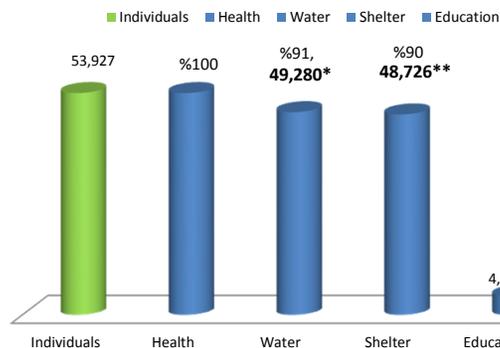


Mix of services provided to Malian refugee population in Niger

Malian Refugee Population (October 30th 2015)			Individuals receiving services							
	Households	Individuals	Health	Water	Shelter	Education	Energy/Natural Resources (HH)	Cash for voluntary repatriation	Multi-purpose cash (HH)	Contract approach (autonomy HH)
Camps										
Abala	2,774	13,709	13,709	13,709	13,709	1,048	2774		1793	
Tabareybarey	2,353	9,343	9,343	9,343	9,343	620	Gas project - By PLAN Niger		1881	
Mangaize	1,612	7,426	7,426	7,426	7,426	891	Need to be funded		2017	1612(Cash for NFI + shelter)
Total	6,739	30,478	30,478	30,478	30,478	2,559			5691	
Refugee Hosting Areas (ZAR)										
Intikane	2,635	14,750	14,750	14,750	14,750	787	Gas project - by ASB		0	
Tazalite	726	3,365	3,365	3,365	3,365	166	Need to be funded		0	
Total	3,361	18,115	18,115	18,115	18,115	953				
Urban Refugees										
Niamey	1,330	4,647	4,647			133			1746	
Ayorou	244	687	687	687					5	
Total	1,574	5,334	5,334	687	133	1194			1751	
Overall Total	11,674	53,927	53,927	49,280	48,726	4,706			7,442	1612
Estimate Number of host population access to the same potable water source				24640						

*HH = House hold

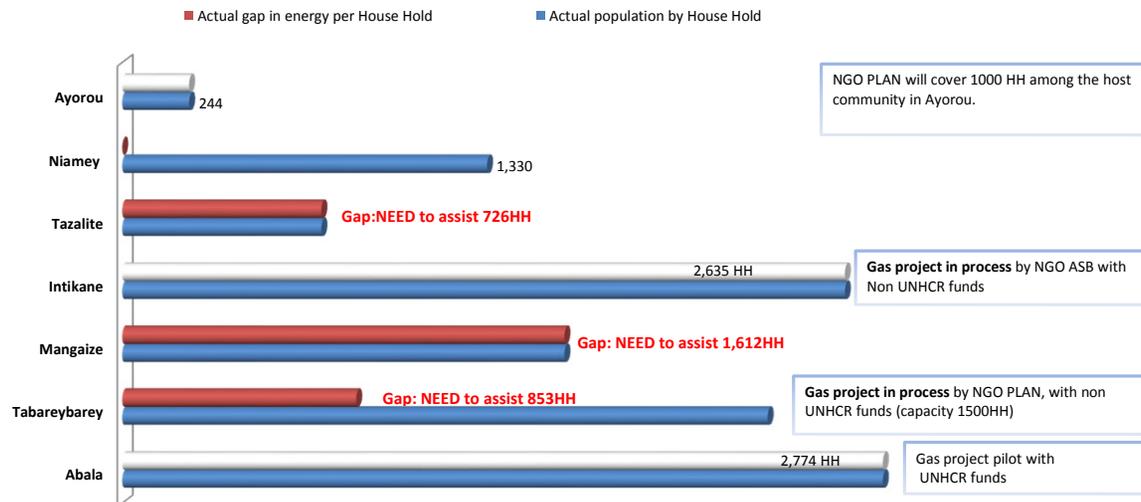
Basic Needs services in different sectors



*Water infrastructures and facilities put in place in camps and ZARs benefit to all refugees and host community with an estimate of 24,640 non refugees. In water assistance the remaining 9% of refugees benefit from the urban facilities as they live in cities.

**All refugees in Camps and ZARs benefit from the shelter& NFI package 2 twice a year in house hold based distribution and the remaining 10% received that type of assistance based on the vulnerability.

Energy services



Autonomy and Self-reliance:

1. Since the 2013 elections the number of new arrivals has exceeded the number of refugees who repatriated voluntarily. This has led to a net increase in refugee numbers. At the same time funding levels have gone down drastically.

<http://unhcniger.tumblr.com/post/132937063299/number-of-malian-refugees-in-niger-reaches-new>

2. In Niger, the prospects for Malian refugees to become self-sufficient while waiting for VolRep are good. However, self-sufficiency efforts need to be supported which is no longer possible for UNHCR given the low funding levels.

3. Self-reliance project pilot has been initiated with UNHCR funds in one of the camps (Mangaize). As it is on a voluntary basis, the enrollment expectation is around %20 of participation. Surprising %85 of the house hold in the camp enrolled into the program.

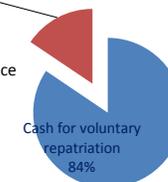
<http://unhcniger.tumblr.com/post/131678782209/cash-based-initiatives-in-malian-refugee-camps>

!!! 100% protection and 100% documentation services provided to all refugees are not highlighted in here.

Contract approach (autonomy HH)
16%

Cash for repatriation & Autonomy

Autonomy project opened since October 2015 in the camp of Mangaize (1,375 house hold enrolled). Same approach expected in other camps and ZARs



Cash for repatriation has been opened since 2013 in camp and urban areas (total: 7,442 individuals)