Women > 18 years old: 35,000	Women < 18 years: 25,000
		Men > 18 years old: 20,000	Men < 18 years: 20,000
Objective:	To support flood-affected households by providing temporary shelter, essential household items, and training to strengthen their capacity to cope with future floods and improve their resilience.		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of shelter kits distributed	225	380
	# of training sessions on resistant shelter construction techniques organized	0	20
	% of beneficiary households reporting an improvement in their housing conditions after intervention.	100	100
	# of NFI kits distributed	2,335	2500
	# of people reached through NFI kits distributions	16,345	17,500

The shelter activities started with anticipatory actions and immediate response. A total of 935 NFI kits were distributed providing relief to 6,935 people (of which 3,717 women and 4,065 men). These kits included sleeping mats, mosquito nets, jerry cans, soap, bleach and sheets. Awareness-raising sessions on the risks of flood-related construction have been conducted for 7,000 people, with the provision of 10 support shelters. Four temporary shelters were set up in the most vulnerable areas including Syn and Kaka. The anticipatory actions were focused on six extremely vulnerable localities of Pankourou, Sekoro, Somododougouni (Segou). The priority was given to women, children, the elderly, and households living in high-risk areas.

The planning of activities was generally met despite delays due to adverse weather conditions (torrential rains) and logistical challenges in delivering supplies to hard-to-reach areas. The mobilized volunteers also helped educate beneficiaries on the installation and use of the kits to strengthen their resilience to flood risks. The next step will be training on techniques for building durable shelters and the distribution of 60 shelter kits in the regions.

Activities were complementary to other projects; 220 shelter kits were distributed, including 110 in Ségou and 110 in Mopti on behalf of the PPP project. The same applies to the NFI kits (110 Ségou and 110 Mopti). Thanks to the community approach 128 households that completely lost their houses were offered temporary shelter in communities and schools. A total of five demonstration sessions on shelter construction were organized; four in Segou and one in Mopti. In the other regions no Shelter kits were distributed and hence there was no need for demonstrations. The demonstrations were done instead of the training. Lastly, to prevent houses from getting flooded, 559 empty bags were distributed to protect houses with sandbags.

Moreover, a large NFI kit distribution took place in February; a total of 1,400 NFI kits were distributed reaching 8,400 people:

- Mopti: 200 HH
- Koulikourou: 600 HH
- Segou: 100 HH
- Bamako: 400 HH
- Sikasso: 100 HH

This distribution followed a thorough selection process of the households most affected by the floods. The NFI kits comprised of rice (50kg), cowpeas (15 kg), oil (5kg), sugar (2.5kg), salt (1kg), aquatabs (5 units), soap (1 unit), liquid bleach (1 bottle), mat (1), blanket (1), bucket (1), Mosquito net (1), and a 20-liter jerrycan (1).

Following the distribution of the kits, a PDM was organized to assess the satisfaction of the beneficiaries.



Demonstration of shelter construction in Segou (source Mali Red Cross)



Livelihoods :

Women > 18 years old: 40,000	Women < 18 years: 25,000
Men > 18 years: 45,000	Men < 18 years: 35,000

Objective: Communities, particularly in areas affected by disasters and crises, are restoring and strengthening their livelihoods.

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of irrigated market gardening areas set up	0	07
	# of irrigation kits distributed	0	100
	# of beneficiaries who participated in training on Income generating activities (IGA)	0	300
	# of IGAs that have benefited from support	0	175

In the initial phase of the emergency, the focus was primarily on life-saving interventions rather than on livelihoods. As the operation transitions into its next phases, the Mali Red Cross aims to implement more sustainable actions that strengthen community resilience. Planned activities include the distribution of improved seeds, the establishment of market gardens, and the promotion of income-generating initiatives to foster long-term recovery and self-reliance.

A total of 1,400 Non-Food Item (NFI) kits were distributed across five regions in Mali to address the urgent needs of vulnerable households. The distributions reached 200 households in Mopti, 600 in Koulikoro, 100 in Ségou, 400 in Bamako, and 100 in Sikasso. In addition to essential household items, the kits included basic food items such as rice and cooking oil, responding to the immediate food security needs of affected populations.

In the Kayes region, prepared meals have been provided for migrants for over a month, ensuring access to food for those in transit or without shelter.

As the operation moves into its next phases, the Mali Red Cross aims to implement more sustainable interventions to strengthen community resilience. Planned activities include the distribution of improved seeds, the establishment of market gardens, and the promotion of income-generating activities to support longer-term recovery and self-reliance.



Multi-purpose cash

Women > 18 years old: 5,715

Women < 18 years: 4,762

Men > 18 years old: 4,762

Men < 18 years: 3,810

Objective: Households receive unconditional/multiple cash grants to meet their basic needs.

Key indicators:	Indicator	Real	Target
		# of affected households that received direct financial assistance.	0
	% of beneficiaries who used the funds to meet their basic needs (according to post-distribution survey)	0	100

Since the first planning the CVA has been planned for the lean season starting in Juillet. Hence the first distribution of CVA of 611 households in Gao will take place in July and beyond that in Kayes (600) and **Koulikourou** (300).



Health and care

(Mental health and psychosocial support / Community health / Medical services)

Women > 18 years old: 50,000

Women < 18 years: 35,000

Men > 18 years: 55,000


Men < 18 years: 40,000

Objective: Strengthen the individual and community holistic health of the affected population through community-level interventions and health system strengthening.

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
		# of people reached through sensibilization on waterborne diseases	6,985
	# of vaccination campaigns organized, and number of people vaccinated	0	5
	# of first aid kits distributed to response team	0	600
	# of health sites rehabilitated with access to drinking water	0	7
	# of training sessions on psychological first aid and psychosocial support provided	0	17
	# of people sensitized to psychosocial well-being, disaggregated by sex, age and location	0	1,000

# of women and children who participated in creative and recreational activities to promote well-being, disaggregated by sex, age and location	0	1,000
# of people provided with psychological first aid, disaggregated by sex, age and location	0	600
# of people who received psychosocial support services, disaggregated by sex, age and location	0	600

Volunteers have carried out prevention awareness campaigns door-to-door campaigns, NFI kit distributions and radio broadcasts that reached 6,985 people, including 3,685 women and 3,300 men. 372 households assisted with mosquito nets. Thanks to the NFI kits distributed people improved their individual and collective hygiene practices and hence reduced the risks of spread of epidemics in flooded areas. Awareness-raising sessions were organized in the regions of Sikasso, Segou and Mopti. Community volunteers were trained in recognition of symptoms and measures to mitigate transmission. These volunteers conducted door-to-door awareness campaigns, explaining household water treatment. These efforts significantly reduced the risk of contamination of water sources in these areas. Not all NFI kits were distributed due to logistical challenges due to the weather.

 Water, sanitation and hygiene	Women > 18 years old: 35,000	Women < 18 years: 25,000
	Men > 18 years: 30,000	Men < 18 years: 20,000

Objective: Ensure the supply of safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene awareness to communities during the relief and recovery phases of the emergency operation, through community and organizational interventions.

Key indicators:	Indicator	Real	Target
	# of water points rehabilitated or installed	0	10
	# of hygiene kits containing soap, and liquid bleach distributed	6,985	7,000
	# of hygiene kits distributed	0	30,000
	# of temporary latrines built in targeted areas	0	25
	% of households that adopted improved hygiene practices (post-intervention)	0	100
	# of wash kits distributed	0	6,950
	# of community awareness campaigns on water treatment and good hygiene practices	150	200

WASH interventions reached 6,950 people (935 households) through targeted distributions of sanitation products and hygiene promotion activities. The distributions included 935 bottles of bleach, 935 bars of soap, and 935 containers for the safe storage of drinking water. Additionally, 60 bottles of sleet and 200 cartons of Aquatabs, totaling 65,450 water purification tablets, were provided. The distributed items enabled households to treat drinking water and reduce the risk of waterborne diseases including cholera and diarrhea.

In the regions of Sikasso, Ségou, and Mopti, Red Cross volunteers conducted awareness sessions to raise awareness on communities on the correct use of the distributed items. These sessions also emphasized the importance of regular handwashing, safe water storage, and hygiene practices, particularly during periods of flooding. Critical areas were also identified for the installation of temporary water points to ensure continued access to safe drinking water for affected populations. More than 6,000 individuals participated in hygiene promotion sessions focused on household water treatment and safe hygiene practices. These efforts contributed significantly to reducing the spread of waterborne diseases and improving community resilience in the face of health emergencies.

Despite these achievements, some challenges were encountered. The number of targeted beneficiaries was slightly reduced from 7,000 to 6,950 due to logistical constraints and delays in reaching certain localities. Weather conditions complicated the delivery of WASH products in several areas, requiring the use of alternative transport methods such as canoes to access isolated communities. Moreover, in some remote areas, the lack of local translators limited the effectiveness of awareness campaigns, highlighting the need for more localized communication strategies in future interventions.

 Protection, gender and inclusion	Women > 18 years old: 60,000	Women < 18 years: 45,000	
	Men > 18 years: 60,000	Men < 18 years: 35,000	
Objective:	Communities identify the needs of groups most at risk and particularly disadvantaged and marginalized due to inequality, discrimination and other forms of non-respect of their fundamental rights and respond to their specific needs.		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Real	Target
	# of training courses on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PEAS) organized.	4	8
	# of dignity kits distributed to women and girls.	777	2,400
	# of safe spaces created or supported by vulnerable beneficiaries.	0	8
	# of cases of gender-based violence identified, referred, and treated.	0	0

Two actions were implemented during this phase: the distribution of 777 dignity kits to women and girls. Also, the lighting of five shelters in Mopti to ensure the protection and safety of the occupants. The next phase will include training on the PEAS, the creation of safe spaces, and the continuation of the distribution of dignity kits.

Migrants and internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Mali require urgent multisectoral assistance to meet their basic needs and support their reintegration into local communities. The volatile security situation in the country continues to complicate humanitarian access and exacerbate the vulnerabilities of displaced populations. The needs of migrants and internally displaced persons (IDPs) are multiple and urgent.

In the area of food and non-food assistance, displaced people urgently need food and essential items such as sleeping mats, mosquito nets, cooking pots, and hygiene kits. These items are crucial for their daily survival and well-being. For primary health care, access to health care is limited, with approximately 2 million displaced people requiring health assistance.

Initiatives have been put in place to provide basic health services, including the training and redeployment of midwives to improve maternal and child health. In the area of psychosocial support, many migrants, particularly those returning from difficult journeys across the Central Mediterranean, need psychosocial support to facilitate their reintegration into their communities of origin. These needs are currently greater with the situation of migrants returned from Mauritania. Indeed, since 2 March 2025, Mauritania has expelled 528 Malian migrants in an irregular situation, sending them back to Gogui, on the Malian border.

Due to their specific developmental needs and physiology, women and children are particularly vulnerable to climate change and disproportionately affected by its effects.

In Mali, this vulnerability is compounded by ongoing conflicts, as well as pre-existing multidimensional poverty



Community engagement and accountability


Female > 18: 50,000	Female < 18: 45,000
Male > 18: 60,000	Male < 18: 35,000

Objective:	Strengthen community participation in the implementation of humanitarian interventions, ensuring transparency, accountability and the active involvement of beneficiaries in the planning and monitoring of activities, while taking into account their feedback to improve the quality and effectiveness of interventions.		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Real	Target
	# of 'Complaints Committees' established and trained	5	10
	# of instances of feedback collected and processed	67	1,000

Since the beginning of the response the communities have been put at the center. This started from the anticipatory actions where the community leaders and representatives were consulted on the safer areas where to evacuated the people at risk.

Moreover, for the selection of the beneficiaries for the distribution of shelter kits and NFI kits several actions were undertaken to ensure the most vulnerable of the affected population would receive the first humanitarian assistance. This was done through the training of volunteers that were engaged in the selection process and the creation of feedback and complaint committees. The population was informed on how to submit complaints in case they were not satisfied with the selection process. The five committees received a total of 67 feedback and

complaints that were processed and presented to the Appeal team of CRM. The team discussed the feedback and worked to improve these in other activities.

 Migration	Woman > 18 years old: 500	Women < 18 years old: 0
	Men > 18 years old: 500	Men < 18 years old: 0

Objective : Communities respond to the needs of migrants and their families, as well as those who assist migrants at all stages of migration (origin, transit and destination).

Key indicators:	Indicator	Real	Target
	Migrants assisted	700	1,000
	Humanitarian service points set-up	1	2
	Beneficiaries reached through mobile clinics	0	1,000

A migrant needs assessment was carried out in the regions of Timbuktu and Sikasso to provide a detailed analysis of the specific needs of migrants in transit, collecting data from migrants and host communities to formulate operational recommendations to optimize humanitarian actions and improve coordination between actors.

Through this appeal support has been provided to increase of migrants and internally displaced people in the regions of Kayes, Mopti and Gao. Between January-April a significant upsurge of migrants has been notified and particularly in the border area between Mali and Mauritania in the Kayes region. Over 9,000 migrants have been registered, and Mali Red Cross has been one of the first humanitarian actors to provide immediate assistance. This has been done through providing hot meals for more than one month and PSS support. Moreover, one mobile humanitarian service point was set up in Kayes to respond to the most urgent needs of the population.

 Risk reduction, climate adaptation and recovery	Women > 18 years old: 50%	Women < 18 years old: 15%
	Man > 18 years old: 25%	Men < 18 years old: 10%

Objective: To increase the resilience of communities to climate shocks by implementing mitigation measures such as preventive preparation, protecting infrastructure and promoting sustainable land management and resource conservation practices.

Key indicators:	Indicator	Real	Target
	# of communities supported for the implementation of anticipatory actions	2	20
	# of people reached by awareness raising activities on the risks associated with climate change	6,935	200,000

During the phase of anticipatory action of the imminent DREF, the volunteers conducted sensibilization on risk of flooding, linked to climate change. Through these activities the volunteers raised awareness of 6,935 people of which 3,717 women and 4,065 men). As a result, many of these families left their houses timely and resided on higher grounds.

Faced with the profound changes and growing challenges facing emergency management, both nationally and internationally, the Malian Red Cross must meet many challenges to effectively fulfill its mission: to anticipate and alleviate human suffering in all circumstances. To achieve this, it must strengthen its capacity to mobilize the financial, human and material resources needed to respond to the various risks and disasters likely to occur in the country. The Red Cross organized a workshop to review and validate the contingency plan on April 25 and 26, 2025. This workshop helped identify the main priorities and actions to be undertaken for its proper implementation. The success of this mission requires the commitment of all partners, whether they are part of the Red Cross and Red Crescent movement or external actors. All actors must integrate a proactive approach to emergency management, focused on anticipation, preparation and effective response in the event of a disaster, in accordance with the Charter for Humanitarian Action, as well as other reference documents of the Malian Red Cross such as the strategic plan.

Enabling approaches



Strengthening national societies

Objective:	Strengthen the operational capacities of the Malian Red Cross to ensure rapid and effective intervention in times of emergency, while supporting the substantial development of the National Society through strategic activities aligned with its development plan.		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Real	Target
	# of branches of the National Society supported for their modernization or rehabilitation	0	8
	# of monitoring and evaluation missions carried out to supervise operations.	5	16

From the beginning of the emergency response a team of Mali Red Cross was put in place to ensure a fast response. This team consists of a program manager, assistant program manager, PMER and finance assistant. In the different regions focal points were put in place depending on the capacity of the respective branches. For some strong branches there were already staff in place that could manage this response. Some branches the financial capacity was reinforced by recruiting financial assistants.

To assure the team could quickly come to speed, preference was given to allocate people to this appeal that had previous experience within Mali Red Cross. PMER, finance assistant and program manager assistant had already managed the food security emergency appeal from 2022-2024.

After the first emergency phase a training for the program team was organized. This was a combination of the lessons learned workshop of the food security emergency appeal and planning of the new appeal. The lessons learned workshop took two days, followed by one day planning with external stakeholders. Following this a one-day PMER workshop was held to train all staff involved in this operation on the tools for data collection. Finally, the week was completed with an intensive finance workshop, to ensure adequate financial reporting.

The key lesson learnt from the previous appeal was to make this appeal more Fed-wide and to engage the PNS from the beginning. Since the beginning of this complex emergency appeal the six PNS in Mali have been engaged. Several strategical meetings took place and each Tuesday there is a weekly coordination meeting. The majority of the PNS have contributed financially and technically.

In terms of strengthening the capacity of Mali RC the year revision of the national multi-risk contingency plan has taken place in April. With participation of the branches, civil protection, meteorological services, and the Red Cross movement partners his plan was revised.



Secretarial services

Objective:	<i>Strengthen secretariat services to provide better support to the NRC for effective implementation of the operation.</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Real	Target
	To support missions conducted	9	12

IFRC secretariat has accompanied the Mali Red Cross from the beginning of the response and throughout each phase. In country there are the IFRC Operations Programs Manager Delegate and National Program Staff. They have supported Mali Red Cross in elaboration of the appeal, operational strategy, mobilization of funds and elaboration of the implementation plan. They support Mali RC as well in the coordination of the PNS that support the appeal.

Moreover, the IFRC Niamey CCD is supporting Mali Red Cross with the following staff of which most of them has conducted recently support missions:

- One-month PMER visit in February, to support lessons learned and planning workshop, develop data collection tools for field activities, and support in development of the implementation plan and field visits for distribution of kits.
- Security mission conducted to assess the areas of Segou, Sikasso, Mopti and Kolikorou to facilitate IFRC missions to the field to accompany the CRM in the implementation. Revision of MSR.
- Mission of programmatic support in the elaboration of EA, OS and PDM.
- NSD mission to support the reinforcement of capacity of Mali Red Cross.
- Remote support and a mission of the IFRC communication specialist for West Africa.
- Field mission of consultant of IFRC on resource mobilization, who supported in December with the organization of the resource mobilization event and subsequent bilateral donor meetings.
- Finance: two field missions of finance and one deployment of finance surge for 4 months. Training of team of CRM on financial procedures.
- WWPP training conducted to ensure future operations with IFRC funding can be done with this funding modality
- Visit of IFRC logistics and HR to improve functioning of the country office and support with logistics of CRM

D. FINANCEMENT

With this Emergency Appeal, IFRC is searching for 8 million CHF; of which 4 million through bilateral funding and 4 million through multilateral funding. To assure appropriate research mobilization the IFRC has been supporting Mali Red Cross together with the Partner National Societies in Mali with an active resource mobilization campaign. In the first-place communication material has been developed such as a one pager, a video, etc. Secondly a large resource mobilization event was organized on 1st December. With support of the Secretary General of the Ministry of Health the Mali Red Cross presented the appeal towards over seventy participants. Following these bilateral meetings have been organized with over fifteen donors present in Mali.

At the same time the regional and global offices of IFRC continued resource mobilization as well as the partner national societies. This has led to a total mobilization of 3,266,374.23 CHF, representing 40.8% of the funding ask.

Funding source	Amount in CHF	Type of donation
IFRC loan	1,000,000.00	Multilateral
Japan CR	28,881.78	Bilateral
Canadian government	100,364.00	Multilateral
The Netherlands Government	349,304.02	Multilateral
ECHO	140,565.00	Multilateral
Monaco Red Cross	14,105.00	Multilateral
AECID	458,543.00	Multilateral
Italian Government	482,179.00	Multilateral
Danish Red Cross	187,794.00	Bilateral
USAID	91,300.00	Multilateral
Belgium Red Cross	28,181.00	Bilateral
Canada Red Cross	19,026.00	Bilateral
Netherlands Red Cross	28,181.00	Bilateral
Danish Red Cross	344,950.43	Bilateral
Total	3,266,374.23	

Contact information

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- **IFRC Regional GHS & SCM Unit:** Allan Kilaka Masavah, **Head of Africa Regional Logistics Unit;** email: allan.masavah@ifrc.org

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)
- [Operational Strategy](#)

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief, the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable, to **Principles of Humanitarian Action** and **IFRC policies and procedures**. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.