



MALI

2024 IFRC network annual report, Jan-Dec



11 August 2025

IN SUPPORT OF THE MALI RED CROSS



11

National Society
branches



612

National Society
local units



9,276

National Society
volunteers



285

National Society
staff

PEOPLE REACHED

Emergency
Operations



23,151

Climate and
environment



52,156

Disasters
and crises



779,712

Health and
wellbeing



2,769,050

Migration and
displacement



1,544,199

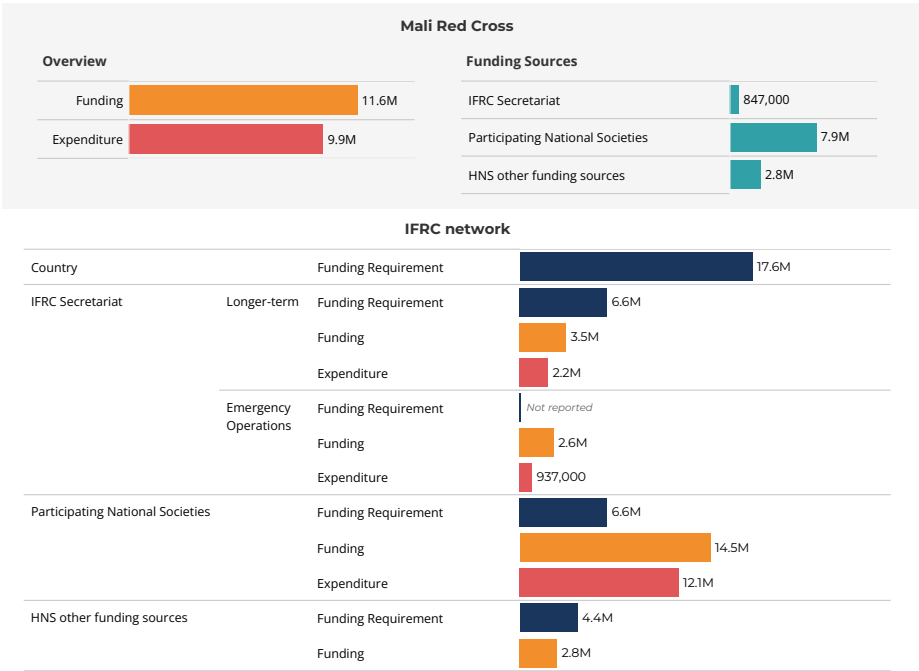
Values, power
and inclusion



22,482

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)



Appeal number **MAAML002**

*Information on data scope and limitations is available on the back page

ONGOING EMERGENCY INDICATORS

MDRML016/ APPEL D'URGENCE SECURITE ALIMENTAIRE

EF1 - Strategic and operational coordination	Number of government-led coordination platforms the National Society is part of	4
SP2 - Disasters and crises	Number of people reached with livelihoods support	4,000
	Number of people reached per year with support services, in-kind, cash and voucher assistance for emergency response and recovery	4,000
	Percentage of assistance delivered using cash and vouchers	89%
SP3 - Health and wellbeing	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate health services	23,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	3,000
SP5 - Values, power and inclusion	Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	4,000
	Percentage of people surveyed who report receiving useful and actionable information	97%
	National Society has a Community Engagement and Accountability policy, strategy or plan	Yes

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Climate and environment	Number of people reached with activities to address rising climate risks	52,000
	Number of people reached with activities to address environmental problems	52,000
	National Society implements nature-based solutions (including those with a particular focus on the planting of trees and mangroves)	Yes
	National Society implements environmental or climate campaigns focused on behaviour change, plastic reduction, clean-ups or reducing GHG emissions	Yes
	National Society has received IFRC Network's support to adapt to longer-term impacts of climate change	Yes
Disasters and crises	Number of people reached per year with support services, in-kind, cash and voucher assistance for emergency response and recovery	780,000
	Number of people reached with livelihoods support	11,000
	Number of people reached with shelter support	7,000
Health and wellbeing	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate health services	2.8M
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	74,000
	Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services	33,000
	Number of people reached with immunization services	24,000
	Number of people trained by the National Society in first aid	1,000
Migration and displacement	Number of migrants and displaced persons reached with services for assistance and protection	1.5M
	Number of Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs) providing assistance and/or protection to people on the move along migration routes	16
	National Society has undertaken any data collection, research, analysis or other information management initiatives to better assist and protect people on the move	Yes
	National Society has undertaken any advocacy, dialogues, educational or communication initiatives to change the legal, policy, or operational environment to better assist and protect people on the move	Yes

Values, power and inclusion	Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	22,000
	Number of people whose access to education is facilitated through National Society's programming	3,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society's educational programmes	3,000
	National Society has a Community Engagement and Accountability policy, strategy or plan	Yes

ENABLING FUNCTIONS

Strategic and operational coordination	Number of government-led coordination platforms the National Society is part of	4
National Society development	National Society has created and implemented youth engagement strategies	Yes
	National Society has developed and/or implemented a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role	Yes
	There is a National Society Development plan in place	Yes
Humanitarian diplomacy	National Society has a domestic advocacy strategy developed aligning, at least in part, with global IFRC advocacy strategies	Yes
	National Society participates in IFRC-led campaigns	Yes
Accountability and agility	National Society has a functioning data management system that informs decision making and supports monitoring and reporting on the impact and evidence of its ..	Yes
	National Society has a Protection of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy to enforce prevention and support survivors	Yes
	National Society has a PSEA Action Plan to enforce prevention and support survivors	Yes
	National Society has strengthened its integrity and reputational risk mechanism	Yes
	National Society is implementing a digital transformation roadmap in line with the IFRC strategy	Yes

IFRC NETWORK SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES

National Society	Bilateral Support						
	Funding Reported	Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
Belgian Red Cross	378,000						
Canadian Red Cross Society	2.6M						
Danish Red Cross	7.3M						
Monaco Red Cross	15,000						
Netherlands Red Cross	1.1M						
Spanish Red Cross	3M						

Total Funding Reported **CHF 14.5M**

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

Key achievements

Climate and environment

For this reporting period, the Mali Red Cross contributed to environmental protection and the improvement of living conditions by organizing sanitation days, rehabilitating infrastructure, conducting reforestation activities to combat land degradation and strengthen ecosystems and raising community awareness on environmental protection. The Mali Red Cross strengthened resilience through the provision of training in horticultural and composting techniques, duplication of compost bins and improved stoves, support for family market gardening sites and financial assistance to community agricultural production units to improve household economic resilience to climate change. Through the [Pan-African Tree Planting and Care Initiative](#), the National Society focused on developing green spaces to strengthen biodiversity.

Disasters and crises

The Mali Red Cross improved living conditions for disaster-affected populations through the rehabilitation of infrastructure including fodder areas, latrines, classrooms, footbridges, streets, sewers and the installation of streetlights in health centres. The Mali Red Cross strengthened preparedness and response capacities through revisions of its contingency plans, prepositioning of stocks, delivery of cash assistance and training in first aid and crisis response. It enhanced resilience through income-generating activities, infrastructure projects, support for irrigation and agricultural management and training of [PASSA](#) committees. The Mali Red Cross contributed to the Pan-African Red Ready Initiative through the revision of its disaster management strategy, development of a [Preparedness for Effective Response \(PER\)](#) plan and [Early Action Protocols](#) for floods and food security, supported by its Emergency Operations Centre and simulation exercises.

Health and wellbeing

In 2024, the Mali Red Cross responded to the dengue epidemic in Bamako and Kayes by utilizing an [IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(IFRC-DREF\)](#) allocation. The response included awareness campaigns on early detection, referral of cases to health centres, distribution of sanitation kits and mosquito nets and clean-up activities in public spaces. The Mali Red Cross strengthened access to health services by rehabilitating and equipping health centres, providing technical equipment and conducting awareness sessions to promote healthcare access. It improved maternal, newborn and child health through the vaccination of children, strengthened reproductive health services through awareness campaigns and family planning activities and enhanced nutrition through education, demonstrations, monitoring and provision of nutritional kits. The National Society also delivered [Mental Health and Psychosocial Support](#) services through active listening, focus groups and psychosocial first aid. It strengthened detection and management of communicable and non-communicable diseases through screening, surveillance and medical kits. Additionally, it improved access to drinking water and sanitation through infrastructure works, training, hygiene promotion and the distribution of cleaning materials, using the [Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation \(PHAST\)](#) approach.

Migration and displacement

For the period January to December 2024, the Mali Red Cross responded to the needs of migrants and displaced people through medical care, awareness campaigns on migrant rights and protection mechanisms, distribution of food rations and essential non-food item kits and provision of [Mental Health and Psychosocial Support](#) services. The Mali Red Cross supported the exchange of family messages, family reunification and clarification of the situation of missing persons through the expansion of [Restoring Family Links](#) services at [Humanitarian Service Points](#) and conducted training to strengthen the capacities of involved actors.

Values, power and inclusion

In 2024, the Mali Red Cross integrated [Community Engagement and Accountability \(CEA\)](#) into all projects through training for staff and volunteers, establishment of community structures, coordination meetings, awareness-raising sessions and feedback collection to strengthen participation, inclusion, transparency and accountability. The Mali Red

Cross also integrated [Protection, Gender and Inclusion \(PGI\)](#) activities across all projects through training in [Prevention and Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse \(PSEA\)](#), development of a PGI policy, drafting of a CEA strategy and creation of a Prevention and Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse exit procedure to uphold [safeguarding](#) standards.

Enabling local actors

The Mali Red Cross strengthened its institutional capacities through the establishment of a National Society development plan focused on governance, leadership and financial development. It revised its [Statutes](#), promoted [youth leadership](#) and implemented strategies for financial sustainability and autonomy. It improved volunteer engagement through a digital membership platform and revitalized volunteer networks through training. The Mali Red Cross enhanced communications and [humanitarian diplomacy](#) through a strategy to increase visibility, build public trust, promote its auxiliary role and advance humanitarian advocacy, supported by awareness campaigns, media engagement and participation in Movement platforms.

The Mali Red Cross strengthened accountability through an anti-fraud and anti-corruption policy, complaints and fraud reporting mechanisms and training in institutional integrity. It improved financial management through strengthened procedures, audits and [reporting](#). Human resources were strengthened through a staff safety policy. Additionally, [digital transformation](#) was advanced.

Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

In this reporting period, no changes or amendments were made to the plan

Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

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

1.

Name	Revised Africa Hunger Crisis Emergency Appeal
Appeal number	MGR60001
Duration	09 September 2021 to 31 December 2024
People affected	People affected/at risk: 157 million people across sub-Saharan Africa In Mali 1.8 million people
People to be assisted	In Mali 350,000 people
Funding requirements	Total funding requirements: • Through the IFRC Appeal: CHF 232.5 million • Federation-wide: CHF 318 million Funding requirement for Mali for 2024: • Through the IFRC Appeal: CHF 5 million • Federation-wide: CHF 8 million
Emergency Appeal	Revised Africa Hunger Crisis Emergency Appeal
Operational Strategy	Mali Country Plan of Action
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 programmes 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.

Name	Mali Complex Emergency
Appeal number	MDRML019
Duration	12 months (01 November 2024 to 30 November 2025)
People affected	2,002,191 people
People to be assisted	200,000 people
Funding requirements	Total funding requirements: • Through the IFRC Appeal: CHF 4 million • Federation-wide: CHF 8 million
Emergency Appeal	Mali Complex Emergency
Operational Strategy	Operational Strategy

Mali, with a population of over 22 million, is facing overlapping crises driven by mass displacement, armed conflict and its worst flooding in decades. As of May 2024, more than 330,000 people were internally displaced, while escalating violence has sharply increased security incidents. The floods have affected nearly 70,000 households, collapsed over 40,000 homes and severely damaged infrastructure related to water, sanitation, agriculture and education. Food insecurity now affects over 1.3 million people, particularly in conflict-affected areas, with losses of farmland and soaring prices worsening conditions. Migrants, internally displaced persons and returnees remain especially vulnerable, many living in overcrowded, underserved settings. The crisis is further compounded by underfunded humanitarian responses. In this context, the Emergency Appeal seeks CHF 8 million to support 200,000 people across Bamako, Kayes, Koulikoro, Sikasso, Gao, Ségou, Mopti and Timbuktu. Phase 1 (October to December 2024) will deliver immediate relief in shelter, health, nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene and food security, while Phase 2 (January to October 2025) will support recovery through cash assistance, epidemic preparedness, climate adaptation and enhanced disaster response.

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

This operational strategy aims to support 200,000 vulnerable people across eight regions in Mali affected by floods, displacement and food insecurity. The Mali Red Cross will deliver an integrated response covering shelter, health, nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene, education, migration, mental health and disaster risk reduction. Priority will be given to internally displaced persons, migrants and highly vulnerable households including women, children, persons with disabilities and those living in high-risk areas. The operational strategy combines emergency relief and long-term recovery, with strong focus on climate resilience, community engagement and accountability and protection, gender and inclusion. The highlights of the assistance are as follows:

Shelter: Affected households are provided with temporary shelters, essential household items and training to enhance their capacity to cope with future floods and improve their resilience.

Livelihoods: Irrigated vegetable gardening areas and local management committees are established. Improved seeds, compost pits and drip irrigation kits are distributed among affected communities. Awareness campaigns on climate-smart agriculture are conducted to help communities adapt to environmental changes and improve food security through sustainable farming practices.

Multi-purpose cash: Secure and efficient cash distributions in coordination with local financial service providers are established.

Health and care, including water, sanitation and hygiene: Health initiatives are established; visual communication toolkit is distributed and integrated public health awareness campaigns on hygiene and nutrition are conducted. Children and pregnant or breastfeeding women are screened for malnutrition and severe cases are referred. Culinary demonstrations are organized to promote dietary diversity. Vaccination campaigns are conducted and insecticide-

treated nets, first aid kits, fortified flour are distributed along with the provision of emergency medical care. Drinking water, along with containers is distributed and water supply systems are rehabilitated

Cross-cutting approaches: The operational strategy integrates 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. Activities include the provision of dignity kits and establishment of two-way feedback mechanisms.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the reporting period January to December 2024, the Mali Red Cross contributed to environmental protection and improvement of the living environment through. The National Society conducted awareness-raising sessions on environmental protection, organized sanitation days to clean living spaces and rehabilitated infrastructure including streets and bridges. It also carried out reforestation activities to combat land degradation and strengthen ecosystems.

The Mali Red Cross organized awareness sessions on good practices for residential space occupation, waste management, nutrition, water, hygiene and sanitation practices and the impacts of climate change on agriculture. These activities strengthened community capacity to adopt appropriate behaviours to address climate change. The National Society carried out training and awareness activities targeting communities and local leaders to explain the effects of climate change and promote adaptation measures.

The National Society provided training in horticultural and composting techniques, which led to the duplication of compost bins and improved stoves and supported family market gardening sites to strengthen food security and household production capacities. These activities enhanced the resilience of grassroots community organizations in addressing climate change.

The Mali Red Cross implemented reforestation activities through the [Pan-African Tree Planting and Care Initiative](#), planting trees and developing green spaces to strengthen biodiversity. The National Society also supported community agricultural production units through financial assistance to improve the economic resilience of households to climate change.

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

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

In 2024, the IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund ([IFRC-DREF](#)) was utilized for a dengue outbreak emergency. For details on this [emergency](#), see 'Health and wellbeing' section.

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In this reporting period, the Mali Red Cross provided basic infrastructure and emergency shelter to improve the living and housing conditions of populations affected by disasters. The National Society rehabilitated infrastructure through the construction of fodder areas, latrines and classrooms. It implemented urban development initiatives including the construction of footbridges, the opening of streets and the construction of sewers. It carried out electrification

works through the installation of streetlights in health centres to strengthen access to essential services. In the area of shelter and household support, the National Society provided financial assistance to households, distributed plant huts as emergency housing solutions and provided non-food kits. These actions improved the living conditions and resilience of populations affected by disasters in Bamako, Ségou, Mopti, Timbuktu, Gao, Kidal and Taoudéni.

The Mali Red Cross supported communities in strengthening their preparedness and response capacities by revising regional contingency plans in Ségou and Gao, alongside its national multi-hazard contingency plan and [disaster risk management strategy](#), through a consultation workshop with representatives of government technical services and humanitarian organizations. The National Society provided training in first aid techniques and specialized training for members of emergency brigades to strengthen their capacity to respond to crises. It prepositioned contingency stocks in Kayes, Koulikoro, Ségou and Mopti, including empty bags, mosquito nets, mats, wheelbarrows, sleet, bleach, shovels and rice seed kits to support farming communities during recovery. It delivered cash assistance to vulnerable households, distributed school kits to students and dignity kits for girls.

The Mali Red Cross strengthened community resilience through income generating activities, infrastructure projects through cash for work activities involving households in the Gao and Mopti regions, and the construction or rehabilitation of market gardening perimeters and canals to improve access to water for agricultural activities. It equipped community early warning systems committees and provided a motor pump to support irrigation and agricultural management. It also trained [PASSA](#) committee members to improve shelter management and awareness-raising skills. These actions strengthened the economic, environmental and organizational capacities of communities while promoting sustainable solutions to crises.

The Mali Red Cross contributed to the Pan-African Red Ready Initiative by revising its risk and disaster management strategy and developing a [Preparedness for Effective Response \(PER\)](#) plan to establish mechanisms for early warning and rapid response to humanitarian crises. The National Society developed [Early Action Protocol \(EAP\)](#) for floods and initiated work on an EAP for food security. It relied on its Emergency Operations Centre to coordinate disaster preparedness activities and organized a full-scale simulation exercise to strengthen coordination and operational capacities.

IFRC network joint support

The **IFRC** supported the National Society through its Disaster Emergency Response Fund (IFRC-DREF) and Emergency Appeals mechanisms. It also provided technical and financial assistance to the Mali Red Cross in the implementation of activities under the Pan-African Red Ready Initiative.



Health and wellbeing

In 2024, the IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund ([IFRC-DREF](#)) was utilized for a dengue outbreak emergency.

Name	Mali: Dengue Outbreak
Appeal number	MDRML018
Duration	6 months (13 December 2023 to 30 June 2024)
People targeted	429,351 people
Funding allocation	CHF 340,176
Latest operation update	DREF Operation Update

The IFRC-DREF allocation of CHF 340,176 in December 2023 supported the Mali Red Cross in assisting 429,351 people affected by a severe dengue epidemic in Bamako and Kayes. The National Society supported the targeted people over a six-month period with assistance such as the referral of dengue cases to health centres and awareness campaigns focused on early detection of the disease. Support also included the distribution of sanitation kits and mosquito nets among the affected populations, as well as clean-ups targeting mosques, churches, markets, main squares, health centres and schools.

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the reporting period January to December 2024, the Mali Red Cross strengthened health coverage and access to health services by rehabilitating and equipping health centres, conducting awareness campaigns to increase community participation and encouraging the use of health services. Technical equipment, including an incinerator and batteries, was provided to health facilities in Bamako alongside awareness sessions to promote access to healthcare.

In the area of maternal, newborn and child health, the National Society reduced morbidity and mortality by strengthening service delivery and promoting the use of these services through interpersonal communication strategies. It ensured medical follow-up and referrals for children under five and implemented measures to address under-vaccination and zero-dose children through identification, vaccination and follow-up.

Reproductive health services were also improved by increasing access to essential care through awareness campaigns and radio broadcasts. Family planning services were delivered, and individuals trained to strengthen community capacity in reproductive health.

The National Society also made efforts to improve nutrition by focusing on communication for social and behavioural change, cooking demonstrations and growth monitoring activities. Nutrition demonstrations, educational talks and radio broadcasts promoted good nutrition practices and the use of local resources. Growth monitoring helped detect malnutrition, with referrals to care and targeted monitoring improving nutritional status. Volunteers, screening mothers and community relays were mobilized and trained to support these efforts. Nutritional kits were provided to health structures and partnerships were established to improve the management of severe acute malnutrition.

The Mali Red Cross provided psychosocial health interventions to build community awareness and provided direct support through activities such as active listening, focus groups, psychosocial first aid and social cohesion promotion.

In the area of communicable and non-communicable diseases, screening campaigns for diabetes and high blood pressure were conducted alongside awareness sessions and the revitalization of monitoring and surveillance committees. The National Society provided medical kits to health centres to strengthen detection and management capacities and also deployed volunteers to strengthen community-based surveillance. Emergency public health actions provided medical care to internally displaced persons, host families, migrants and communities in need.

The Mali Red Cross improved access to drinking water through the construction, rehabilitation and maintenance of hydraulic infrastructure and the establishment of management committees. Individuals and committees received training in the management and maintenance of water points. Additionally, bleach was distributed to improve hygiene and water quality. Hygiene promotion included awareness sessions using picture boxes, sanitation days and the strengthening of hygiene committees. New committees were created and existing ones were revitalized. Sanitation efforts focused on training in Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) methodology, clean-up campaigns and the distribution of cleaning kits.

IFRC network joint support

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



Migration and displacement

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Mali Red Cross responded to the needs of migrants and displaced people through targeted multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance. It provided medical care to migrants to meet immediate health needs, alongside awareness-raising campaigns informing migrants and host communities on the rights of migrants and protection mechanisms.

The National Society delivered direct assistance through the provision of food rations to households, covering the nutritional needs of adults and children under five. It distributed essential non-food item kits and provided Mental

Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) services to migrants. These interventions addressed the immediate needs of populations on the move while also supporting host communities.

Additionally, the Mali Red Cross worked to clarify the situation of migrants and persons missing as a result of conflicts while facilitating the exchange of family messages and family reunification. It opened new kiosks dedicated to Restoring Family Links services at Humanitarian Service Points in sites hosting populations on the move. The National Society also organized training sessions to strengthen the capacities of the actors involved.



The Mali Red Cross training teams in safe and dignified management of dead bodies in preparation for a potential escalation of the Ebola outbreak (Photo: IFRC)



Values, power and inclusion

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Mali Red Cross integrated Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) activities into all projects to strengthen participation, inclusion and accountability within targeted communities. It provided training to staff and volunteers, established community structures to strengthen participation, organized coordination meetings to ensure effective management of activities and conducted awareness-raising sessions. The National Society collected and processed feedback to strengthen transparency and adjust interventions according to the needs expressed by communities.

Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) activities were also integrated across all projects to enhance the protection of people in targeted communities. The National Society conducted training in Prevention and Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) for its staff, developed a PGI policy and drafted a CEA strategy.

It also developed a PSEA exit procedure to be integrated into human resources documents to ensure safeguarding standards are upheld during staff and volunteer departures

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided the National Society with technical support for the development of its Protection, Gender and Inclusion policy and Community Engagement and Accountability strategy.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



Strategic and operational coordination

Progress by the National Society against objectives

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**, **Danish Red Cross**, **Luxembourg Red Cross**, **Netherlands Red Cross**, **Qatar Red Crescent Society** and **Spanish Red Cross**

Movement coordination

The Mali Red Cross Society 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 programmes 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

During the reporting period January to December 2024, the Mali Red Cross strengthened its institutional capacities through the establishment of a National Society development plan structured around governance, leadership and financial development. It reinforced decision-making structures, revised [Statutes](#) to improve transparency and efficiency and promoted leadership skills with a particular focus on [youth leadership](#). The National Society also implemented strategies to ensure financial sustainability and autonomy.

Financial localization was prioritized through projects with national partner companies, strengthening domestic fund-raising mechanisms and participation in international calls for funding to diversify resources. A digital membership management platform was developed to strengthen volunteer engagement, training and management. This improved volunteer integration within local branches.

Volunteer networks were revitalized through training in first aid, disaster management and community engagement. Youth leadership initiatives were promoted across branches.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical support to the Mali Red Cross for the preparation of the National Society development plan. It also provided financial support to the National Society for organizational strengthening and supported access to international funds for emergency preparedness and response.

The **Belgian Red Cross** supported financial localization initiatives of the Mali Red Cross.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Mali Red Cross strengthened its communications and humanitarian diplomacy through the development of a strategy aligned with its strategic plan and the priorities of the Movement. This strategy aimed to enhance the visibility of humanitarian actions, build public trust and promote the auxiliary role of the National Society to public authorities. It focused on humanitarian advocacy for the protection of vulnerable populations and institutional communications for the promotion of humanitarian interventions.

The National Society carried out awareness-raising campaigns to increase the visibility of its humanitarian activities. It used communication channels including social media, community radios and community awareness sessions. The

National Society actively participated in communication platforms within the Movement and collaborated with local and international media to increase the visibility of its interventions.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided the Mali Red Cross with technical and financial support in the strengthening of its humanitarian diplomacy. It also supported the National Society in the development of its communications strategy.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the National Society adopted an anti-fraud and anti-corruption policy, established a complaints and fraud reporting mechanism and conducted training sessions in institutional integrity for staff and volunteers. It reinforced financial management through the establishment of procedures aligned with IFRC standards, regular internal and external audits and the submission of financial reports to partners to ensure accountability to donors.

The Mali Red Cross strengthened human resources management by developing a staff safety policy and providing training for staff and volunteers in disaster management, anticipatory action and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA).

Procurement and logistics procedures were updated to improve inventory management, procurement processes and the delivery of humanitarian goods. Results-based management was strengthened through the implementation of harmonized models for project planning, monitoring and evaluation, supported by training in Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting tools.

Digital transformation was also advanced through the development of a digital volunteer management platform, the use of Kobo Toolbox for data collection during humanitarian responses and the implementation of a digital data management system for beneficiary registration and inventory management.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical and financial support to the National Society for the development of internal policies on staff protection and anti-fraud measures. It contributed to improving accountability systems of the Mali Red Cross through training and new management tools. Additionally, it also supported the National Society in its digital transformation projects.

The **Danish Red Cross** and **Spanish Red Cross** supported the National Society in the development of the digital volunteer management platform.

Q4. AFFECTED PERSONS (PEOPLE REACHED)

See cover pages

Q5. PARTICIPATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY FOR AFFECTED PEOPLE – COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

See Strategic Priority on 'Values, power and inclusion' under Q3: MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

Q6. RISK MANAGEMENT

This information is not available in Annual Reports

Q7. EXIT STRATEGY AND SUSTAINABILITY

Q8. LESSONS LEARNED

The Mali Red Cross identified key lessons to inform future projects. The integration of Early Action Protocols for floods improved community preparedness, while Community Engagement and Accountability fostered greater acceptance of interventions through early involvement of communities. Financial localization projects helped strengthen local financial capacities. Challenges included delays in resource mobilization, which affected the timeliness of interventions and limited uptake of digital tools at the community level despite ongoing efforts.

ANNEX 1. IFRC APPLICATION OF THE 8+3 REPORTING TEMPLATE

The IFRC network structures its result-based management along five Strategic priorities and four Enabling functions, developed based on the IFRC network's [Strategy 2030](#):

IFRC network Strategic Priorities	IFRC network Enabling Functions
SP 1 - Climate and environment	EF 1- Strategic and operational coordination
SP 2 - Disasters and crises	EF 2 - National Society development
SP 3 - Health and wellbeing	EF 3 - Humanitarian diplomacy
SP 4 - Migration and displacement	EF 4 - Accountability and agility
SP 5 - Values, power and inclusion	

The Federation-wide results matrix provides a standard way for the IFRC network to measure its progress towards Strategy 2030 implementation and supports consistent quality of the IFRC network planning, monitoring and reporting. To further advance coherence in monitoring across the IFRC network, a [Federation-wide Indicator Bank](#) has been developed and integrated into the Federation-wide monitoring systems for emergencies and longer-term work, structured along the Federation-wide results matrix as well. Signatory of the Grand Bargain Agreement, the IFRC has committed to its monitoring and reporting standards through integration of the 8+3 reporting template contents into its results-based management approach. The following mapping demonstrate the way in which this report aligns with 8+3 reporting:

8+3 template	IFRC network Annual Report (with variance in structure in red)
Core Questions	
1. Overall Performance	Overall Performance
2. Changes and Amendments	Changes and amendments
3. Measuring Results	Measuring Results
4. Affected Persons	Cover pages with indicators values
5. Participation & AAP	Under Q3 Strategic Priority 5: Values, power and inclusion – Community Engagement and Accountability
6. Risk management	Risk management
7. Exit Strategy and Sustainability	Under Q3 sub-sections by Strategic Priority/Enabling Function where relevant
8. Lessons Learned	Lessons learned
Additional Questions	
1. Value for Money/ Cost Effectiveness	Not included in annual reports
2. Visibility	Not included in annual reports
3. Coordination	Under Q3 Enabling Function 1: Strategic and operational coordination
4. Implementing Partners	Cross-cutting, with a focus on support to localization through the Q3 Enabling Functions 1 to 4
5. Activities or Steps Towards implementation	Cross-cutting in Q3 Strategic Priorities and Enabling Functions
6. Environment	Under Q3 Strategic Priority 1: Climate and environment



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 15 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 31 December 2024. However, due to the diversity of the IFRC and differences in fiscal years, this coverage may not fully align for some National Societies.
- **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 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'. Also note that funding requirements are already reflected in the published 2024 IFRC network country plan. The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network has sought to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support, and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities.
 - » Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System
 - » Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
 - » IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- **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) 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.
- **Definitions:**
 - » **Local units:** ALL subdivisions of a National Society that coordinate and deliver services to people. These include ALL levels (provincial, state, city, district branches, sections or chapters, headquarters, and regional and intermediate offices, as well as community-based units)
 - » **Branches:** A Branch has its roles, responsibilities and relationship with the National Headquarters defined through the National Society's Statutes, including the level of autonomy given, especially in the area of its legal status, mobilising local resources and building local partnerships, and the decisions it makes. It has a local-level decision-making mechanism through its Branch members, board and volunteers, equally defined through the National Society's Statutes

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- [ML_Mali AR Financials.pdf](#) (Note: This financial report link will be fed upon the completion of the audit. For emergencies for which a financial report is not yet available, see [MGR60001](#), [MDRML018](#), [MDRML019](#))
- [IFRC network country plans](#)
- [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](#)
- [Evaluations database](#)

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