



Emergency Response for the  
Mali Situation  
**Revised Appeal**



Donor Relations and Resource Mobilization Service

May 2012



*Niger / Mangaize / A young Malian girl just collected water from a borehole in Mangaize refugee site. Water is a scarce resource in Niger and in the Sahel countries in general. The ongoing arrival of refugees from Mali is putting a strain on the meagre resources of the local populations. UNHCR / H. Caux / May 5 2012.*

## CONTEXT

### Population Data

	New arrivals from 17/1/12 to 29/05/12*	Planning figures until 31 December 2012 (total)
Mauritania	65,170	80,000
Burkina Faso	61,660	100,000
Niger	41,130 **	60,000
Mali (IDPs)	150,460	200,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>318,420</b>	<b>440,000</b>

\* Numbers of new arrivals are based on government figures.

\*\* Includes 2,250 nationals from Niger who fled Mali, who are assisted by UNHCR.

This revised emergency response appeal for the Mali situation provides an overview of UNHCR's current response, strategy and activities, as well as corresponding financial requirements for Malian refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) until the end of the year. The strategy and activities have been defined in close coordination with partners on the ground. UNHCR's financial requirements for the Mali situation are also to be included in the relevant inter-agency appeal documents for Burkina Faso, Mauritania and Niger. Activities included in this appeal do not cover Algeria where the Government is addressing the situation.

Since violence erupted in northern Mali in January 2012 between the Government and various armed groups, including the *Mouvement National de Libération de l'Azawad* (MNLA), some 318,000 people have been forced to flee inside Mali or seek refuge in Burkina Faso, Mauritania and Niger. In the neighbouring countries, the overwhelming majority of the arriving refugees are women and children, with many of the men staying behind to tend animals and protect property. The hostilities have had a dramatic impact on the civilian population, already severely affected by the drought in the Sahel region, which has generated a situation of serious food insecurity. The overall humanitarian situation is extremely alarming and there are reports of human rights violations taking place in Mali, including abductions, arbitrary detention, extrajudicial executions, as well as sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV).

The situation further deteriorated following the coup carried out by elements of the Malian armed forces on 21 March. They established a *Comité National de Redressement pour la Démocratie et la Restauration de l'État*, dissolved the Parliament and suspended the Constitution. The international community reacted strongly, and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) adopted sanctions against Mali. During this period, the MNLA and its allies took

over the towns of Kidal, Gao and Timbuktu and declared the independent Tuareg State of Azawad on 6 April, covering roughly two-thirds of northern Mali.

Despite a framework agreement between ECOWAS and the military that allowed the lifting of the sanctions and the formation of a transitional Government, with the President of the National Assembly as interim President, the situation has remained volatile in the country, and people continue to flee into neighbouring countries. There has been no political agreement reached regarding the conflict in the north despite efforts by ECOWAS, and the current discussions between the MNLA and the Islamist group *Ansar Dine* on the possibilities to merge create further uncertainty. The Heads of State of the ECOWAS Member States called upon Mali's armed forces to concentrate on their responsibility to protect the country's territorial integrity and the civilian population. The Community threatened to reinstate targeted sanctions and agreed to prepare a force which would be ready for deployment if invited.

The conflict and political uncertainty, combined with the severe food insecurity that prevails in the Sahel, has had dramatic consequences on the civilian population. The number of displaced people has tripled since late February, and given the volatile situation in Mali, this trend is likely to continue.

The refugees arriving in the neighbouring countries are in a bad condition, with many of them suffering from severe acute malnutrition. Reports indicate that displaced and refugee women have been victims of rape and other forms of violence, but more data on the number of SGBV survivors still needs to be collected. The refugee-receiving areas in Burkina Faso, Niger and Mauritania are remote and under-developed, with local populations that have also been affected by the drought and are in need of food assistance. These areas are part of the Sahel desert, where water, and vegetation that could serve as firewood and shelter material, are scarce. Basic services such as health and education facilities are very limited.

Although UNHCR and its partners are working to provide protection and assistance to the refugees, the magnitude of the emergency, the number of displaced people and the serious condition they are in require an urgent increase in the overall response to prevent a humanitarian catastrophe. A general lack of funding for this emergency has seriously hampered UNHCR's operations and limited the Office's interventions to immediate life-saving activities. Essential activities that would be crucial components of UNHCR's protection strategy for these refugee women and children, such as the provision of firewood or domestic fuel and community services, have not been implemented due to lack of funding.

In consultation with its governmental and NGO partners, as well as other UN agencies, UNHCR has decided to reinforce its activities in Burkina Faso, Mauritania, Niger, and Mali.

The High Commissioner approved an increase in the supplementary budget for the Mali situation, bringing the total additional requirements for providing protection and responding to the basic needs of refugees and IDPs until the end of the year to USD 153.7 million.

## **RESPONSE**

UNHCR's response to the emergency resulting from the violence in northern Mali has primarily focused on the refugees in the countries of asylum. The prevailing security situation in Mali does not currently allow a strong operational engagement by any of the international organizations. While UNHCR had an operational presence in Mauritania at the onset of the emergency, its presence in the other two neighbouring countries and in Mali was limited to one staff member in each location. The Office quickly sent staff on emergency deployment, strengthened its presence and operational capacity, and a fast-track procedure to appoint staff on a longer-term basis was initiated. The High Commissioner appointed a Regional Refugee Coordinator to ensure close working arrangements and information sharing between the different operations and among partners to promote a coherent and rapid response.

### **Mauritania**

In coordination with the Government, UNHCR established a camp in M'Bera, near Bassikounou, located 50 kilometres from the border. UNHCR's primary objective has been to relocate refugees from the border area to the camp and carry out life-saving activities. Convoys are organized from the transit centre in Fassala to M'Bera, where refugees are registered and provided with family tents and non-food items (NFIs) upon arrival. To date, some 65,000 refugees have been relocated and registered in the camp. Registration and profiling are of paramount importance to identify the most vulnerable people and those with protection risks. UNHCR has been working closely with the Government to ensure that the civilian character of the camp is respected.

With regard to assistance, the Office has airlifted 9,400 tents to accommodate 47,000 refugees and provided food rations for February and March. Since then, WFP has taken over the provision of food, which is being distributed by UNHCR's implementing partner, the Commissioner for Food Security (CSA). In total, 332 communal latrines have so far been constructed in the camp. Water remains a priority with 32 water distribution points installed, ensuring only 9 litres of water per person per day. The host population is also benefitting from UNHCR's water assistance activities.

Four primary schools housed in 10 tents each provided by UNICEF have been set up in the camp and seven additional UNICEF school tents have recently been delivered to the camp. To date, some 3,330 refugee children have been enrolled.

### **Burkina Faso**

To date, more than 61,000 refugees are being hosted in Burkina Faso and refugees continue to arrive. The vast majority of them have benefited from the hospitality of local communities, though this has added pressure on the already scarce resources of these communities. UNHCR and its partners, including the *Comité National des Réfugiés* (CONAREF) have rehabilitated five sites that hosted Tuareg refugees some 20 years ago to accommodate the growing number of arrivals in Damba, Ferrerio, Gandafabou, Goudoubo and Mentao.

UNHCR has ensured that mechanisms were put in place to identify former combatants and separate them from the civilian population. Women who have suffered sexual violence receive medical treatment and some counselling. Partners have taken responsibility for different sectors, including public health, nutrition, distribution of basic relief items and site development. Basic relief items include blankets, mats, buckets and jerry cans and mosquito nets. Providing sufficient drinking water for the refugees and their animals remains a challenge, but since mid-May refugees have been receiving on average 8 to 10 litres of drinking water per day.

WFP is providing food assistance to the refugees with UNHCR assuming the costs of building distribution centres and of organizing the food distribution. A blanket feeding programme for children under five years is being implemented. More than 2,100 refugees have been relocated from the villages to Ferrerio refugee site.

Many refugees are pastoralists who have brought their livestock with them, which constitutes their primary livelihood. According to an assessment undertaken by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in coordination with UNHCR, there were close to 35,000 animals in and around the refugee sites in March, including cattle, camels, and donkeys. As a priority measure, FAO has provided veterinary assistance and fodder to animal owners among the refugees and the host community. UNHCR also rehabilitated a borehole to provide water specifically for the animals.

## **Niger**

As in Burkina Faso and Mauritania, UNHCR has focused on immediate life-saving activities. Since the beginning of the refugee influx, UNHCR, in partnership with IOM, has also been conducting monitoring missions with the Government to relocate refugees from the border areas to safer refugee sites further inland. To date, some 41,100 Malian refugees are hosted in Niger, and the influx is continuing, mainly in the areas of Tchín Tabaraden, Sinégodar and Ayorou. Assessment missions are being conducted regularly and in March UNHCR established a camp in Abala to provide the refugees with protection and life-saving assistance. More than 8,600 refugees are currently living in this camp. Given the scope of the emergency, preparations are underway to upgrade the Mangaize and Ayorou refugee sites, which now host some 3,000 and 12,500 refugees respectively, to refugee camps to accommodate more people.

UNHCR, together with the *Comité National d'Éligibilité* and UNICEF, has organized training sessions for local authorities, registration partners, and security officers in refugee areas, on the principles of international protection, and how to prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence, as well as on child protection. Registration of refugees at household level started in March and 2,500 returning Niger nationals, who had lived in Mali for some 20 years and fled with the Malian refugees, were also identified and they have been assisted.

UNHCR has been providing SGBV survivors with medical care and psychological counselling, and procedures to prevent and respond to SGBV have been established in the camp. Interventions that would contribute to reducing the risk of SGBV, such as public lighting and distribution of domestic fuel, are currently not being undertaken due to a lack of funding. The Office has been working closely with UNICEF and the Ministry of Population, Promotion of Women and Child

Protection to improve child protection. In mid-May an open-air stall was set up in Abala camp, where some 270 children have started recreational activities, including dancing, singing and drawing. This will help identify children who have been traumatized and who need further counselling or assistance.

In cooperation with the Government of Niger and NGO and UN partners, in particular UNICEF, UNHCR has provided basic relief items, including blankets, buckets, jerry cans, soap, kitchen sets, sleeping mats, plastic sheets, mosquito nets, and tents to refugees. Given the ongoing influx and lack of funding, only 40 per cent of needs are currently being covered. In Abala, despite the four water wells that are now operational, water supply is greatly below the standard of 20 litres per person per day. UNHCR is engaged in vaccination campaigns and supports local hospitals through the provision of medical equipment and basic drugs, as refugee patients outnumber the local population. WFP is responsible for food, and UNHCR is in charge of distributing the food at the refugee sites.

## **Mali**

UNHCR is leading the Protection cluster. Two sub-clusters were also established – the child protection sub-cluster lead by UNICEF and the UNFPA-lead GBV sub-cluster. Thus far, UNHCR’s operational engagement in northern Mali has been limited due to the difficult access in affected areas because of the security situation. Protection strategies to respond to the protection needs of IDPs, in particular women and children, have been designed and training sessions on IDP protection have been planned for partners.

## **Regional Office Senegal**

The Regional Office in Dakar, Senegal, is responsible for UNHCR’s operations in Mali, Niger and Burkina Faso. In order to ensure efficient coordination of the refugee response, the High Commissioner appointed the Regional Representative in Dakar as Regional Refugee Coordinator for the Mali Situation. The Coordinator works closely with the Regional Humanitarian Coordinator, striving to strengthen synergies between the responses provided to the refugee situation and the food crisis in the Sahel region.

In addition, the Regional Office in Senegal has been providing support for reporting and information management. The web portal, established for the refugee emergency and managed at the field level, has facilitated coordination among partners and improved information sharing with other stakeholders.

For additional up-to-date information, please consult <http://data.unhcr.org/MaliSituation>

## **NEEDS**

The humanitarian needs in the Sahel region are enormous. Some 9.6 million people are currently affected by the drought and the food crisis. These include some 318,000 Malians who have been forcibly displaced due to the ongoing conflict in northern Mali, and it is likely that many more

may be displaced by the end of the year. The vast majority are Tuareg, mostly women and children. Those who arrive in the asylum countries are in a state of distress and weakened by malnutrition, with very few belongings. Some arrive with their cattle, requiring water and fodder.

### **Mauritania**

The continuing influx in Mauritania requires an expanded response in order to meet the needs of some 80,000 refugees. UNHCR's previous planning exercise (February 2012) provided for assistance and protection activities for 30,000 refugees only, while 65,000 have been registered to date. The influx continues with several hundred continuing to arrive on a daily basis.

In M'Bera Camp, there is a lack of health care services, with health partners being overstretched by the size of the population. Due to lack of resources, routine vaccinations are not carried out on a regular basis. A mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) nutrition screening revealed a critical situation regarding the rates of global and severe acute malnutrition, with the global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate amounting to 13.1 per cent (above 10 per cent is considered serious) and the severe acute malnutrition (SAM) rate amounting to 7 per cent (above 2 per cent is considered serious).

There are also serious gaps regarding the water and sanitation situation. Refugees receive 9 litres of water per person per day, while minimum standards are 20 litres per day and 10 litres in case of a severe emergency. In terms of sanitation, standards set the number of persons per latrine at 20 and at 50 in case of a severe emergency. In M'Bera camp, data reveals that there are about 196 persons per latrine, generating unacceptable risks.

Moreover, some 80 per cent of primary school-aged children are still not enrolled in school. While registration of primary school-aged children continues, the main needs in the area of education remain the lack of classrooms, fencing, school equipment and materials, as well as latrines. In terms of shelter, only 72 per cent of the shelter needs are being met at present and the shortfall will likely continue so long as the influx continues at current rate.

### **Burkina Faso**

The original planning figure of 25,000 arrivals has more than doubled in only two months, with more than 61,000 refugees hosted in Burkina Faso to date, and may reach 100,000 refugees by the end of the year. Refugees come with very few belongings and have pressing basic needs, in particular for sufficient safe water, including water for their cattle. This not only represents their means of livelihood and only hope for self-reliance in the near future, but also prevents a further deterioration of their health and nutrition status. Water and sanitation need to be strengthened as a matter of priority. Currently, refugees in some of the sites have less than 10 litres of clean water per person. Two boreholes per site will soon be operational in Gandafabou, Goudebou, Mentao and Demba sites. In most sites, latrines are insufficient. In Ferrerio, on average, 170 refugees share one latrine, compared to a minimum standard of 50 people per latrine in severe emergencies and a standard of 20 people per latrine in stable conditions.



Thanks to the blanket feeding programme for children under five years old, the nutrition situation looks less serious than in Niger, with a GAM rate at 10.8 per cent and a SAM rate equal to zero. Nonetheless, sufficient measures need to be taken to ensure that these rates do not increase, and UNHCR and WFP are reviewing the possibility of introducing fortified food for children. Furthermore, as many of the refugees have brought their livestock, there will be additional needs to provide sufficient water, feed and veterinary care to ensure refugees' food security.

Given the magnitude of the influx, shelter assistance needs to be increased, as only 20 per cent of the shelter needs are presently covered. Families without tents are currently living in basic emergency shelters covered with plastic sheeting that do not provide adequate protection in the harsh desert climate.

## **Niger**

With the continued influx, water supplies remain critical in all refugee sites, notably in Agando, Ayorou and Tillia, where technicians do not have to access due to insecurity. On average, refugees receive 10 litres of water per person per day, but the situation is critical in Ayorou and Mangaize sites where less than 9 litres are provided. The existing wells provide far too little water to cover the needs of local populations, the refugees and their livestock.

Currently, there is an average of one latrine per 55 people in the refugee camps. Over 1,800 latrines need to be established in order to meet the standard of 20 people per latrine, as there are only 131 functional latrines at the moment.

Shelter needs remain significant, with only 45 per cent of the needs covered. Most of the refugees are still living in villages close to the border and remain in emergency shelters made of plastic sheeting and sticks they have collected.

The food situation is critical with a GAM rate at 29 per cent and a SAM rate at 11 per cent among children under five years old during the first week of April. The last week of March, however, the average GAM rate for the four refugee sites stood at 21 per cent and the SAM rate at 9 per cent, showing a rapid deterioration because of the ongoing arrival of refugees. There is an urgent need to establish a blanket feeding programme for children under five years old (20 per cent of the total refugee population) and lactating women.

## **Mali**

According to the UN Country Team, there are an estimated 150,500 IDPs in Mali and this number is expected to grow. Until the military coup in March, humanitarian agencies were able to deliver limited food assistance and medical care. The deterioration of the security situation in Mali has impeded access in the north and affected the capacity of humanitarian actors to conduct needs assessment. In order to comply with its responsibilities as lead of the Protection cluster, UNHCR needs to reinforce its protection capacity. Strengthened capacity is also required for IDP profiling and the development of displacement tracking mechanisms which will enable humanitarian actors to deliver protection and assistance activities.

## CHALLENGES

The working environment remains extremely challenging in this desert region, with infrastructure and limited resources and facilities that are insufficient to cover even the needs of the local population. The host communities are as affected by food insecurity as the refugees, and water and other natural resources are scarce. The very remote and underdeveloped character of the hosting areas poses significant logistical constraints, in particular in Mauritania. The rainy season is expected to start in June and stock replenishments are urgently required to provide core relief items to refugees, as the majority of the sites will be inaccessible for about three months.

The overall insecurity, banditry and threats of kidnapping in the area further restrict access to affected populations and have prevented international agencies from setting up a permanent presence. In Mauritania's region where M'Bera Camp is located, all movements require an escort provided by the authorities. Military escorts are also required in Niger.

UNHCR is grateful to donors for the support received so far. Nevertheless, the level of funding remains insufficient to respond to the many needs.



*Niger / Refugees from Mali / Malian refugee women wait with their children to receive relief items from UNHCR in Gaoudel, Ayorou district, northern Niger. They left their villages on the Malian side in early February, fleeing fighting between Tuareg rebels from the Mouvement National de Libération de l'Azawad (MNLA) and governmental forces in northern Mali. Many children are suffering from diarrhea, eye infection, and respiratory problems. UNHCR / H. Caux*

## STRATEGY AND ACTIVITIES

The overall strategy to respond to the humanitarian needs of 440,000 people until the end of the year will remain consistent with the strategy developed at the onset of the crisis. Priority will be given to immediate life-saving activities.

### *Main activities*

- Purchase, transport and distribute basic relief items, including blankets, tents, kitchen sets, sanitary supplies and jerry cans.
- Provide basic infrastructure and services in terms of water and sanitation and primary health care.
- Develop and manage two new camps in Niger.
- Improve registration, profiling and monitoring capacity and maintain the Office's capacity to relocate refugees from border areas to safer locations.
- Strengthen the Office's protection and coordination capacity in Mali and complement other humanitarian actors' efforts in meeting IDPs' basic needs by providing core relief items to some 6,000 IDP households.

### **Mauritania**

UNHCR will aim to increase its capacity to provide protection and assistance to 80,000 refugees until the end of the year. The Office will continue its activities in the area of camp coordination and management, provide protection through registration and profiling, and respond to the refugees' basic needs.

Currently, 14,000 refugees do not have adequate shelter. The increased budget includes the purchase of 6,600 additional tents and NFIs in sufficient quantity in order to respond to the needs of 80,000 refugees till the end of the year. Another important part of the revised budget relates to the expansion to 450 hectares and management of M'Bera Camp, so that it can accommodate 80,000 people. Community infrastructures will be constructed and maintained to facilitate the refugees' settlement, including reception and distribution centres, health and community centres, and recreational areas. Camp management committees will be established, including women's coordination committees, and training sessions will be conducted on environmental protection, which is paramount to safeguard the livestock and manage potential conflicts with local host communities.

Community services will be strengthened to detect the protection needs of the refugee population, in particular women, children and vulnerable persons. The revised budget will allow UNHCR to manage the transit centre in Fassala and the reception centre in M'Bera until the end of the year,

maintain registration activities and information management, organize training sessions on refugee law and establish procedures to improve child protection, as well as to prevent and respond to SGBV.

While WFP is responsible for providing food to the refugees, the severity of the situation in the Sahel region requires additional nutritional activities in the revised plan. Water and sanitation also constitute a priority. UNHCR and its partners will aim to improve access to and storage of safe water by constructing and rehabilitating four water systems in M'Bera; establishing additional water points; and setting up 10 bladders to store safe water. In addition, 3,800 latrines will be constructed in order to meet the standard of 20 people per latrine. Sanitation will also include solid waste management with the establishment of 60 refuse pits in the camps. UNHCR will continue to support health centres by providing medical equipment and drugs; and by building a maternity clinic in Bassikounou.

Further education activities are also planned, with the establishment of additional classrooms in the camp, in order to ensure optimal access to primary education for refugee children aged between 6 and 11 years old.

### **Burkina Faso**

If fully funded, the revised financial requirements presented in this appeal would allow UNHCR to provide protection and assistance for 100,000 refugees in Burkina Faso until the end of 2012.

Given the pace of the influx, UNHCR will work closely with the authorities to extend the existing refugee sites. Should the influx continue to increase, new sites will be identified.

UNHCR will continue working with the authorities and local security services to preserve the civilian character of the refugee camps and sites and ensure the safety of refugees and humanitarian personnel. Protection monitoring will be strengthened through the implementation of procedures to identify and prevent protection risks, as well as develop effective responses. These procedures relate in particular to SGBV prevention and response, child protection, and the protection of vulnerable people. In addition, registration will be carried out at an individual level in place of the current household-level registration to allow for better planning, targeting and monitoring of assistance and protection activities.

Community services activities will be strengthened through support to refugee committees to ensure that the requirements of refugees with specific needs are taken into account. The agreement signed with WFP and the Burkina Faso Red Cross Society will remain the basis for food distribution arrangements. Health and nutrition activities will be conducted with partners, national health institutions and UN agencies to ensure that refugees have access to primary health care services in the five refugee sites. Support will be provided to existing health facilities in refugee-hosting areas and mobile clinics will be established where such facilities are not in place. In parallel, refugees in Ouagadougou and in Bobo Dioulasso will be enrolled in a health insurance scheme.

The present financial requirements include the purchase and distribution of basic relief items to cover the needs of 100,000 refugees as well as activities to secure the supply and storage of safe water to improve standards. Emergency communal latrines and showers will be constructed and awareness-raising activities in the field of hygiene promotion will be conducted.

Refugee children of school age will be incorporated into existing schools in Burkina Faso and UNHCR will work closely with UNICEF and other partners to encourage school attendance.

As livestock constitutes an important means of livelihoods for the refugees, environmental protection activities will be carried out to allow for the management of natural resources.

## **Niger**

The continuous influx of Malian refugees in Niger will require the establishment of two additional camps, as Abala camp has already reached the limit of its capacity. Additional financial resources are required to install the necessary infrastructure, services and facilities. Meanwhile, UNHCR will continue to relocate refugees to other safe sites away from the border.

In light of the increasing refugee population, additional tents and basic relief items need to be purchased and distributed. This requires an expanded logistical capacity to ensure their timely distribution.

As registration and profiling activities are crucial to identify protection needs and define an adequate response, UNHCR will maintain its registration capacity until the end of the year, with a focus on people with specific needs, including women and children.

UNHCR will also improve the water and sanitation situation at the refugee sites, in order to meet minimum standards. Support will be provided to existing health facilities in refugee-hosting areas and food needs will be met in coordination with WFP.

## **Mali**

Given the current situation in Mali and the limited access to the affected population, the present financial requirements are mainly to allow UNHCR to strengthen its coordination capacity under the cluster approach. The revised financial requirements include additional protection staffing in order to assume a cluster-lead role, manage information and conduct protection monitoring activities. In this regard, the number of staff will be increased and an office established in Gao.

The present plan also includes a distribution of NFIs to 6,000 IDP households, in order to complement the assistance provided by other partners.

## **Regional Office Senegal**

UNHCR's Regional Office in Senegal, continues to coordinate the programmes in Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger and will ensure timely information sharing among all stakeholders.

## COORDINATION

### Mauritania

At the request of the Mauritanian authorities, UNHCR is coordinating the response to the refugee situation and weekly meetings are held in Nouakchott with the Ministry of the Interior, UN agencies, international NGOs, members of national civil society and donors.

Daily coordination and thematic meetings are also chaired by UNHCR in Bassikounou and include the Office's implementing and operational partners. In Mauritania, UNHCR works with five implementing partners: the Lutheran World Federation for camp management; the Commissioner for Food Security for NFIs and food distribution; *Solidarités Internationales* for water and sanitation; InterSOS for community services; and ALPD for protection monitoring, management of the reception centre in Fassala and the transport of refugees. The Office also works closely with WFP, UNICEF, MSF Belgium, Oxfam, AMPF, the IFRC and CRM.

A Consolidated Appeal document for Mauritania under the coordination of the Humanitarian Coordinator was published and contains activities related to the food crisis. UNHCR's financial requirements for Mauritania are included in the CAP in its capacity as lead agency for the multi-sectoral response to the Mali refugee situation. The document reflects initial planning figures and budgets, which will be revised shortly to reflect the revised budget for Mauritania.

### Burkina Faso

UNHCR works closely with its Government counterparts, the *Comité National des Réfugiés* and the *Comité National des Secours d'Urgence et de Réhabilitation*, as well as with WFP, WHO, UNICEF, FAO, ICRC, the Burkina Faso Red Cross Society, the Monaco Red Cross Society, Christian Relief and Development, the Society for Rural Development Organization, Oxfam, MSF France, *Églises des Assemblées de Dieu*, *Vétérinaires du Monde*, *Médecins du Monde* Spain and France, HELP.

Weekly coordination meetings take place at UNHCR's office, including the Government, OCHA, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, ICRC, ECHO, and NGO partners.

An inter-agency Consolidated Appeal has been published for Burkina Faso under the coordination of the Humanitarian Coordinator and contains activities related to the food crisis. UNHCR's present financial requirements for Burkina Faso are included in the Consolidated Appeal in its capacity as lead agency for the multi-sectoral response to the Mali refugee situation. The document reflects initial planning figures and budgets, which will be revised shortly to reflect the revised budget for Burkina Faso.

## **Niger**

UNHCR is part of the existing coordination mechanisms at the ministerial level and among UN and NGO partners. An inter-agency cluster coordination system had been set up prior to the refugee situation in order to respond to the food crisis, involving the Government and the national early warning bodies. UNHCR is considering drawing from the existing cluster structure to establish thematic working groups on education, health, nutrition, water and sanitation to deal with refugees specifically.

The inter-agency Consolidated Appeal for Niger has been revised in light of the refugee influx and the deterioration of the food situation. UNHCR's initial financial requirements presented in its February supplementary appeal for the Mali situation were included in the revised Consolidated Appeal.

The present revised requirements will be included in the Consolidated Appeal during the mid-year review that is to take place in June.

## **Mali**

The Protection cluster has been activated under UNHCR's leadership. Two sub-clusters have been established on child protection and gender-based violence. These sub-clusters are under the responsibility of UNICEF and UNFPA, respectively.

## **Regional Office Senegal**

Under the Regional Refugee Coordinator's supervision, UNHCR's Regional Office in Senegal, Senegal, monitors and supports UNHCR's operation involved in the Mali situation. In collaboration with other stakeholders (Regional Humanitarian Coordinator, UNICEF, WFP, IOM, WHO, UNFPA, NGOs, and governments) the Office undertakes the overall operational coordination, through the establishment and convening of a periodic forum, as necessary.

Partnerships at the regional level have also allowed for an enhanced humanitarian response to the crisis. In coordination with UNHCR, WFP has notably launched a regional emergency operation (EMOP) amounting to some USD 78.8 million in order to respond to the specific food needs of hundreds of thousands of people affected by the conflict in Mali.



## **FINANCIAL INFORMATION**

UNHCR's total financial needs in Mauritania amount to USD 38.1 million. The requirements to respond to the Mali situation in Mauritania have increased from USD 10.3 million in UNHCR's February 2012 supplementary appeal to more than USD 30.3 million in the current revised appeal. UNHCR requires funding to provide protection and to respond to increasing needs in shelter, NFIs, water and sanitation services and health care.

In Burkina Faso, Niger and Mali, UNHCR's additional financial requirements for 2012 have increased from USD 25.2 million in UNHCR's February appeal to near USD 123.4 million in the current revised appeal. RO Senegal's total revised budget now stands at over USD 173.9 million.

The total supplementary requirements for the Mali situation following revisions to the February appeal now stand at USD 153.7 million, and UNHCR's total revised budgetary requirements for the countries responding to the Mali situation amount to USD 212.1 million for 2012.

To date, UNHCR has received voluntary contributions amounting to USD 20.4 million, representing around 13 per cent of the total revised requirements of USD 153.7 million.

UNHCR and its partners are calling for urgent financial support towards this revised appeal, as well as towards the Consolidated Appeals for Burkina Faso, Mauritania and Niger.



## Revised financial requirements for Mauritania 2012

Objective	2012 ExCom approved budget (USD)	Total additional requirements Pillar 1 (USD)	Total revised budget (USD)
<i>Fair protection processes and documentation</i>			
Access to asylum procedures	110,814		110,814
Civil status documentation	96,531		96,531
Registration and profiling		1,024,344	1,024,344
Individual documentation	196,647		196,647
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>403,992</b>	<b>1,024,344</b>	<b>1,428,336</b>
<i>Favourable protection environment</i>			
Law and policy	101,496		101,496
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>101,496</b>		<b>101,496</b>
<i>Security from violence and exploitation</i>			
Protection of children	144,703		144,703
Protection from effects of armed conflict		1,213,627	1,213,627
Risk of GBV	123,733		123,733
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>268,436</b>	<b>1,213,627</b>	<b>1,482,063</b>
<i>Basic needs and services</i>			
Health	196,062	922,209	1,118,271
Education	351,536	288,190	639,726
Basic domestic and hygiene items	68,641	4,703,971	4,772,612
Shelter and infrastructure	2,212,784	13,783,338	15,996,122
Sanitation	232,584	1,179,275	1,411,859
Water	577,005	1,579,283	2,156,288
Nutrition		1,175,817	1,175,817
Food security	73,254		73,254
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3,711,866</b>	<b>23,632,084</b>	<b>27,343,950</b>
<i>Community empowerment and self-management</i>			
Community mobilization	33,004		33,004
Camp management and coordination		1,441,978	1,441,978
Self-reliance and livelihoods	662,009		662,009
Participatory assessment and community mobilization		570,017	570,017
Peaceful coexistence	40,019		40,019
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>735,032</b>	<b>2,011,995</b>	<b>2,747,028</b>
<i>Durable solutions</i>			
Voluntary return	1,143,667		1,143,667
Resettlement	34,666		34,666
Integration	85,640		85,640
Sustainable reintegration	441,416		441,416
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,705,389</b>		<b>1,705,389</b>

<i>Leadership, coordination and partnerships</i>			
Partnership	106,541	718,170	824,711
Public information		17,291	17,291
Donor relations	118,027		118,027
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>224,568</b>	<b>735,462</b>	<b>960,030</b>
<i>Logistics and operations support</i>			
Logistics and supply	240,977	1,747,559	1,988,536
Programme management, coordination and support	386,611		386,611
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>627,588</b>	<b>1,747,559</b>	<b>2,375,147</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,778,367</b>	<b>30,365,071</b>	<b>38,143,438</b>

\* Includes 7 percent support costs

**Revised financial requirements for the West Africa Regional Office  
(additional requirements for Burkina Faso, Niger, Mali and Senegal) 2012**

<b>Objective</b>	<b>2012 ExCom approved budget RO Senegal (with adjustments) (USD)</b>	<b>Total Additional requirements / Subtotal SB Burkina Faso, Niger, Mali and Senegal (USD)</b>	<b>Total revised budget (USD)</b>
<i><b>Fair protection processes and documentation</b></i>			
Reception conditions	538,761	2,853,600	3,392,361
Civil status documentation	651,241		651,241
Registration and profiling	792,706	6,986,400	7,779,106
Family reunification	116,508	188,235	304,743
Identification of statelessness	86,157		86,157
Status determination	880,028		880,028
Individual documentation	1,907,389	348,111	2,255,500
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4,972,790</b>	<b>10,376,346</b>	<b>15,349,136</b>
<i><b>Favourable protection environment</b></i>			
Access to territory	307,744	3,690,000	3,997,744
National administrative framework	320,650		320,650
Environmental protection		1,376,470	1,376,470
Prevention of displacement		564,706	564,706
Intl. & Regional Instruments	802,000		802,000
Law and policy	675,947		675,947
Legal remedies and assistance	243,955		243,955
Public Attitudes towards people of concern	64,050		64,050
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,414,346</b>	<b>5,631,176</b>	<b>8,045,522</b>
<i><b>Security from violence and exploitation</b></i>			
Access to legal remedies		423,529	423,529
Community security management systems		564,706	564,706
Law enforcement		1,242,353	1,242,353
Protection of children	5,142,588	3,425,882	8,568,470
Gender-based violence	1,477,224	3,482,353	4,959,577
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>6,619,812</b>	<b>9,138,823</b>	<b>15,758,635</b>
<i><b>Basic needs and services</b></i>			
Health	2,750,181	9,155,528	11,905,709
Education	3,623,859	3,690,000	7,313,859
Basic domestic and hygiene items	275,735	6,642,000	6,917,735
HIV and AIDS response	1,183,240	1,476,000	2,659,240
Services for groups with specific needs	1,295,380	1,166,000	2,461,380
Shelter and infrastructure	1,284,812	24,782,000	26,066,812
Sanitation	766,595	5,948,237	6,714,832
Water	1,148,245	6,465,882	7,614,127
Nutrition		2,936,471	2,936,471
Food security	1,063,974	3,697,335	4,761,309
Energy	150,409	6,788,706	6,939,115
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>13,542,430</b>	<b>72,748,159</b>	<b>86,290,589</b>

<i>Community empowerment and self-management</i>			
Camp management and coordination		2,992,941	2,992,941
Self-reliance and livelihoods	4,742,277		4,742,277
Participatory assessment and community mobilization	956,979	300,000	1,256,979
Peaceful coexistence	293,302		293,302
Natural resources & environment	165,915	1,296,148	1,462,063
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>6,158,473</b>	<b>4,589,089</b>	<b>10,747,562</b>
<i>Durable solutions</i>			
Integration	1,992,074		1,992,074
Resettlement	762,134		762,134
Solutions strategy	901,272		901,272
Voluntary return	6,020,300		6,020,300
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>9,675,780</b>		<b>9,675,780</b>
<i>Leadership, coordination and partnerships</i>			
Public information		494,118	494,118
Donor relations	207,330		207,330
Camp management and coordination	95,915		95,915
Coordination and Partnerships	1,013,958	94,118	1,108,076
Emergency management	25,594		25,594
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,342,797</b>	<b>588,236</b>	<b>1,931,033</b>
<i>Logistics and operations support</i>			
Logistics and supply	663,039	7,327,506	7,990,545
Programme management, coordination and support	2,683,571	9,601,237	12,284,808
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3,346,610</b>	<b>16,928,743</b>	<b>20,275,353</b>
<i>Headquarters and Regional Support</i>			
Cap. Skill Dev & Knowledge Mgmt.	363,751		363,751
Emergency Prep & Resp. Cap.	53,188		53,188
External Affairs	29,594	180,000	209,594
Fundraising, Resource mobilization	32,465		32,465
Global Strategic Dir. & Mgmt.	216,782		216,782
Global Supply Management	146,782	60,000	206,782
ICT Management	127,970	160,000	287,970
Inter-agency & Strategic relations	134,713	20,000	154,713
Media relations & Public affairs	217,435	10,000	227,435
Oversight	121,782	300,000	421,782
Performance Management	51,188		51,188
Protection Advice and Support	593,782	35,000	628,782
Resource Allocation & Fin Mgmt.	96,782	30,000	126,782
Security Management	102,376	2,500,000	2,602,376
Strategic HR. & Workforce Mgmt.	76,782	0	76,782
Technical advice and support	152,383	80,000	232,383
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,517,755</b>	<b>3,375,000</b>	<b>5,892,755</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>50,590,793</b>	<b>123,375,572</b>	<b>173,966,365</b>

\* Includes 7 per cent support costs

# Mali Situation Map

As at 29th May 2012



**UNHCR**  
Field Information and  
Coordination Support Section

Source:  
UNHCR, Global Insight digital mapping  
© 1998 Europe Technologies Ltd.  
UNLCC - UNHCR-T

The boundaries and names shown  
and the designations used on this  
map do not imply official endorsement  
or acceptance by the United Nations.

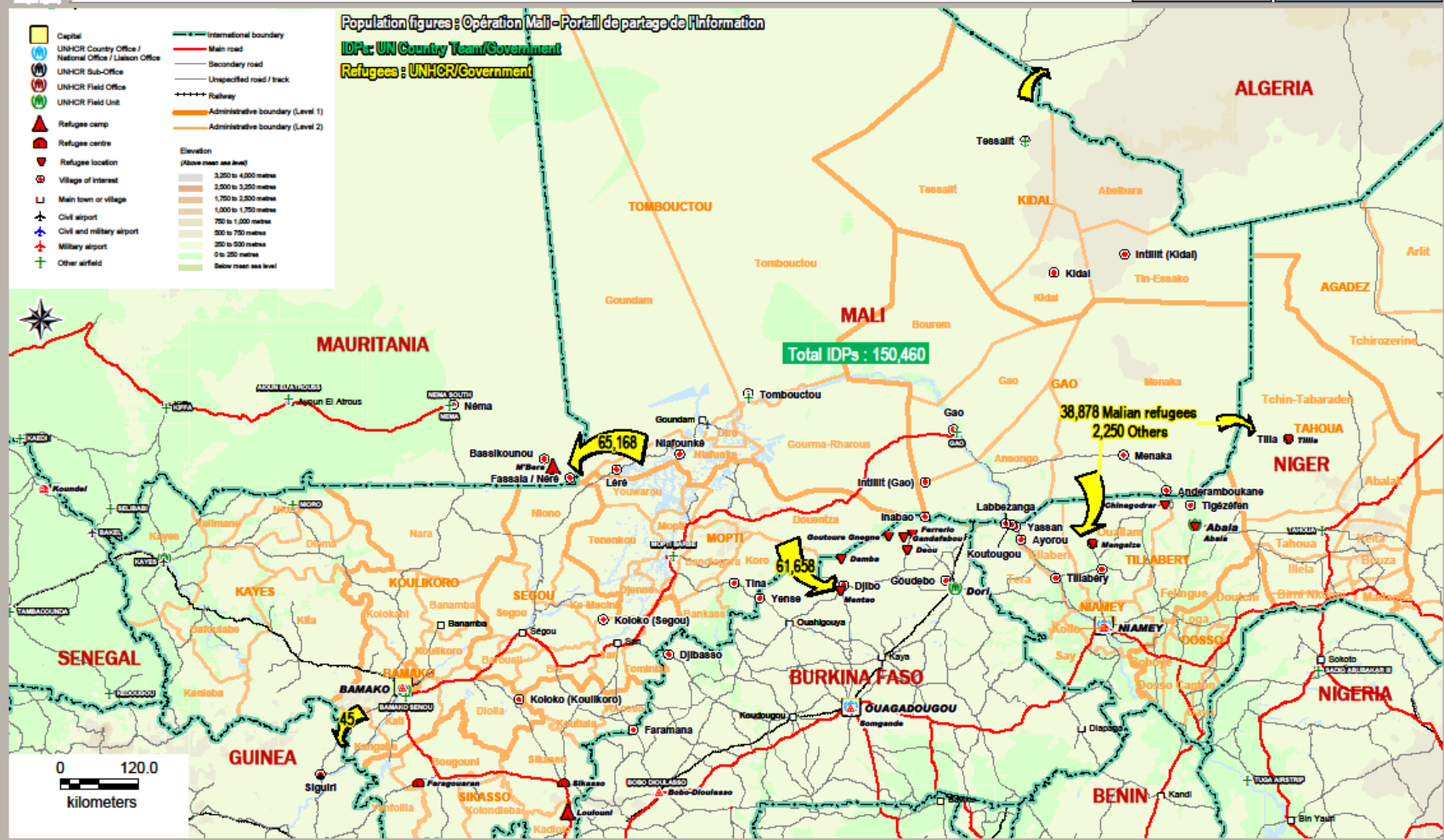
- Capital
- UNHCR Country Office / National Office / Liaison Office
- UNHCR Sub-Office
- UNHCR Field Office
- UNHCR Field Unit
- Refugee camp
- Refugee centre
- Refugee location
- Village of Interest
- Main town or village
- Civil airport
- Civil and military airport
- Military airport
- Other airfield

Population figures : Opération Mali - Portail de partage de l'information

**IDPs: UN Country Team/Government**

**Refugees: UNHCR/Government**

- International boundary
- Main road
  - Secondary road
  - Unspecified road / track
  - Railway
  - Administrative boundary (Level 1)
  - Administrative boundary (Level 2)
- Elevation  
(Above mean sea level)
- 3,250 to 4,000 metres
  - 2,500 to 3,250 metres
  - 1,750 to 2,500 metres
  - 1,000 to 1,750 metres
  - 750 to 1,000 metres
  - 500 to 750 metres
  - 250 to 500 metres
  - 0 to 250 metres
  - Below mean sea level



0 120.0  
kilometers

Printed: 29 May 2012

mapping@unhcr.org



**UNHCR**  
The UN Refugee Agency

Emergency Response for the  
Mali Situation

**Addendum – Burkina Faso**



Donor Relations and Resource Mobilization Service

November 2012



*Burkina Faso / Malian refugees at Somgande refugee camp, Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso.  
UNHCR / H. Reichenberger / 2012*



## CONTEXT

Following a decrease in the numbers of refugees registered in Burkina Faso, this addendum to UNHCR's revised Emergency Response Appeal for the Mali situation launched in May 2012 presents an adjusted version of the Office's supplementary budget for the Mali situation in Burkina Faso.

Since rebels seized control of Mali's northern regions and its main towns in early 2012, tens of thousands of people, including Arabs, Songhais, Bellahs and Tuaregs (the majority), have fled to neighbouring countries to seek international protection. The influx into Burkina Faso started in February 2012 and by mid-September, almost 108,000 individuals had been recorded in UNHCR's registration system. Most of the refugees live in the Sahel region, in areas along the Burkinan/Malian border, where they have settled in one of the four official or five main spontaneous refugee sites. Two other improvised sites have sprung up in Burkina Faso's main cities, Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso, which are hosting refugees from mainly urban backgrounds. The refugees are originally from the regions of Gao, Timbuktu, Kidal and Mopti in northern Mali. According to NGO estimates, refugees have brought some 35,000 animals along with them.

As is usual at the early stages of an emergency operation, the refugees in Burkina Faso were registered through a "level 1" registration mechanism. For level 1 registration, information is collected at the household level as this is the fastest way of obtaining information on how many beneficiaries are entering the country, and how many will need protection and assistance. Refugee heads of household declare the number of individuals in the household to refugee leaders who then submit the figures to Government authorities. In Burkina Faso, this data was consolidated by the *Commission nationale pour les réfugiés*, CONAREF, which subsequently submitted it to UNHCR for inclusion into the level 1 database.

Level 1 registration relies primarily on information and initial data collected by the local authorities and non-governmental organizations. It allows immediate planning and implementation of a more structured response. This initial monitoring exercise indicated a steady increase in the refugee influx in the first four months of the emergency, spiking sharply in June and July. From a total of 47,000 individuals recorded at the beginning of June, the refugee numbers reportedly increased to over 106,000 towards the end of July. In light of the severe food security crisis affecting the Sahel region in particular, and the fact that level 2 registration was about to start, it was important to ensure that nobody in need of critical assistance would be missed.

Once operations stabilize after the first few months of an emergency, UNHCR proceeds with level 2 registration, which involves a more refined individual approach to collecting data. During a level 2 registration exercise, detailed data are collected in person and recorded for every individual within a household unit. This also allows UNHCR to identify refugees with specific needs, in order to provide for better planning, targeting and delivery of protection (legal, security, and socio-economic) and assistance.

In accordance with UNHCR's standard practice, level 2 registration in Burkina Faso was undertaken during the first six months following the onset of the emergency. The results of the level 2 registration exercise, which was carried out from 28 July to 23 September, show a decrease (68 per cent) in refugee figures, from just under 108,000 to some 35,000 individuals.



## **RESPONSE**

At the time of the outbreak of the emergency in January, UNHCR's presence in Burkina Faso was minimal. There was a team of only three staff located in Ouagadougou, which quickly grew through the deployment of emergency staff on mission. Today, UNHCR has over 80 staff across the country to respond to the needs of the Malians who have taken flight and the relatively small group of refugees from other countries who had found asylum in Burkina Faso in previous years. As required, more staff, including sector specialists, are being dispatched from the Regional Office in Dakar to support the team.

In order to ensure a presence in the areas of major influx, offices have been established in the northern and eastern parts of the country: there is now one field office in the Sahel region's capital, Dori, and three field units in Djibo, Gorom-Gorom (both in the Sahel region) and Bobo-Dioulasso. UNHCR also increased its logistics capacity, including for its partners, and tangible assistance for the refugees also had to be implemented directly by the Office at the beginning of the emergency.

### ***Protection***

Now that the level 2 registration exercise is complete, the relocation of refugees living in camps too close to the border is a major operational and protection challenge is to relocate. This concerns the camps of Fererio and Gandafabou in particular. From here, refugees are relocated to Goudebou, which is at a safe distance (147 km) from the border. The relocation operation requires the mobilization of a large number of staff, as well as logistical and technological equipment.

### ***Shelter and camp management***

Altogether, UNHCR has established six refugee sites in Burkina Faso. Four of these, namely Gandafabou, Fererio, Mentaou, Damba, are operational and are still receiving refugees; however, as mentioned above, the former two sites are due to be relocated. The two new sites of Goudebou and Saag Gnogno will host the relocated refugees. The camps are currently managed by UNHCR partners (the Government entity CONAREF and the NGO International Emergency and Development Aid (IEAD) Relief).

To meet the refugees' immediate shelter needs, UNHCR has distributed almost 3,800 tents, in addition to plastic sheets. Taking into account the cultural habits and specific requirements of the refugees, many of whom have a nomadic lifestyle, camp layouts and shelter designs have had to be adapted. New designs have been developed by NGO partners and UNHCR, in close consultation with the refugee community, and the implementation of a new shelter strategy (Sahel Shelter Strategy) is under way.

### ***Water and Sanitation***

Providing water and sanitation in an environment like the Sahel is a very great challenge. Nonetheless, UNHCR and its partners have been able to reach water standards in all official camps that are well above emergency standards (Fererio: 36 ltrs/pers./day; Mentao: 58.7 ltrs/pers./day; Damba: 70.4 ltrs/pers./day). The only exception is Gandafabou, with only 6.56 ltrs/pers./day. However the refugees from Gandafabou, which is too close to the Malian border, are presently being relocated to the new site of Goudebou, where they will be better supplied. As regards the availability of latrines, the standard has been met, or almost met, and solid-waste management is being undertaken in all four official camps.

### ***Health***

In all camps, refugees have access to primary health care. At the beginning of the operation, temporary structures served as basic health centres for refugees in Damba, Mentao South and North, but these will now be replaced by permanent structures. Refugees in other locations receive health care through existing national health centres. From a baseline of “zero per cent”, access to basic health care currently stands close to 85 per cent (100 per cent coverage is not possible for the time being as the health centres are not open at weekends or on holidays). For birth deliveries, 84 per cent have been assisted and 63 per cent of children have been vaccinated against measles. Awareness-raising campaigns for disease prevention in case of epidemics were conducted in all camps.

## CHALLENGES AND GAPS

The operation encountered many challenges at the start, mainly because UNHCR’s presence was extremely limited at that time, but also due to the fact that most NGOs in Burkina Faso focus on development work and are not experienced in dealing with emergencies. As a result, it was initially very difficult to find partners.

Challenges at the beginning of the emergency	Response	Current gaps / challenges
<b>Protection 1: Registration</b>		
Registration level 1 undertaken during “life-saving” phase of the emergency.	Registration level 2 undertaken, continued registration mechanism established and individual documentation issued.	Individual refugee cards will only be issued in 2013.
<b>Protection 2: Relocation</b>		
Refugees located too close to the border.	Relocation of all refugees located in the Sahel region towards Goudebou camp.	71% of refugees are still in camps located in close proximity to the border.
<b>Food distribution</b>		
Clan leaders distribute food (and other assistance) to their constituency as they wish.	Individual distribution with ration cards.	WFP’s food basket is not always complete due to lack of funding or periodical unavailability of certain food basket components.
<b>Health</b>		
Poor access to health care due to lack of services and dispersion of camps.	Mobile clinics (moto ambulance) established to reach the most remote refugee households.	High incidence of malaria and threat of cholera.
<b>Shelter</b>		
Plastic sheets and tents not culturally adequate.	Adoption of a shelter strategy taking into account climate conditions, cultural norms and refugees’ preferences.	Local procurement of building materials (shelter kit) in adequate quantities and qualities.
<b>Water</b>		
Camps (especially Gandafabou) located in areas with no access to underground water.	Water trucking providing water from better-serviced camps .	In Gandafabou, only 6.56 ltrs/pers./day of water are available. Standard availability of latrines in Damba and Sag-nioniogo has not yet been met.
<b>Camp management</b>		
Refugees settled in a dispersed way; hence certain standards (min. distances between shelters and services) were not met.	Community participation in planning with the help of an NGO partner.	Better representation needed in order to increase the participation of women and minority groups.

## **STRATEGY AND ACTIVITIES**

Owing to the reduction in the number of refugees, UNHCR has revised its planning figure for the end of 2012 to 40,000. The operational strategy for Burkina Faso will nevertheless remain unchanged. The Office will continue to focus on addressing the many protection challenges and on developing its own capacity, as well as that of its partners, to respond to these challenges, bearing in mind the possibility of a new massive influx of refugees as a consequence of a military intervention in northern Mali.

UNHCR will give priority to the relocation of camps that are too close to the border, in order to maintain their civilian character, and is working closely with the Government to identify adequate sites. Apart from the logistical needs related to the movement of large numbers of people and their belongings, including animals, the relocation will require that the new sites be further developed and services and facilities gradually improved.

The strategy also focuses on the continuing to register new arrivals, as well as to establish protection monitoring mechanisms at the border. The Office will also maintain close collaboration with local authorities to ensure the safety of refugees and humanitarian workers and to preserve the civilian character of the refugee camps.

UNHCR is also organizing training sessions for police and immigration officers on human rights, basic refugee law, and on identifying, preventing and responding sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). The dissemination and implementation of existing standard operating procedures to prevent and respond to violence against vulnerable groups is crucial, in particular with regard to women and children in camps and urban areas. In this context, firewood will be provided to refugee households in order to limit women's protection risks.

The Office will increase the number of awareness-raising activities on SGBV prevention and provide legal counselling to survivors. Mechanisms to prevent and resolve conflicts between refugees and host communities, or amongst refugees themselves, will be established.

In coordination with WFP, UNHCR is supporting the establishment of refugee distribution committees with equal participation of women. The Office is also building food distribution centres in the camps designed to provide protection from weather conditions and special space for lactating and pregnant women, persons living with a disability, elderly and other vulnerable groups during the food distribution process. Nutritional monitoring is also being conducted and water and sanitation services will be improved to meet post-emergency standards.

UNHCR is improving the medical facilities to ensure that refugees have access to primary health care, including reproductive health services, as well as HIV and AIDS treatment.



## **FINANCIAL INFORMATION**

Further to the results of the level 2 registration exercise, UNHCR has reduced its financial requirements for Burkina Faso by some USD 30.2 million. The budget presented in this document only refers to the supplementary requirements for UNHCR's Regional Office in Senegal that, with respect to the Mali situation, cover Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger and Senegal. They amount to USD 96.2 million while UNHCR's requirements for the Mali situation in Mauritania remain at over USD 30.3 million. The overall requirements for the Mali Situation, including Mauritania, now amount to over USD 123.5 million.

UNHCR is grateful to donors whose contributions have so far enabled the funding of 52.8 per cent of this supplementary appeal. This situation of forced displacement related to the Mali situation will continue throughout 2013 and UNHCR's relevant budget requirements for its activities next year are presented in the Global Appeal 2013 Update.

**Revised financial requirements for the West Africa Regional Office  
(additional requirements for Burkina Faso, Niger, Mali and Senegal) 2012**

<b>Objective</b>	<b>2012 ExCom approved budget RO Senegal (with adjustments) (USD)</b>	<b>Total Additional requirements / Subtotal SB Burkina Faso, Niger, Mali and Senegal (USD)</b>	<b>Total revised appeal (USD)</b>
<i><b>Fair protection processes and documentation</b></i>			
Reception conditions	538,761	2,152,329	2,691,090
Civil status documentation	651,241		651,241
Registration and profiling	792,706	5,269,496	6,062,202
Family reunification	116,508	141,976	258,484
Identification of statelessness	86,157		86,157
Status determination	880,028		880,028
Individual documentation	1,907,389	262,563	2,169,952
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4,972,790</b>	<b>7,826,364</b>	<b>12,799,154</b>
<i><b>Favourable protection environment</b></i>			
Access to territory	307,744	2,783,184	3,090,928
National administrative framework	320,650		320,650
Environmental protection		1,038,203	1,038,203
Prevention of displacement		425,930	425,930
Intl. & Regional Instruments	802,000		802,000
Law and policy	675,947		675,947
Legal remedies and assistance	243,955		243,955
Public Attitudes towards people of concern	64,050		64,050
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,414,346</b>	<b>4,247,317</b>	<b>6,661,663</b>
<i><b>Security from violence and exploitation</b></i>		0	
Access to legal remedies		319,447	319,447
Community security management systems		425,930	425,930
Law enforcement		937,045	937,045
Protection of children	5,142,588	2,583,973	7,726,561
Gender-based violence	1,477,224	2,626,566	4,103,790
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>6,619,812</b>	<b>6,892,962</b>	<b>13,512,774</b>
<i><b>Basic needs and services</b></i>			
Health	2,750,181	6,905,561	9,655,742
Education	3,623,859	2,783,184	6,407,043
Basic domestic and hygiene items	275,735	5,009,732	5,285,467
HIV and AIDS response	1,183,240	1,113,274	2,296,514
Services for groups with specific needs	1,295,380	879,456	2,174,836
Shelter and infrastructure	1,284,812	18,691,836	19,976,648
Sanitation	766,595	4,486,461	5,253,056
Water	1,148,245	4,876,895	6,025,140
Nutrition		2,214,835	2,214,835
Food security	1,063,974	2,788,717	3,852,691
Energy	150,409	5,120,385	5,270,794
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>13,542,430</b>	<b>54,870,335</b>	<b>68,412,765</b>

<i>Community empowerment and self-management</i>			
Camp management and coordination		2,257,427	2,257,427
Self-reliance and livelihoods	4,742,277		4,742,277
Participatory assessment and community mobilization	956,979	226,275	1,183,254
Peaceful coexistence	293,302		293,302
Natural resources & environment	165,915	977,620	1,143,535
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>6,158,473</b>	<b>3,461,323</b>	<b>9,619,796</b>
<i>Durable solutions</i>			
Integration	1,992,074		1,992,074
Resettlement	762,134		762,134
Solutions strategy	901,272		901,272
Voluntary return	6,020,300		6,020,300
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>9,675,780</b>		<b>9,675,780</b>
<i>Leadership, coordination and partnerships</i>			
Public information		372,689	372,689
Donor relations	207,330		207,330
Camp management and coordination	95,915		95,915
Coordination and Partnerships	1,013,958	70,989	1,084,947
Emergency management	25,594		25,594
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,342,797</b>	<b>443,677</b>	<b>1,786,474</b>
<i>Logistics and operations support</i>			
Logistics and supply	663,039	5,526,775	6,189,814
Programme management, coordination and support	2,683,571	7,241,738	9,925,309
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3,346,610</b>	<b>12,768,513</b>	<b>16,115,123</b>
<i>Headquarters and Regional Support</i>			
Cap. Skill Dev & Knowledge Mgmt.	363,751		363,751
Emergency Prep & Resp. Cap.	53,188		53,188
External Affairs	29,594	135,765	165,359
Fundraising, Resource mobilization	32,465		32,465
Global Strategic Dir. & Mgmt.	216,782		216,782
Global Supply Management	146,782	45,255	192,037
ICT Management	127,970	120,680	248,650
Inter-agency & Strategic relations	134,713	15,085	149,798
Media relations & Public affairs	217,435	7,543	224,978
Oversight	121,782	226,275	348,057
Performance Management	51,188		51,188
Protection Advice and Support	593,782	26,399	620,181
Resource Allocation & Fin Mgmt.	96,782	22,628	119,410
Security Management	102,376	2,025,536	2,127,912
Strategic HR. & Workforce Mgmt.	76,782		76,782
Technical advice and support	152,383	60,340	212,723
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,517,755</b>	<b>2,685,505</b>	<b>5,203,260</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>50,590,793</b>	<b>93,195,995</b>	<b>143,786,788</b>

\* Includes 7 per cent support costs