



PROGRESS REPORT

UNHCR SAHEL CRISIS RESPONSE

JANUARY-SEPTEMBER 2020

Young girls in Western Niger, among the millions of persons forced to flee in the Sahel. ©UNHCR Niger/Marlies Cardoen

**RESPONDING TO THE URGENT NEEDS OF REFUGEES,
INTERNALLY DISPLACED, RETURNEES AND
OTHERS OF CONCERN**

Regional Overview

The Sahel region continues to face a severe humanitarian and protection crisis, exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic and major flooding across the region. To address the significant needs of displaced populations and their hosts, UNHCR scaled its emergency response, in coordination with the Governments of the region as well as key humanitarian and development actors.

Widespread and indiscriminate violence by armed groups have intensified since the beginning of 2020 whilst social and political tensions are rising, forcing more people to flee across the region. In **Burkina Faso**, the number of internally displaced persons has reached over 1,000,000 in August 2020 while internal displacement doubled in **Niger** since the beginning of the year. In **Mali**, internal displacement continues to increase while the deterioration of the security in neighbouring countries pushed over 6,000 Malian refugees return to their country of origin in 2020. As of 30 September 2020, a total of 3,530,175 persons have been displaced across the region, exacerbating pressure on the already limited natural resources and social services in the new hosting areas. This volatile context allowed armed groups to expand their range of operations southwards with a growing impact on coastal countries.

Along with this increase in violence, the **Sahel** has seen a growing number of fatal incidents due to landmines, unexploded ordnance and improvised explosive devices (IED) in 2020. Often living in the most conflict-affected areas, refugees and IDPs are particularly exposed to this risk. In a recent incident in a refugee camp in eastern **Chad**, on 24 June 2020, four refugee children from ages 9 -12 were killed and three others seriously injured when they picked up an unexploded device and tried to open it. In **Burkina Faso**, on 6 June 2020, a vehicle carrying two refugees hit an IED near Mentaou refugee camp. Both were evacuated to Djibo, where they received treatment for their injuries. In **Niger**, five incidents have killed at least five refugees and displaced people while injuring many others since the start of the year. In **Mali**, the civilian population accounts for almost half of the victims of landmines and improvised device explosions in the entire country. At least 42 civilians were killed in 82 incidents between January and May this year, mainly in the Mopti, Gao and Kidal regions. In addition to the high death toll, injuries and their after-effects, including psychological damage, the presence of explosive devices hinders the delivery of humanitarian aid and development activities.

In addition to this dire security situation, the Sahel is seeing an increase in the frequency and intensity of floods, droughts, and other climate-related hazards. These extreme weather events represent an additional challenge for governments already grappling with endemic poverty, and chronic vulnerabilities, critically compounded by the COVID-19 pandemic which has weighed heavily on already weak and depleted national health systems across the region. Since August, the region has recently experienced torrential rains for the past two months, causing devastating floods across large swathes of **Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali and Niger**.

This has impacted over 700,000 people, among them thousands of displaced persons, destroying homes, health centres and farmland and aggravates

the lack of access to clean and renewable energy sources to meet basic needs for light, water and cooking fuel. As living conditions further degrade and livelihoods opportunities disappear, this dramatic situation is likely to



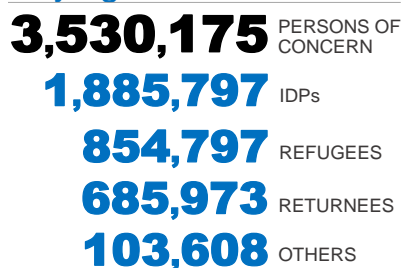
People carry their belongings in a street flooded by the Niger River in the Kirkissoye neighborhood in Niamey, Niger, on August 27, 2020. © AFP/Boureima Hama

generate increasing displacement of populations within the region and possibly southward to some of the Coastal countries and northward to North Africa and Europe.

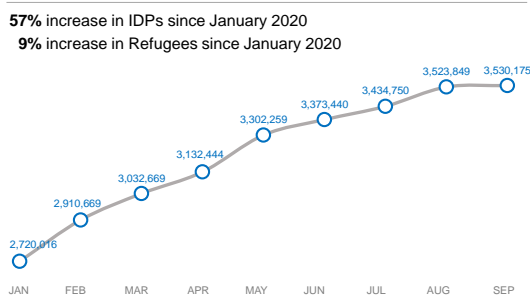
In this extremely difficult context, UNHCR has scaled up its emergency response in line with the strategy laid out in its Appeal issued in June 2020. Focusing on shelter interventions, distribution of core relief items, prevention of and response to sexual and gender-based violence, education and the environment, UNHCR has also increased its support to national health systems to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic and to mitigate the spread of the virus in highly vulnerable communities.

To mobilize financial and technical support from all relevant stakeholders and ensure the humanitarian response is complemented by more long-term development and peacebuilding interventions to address the deep-seated and intertwined root causes of the Sahel conflict, UNHCR is closely engaging and coordinating with the governments of **Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania** and **Niger** and all relevant actors in the region. To facilitate and structure this cooperation, the five governments have established -with UNHCR support- the Bamako Process, an intergovernmental process to implement the conclusions of the Bamako Declaration. Officially launched on 12 October 2020, the Bamako Process will focus on five areas of interventions including: 1) Humanitarian access and civil-military coordination 2) Protection in the context of the UN framework for the prevention of violent extremism 3) Access to asylum in the context of mass influx and mixed movements 4) Solutions for refugees, IDPs and other civilian population 5) Access to civil registration, identity document and nationality.

Key figures



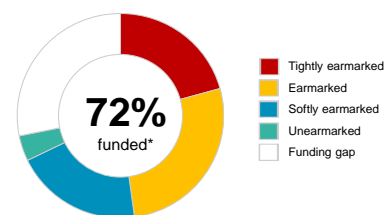
Evolution of Persons of Concern



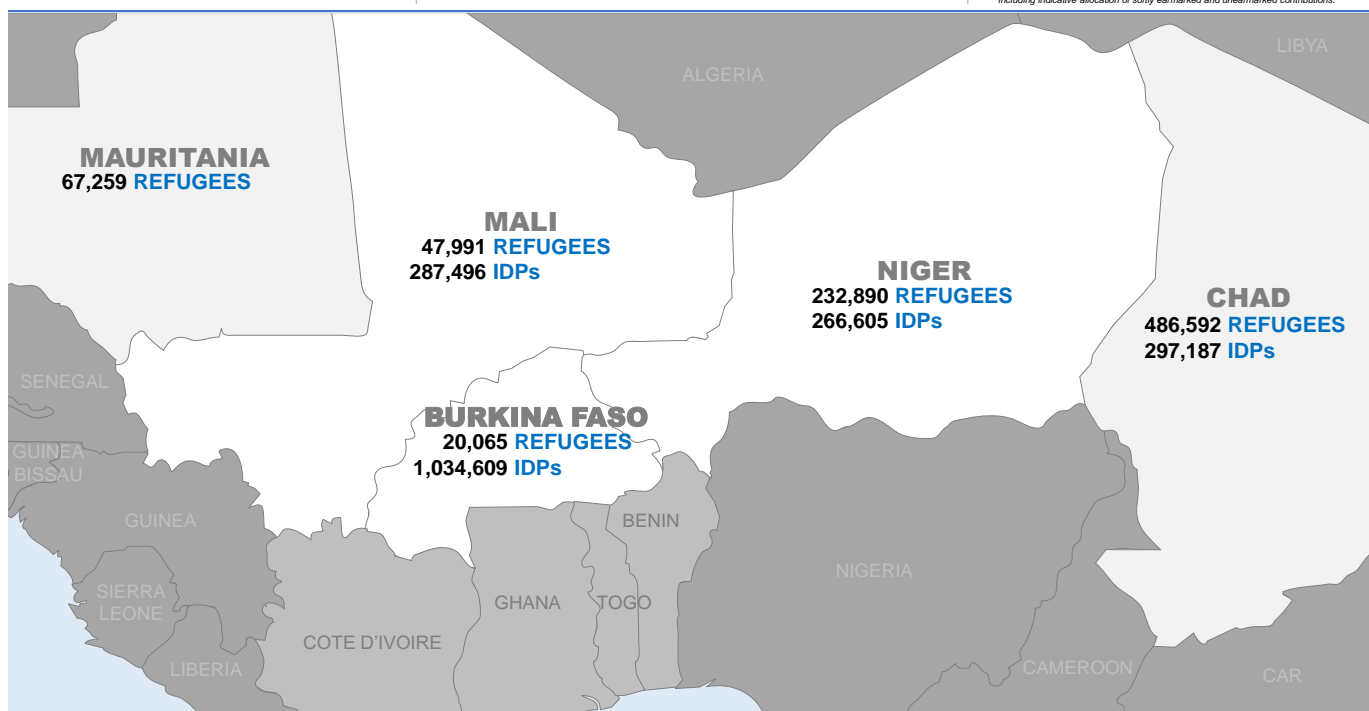
FUNDING (AS OF 14 OCTOBER 2020)

USD 185.7 million

UNHCR's financial requirements 2020



* Including indicative allocation of softly earmarked and unearmarked contributions.



UNHCR’s Operational Priorities

Based on its mandate, UNHCR is working to provide protection and seek solutions for the benefit of refugees, IDPs, returnees, persons at risk of statelessness and host communities, and in line with its responsibilities under the IASC, for civilians as a whole. Throughout its interventions, UNHCR is promoting inclusion as well as the meaningful participation of and accountability to affected people. In line with its [Sahel Strategy](#) and its [Sahel Appeal](#) launched in 2020, UNHCR is focusing the scale up of its activities on the following operational priorities.



COVID-19 Response

In the [Sahel](#), the COVID-19 pandemic added a health emergency to one of the most severe humanitarian crises in the world creating an additional burden on a region grappling with fragile national health systems, limited access to water and sanitation facilities and precarious living conditions in overcrowded communities. Drawing from its extensive experience in emergency response and its unique field presence, UNHCR scaled up and adapted its interventions to ensure continuity of assistance despite the operational constraints created by the pandemic.

Throughout the [Sahel](#), protection activities and processes were adjusted to allow for social distancing through remote case management via telephone, preventive measure in registration processes. UNHCR stepped up its engagement and advocacy with Governments to allow for voluntary returns and safeguard the principle of non-refoulement despite border closures.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS*

- **114,695** people received essential healthcare services
- **13,786** people (including children, parents and primary caregivers) provided with mental health and psychosocial support services
- **34,746** women and girls have accessed sexual and reproductive health services
- **13,384** households most vulnerable to/affected by COVID-19 who received livelihoods support

**Including Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania and Niger.*

HIGHLIGHT: Community engagement and risk communication

In West Africa the COVID 19 [Regional Risk communication and community engagement digital platform](#) launched by UNHCR and its partners is used by community mobilisers disseminating prevention messages and national platforms exploring innovative two-way communication venues to engage IDP, stateless and refugee communities throughout the region. This regional effort was complemented at country level through various initiatives. In [Burkina Faso](#), UNHCR has partnered with a local NGO specialized in journalism and the provision of information to populations faced with crisis to produce a short daily COVID-19 news program for IDPs and host populations. As part of this partnership, news programs in French and local languages were broadcasted to refugees, IDPs and host populations through 37 partner radios across the country. Over 160,000 pandemic-related posters have also been distributed. Questionnaires to assess the knowledge of IDPs and host communities on the COVID-19 were completed by 850 families. The results of these surveys allowed to assess information needs and gaps and inform the development of radio programs on COVID-19 prevention as well as on issues of peaceful coexistence and material needs. In [Mauritania](#), in the Mbera camp, a crisis committee, including UNHCR, partners, refugee leaders and community volunteers, was set up to jointly manage communication and mobilization. The training of 226 community facilitators has enabled a door-to-door awareness campaign and mobile messaging in the various languages spoken by refugees, as well as engagement of host communities.

UNHCR enhanced communication with communities to provide persons of concern and host communities with relevant, culturally appropriate and linguistically accessible information on COVID-19 and prevention measures to be adopted. Country operations have also increased their direct support to national health systems to strengthen their infection prevention and healthcare responses, including through the provision of medical equipment and supplies and training of health personnel.

UNHCR scaled its WASH and shelter interventions and increased the distributions of core relief items to help decongest the most overcrowded sites to allow for social distancing, isolation of suspected or confirmed cases and to ensure that seemingly simple hygiene measures such as washing one's hands would be possible in most hosting areas. Country operations also increased their focus on strengthening community-based protection mechanism and enhancing the resilience and self-reliance of refugee and IDP communities including through the ramping up of cash assistance.

Already jeopardized by insecurity in the region, education was further disrupted by the pandemic. After the closure of schools throughout the Sahel, UNHCR worked with Governments and partners to ensure displaced children and youth have access to safe distance learning alternatives. As schools progressively reopened from July, UNHCR supported health training for teachers and community awareness-raising activities on COVID-19 and basic prevention measures while upgrading water and sanitation facilities in schools. UNHCR also coordinated with the UN country teams, Inter-Agency platforms and key donor countries to contribute to a coordinated response to the COVID-19 crisis and to ensure that persons of concern are included in all relevant response plans.

HIGHLIGHT: A new UNHCR-African Development Bank partnership in the Sahel

As part of its effort to promote a comprehensive and inclusive approach to addressing the needs of refugees and IDPs, UNHCR has entered into a tripartite agreement with the **African Development Bank** and the **G5 Sahel** to support the COVID-19 response across the five countries of the Sahel region. Funded through the framework of the African Development Bank's COVID-19 response facility, the [USD 20 million project](#) will allow the Governments of **Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania** and **Niger** to strengthen their national health response to prevent the spread of COVID-19 and limit its social and economic impact in a region already facing a dire humanitarian crisis. Implemented with the support of UNHCR, the project will prioritize activities in areas most impacted by conflict and violence, with high a concentration of forcibly displaced people and limited presence of government institutions.



Prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)

In the Sahel, gender-based violence, already endemic in the region, further increased due to COVID-19 and the subsequent movement restrictions that have exacerbated existing vulnerabilities and hampered access to services for survivors. To address this situation, UNHCR is working with partners to implement strong referral mechanisms, strengthen health and support structures (including through the introduction of new mobile health services) in main hosting areas which have historically been underserved.

In **Burkina Faso, Mali** and **Niger**, this dramatic SGBV situation was further aggravated by the COVID-19 pandemic, which disproportionately impacted women and girls. Traditionally caring for sick family members, they are also exposed to negative family coping mechanisms like child marriage in times of crisis.

In the past months, the region has seen an increase in domestic violence and abuse, sexual exploitation, trafficking, forced and early marriage, unwanted pregnancy, and increasing instances of rape and other forms of sexual violence as the conflict exacerbates, etc.

In this extremely difficult context, UNHCR is stepping up its response to strengthen existing health structures, increase prevention activities, maintain effective referral mechanisms for survivors of SGBV to ensure that the GBV cases are identified and monitored, and that the most critical ones receive immediate support including in the most remote areas despite a shrinking humanitarian access. UNHCR also worked to maintain access to quality reproductive, child, and maternal health services to women and adolescent girls.

Various initiatives were introduced to that effect, including emergency cash assistance, remote individual case management and psycho-social counselling over the phone for women and girls as well as LGBTI individuals and other persons with specific needs during the pandemic.

Targeted campaigns on Instagram, Facebook, and rural radios in **Burkina Faso** and **Niger** helped disseminate information on GBV services and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) complaints mechanisms within internally displaced, stateless and refugee communities. These messages also included strategies for maintaining psychosocial wellbeing, managing anxieties related to the pandemic.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS*

- **303** community-based protection committees/groups working on SGBV prevention and response
- **1,456** reported incidents of SGBV through the new mobile clinics
- **373** of reported SGBV incidents for which survivors receive medical assistance
- **387** sensitization and capacity-building sessions on SGBV
- **16,792** persons received information on GBV and the services available
- Over **850,000** people have accessed protection services

**Including Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania and*

HIGHLIGHT: Mobile health clinics launched throughout the Sahel

Mobile health clinics were set up in **Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger**. Composed of case and health workers locally recruited and trained, these mobile teams can reach the most inaccessible areas to UNHCR's teams to provide direct care, including basic health consultations and psychosocial support to SGBV survivors from IDP, refugee and host communities. They also contribute to strengthening prevention and community-based protection through awareness raising, sensitization of community leaders on SGBV and provision of comprehensive information on how to survivors can seek support.

The launch mobile clinics have allowed the scale up of our SGBV response with the identification of over 1,400 SGBV cases to date, over 500 of whom received immediate medical service, psychosocial support and other services.

In addition, over 300 community-based protection committees and working groups on SGBV prevention and response have been set up and over 16,000 persons received information on GBV and the services available.



The newly established mobile clinic in the Sahel provides much needed primary health care to IDPs, refugees and host community and a strengthened response to cases of SGBV in the Sahel. ©UNHCR/Burkina Faso



Shelter & Non-Food Items Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

With displacement constantly on the rise across the Sahel, and many forced to flee multiple times, most of the displaced populations live in overcrowded or substandard shelters. Residing in congested sites, or among host communities in historically underserved areas, refugees and IDPs are often deprived of privacy and exposed to theft and violence.

With limited access to water and hygiene facilities, they are at heightened risks of contamination as COVID-19 continues to spread in the region. To address this issue, UNHCR operations are implementing targeted shelter interventions and the distributions of core relief items and exploring ways to decongest the most affected hosting areas in coordination with the national and local authorities.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS*

- **106,282** persons of concern receiving shelter support
- **10,329** of households receiving core relief items and multi-purpose cash grants

**Including Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania and Niger.*

As forced displaced increased in **Burkina Faso**, UNHCR scaled up its shelter response with the direct provision of 6,115 shelters (in-kind and Cash-Based Intervention) to since the most vulnerable families beginning of 2020. A total of 1,286 Refugee Housing Units (RHU) were constructed in different regions including 441 RHU in North Center, 502 in Sahel and 343 in the North.

Cash grants for construction materials for shelter were distributed to 394 households. These interventions implemented directly enabled UNHCR to shelter 5,222 IDP households and protect them from the extreme weather event of the past months. In addition to UNHCR’s interventions, its partners contributed to the shelter response with the construction of 4,435 shelters in hosting areas throughout the country.

STORY: Improving living conditions of displaced persons in the Sahel

In the Youba internally displaced site near Ouahigouya in the North region of **Burkina Faso**, A. Tall, 38, lives with her husband and their six children. They arrived in the site in February 2020, after their community had been attacked in Tengsobare, in the commune of Barga. For several days, they slept in the open air until the aid arrived. “*We slept outside, as we had no shelter. It wasn’t easy for us*”, she said. « *We feared the arrival of the rainy season. But we now live in a resistant shelter which has a solar lamp inside. Our living conditions have improved, for we are now protected from wind blows, rains and sunshine. We are so happy, and grateful to UNHCR for such a relief.*”



A. Tall and her daughter Alima sitting around a cooking pot on fire, in front of their tent strengthened with cement.
©UNHCR/I.Mahamat.

In **Mali** and **Niger** despite significant challenges related to security conditions, UNHCR continued to support adequate shelter for IDPs in both countries and Malian refugees in **Niger** through the construction of shelters and the provision of cash grants, shelter materials and maintenance tool kits. In **Mali**, 1,566 households composed of 4,213 individuals received direct shelter and NFI support from UNHCR since the beginning of 2020. In **Niger**, UNHCR provided a total 3,133 emergency shelters to 14,286 IDPs and allocated land to 15,578 IDPs for permanent shelter construction. In **Mauritania**, UNHCR continued to support adequate shelter for Malian refugees through provision of cash grants for construction materials for shelter to 599 households.

As part of its global cluster responsibilities for conflict driven displacement, UNHCR also reaffirmed its leadership in the CCCM sector. In **Burkina Faso**, UNHCR has spearheaded the creation of the site management working group and organized a CCCM training to strengthen the knowledge of humanitarian actors on the management of displacement sites, improving coordination between actors and promoting the effective use of guidelines and existing tools and skills, as well as " to prepare effective interventions. This workshop brought together 49 participants from 10 organizations (Governmental, international and national NGOs and United Nations agencies) involved in the coordination and management of activities in favor of IDPs.

Education

The combined impact of insecurity and the spread of COVID-19 in the Sahel has devastating effects on children’s access to education, with school closures no longer restricted to conflict areas but generalized to the entire countries. Displaced children are affected the most. UNHCR Operations in the Sahel have worked with Governments and education partners to improve refugee, IDP and returnee children access to quality and safe education opportunities through the construction and rehabilitation of classrooms, teacher payment and training, support to distance learning initiatives, provision of stationary kits and cash assistance for school enrolment, as well as scholarships to access university.

With the outbreak of the COVID-19 crisis and the mandatory school closures that have impacted all the displaced children included in national education systems across the region, UNHCR

has actively participated in the development of COVID-19 education response strategies to cope with education disruption and ensure refugee and IDP children an equitable access to national distance learning programs.

Since June, UNHCR supported the safe reopening of schools by improving access to water and strengthening WASH infrastructure in schools (hand-washing stations, latrines, water pumps and boreholes), constructing additional classrooms to allow social distancing measures (including during end-of-year exams), equipping teachers with personal protective equipment (masks, hygiene kits for classrooms, etc.) and providing teachers and students with appropriate training on education in emergencies, COVID-related hygiene practices, and psychosocial support. The negative outcomes of prolonged school closures disproportionately impact displaced children, who not only see their education interrupted but also lose the safety offered by a school, risking greater exposure to abuse, neglect, violence and exploitation. The situation is especially precarious for girls who are more at risk of permanently dropping out, exposing them to forced marriage. Ensuring continuity of education for displaced children and youth remains a challenge, especially in rural areas where the digital divide exacerbates the education divide.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS*

- **8,800** children equipped for distance learning + back to school support
- **43** classrooms constructed or rehabilitated to strengthen the education reception facilities in refugee and IDP hosting areas.
- **171** schools supported with WASH interventions
- **139** teachers trained on COVID, WASH, Education in Emergency and Psychosocial Support.

**Including Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania and Niger.*

HIGHLIGHT: Solar radios for distance learning in the Sahel

In **Burkina Faso** and **Mali**, UNHCR distributed solar radios and school kits to enable refugee, internally displaced and host community children to access learning programmes broadcast by national and community radios and continue their education. This helped ensure that children were productively engaged, and families were involved in their children’s education, which promoted family unity and reduced stress both at home and within communities. As of end of August, 1,776 solar radios were distributed out of 7,510 solar radios targeted for the end of 2020 in **Burkina Faso** and **Mali**.



Student receiving a radio for distance learning, after completing primary education in Burkina Faso. ©UNHCR/A. Sawadogo



Environment and Energy

Climate change effects add a complicating factor to an already dramatic humanitarian situation in the Sahel. Record hot spells and unpredictable weather patterns such as the current floods tend to exacerbate inter-communal tensions and violence. To address this critical dimension of the regional crisis, UNHCR is adopting a do-no-harm approach and an eco-friendly response to strengthen community-based preparedness to prevent climate-related forced displacement and promote the use of clean energy as well as plastic and waste collection in areas hosting displaced populations.

In line with the regional strategy and by its new Strategic Framework on Climate Action, UNHCR has focused its efforts on reforestation, land restoration and access to renewable energy, including promoting clean fuel, introducing solar energy to power water pumps, or to provide light in public places in order to reduce the risk of Gender Based Violence (GBV).

In **Burkina Faso** and **Niger** UNHCR distributed natural gas kits to refugees and IDPs to reduce the use of firewood for domestic cooking and address the risk of deforestation in the region. Solar lamps are being distributed to displaced communities across the region as part of UNHCR's shelter and education assistance and are also serving as a source of clean electricity for phone and other household appliances. UNHCR is also promoting reforestation activities, land reclamation, solid waste collection and recycling. In **Burkina Faso**, UNHCR is exploring the possibility to recycle plastic into bricks for the building of houses and schools. UNHCR's activities include climate-smart agricultural and pastoralist livelihood support and WASH and shelter activities.

The ultimate objective of UNHCR's environment response is to strengthen the resilience and capacity of displaced and host communities to face the impacts of climate change, to prepare for seasonal shocks and to adapt to evolving and future challenges.

Data collection and analysis

To inform programming and raise awareness on the crisis in order mobilize financial and technical support from all relevant stakeholders, UNHCR is stepping up its data collection and analysis. Together with DRC, UNHCR engaged a wide range of actors to create a systematic, harmonized and region-wide collection and analysis of key protection data. In parallel, UNHCR is conducting research and prospective analysis of climate change impacts on human security in the Sahel to better predict climate-related movements and integrate these considerations in its planning.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS*

- **2,714** of monitoring missions conducted and recorded
- **16** joint assessment, planning and evaluation exercises held

**Including Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania and Niger.*

In partnership with the Danish Refugee Council (DRC), UNHCR is spearheading the Project 21, a harmonized regional wide protection monitoring system in the three pilot countries, **Burkina Faso, Mali** and **Niger**. Data collection, including through telephone interviews when access is not possible, continues in the three countries. The system has been jointly developed by UNHCR and DRC, adapted to COVID-19 pandemics, following consultations and inputs from 20 protection monitoring actors both in the pilot countries and those regionally based. This transnational project aims to bring evidence-based understanding of the protection environment, risks and needs, which allows for joint advocacy, informed programming and coordination of the response between partners.

During the three-month pilot phase, data related to GBV, education, physical protection, community engagement, documentation/nationality, child protection and solutions was collected, and the findings and analysis are shared monthly in a summary snapshot and quarterly in a narrative report. DRC and UNHCR hope to make this project as participative as possible with more protection actors. The pilot phase which will conclude in October will be followed by the system review period ahead of its a roll-out to the rest of the West and Central Africa region. Beside Project 21, UNHCR will also work on the collection and analysis of climate and disaster risk data to better understand and predict displacement trends and climate-related mobility in the Sahel and the potential population movements towards the coastal countries (Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Togo) and northward (North Africa and Europe). Already feeding into our strategic planning, particularly in our contingency planning and preparedness activities, this prospective research and analysis also supports our evidence-based advocacy and resource mobilization.

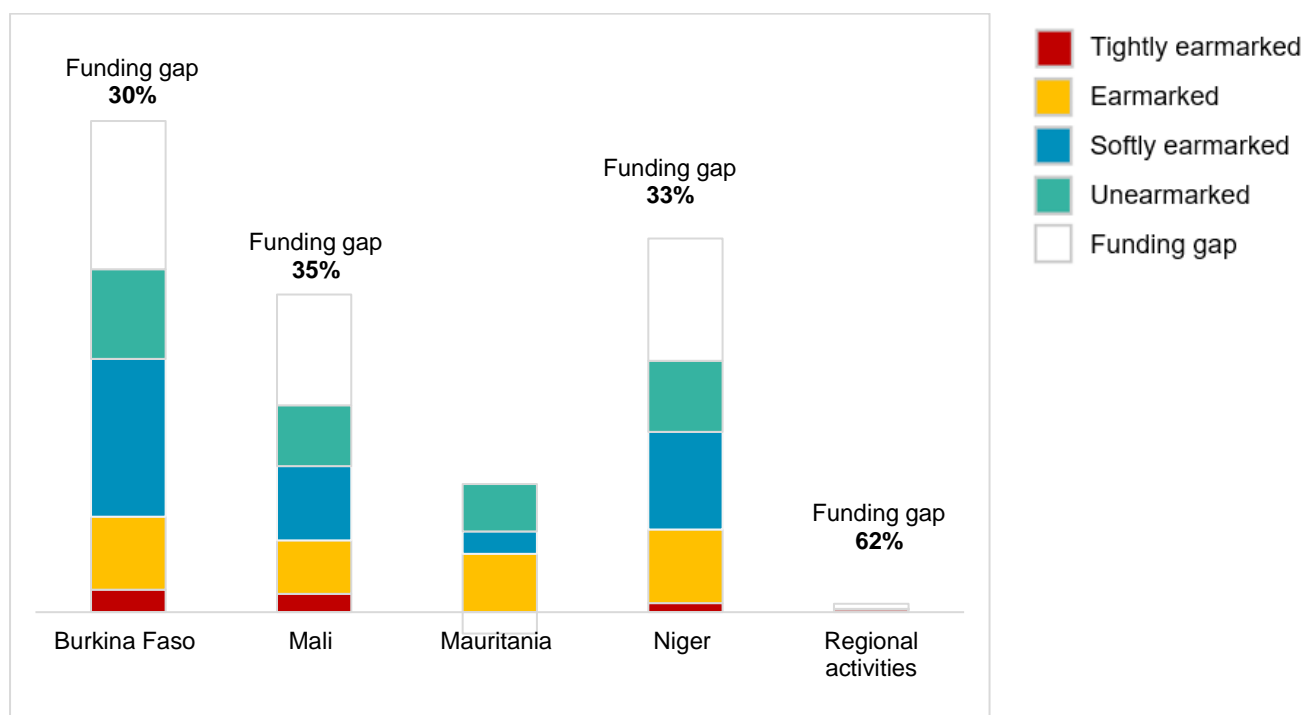
Emergency Preparedness

In line with the commitment taken in the UNHCR Sahel Crisis Appeal, UNHCR's stockpiles in Accra and Douala currently hold enough shelter kits and non-food items to cover the needs of 20,000 households and which can be dispatched to impacted countries within days. Emergency teams are also ready to be deployed within 48 hours.

Coastal states are increasingly impacted by developments in the **Sahel**, due to the growing number of new arrivals from Sahel countries, necessitating adequate preparedness. While the spillover of the Sahel crisis primarily takes the form of population displacement with over 15,000 persons estimated to have arrived in **Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Benin** and **Togo** since the beginning of 2020, there has been a gradual spillover of violence, with some coastal states increasingly targeted by attacks by armed groups. In response to these worrying trends, contingency plans are being updated in **Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana** and **Togo**. In **Benin**, UNHCR is working with OCHA, WFP, and UNICEF to support the UNCT in developing a contingency plan where UNHCR will take the lead for Refugees.

Funding the Sahel response

Sahel Appeal funding received and allocated per country (USD) – As of 15 October 2020



Special thanks to:

DONORS WHO HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO UNHCR RESPONSE IN THE SAHEL (2020)

Donor	Contribution (USD)
United States of America	75,840,000
Germany	13,036,719
African Development Bank Group	11,984,758
European Union	9,539,927
CERF	8,352,964
Japan	5,875,934
France	3,301,897
Education Cannot Wait	1,109,888
Canada	880,017
Private donors in Germany	588,928
Private donors in Italy	564,151
Sweden	518,672
Spotlight Initiative	511,337
Switzerland	504,032
United Arab Emirates	415,000
UN Peacebuilding Fund	399,999
Private donors in the United Arab Emirates	358,443
UN Programme on HIV/AIDS	212,200
Luxembourg	209,205
Monaco	141,151
Other private donors	104,188

DONORS WHO HAVE PROVIDED Unearmarked Contributions (2020)

Sweden 76.4 million | Private donors Spain 59.9 million | Norway 41.4 million | Netherlands 36.1 million | Denmark 34.6 million | United Kingdom 31.7 million | Private donors Republic of Korea 30.6 million | Germany 25.9 million | Japan 23.8 million | Private donors Japan 21 million | Switzerland 16.4 million | Private donors Italy 14 million | France 14 million | Private donors Sweden 11.7 million | Italy 10.6 million

Estimated budget for the 2021 Sahel Response

Sectors	Burkina Faso	Mali	Niger	Mauritania	Regional Activities	Total (USD)
Food Security	-	-	1,037,549		-	1,037,549
Shelter / NFI	26,718,858	7,113,120	10,236,382		-	44,068,360
WASH	-	4,284,377	1,822,640		-	6,107,017
Education	3,921,654	2,461,210	2,018,761		-	8,401,625
Health	-	2,636,117	831,918		-	3,468,035
Protection	13,512,672	7,683,366	11,631,886		528,613	33,356,538
Child protection	-	1,627,172	1,506,581		-	3,133,753
GBV	4,625,668	1,952,492	3,295,345		-	9,873,505
Refugees	21,430,719	17,265,678	54,348,256	18,226,479	-	111,271,132
Coordination	2,869,107	3,761,442			792,920	7,423,469
TOTAL	73,078,678	48,784,974	86,729,319	18,226,479	1,321,533	228,140,982

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2020

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DISPLACED, RETURNEES AND OTHERS OF CONCERN

PROGRESS REPORT

OCTOBER 2020



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