



UNHCR

The UN Refugee Agency

Emergency response to the Mali situation

Special Appeal



Donor Relations and Resource Mobilization Service

April 2013

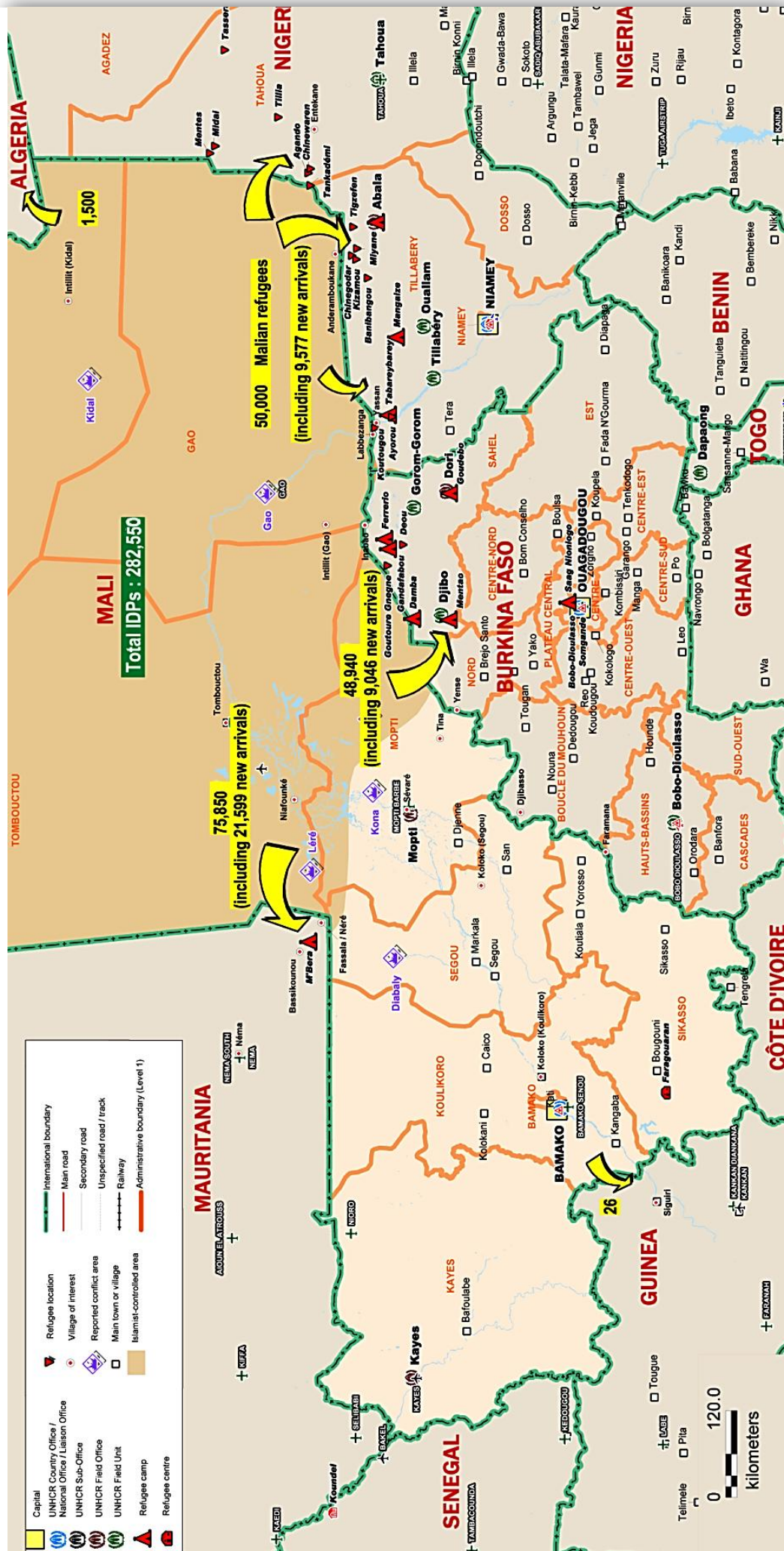


Cover photo: Malian refugees waiting to register with UNHCR in Mangaize Camp, Niger.
UNHCR / H. Caux

Information at a glance

Targeted beneficiaries in 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Some 220,290 Malian refugees▶ Some 100,000 internally displaced people in Mali
Total requirements for UNHCR's response to the Mali situation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Some USD 144 million for the situation, including:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ USD 32.7 million for Burkina Faso○ USD 27.6 million for Mali○ USD 26.3 million for Mauritania○ USD 52.9 million for Niger○ USD 4.5 million for coordination activities in West Africa
Main activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Registration of refugees and IDPs▶ Expansion and construction of transit centres▶ Provision of food, shelters and other non-food items▶ Delivery of basic services such as health care, education, water and sanitation▶ Coordination

Map of the Mali situation as of 30 March 2013



Context

The situation in Mali has changed dramatically since UNHCR planned its 2013 programme, as presented in the Global Appeal 2013 Update. This Special Appeal presents the organization's revised financial requirements to respond to the protection and assistance needs of Malian refugees in Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal, as well as of internally displaced people (IDPs) in Mali.

The financial requirements presented in this document are not supplementary to the 2013 requirements approved by the Executive Committee; they reflect a reprioritization of UNHCR's budget among its operation, in line with the latest developments observed in the field.

In early December 2012, extensive inter-agency consultations took place in Dakar and in all concerned country operations in order to coordinate contingency plans for possible further refugee movements. Two scenarios were developed. While the "worst case scenario" planned for an additional 407,000 refugees, 101,750 refugees were foreseen in the most likely and immediate scenario.

This Special Appeal presents the needs of the Malian refugees who were displaced in 2012 and early 2013, as well as of an anticipated 45,500 new arrivals foreseen in 2013. The Appeal also covers financial requirements to assist up to 100,000 IDPs in Mali within the cluster framework.

Population data

	Malian Refugee and IDP population (as of 30 March 2013)	Expected new refugee arrivals after March 2013 (Planning figures)	Total assisted beneficiaries in 2013
Burkina Faso	48,940	27,500	76,440
Mauritania	75,850	4,250	80,000
Niger	50,000	13,750	63,750
Total (refugees)	174,790	45,500	220,290
Total IDPs in Mali	282,550	-	100,000

In January 2012, fighting erupted between an alliance of different rebel movements and the Malian armed forces in the north of the country. In March, the Tuareg and Islamist rebels declared independence in northern Mali, and soon, Islamists rebels took control of most of the north, including the towns of Timbuktu and Gao. Since March 2012, considerable disruption of people's livelihoods and access to basic services, as well as serious human rights violations has been reported. On 11 January 2013, at the

request of the Malian Government, France initiated airstrikes and introduced ground forces in an effort to recapture northern Mali. The United Nations Security Council unanimously backed the military intervention and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) decided to send its troops into Mali. By mid-March, the insurgent groups had been dislodged from their positions in northern Mali, but international forces were still fighting against insurgents.

Between January 2012 and the end of March 2013, more than 46,000 refugees fled from northern Mali, mainly to Burkina Faso, Niger and Mauritania. In addition, according to the statistics of the *Commission Mouvement de Populations* (a sub-working group of the Protection Cluster), more than 280,000 people were internally displaced in Mali. The majority of the latest arrivals had escaped the conflict to Mauritania (some 21,600 refugees) while some 9,050 and 15,500, respectively, have arrived in Burkina Faso and Niger. The new arrivals are in a worse condition than the refugees who arrived last year. The humanitarian situation is also aggravated by food insecurity as a result of an ongoing drought and a series of crop failures affecting the entire Sahel region. The latest wave of Malian refugees (some 5,500 refugees) that

reached Niger in late March and early April, is mainly composed of women and children, escaping on foot or donkey, the ongoing military operations in Kidal and Menaka. Reception conditions are precarious, mainly owing to a lack of water and health facilities in the areas of displacement. UNHCR and WFP have already provided them with food and emergency non-food item (NFI) assistance while also re-deploying staff and resources to this isolated area.

In Burkina Faso, the majority of the new arrivals have been settled in Goudebo camp, where a recent nutrition survey organized by UNHCR, WFP and the national health authorities showed an alarming high Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate of 24.5 per cent.

Strategy and activities in 2013

UNHCR's overall strategy is to ensure that refugees have unimpeded access to asylum in the neighbouring countries and that the basic protection and assistance needs of the Malian refugees are met, with special attention paid to the most vulnerable people, taking into account refugees' cultural habits.

Since the beginning of the crisis in Mali, the neighbouring countries have welcomed the refugees and have been providing them with assistance, in spite of the food insecurity affecting host communities. In the main countries

of asylum, Burkina Faso, Mauritania and Niger, UNHCR is registering new arrivals and screening them to identify armed elements and former combatants. All refugees are provided with documentation. Refugees with special protection needs are identified, in particular children and victims of sexual and gender-based violence to offer them a specific assistance. Owing to the current military operation, the priority with regard to protection in Burkina Faso and Niger is to relocate refugees away from the formal and informal sites that are too close to the border.

BURKINA FASO

Currently the refugees are being accommodated in three refugee camps, Goudebou, Mentao and Saag Nyonyogo. UNHCR and its partners continue to relocate refugees from spontaneous sites, located too close to the borders, to two safer permanent sites. Should the refugee influx increase, additional sites have been identified to build way stations and refugee camps.

Needs	Activities
Some 27,500 new arrivals need to be granted access to the territory.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Monitor the main border entry points, and deploy an emergency team. ➤ Register and profile refugees and provide them with documentation.
The civilian character of asylum needs to be ensured while providing physical security to refugees and humanitarian workers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The <i>Commission nationale pour les réfugiés</i> and security officials, with UNHCR's support, will screen new arrivals and identify combatants at the official border, at the way stations, at the transit centres and in refugee camps.
Over 76,400 refugees need to be provided with food and assisted with nutrition programmes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Distribute high energy biscuits to all new arrivals during the first 35 days. ➤ Provide a basic food basket (2100 kcal/per person /per day) to all refugees in the camps. ➤ Undertake nutritional screening and referrals, as well as therapeutic and supplementary feeding programmes when necessary.
All refugees need to live in adequate dwellings with access to essential infrastructure facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Provide family shelter (canvas sheets) to at least 70 per cent of refugees. ➤ Construct communal infrastructures. ➤ Assess identified new sites and establish transit centres, way stations and new refugee camps.
Over 76,400 refugees need sufficient basic and domestic items.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Store essential relief items to allow for timely distribution to new arrivals. ➤ Distribute basic relief items to all refugees. ➤ Manage warehouses.
All refugees need to have access to potable water and to live in satisfactory sanitation conditions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Identify sources of water in potential refugee locations and upgrade existing water and sanitation systems.
Health status of the refugees needs to be monitored and improved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Implement health screening of all new arrivals. ➤ Provide preventive care, including immunization, and curative care. Deliver health education, including on reproductive health and on how to prevent HIV transmission.
Population needs an optimal access to education.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Build educational facilities and provide school equipment and school kits to some 5,000 refugee children. ➤ Support community-based schools in the camps. ➤ Promote the integration of refugee children into public schools.

MALI

In Mali, the context of displacement remains volatile. While some displaced people have reported that they have spontaneously returned to northern Mali, others continue to move back and forth between the displacement sites and their place of origin. Following the recent military offensive new

displacements continue to be reported as well as spontaneous returns. Insecurity and attacks against civilians in northern Mali, the military intervention and fear of persecution and reprisals are among the main reasons behind forced displacement.

Most women and children, especially girls, are at risk of violence and sexual abuse. Children are particularly at risk of forced recruitment. The Protection Cluster has set four objectives to improve child protection:

1. Strengthen the **capacity** of local government institutions and community organizations;
2. Provide **social and psychosocial services** through a reinforced system of coordination and referral;
3. Implement **sensitization campaigns** with communities on family separation and the best interest of the child; and
4. Promote the **revision of the legal framework** with the aim of reinforcing the protection of children.

In the current operating environment, the national institutions and the Protection Cluster do not have sufficient capacity to prevent and respond effectively to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). Ongoing reports of SGBV violations highlight the urgency with which action is needed. The strengthening of protection staffing and funding for priority protection activities are urgently needed.

UNHCR is focusing its protection interventions in areas of major displacement, namely Segou, Lourikkou, Sikaso, Bamako and Kayes. Protection interventions will also be extended to Timbouctou, Gao and Kidal if security conditions improve. In the framework of the Emergency Shelter and NFI Cluster, UNHCR has already distributed essential relief items to some 4,400 IDP families in Mopti. In total, UNHCR will assist some 100,000 IDPs in 2013, mainly through protection and registration activities as well as through the distribution of NFIs, shelters and cash vouchers.

Needs	Activities
Some 27,000 IDP households need to be registered and provided with adequate documentation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Register some 27,000 IDP households and provide them with proper documentation.
A favourable protection environment for displaced people has to be upheld in Mali.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Coordinate the Protection Cluster. ➤ Ensure access of IDPs to human rights mechanisms and legal assistance as needed. ➤ Organize trainings on human rights, the IDP guiding principles and the Kampala convention for local authorities.
IDPs need to be protected from armed conflict.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Strengthen regular protection monitoring and assessments in areas of displacement and in potential areas of return.
Protection against risks of SGBV and a better response to it need to be promoted.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Implement training and awareness campaign that would benefit some 10,000 families. ➤ Provide legal assistance and psychosocial support to an estimated 2,000 SGBV survivors.
IDPs and host communities need to live in adequate dwellings.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Coordinate the shelter and NFI Cluster. ➤ Distribute emergency tents to 2,500 IDP households ➤ Provide 9,100 vulnerable families (IDP or host community) with cash vouchers for shelter materials and tools.

Some 20,000 IDP and host communities receive basic and domestic items.

- 20,000 families (IDP and host communities) receive basic relief items.
- More than 10,000 vulnerable displaced families receive livelihood support.
- Some 10,000 IDPs with special needs receive cash vouchers that they can use for the services they need.

MAURITANIA

Following completion of the individual registration exercise that took place in Mbera camp between September and November 2012, the size of the Malian refugee population in the camp at the end of last year was just over 54,000 refugees. In January 2013, the military intervention in northern Mali prompted a new influx of refugees into Mauritania, with an average of 500 new arrivals per day. To date, some 21,600 new Malian refugees have arrived in Mauritania (pending individual registration).

In order to respond to the new influx at the beginning of 2013, UNHCR strengthened the capacity of the transit centre in Fassala at the border and of the registration team to speed up the individual registration process and the transfer of refugees from Fassala to Mbera camp. The new influx also required an expanded response in life-saving sectors, including in food and non-food items, water, sanitation, nutrition, health, education, shelter and environmental areas.

Since March, the number of new arrivals per day has decreased significantly. Meanwhile, UNHCR continues to carry out verifications in order to adapt the assistance to the actual number of refugees in the camp. As of April, UNHCR has a permanent presence at the border entry point where new arrivals are screened. As a result of this presence, the reception centre at Fassala has been closed and refugees proceed directly to the camp. Refugees with special needs are assisted with transportation.

With the support of UNHCR, the Mauritanian authorities have extended the ongoing national biometric registration to the Malian refugees in the camp. In parallel, UNHCR is preparing for its own biometric registration in order to harmonise the registration procedure with the operations in Niger and Burkina Faso.

Although a lot of progress has been made with regard to life-saving sectors, UNHCR and its partners will step up their efforts to improve refugees' access to food and non-food items, water, sanitation, nutrition, health, education and shelter in Mbera camp.

Needs	Activities
Some 4,250 new arrivals need to be registered in a timely manner.	➤ Augment registration team to speed up individual registration process.
Some 80,000 refugees need to be regularly provided with food.	➤ Organize monthly food distributions as well as food and nutrition monitoring activities in the camp.
Some 4,250 refugees need to live in adequate dwellings.	➤ Order 5,000 shelter kits (to be procured locally).
All refugees need to have access to potable water and to live in satisfactory sanitation conditions.	➤ Augment supply of potable water through the maintenance of the five boreholes currently operational in the camp, the treatment of water by chorine and the interconnection of the two distribution networks.

Health status of refugees needs to be monitored and improved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Build up new family latrines and additional landfills. › Strengthen the capacity of the health facilities in the camp to optimize access by refugees to primary health care.
The population needs an optimal access to education.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Teachers, directors and guardians of schools in camp, who are mainly from the refugee community, are provided with incentives.
Assistance needs to be delivered in an environmentally friendly manner.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Build up cooking stoves made of mud and distribute mobile cooking stoves made of iron. › Establish a garden nursery.
The transport of food assistance from the extended delivery point in Bassikounou to the distribution point in Mbera camp needs to be maintained.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Establish a mechanical workshop for the maintenance and repair of transport vehicles.

NIGER

In Niger, the majority of the refugees are accommodated in three official refugee camps, namely Tabareybarey, Mangaize and Abala in the area of Tillabery, and two unofficial sites, namely Agando and Chinwaren, in Tahoua. In addition, there are some 6,620 urban Malian refugees in Niamey. The unofficial sites are at some 12 km from the border and the estimated 17,000 refugees living there are in the process of being relocated 65 km inland to the new area of Intekane. Upon arrival they will also be registered individually.

The zone of Intekane is not a refugee camp, but a *zone d'accueil des réfugiés*, an area of approximately 600 km² where refugees can keep their traditional nomadic lifestyle. Households are expected to settle in groups and UNHCR is currently working to bring some basic facilities to the area, most notably water infrastructures.

The refugee-receiving areas in Niger are remote and underdeveloped. Basic services, such as health and education facilities are limited. Providing protection and assistance to the refugees in these circumstances poses serious logistics and security challenges.

Needs	Activities
Coordination and operation management need to be improved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Organize trainings for partners on camp coordination and management. › Strengthen management and information sharing.
Some 13,750 new arrivals need to be granted access to the territory.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Continue to monitor the border with Mali. › Establish new reception and transit centres.
Some 63,750 refugees need protection.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Improve the physical protection of refugees, including against SGBV, through the establishment of referral mechanisms and counselling, as well as awareness-raising activities.

<p>Some 63,750 refugees need to be provided with food and assisted with nutrition programmes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Ensure refugees' access to registration and documentation and identify persons with specific needs. › Ensure community participation in management of their assistance, including through a 50 per cent women representation. › Provide a basic food basket (2100 kcal/per person/per day) to all refugees in the camps. › Continue to improve the food basket, as well as post distribution monitoring. › Undertake nutritional screening and referrals, as well as therapeutic and supplementary feeding programmes when necessary. › Provide refugees with the necessary domestic energy to cook their food.
<p>All refugees need to live in adequate dwellings with access to essential infrastructure facilities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Provide family shelters made of materials that resist harsh climatic condition. › Build communal infrastructures.
<p>Some 63,750 refugees need sufficient basic and domestic items.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Store and preposition stocks of basic relief items, in case of a huge influx. › Ensure a quick distribution of basic relief items to all refugees. › Ensure effective warehouse management.
<p>All refugees need to have access to potable water and to live in satisfactory sanitation conditions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Ensure access to 20 litres of potable water per person per day through the construction of new boreholes and the rehabilitation of existing ones, and bring water by truck if needed. › Maintain adequate sanitation in the camps. › Procure and distribute hygiene kits and soap. › Build latrines and washing facilities.
<p>Health status of refugees needs to be monitored and improved.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Carry out medical screening. › Provide preventative care, including immunization, and curative health care, with special attention to mothers and children. › Strengthen cooperation with other public health centres, especially for referrals and surgical emergencies.
<p>Population needs an optimal access to education.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Construct educational facilities and provide school kits for 3,000 children. › Support community-based schools in the camps.
<p>Assistance needs to be delivered in an environmentally friendly manner.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Provide refugees with household energy stoves for cooking. › Minimize the negative impact of refugees on the environment through public education. › Assess the environmental impact and define an environmental management strategy. › Implement education projects on energy conservation and environmental protection.

REGIONAL ACTIVITIES IN WEST AFRICA

UNHCR plays a major role in the coordination of the regional response to the Mali situation in West Africa.

In **Côte d'Ivoire**, approximately 4,000 Malians are reported to have entered into Côte d'Ivoire. They have not requested asylum but preferred to stay with hosting families and have been assisted by their consulate.

UNHCR, together with its government counterpart, the *Service d'aide et d'assistance aux réfugiés et apatrides*, and IOM, carried out a joint assessment mission at the end of 2012, in the context of contingency planning. Together with local authorities, several transit areas, reception sites and centres have been identified to respond to a possible influx of refugees in the provinces of Issia, Vavoua and Ouangolo.

In **Guinea**, no significant influx has been reported so far. The contingency plan prepared by UNHCR, in close collaboration with the Guinean authorities and UN agencies, outlines an emergency response that takes into consideration the prevalent food insecurity in the country, the risk of flooding in certain areas and the fragile economic and institutional environment in the *Haute Guinée* region, where any refugees would enter the country. In consultation with the Government, two main entry points have been identified in Siguiri and Mandiana areas. One transit centre will be set up in Kouremale, where the majority of new arrivals are expected in case of an influx, and one way station will be established in Mandiana.

In **Senegal**, no influx has been observed so far. In the framework of the contingency plan and following various assessments with the Government of Senegal and UNHCR's partners, it was established that should the situation inside Mali deteriorate and trigger new influxes into Senegal the main entry points would be Kidira and Moussala, in Tambacouda and Kédougou regions respectively. In that case, security would be reinforced along the border to prevent the infiltration of weapons and ensure that former combattants are identified and separated from civilians in need of assistance

Coordination

Regional coordination in West Africa

UNHCR's Regional Refugee Coordinator, based in Dakar, facilitates key strategic planning and response processes. He also ensures proper coordination with Government counterparts at national and regional levels, the UN Country Team members, the UN Regional Humanitarian Coordinator, the Humanitarian Country Team, sister UN organizations and NGOs. The Regional Refugee Coordinator identifies new opportunities for inter-agency coherence and collaboration throughout the region, and ensures that a coherent response is in place through regular field visits.

In countries that may be affected by the refugee crisis, such as Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea and Senegal, UNHCR collaborates closely with the government authorities, UN agencies, international and national NGOs. In case of significant influxes, UNHCR will initially use existing structures, and redeploy staff within the country if needed. The registration of new arrivals will be carried out by UNHCR in close collaboration with the relevant government departments. As the needs grow, the organization may establish a presence in the areas of intervention to facilitate the implementation of activities ensuring that standards of protection and assistance are fully met.

Burkina Faso

UNHCR works in close coordination with the *Commission nationale pour les réfugiés* and organizes inter-agency coordination meetings on a bi-weekly basis in Ouagadougou, and on a weekly basis in Dori and Djibo. Monthly intersectoral coordination meetings and subworking groups are held in the Field.

In the event of a major refugee influx, a core group of sector leaders will meet as required. Adjustments may be made to the sectoral coordination cycle in order to focus on essential life-saving activities.

Mali

Given the current complex political and institutional environment in Mali, resulting from the presence of so many international actors, coordination will remain UNHCR's priority. As an active member of the UN country team and the Inter-Agency Standing Committee framework, the organization works closely with the Humanitarian Coordinator as well as with other UN agencies and other organizations addressing the needs of IDPs.

UNHCR has responsibility for leading the Protection and the Emergency Shelter and NFIs clusters. Three Protection working groups have been activated on child protection, SGBV, and population movement, led by UNICEF, UNFPA and IOM respectively, while two Shelter working groups have been activated, for NFIs and Cash Transfers.

Mauritania

At the request of the Mauritanian Government, UNHCR coordinates the response to the Malian refugee situation, in close collaboration with its national counterpart and a follow-up committee appointed by the authorities. UNHCR works with a range of implementing and operational partners and maintains robust coordination with the UN Country Team, in particular with WFP and UNICEF on food, nutrition and education. Regular coordination meetings are held in Nouakchott and Bassikounou with the authorities, UN agencies, NGOs and national civil-society partners.

Niger

UNHCR works in close coordination with the *Commission nationale d'éligibilité*, UNICEF and WFP. Refugee management committees have been established and are represented in field meetings. Various implementing partners are working in the camps, carrying out camp management, sectorial activities and administration.

Weekly coordination meetings take place in the Field and bimonthly coordination meetings take place in Niamey. Sector working groups in the areas of nutrition, education, shelter, water and sanitation, child protection also meet regularly.

Financial information

In 2013, UNHCR's requirements for its assistance to displaced Malians total some **USD 144 million**. This amount includes: USD 32.7 million for Burkina Faso, USD 27.6 million for Mali, USD 26.3 for Mauritania, USD 52.9 million for Niger and USD 4.5 million for coordination activities in West Africa and contingency planning, organized by UNHCR's Regional Office in Dakar.

These requirements are not additional to the 2013 Excom-approved amount. They simply reflect a reprioritization of the budget that was approved by the Executive Committee in 2012, in line with the changing operational environment, and highlight the pressing need to fund this operation as a matter of urgency. The revised budget presents an increase in the financial requirements for UNHCR's operation in Mali and a reduction of its operation in Burkina Faso. This transfer results from a reduction in the number of Malian refugees in that country, as confirmed by the outcome of the level-2 registration late last year.

UNHCR's total requirements for all its operations in Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania and Niger, including the response to the Mali emergency, amount to some **USD 147.8 million**.

Budget Table for UNHCR's response to the Mali situation in 2013

	Mali		Burkina Faso		Niger		Mauritania		Total	
	Total Budget for the country	Requirements for the Mali situation only	Total Budget for the country	Requirements for the Mali situation only	Total Budget for the country	Requirements for the Mali situation only	Total Budget for the country	Requirements for the Mali situation only	Total Budget for UNHCR's operations in Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania and Niger	Total Requirements for the Mali situation only
Fair protection processes and documentation	2,409,553	2,041,290	1,569,124	1,569,124	4,722,471	4,722,471	2,627,048	2,083,071	11,393,884	10,849,907
Access to asylum procedures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	138,698	138,698
Reception conditions	-	-	-	-	758,266	758,266	-	-	758,266	758,266
Civil status documentation	187,422	-	139,176	139,176	658,964	658,964	317,371	-	1,153,945	836,574
Registration and profiling	2,041,290	2,041,290	638,160	638,160	2,200,260	2,200,260	2,083,071	2,083,071	6,937,734	6,937,734
Level of individual documentation	115,312	-	475,001	475,001	596,298	596,298	48,002	-	1,248,366	1,200,364
Family reunification	-	-	139,176	139,176	449,266	449,266	-	-	588,442	588,442
Civil registration and civil status determination	65,529	-	177,610	177,610	59,416	59,416	178,604	-	568,432	389,828
Favourable protection environment	2,983,365	2,983,365	1,974,074	1,974,074	3,815,403	3,815,403	177,038	-	8,849,697	8,672,659
Access to territory	-	-	1,183,082	1,183,082	1,146,229	1,146,229	-	-	2,329,310	2,329,310
Access to legal remedies	2,983,365	2,983,365	634,785	634,785	1,052,768	1,052,768	-	-	4,570,736	4,570,736
Administrative institution and practice	-	-	156,208	156,208	687,863	687,863	-	-	844,070	844,070
Law and policy	-	-	-	-	229,362	229,362	177,038	-	406,400	229,362
Public attitude	-	-	-	-	699,181	699,181	-	-	699,181	699,181
Security from violence and exploitation	3,654,889	3,590,321	1,755,042	1,755,042	5,830,811	5,830,811	1,450,550	1,342,581	12,504,679	12,396,710
Protection of children	623,060	623,060	584,359	584,359	889,710	889,710	3,226	-	2,050,263	2,047,037
Protection from crime	-	-	188,289	188,289	1,047,267	1,047,267	-	-	1,235,555	1,235,555
Protection against sexual and gender-based violence	1,148,158	1,083,590	982,394	982,394	3,100,111	3,100,111	1,447,324	1,342,581	6,616,604	6,511,861
Protection from effects of armed conflict	1,883,671	1,883,671	-	-	793,724	793,724	-	-	2,602,257	2,602,257
Basic needs and services	12,684,480	11,550,140	17,681,828	17,681,828	25,368,267	25,368,267	19,909,040	18,715,578	75,770,693	72,016,617
Health	179,937	-	6,668,417	6,668,417	3,128,129	3,128,129	1,626,908	1,491,738	11,652,867	11,517,697

Education	329,239		1,276,165	1,276,165	4,001,447	4,001,447	1,131,238	842,875	6,815,071	6,526,708
Basic domestic and hygiene items	1,274,928	1,274,928	605,585	605,585	3,812,307	3,812,307	3,377,808	3,292,431	9,045,581	8,960,204
Services for groups with specific needs	1,924,325	1,721,933	233,219	233,219	704,104	704,104	-	-	2,874,787	2,874,787
Shelter and infrastructure	8,553,279	8,553,279	2,665,707	2,665,707	4,584,472	4,584,472	4,619,104	4,133,168	20,322,380	17,275,830
Sanitation	-	-	1,620,552	1,620,552	3,078,146	3,078,146	2,604,685	2,550,095	7,303,383	7,248,793
Water	234,997	-	1,475,160	1,475,160	2,219,408	2,219,408	1,943,739	1,892,126	5,922,781	5,871,168
Nutrition	-	-	308,881	308,881	1,186,201	1,186,201	1,138,126	1,138,126	2,633,209	2,633,209
Food security	-	-	867,563	867,563	522,171	522,171	2,359,120	2,266,707	3,748,854	3,656,441
Energy	-	-	1,341,972	1,341,972	709,960	709,960	1,108,312	1,108,312	3,160,244	3,160,244
Reproductive health and HIV services	187,775	-	618,607	618,607	1,421,922	1,421,922	-	-	2,040,529	2,040,529
Community empowerment and self-management	3,141,752	1,364,590	1,715,476	1,715,476	2,571,063	2,571,063	886,643	524,491	8,415,734	8,053,582
Self-reliance and livelihoods	2,688,504	1,103,060	1,118,429	1,118,429	1,160,346	1,160,346	579,764	331,515	5,645,383	5,397,134
Participatory assessment and community	191,718	-	-	-	823,238	823,238	105,290	-	1,147,752	1,042,462
Peaceful co-existence	261,530	261,530	597,047	597,047	587,479	587,479	201,589	192,976	1,622,598	1,613,985
Durable solutions	1,665,913	1,251,612	-	-	38,405	38,405	1,153,748	-	2,730,173	1,670,439
Comprehensive solutions strategy	236,087	-	-	-	13,225	13,225	-	-	263,065	263,065
Potential for integration realized	66,015	-	-	-	25,180	25,180	94,014	-	198,962	104,948
Potential for voluntary return realized	1,089,781	977,582	-	-	-	-	626,980	-	1,680,422	1,053,442
Reintegration made more sustainable	274,030	274,030	-	-	-	-	338,740	-	587,724	248,984
Resettlement	-	-	-	-	-	-	94,014	-	94,014	-
Leadership, coordination and partnerships	-	-	2,453,889	2,453,889	4,577,754	4,577,754	1,963,731	1,917,118	8,995,374	8,948,761
Partnership	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,613	-	46,613	-
Donor relations	-	-	636,580	636,580	544,799	544,799	-	-	1,181,379	1,181,379
Camp management and coordination	-	-	1,391,619	1,391,619	3,263,614	3,263,614	1,917,118	1,917,118	6,572,351	6,572,351
Coordination and partnership	-	-	425,690	425,690	769,342	769,342	-	-	1,195,031	1,195,031
Logistics and operations support	5,640,842	4,838,866	5,603,724	5,603,724	6,001,287	6,001,287	1,799,849	1,683,397	19,072,823	16,956,371
Logistics and supply	680,594	561,530	3,739,412	3,739,412	3,204,889	3,204,889	1,756,623	1,683,397	9,370,225	9,296,999
Programme management, coordination and support	4,548,718	3,865,806	1,864,312	1,864,312	2,796,398	2,796,398	43,226	-	9,301,517	7,258,291
Media relations and public affairs	411,530	411,530	-	-	-	-	-	-	401,081	401,081
Regional coordination and contingency planning in West Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,500,000
Total	32,180,794	27,620,184	32,753,156	32,753,156	52,925,462	52,925,462	29,967,647	26,266,236	147,827,059	144,065,038