

Appeal 2005



MALI

Appeal no. 05AA029

The International Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. The Federation is the world's largest humanitarian organization, and its millions of volunteers are active in over 180 countries. All international assistance to support vulnerable communities seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response, according to the SPHERE Project.

This document reflects a range of programmes, objectives, and related activities to be implemented in 2005, and the corresponding funding requirements. These are based upon the broader, multi-year framework of the Federation's Project Planning Process (PPP). The PPP products are either available through hyperlinks in the text, or can be requested through the respective regional department.

For further information please contact the Federation Secretariat, Africa Department: Christophe GrosPierre, Acting Regional Officer for West and Central Africa, email christophe.grosPierre@ifrc.org, phone 41.22.730.43.13. Please also refer to the full contact list at the end of this Appeal, or access the Federation website at <http://www.ifrc.org>

Click on the title below to go to the relevant text; click on the figure to go to the programme budget

Programme title	2005 in CHF
Strengthening the national society	
Health and care	180,008
Organizational development	95,275
Total	275,283¹

¹ USD 218,700 or EUR 177,300.

National Context

The economy of Mali is primarily based on agriculture, which represents half the country's gross national product. The combined effects of its debt burden and its structural adjustment programmes have constantly placed Mali as one of the poorest countries in the world. Drought, like elsewhere in the region, has become a recurring issue in the country.

Cholera, malaria, HIV/AIDS, water and sanitation (WatSan) and river blindness are the main health risks facing the country. The mortality rate of children below five years is 122 per 1,000 live births. The trade route between Mali and Côte d'Ivoire contributes to the spread of the HIV/AIDS epidemic and to the proliferation of child labour.



Following troubles in neighbouring Côte d'Ivoire, the return of approximately 50,000 (unofficial statistics) Malians has placed major burdens on the already poor health and schooling infrastructure and has negatively impacted the foreign remittances formerly sent back to Mali by these workers.

Human Development Indicators at a Glance

Category	Mali	Sub-Saharan Africa	World
Total population (millions)	12.6	641.0	6,225.0
GDP per capita (USD)	296	469	5,174
Life expectancy at birth (years): Female - Male	49.0 - 47.9	n.a.	n.a.
Infant mortality rate, per 1,000 live births	122	108	56
Maternal mortality per 100,000 live births (adjusted ratio)(2000)	1,200	n.a.	n.a.
Population (%) with sustainable access to an improved water source (2000)	65	57	82
HIV prevalence (% , ages 15-49) (2003)	1.9	7.7	1.1
Adult literacy rate (% , ages 15 and above) Female - Male	11.9 - 26.7	n.a.	n.a.

Source: UNDP Human Development Report, July 2004: Human Development Index (pages 139-250). Refer to http://hdr.undp.org/reports/global/2004/pdf/hdr04_HDI.pdf Note: Data is 2002 unless noted above.

For ease of reference, the table below lists the standard abbreviations and references used in this Appeal.

CAS – Cooperation Agreement Strategies	PLWHA – Persons living with HIV/AIDS
FGM – Female genital mutilation	PNS - Partner National Society(ies)
IHL – International Humanitarian Law	STI/ STD - Sexually-transmitted infections / diseases
Movement - International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.	
ARCHI 2010 – refer to http://www.ifrc.org/what/health/archi/	
ERU – Emergency Response Unit(s) Refer to http://www.ifrc.org/what/disasters/eru/	
FACT – Field Assessment and Coordination Team(s). Refer to http://www.ifrc.org/what/disasters/fact/	
Strategy 2010 – refer to http://www.ifrc.org/who/strategy.asp	
Ouagadougou Declaration – refer to http://www.ifrc.org/meetings/regional/africa/5thpac/5thpacde.asp	
Seville Agreement – refer to http://www.ifrc.org/meetings/statutory/ga/ga97/ga_97_8.asp	

Red Cross and Red Crescent Priorities

National Society Strategy/Programme Priorities:

The Mali Red Cross² has several thousands volunteers who participate in planning and monitoring of programmes in training and disaster relief. Recent activities include stocking, supplying and simulation with focus on food security and early warning systems, a measles vaccination campaign and the training of 400 health aides. The Mali Red Cross women and youth departments' co-ordinate craft production, public drinking wells and household refuse collection. These activities generate revenue for the national society. Women's clubs promote saving firewood by using gas in towns and improved stoves in rural areas as well as set up mills to lighten the load of women's domestic work. The youth focus on combating desertification and promoting environmental education.

The Mali Red Cross is progressively emerging from a profound institutional crisis, which greatly weakened the organization from the year 2001. Since then, the national society has vastly improved its management and administration with an aim of helping the national society become more credible and improve its visibility. Since 2002, the national society has managed to conduct various relief operations, health programming in the form of mosquito-net distributions, food security, and income generating projects such as boutiques, pharmacies and a guesthouse. In 2003, the national society worked hard to re-energize branches, and in early 2004 the national society held a General Assembly marked by transparent discussions and full optimism for the future. The national society has done much to try to rebuild itself. Now it needs partners to support programmes under its newly developed strategic plan.

Mali Red Cross At a Glance

	YEAR	COMMENT
Statutes	1999	Updated
National disaster plan	No	
National development plan	2004	Forms the basis of projects listed in this Appeal.
CAS	No	Need for additional partners to be pursued in end 2004-2005
Self assessment	2003	
Elections	1999	General assembly January 2004
Yearly audit	Yes	2000-2002 audited

Strengths

- Ÿ Ability to mobilize volunteers
- Ÿ Assets (three office buildings, four training centres, nine health centres, two clinics, two accommodation centres and three warehouses)
- Ÿ Newly developed capacity for financial management
- Ÿ Newly prepared strategic development plan with coherent programmes

Challenges

- Ÿ Attracting new and former partners
- Ÿ Decentralizing activities for better assistance to the community
- Ÿ Strengthening volunteer management (recruitment and maintenance)
- Ÿ Reinforcing newly re-dynamized local and branch committees as well as staffing at the headquarters.

² Mali Red Cross Society - <http://www.ifrc.org/where/country/check.asp?countryid=112>

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Movement Context:

Federation

The Federation has assisted the Mali Red Cross to evaluate past programming, conduct long term strategic planning, and develop detailed programme proposals. It also helped the national society to organize audits for three years of financial accounting and provided technical assistance for overall strengthening of financial management capacity. It supported a measles vaccination programme in 2002, emergency relief to returnees from Côte d'Ivoire and flood victims in 2003-2004, and the national society's branch activation campaign which prepared the way for a long overdue General Assembly in January 2004.

ICRC

The ICRC has a sub-office in Bamako which works with the Mali Red Cross to create a network of trained tracing volunteers, to reinforce the national society's emergency response capacities in risk regions, to promote the fundamental principles and to increase awareness of IHL and Red Cross activities. The ICRC provides an indemnity to top up the salary of the Executive Secretary who is seconded to the Mali Red Cross by the Malian government.

Bilateral Partner National Societies

In past, the Spanish Red Cross supported a three-year project combating FGM and now supports a food security project with the Mali Red Cross. In addition, the national society entered into a locally negotiated partnership with Population Services International (PSI) for a mosquito net distribution programme. In 2004, Monaco Red Cross assisted the national society with first aid training and materials.

Primary support to the Mali Red Cross from the Movement in 2004

Partner	Health	Relief	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Other
ICRC		xx		Xx	xx	
Federation		xx			xx	
Spanish Red Cross	xx		xx		xx	
Monaco Red Cross	xx					

Note: The Federation support comes from the U.S. Government, DFID, Irish Government, and Danish Red Cross.

Programmes for Secretariat Assistance

The regional office will assist in the development of the national society in the following ways: improving the capacity of management and governance, finance and resource development, health and disaster management programming, and promotion of a CAS to former and new partners.

To help the national society build capacity and attract partners, the Federation identified in 2004 support which allowed the national society to engage a Health Coordinator, which the national society desperately lacked, as part of the process of helping the national society to "professionalize" its staffing and programming into a more coherent and sustainable whole. The regional office also assisted the national society to review its previous development plan and develop a new strategic plan, projects from which form part of this Appeal.

It should be noted that this is a transitional year for the national society in that it now has better capacity to develop and implement especially health programmes. However, the current Appeal has been kept purposely low while the national society and the Federation are identifying partners both within and outside of the Movement to support the national society's recently developed strategic plan and associated projects in order to truly scale up health and HIV programming as well as disaster preparedness and response according to needs and expectations. Complete strategic development plans with project log frames and detailed budgets are available upon request.

Strengthening the National Society Health and Care

Background

- ÿ Vast population which is about 70% of the population living in rural areas (UN Habitat).
- ÿ High fertility rates.
- ÿ High infant, child and maternal morbidity and mortality rates.
- ÿ Prone to water-borne and hygiene-related illnesses (cholera, malaria).
- ÿ Potential for preventable diseases such as measles, polio, due to low immunization coverage.
- ÿ High-risk factors favouring the propagation of HIV/AIDS/STI such as migration, small trade and truck stop over points, often promoting commercial sex.
- ÿ Tuberculosis as the most frequent opportunistic infection linked to HIV/AIDS.
- ÿ Early marriage and sexual relations, as early as 15-18 years of age.

Achievements

- ÿ Ability to mobilize volunteers (measles vaccination campaign, relief work, mosquito nets distribution).
- ÿ Collaborates well with authorities on emergency needs.

Lessons learned

- ÿ Need to professionalize headquarters staff with full-time, paid qualified personnel engaged in multi-year programmes.
- ÿ Need to reinforce the national society's capacity in decentralizing activities for better assistance to the community, including strengthening volunteer management (recruitment and maintenance).
- ÿ Need to reinforce local and branch committees of the national society.

Pending the identification of internal and external partners, this Appeal highlights community health and HIV/AIDS projects targeting one region of Mali and forms part of a larger health programme conceived as part of the national society's efforts to scale up its health programming for greater impact and coverage. Full programme details including budgets and log frames are available upon request.

Goal: To contribute to improve the health of children aged 0-11 months, women of childbearing age, youth, and persons affected by HIV/AIDS.

Objective:

- **To increase the number of children aged 0-11 months who receive full standard vaccinations, as well as the number of pregnant women vaccinated against tetanus.**
- **To reduce mortality and morbidity linked to diarrhea disease in children aged 0-11 months.**
- **To reduce vulnerability related to HIV/AIDS in the target populations of 14-39 year olds in Kayes or Koulikouro.**

Expected Results:

- The number of completely vaccinated children 0-11 months and the number of pregnant women vaccinated against tetanus increases.
- Preventive measures to fight against diarrhea diseases are known and applied in the target communities.
- Community level response to diarrhea disease is ensured.
- Knowledge of young people on HIV/AIDS/STI and methods of prevention is reinforced.
- Communities provide support (home based care, nutritional and educational) to PLWHA and AIDS orphans.

<Refer to the Logical Framework Planning Matrix (in French): Mali Community Health>
http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?annual05/logframes/africa/05AA029HC.pdf

<Refer to the Logical Framework Planning Matrix (in French): Mali Health-HIV/AIDS>
http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?annual05/logframes/africa/05AA029HH.pdf

Disaster Management

Background and Achievements

Mali is affected by floods almost every year; the national society is very often solicited to face the effects of this disaster without being sufficiently prepared. The national society's interventions are limited due to lack of floods risk reduction programming. The country, due to its geographical position (in the Sahel) is also exposed to the risk of drought, bush fires and locust invasions. These last years the country suffered, in addition from the political situation in Côte d'Ivoire which caused thousands of repatriates and refugees, on-going rebellion in the northern part of the country. The risks of natural disasters require proper disaster preparedness on the part of the national society.

The national society's 2005-2008 strategic plan has set up orientations related to disaster management focused on risk reduction in general and building response capacities. Through its programme of risk reduction, the national society would like to address food security as linked to natural disasters such as floods and drought. Pending identification of partners for the disaster management programme, the current Appeal has omitted disaster related projects. However, full programme plans developed within the national society's strategic development plan are available.

Organizational Development

Background and Achievements

In early 2004, the regional office agreed with the national society on a framework for a planning process to support the national society to elaborate a multi-year strategic plan. The first step of this planning process was an evaluation of the national society's activities during the last three years followed by a workshop to analyze results. Four objectives were assigned to this exercise:

1. To improve the national society's project planning process in order to have a better formulation of objectives and indicators;
2. To improve synergies between programmes through integrated planning and better coordination.
3. To have a better clarification of the roles of governance and management.
4. To assure conformity of programs to the Movement's policies.

General recommendations of the evaluation were as follows:

- Each project must be based on a thorough problem analysis before setting up objectives. That shows the necessity to train the management team in PPP;
- Each project should include an evaluation at the end of the project and define a mechanism to facilitate governance control on activities and objectives;
- Reporting formats should be adopted that show the achievement of objectives;
- Full-time staff to professionalize the health and disaster management departments should be employed as opposed to reliance on volunteers;
- A long-term planning culture with synergy between programs should be promoted;
- Roles of governance and management should be clarified with emphasis on the need for management at the beginning and the end of decision making process;
- A volunteering policy for the national society in conformity with the Federation policy should be elaborated and adopted.

There were also specific recommendations for health, disaster/conflicts preparedness and response, principles and humanitarian values dissemination.

After the evaluation a strategic planning workshop was organized and a four year strategic plan was set up for 2005-2008 focusing on the various areas of intervention. Strategy 2010, ARCHI 2010 and the Strategy for the Movement were the reference documents for this strategic plan. In a separate exercise, the regional office supported the national society in drafting detailed project proposals.

Alongside the planning process, work continued on improving financial management. In 2004, significant steps were taken through the auditing of 2000-2002 accounts, whose recommendations were adopted at the last General Assembly; structuring and the reinforcement of the national society's finance unit; and a

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commitment expressed by newly recruited finance staff to improve knowledge of donor expectations. Thus, exchange missions were organized with the regional office to strengthen understanding of financial management procedures and to address specific problems and weaknesses encountered by the national society in its financial reporting.

The main challenge for Mali Red Cross in 2005 is to meet international standards regarding financial reporting which will be supported through more activate participation by Dakar office Finance Officer and limit Federation Delegate support to exceptional situations such as major disasters. Now that certain foundations have been laid, a more dynamic approach towards resource mobilization and public relations and communications is sought by the national society. Therefore the regional office will seek to support the national society in its effort to move towards sustainable development and organizational self-reliance.

Goal: The Mali Red Cross meets the characteristics of a well-functioning national society

Objective 1: Strengthen the national society's capacities to carry out its health and disaster management programs for the next four years.

Expected Results:

- The functioning and efficiency of the governance and management at all levels have improved.
- Management staff at headquarters and in project areas is re-enforced.
- The ability of the national society to develop, manage, and retain volunteers is developed.

<Refer to the Logical Framework Planning Matrix: Mali Organizational Development>
http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?annual05/logframes/africa/05AA029OD.pdf

Objective 2: Mali Red Cross increases its financial management skills and develop its ability to advocate and market their programming

Expected Results:

- Financial reports are demonstrating improved quality and meet standard requirements
- Finance staff develops their understanding and skills in program budgeting cycle from Appeal launch phase through final narrative and financial reporting.
- National society financial rules and procedures manual are updated and implemented.
- External consolidated audits are conducted on annual basis.
- Finance unit staff is trained on the use of professional financial software.
- Mali Red Cross' public image improves as activities and interventions are disseminated actively and effectively through mass media country wide.

<Refer to the Logical Framework Planning Matrix: Mali Finance and Resource Development>
http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?annual05/logframes/africa/05AA029FD.pdf

For further information please contact:

- *In Mali: Sibiry Diarra, Executive Secretary, Mali Red Cross, Bamako; Phone 223.24.45.69; Fax 233.24.04.14*
- *In Senegal: Andrea Wojnar Diagne, Federation Head of Sahel Sub-Regional Office, Dakar; Email ifrcsn03@ifrc.org; Phone 221.842.23.41; Fax 221.842.23.40*
- *In Geneva: Christophe GrosPierre, Federation Acting Regional Officer for West and Central Africa, Africa Dept.; Email christophe.grosPierre@ifrc.org; Phone 41.22.730.43.13; Fax 41.22.733.03.95*

[*<Appeal budget below - Click here to return to title page>*](#)

BUDGET 2005

PROGRAMME BUDGETS SUMMARY

Appeal no.: 05AA029

Name: MALI

PROGRAMME:

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	Emergency	Total
	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF
Shelter & construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clothing & textiles	1,400	0	0	0	0	0	1,400
Food	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seeds & plants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water & Sanitation	138	0	0	0	0	0	138
Medical & first aid	18,629	0	0	0	0	0	18,629
Teaching materials	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utensils & tools	10,327	0	0	0	0	0	10,326
Other relief supplies	3,220	0	0	0	0	0	3,220
SUPPLIES	33,714	0	0	0	0	0	33,714
Land & Buildings	736	0	0	0	0	0	736
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computers & telecom	0	0	0	2,300	0	0	2,300
Medical equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other capital exp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAPITAL EXPENSES	736	0	0	2,300	0	0	3,036
Warehouse & Distribution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport & Vehicules	4,669	0	0	512	0	0	5,181
TRANSPORT & STORAGE	4,669	0	0	512	0	0	5,181
Programme Support	11,701	0	0	6,193	0	0	17,893
PROGRAMME SUPPORT	11,701	0	0	6,193	0	0	17,893
Personnel-delegates	8,955	0	0	14,779	0	0	23,733
Personnel-national staff	63,638	0	0	28,172	0	0	91,809
Consultants	0	0	0	9,200	0	0	9,200
PERSONNEL	72,593	0	0	52,151	0	0	124,743
W/shops & Training	49,797	0	0	16,367	0	0	66,164
WORKSHOPS & TRAINING	49,797	0	0	16,367	0	0	66,164
Travel & related expenses	728	0	0	11,154	0	0	11,881
Information	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other General costs	6,071	0	0	6,599	0	0	12,669
GENERAL EXPENSES	6,799	0	0	17,753	0	0	24,551
TOTAL BUDGET:	180,009	0	0	95,276	0	0	275,283