

**UNHCR**United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees  
Haut Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés

# Mali Situation Update

# No 15 | 1 February 2013



This update provides a snapshot of UNHCR's and its partners' response to the displacement of Malians in Mali itself and into Burkina Faso, Mauritania and Niger. The refugee response is led by UNHCR and is undertaken in coordination with the host governments. With the decrease in the number of new refugee arrivals in the three countries during the past two weeks, UNHCR will revert to the monthly updates on the refugee situation. More detailed operational information can be found on:

\*\*UNHCR web portal for the Mali situation: <http://data.unhcr.org/MaliSituation/regional.php>

\*\*UNHCR public website: <http://www.unhcr.org/pages/4f79a77e6.html>

\*\*Mali emergency page: <http://www.unhcr.org/emergency/50597c616-5093d81bc.html>

## People of Concern

(As of 11 February 2013)

Country of Asylum	Total Number of Registered Malian Refugees (as of 11 February 2013)	Malian IDPs (as of 31 January 2013)	New Refugee Arrivals	
			Estimated Number of New Arrivals (between 11 January and 11 February 2013)	Of Whom Registered (as of 11 February 2013)
Mauritania	67,605*		13,359	13,359
Niger	50,000**		2,451	-
Burkina Faso	45,988*		5,835	5,688
Algeria	1,500		N/A	N/A
Guinea	26		N/A	N/A
Togo	20		N/A	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>165,139</b>	<b>241,448</b>	<b>21,645</b>	<b>19,047</b>
<b>Total Refugees and IDPs</b>	<b>406,587</b>			

\*The figures include new arrivals who have been individually registered.

\*\* This population planning figure is a national estimate pending the completion of the countrywide individual registration.

### UNHCR 2013 Budget for the Mali situation: Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania and Niger (in million USD)

Operation	Refugee Programme	IDP Projects	Total
Burkina Faso	29.3		29.3
Mauritania	24.3		24.3
Niger	51.5		51.5
Senegal Region Office (includes IDPs in Mali)	2.2	4.7	6.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>107.3</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>112</b>

Contributions Received for the Mali Situation in 2013 (As of 11 February 2013)	
Saudi Arabia	2,000,000
United Kingdom	4,815,409
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,815,409</b>

## GENERAL HIGHLIGHTS

- As of 11 February 2013, the total number of Malian refugees in Algeria, Burkina Faso, Guinea, Mauritania, Niger and Togo is **165,139 individuals**. The estimated number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Mali as a result of the crisis as of 31 December is **241,448 individuals**. The current number of Malian refugees and IDPs is **406,587 individuals**.
- More than **21,000 people** have arrived in Burkina Faso, Mauritania and Niger since the foreign military intervention in Mali started on 11 January. However, since the end of January, the refugee arrivals to the three countries have become more or less stable. Out of over 21,000 newly arrived refugees, **19,047 refugees** have been **individually registered**, mostly in Burkina Faso and Mauritania and are part of the total refugee population.
- In Niger, UNHCR, the national authorities and partners started preparatory activities on 28 January to relocate refugees from Banibangou spontaneous site to Mangaize camp.
- French, ECOWAS and Chadian troops have intervened militarily in Mali to assist government forces to defend the territorial integrity of Mali.
- The Mali National Assembly has unanimously adopted a roadmap for the country's political transition.
- UNHCR's total financial requirements for the Mali Situation for 2013 stand at **USD 112 million** for the existing refugee and IDP operations in Burkina Faso, Mauritania, Niger and Mali. The requirement for additional funds with respect to further displacement or preparation for return will be communicated as the situation evolves. **UNHCR and its partners are appealing for urgent financial support from donors for the Malian displaced as only 6% of the budget is funded.**

## MALI

### Political/Security Update

Since 11 January 2013, France has **intervened militarily** to assist Malian government forces to defend the territorial integrity of Mali. ECOWAS and Chadian troops have also deployed in parts of the country as mandated under UN Security Council Resolution 2085 (2012) to assist Mali government forces to **defend the territorial integrity of Mali**.

Although the French and Malian troops captured some key towns such as Gao and Timbuktu, recent developments such as **suicide and rocket attacks** perpetrated by insurgents in Gao indicate that the security situation, particularly in the northern region, is still precarious. Another worrying development in the country is the issue of **incidents related to mines and explosive remnants of war** which have so far occurred in the regions of Mopti, Timbuktu and Gao, some of which have led to the **loss of lives**.

Mali's Interim President Dioncounda Traore has declared a state of emergency in the whole of Mali since 11 January. On 29 January, the Mali National Assembly unanimously adopted a **roadmap for political transition** in the country and two days later, the Interim President, announced plans to hold **general elections by July 2013**. Government administrative services have been restored in certain towns such as Diabaly and Gao.

### Protection Response

**IDP Situation in Kidal:** According to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in Tinzouatene, in Kidal region, over **6,500 internally displaced persons (IDPs)** have fled Kidal, Gao and Menaka, and are staying with some 400 host families in an arid area in Tinzouatene located about 300 kilometres northeast of Kidal town. The host families, though reportedly **living in abject poverty**, are sharing their meager resources with the IDPs. ICRC indicates that both the IDPs and the host families are **in urgent need of drinking water, food, shelter, latrines and health care**. Women and children constitute the majority of the displaced, and the **pregnant women, children and elderly persons** among the IDPs are unable to cross the border to search for food and water. According to *Médecins du Monde* (MDM), which is providing medical care to the IDPs, Algeria has closed its border with Mali since 14 January. UNHCR is still advocating for access of the persons concerned into Algeria.

**Monitoring of IDP Movement:** Since the military intervention, it has been observed that few IDPs have arrived in Mopti or been registered by the Regional Crisis Committee there. Another observation is that some IDPs have opted to return since the Malian army took control of the northern cities. Consequently, the Protection Cluster is in the process of developing **an information package** for spontaneous return so that people who decide to go back are well informed of the prevailing conditions in the area of return.

**UNHCR Field Visits in Bamako:** UNHCR, as lead for Protection and Shelter/Non Food Items clusters, organized field visits to the homes of IDPs in Bamako to assess their situation as well as to obtain a qualitative overview of the impact of the displacement. The visits revealed that most of the **shelters are inadequate** due to deplorable hygiene and sanitation conditions. Furthermore, the IDP families lack space to accommodate all family members with some using house rooftops as sleeping areas. In most cases, **girls sleep in the hallway or outside the rooms** while their parents and brothers slept in the rooms. Most of the families rent rooms for between 20,000 CFA and CFA 75,000 (between approximately \$40 and \$125) and were in **rent arrears of three or four months**. In addition, the families need non-food items (NFIs) such as **blankets, mats, mattresses and mosquito nets**. The majority of IDP children are attending schools with the support of Mali government. However, parents who cannot afford additional costs, such as transport and school kits, send children to family members or friends in other regions for the children to attend school there.

UNHCR plans to assist IDPs with shelter in Bamako, Mopti, Segou and Sikasso to contribute to improving the shelter situation of some IDP households through multiple interventions and strategies such as **construction/rehabilitation of shelters, 'livelihoods for shelter'**, and the implementation of **cash transfer and cash voucher system** for the payment of house rent and living expenses. The Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) has been engaged to implement the 'livelihoods for shelter' and construction/rehabilitation components of the shelter project which should start in March 2013. Currently, UNHCR is in the process of identifying partners who have the technical expertise in the cash transfer and cash voucher system.



This two-year-old girl fled to Bamako with 30 members of her extended family in April 2012 to escape fighting in Gao, where her father was killed by rebels. UNHCR/H. Caux / January 2013.

**Protection Monitoring in Mopti:** UNHCR Protection team in Mopti has initiated a number of meetings with key protection partners who have visited Konna and Douentza to deliberate on allegations of human rights abuses. According to the accounts of IDPs, there were cases of arbitrary arrests and summary executions in Konna by the insurgents who executed prisoners of war and people the insurgents suspected had collaborated with the Malian army. In addition, the protection partners report the existence of two mass graves in Konna in which the insurgents buried the corpses of about 50 people. Regarding the allegations of violations of human rights committed by the Malian army and /or vengeance against the Tuaregs and Arabs, while some IDPs could not confirm such acts committed by the Malian army, some Tuareg IDPs confirmed the allegations, including the killing of an unspecified number of persons and the existence of a well in which corpses were allegedly dumped. The Tuareg communities, however, claimed that following the instructions given by the Malian authorities, abuses targeting minority groups have ceased in Mopti region.

**UNHCR Field Visits in Segou:** UNHCR organized a mission in Segou region to assess the humanitarian situation and collect information concerning IDPs in the region. According to the authorities, people who were displaced as a result of the conflict in Diabaly have returned to either Diabaly or Konna and have received assistance in food and non-food items from ICRC in collaboration with Mali Red Cross. However, the authorities requested more **assistance in food, NFIs, shelter and infrastructure reconstruction**. They also said that the French army has conducted **demining activities** in the region but there are places that are

still unsafe, therefore, they have advised returnees to be careful in their movements. The mission observed that soldiers were present to ensure the safety and security and so children have returned to school.

Regarding IDPs originating from the northern regions and Mopti, the authorities have recommended a need to start planning for assisting their return in terms of transport, shelter and NFIs. The authorities demanded **targeted assistance to groups with specific needs** until the return conditions are met. The mission spoke with IDPs who said they were willing to return to their areas provided there is access to those areas as well as transport. The IDPs indicated that they will need assistance to rebuild their lives once they return to their areas of origin.

Some IDPs in Segou and San informed UNHCR that they had problems regarding the payment of rent, health care, education for children and food needs. They also said they have problems of coexistence with neighbours. UNHCR recommends that a rapid assessment in the region be carried out.

## NIGER

### Protection and Assistance

**New Arrivals:** In January, the foreign intervention in Mali caused a new wave of refugee arrivals in Niger. As of 11 February, an estimated **2,451 refugees** had arrived in Niger since the start of the military intervention. The number will be confirmed when the refugees are individually registered. The refugees came mainly from Menaka, Ansongo, Ouattagouna, Tinihamman, Fafa and Labzanga and Anderboukane. The reasons for the flight included the fear of the ongoing military intervention, the lack of basic necessities.

**Level 2 Registration:** UNHCR, the Niger Government organ for refugees, *Commission Nationale d'Eligibilité* (CNE) and partners completed the individual registration of Malian refugees in the Tillabery region on 9 December 2012 and in Niamey on 17 January 2013. The registration data are currently being processed before the results are officially released. The refugees in Tahoua area will be individually registered in the coming months. On the basis of this registration exercise, the planning figure for 2013 has been fixed at **50,000 individuals** in Niger pending the completion of the exercise.

**Relocation:** On 28 January, UNHCR Niger and partners started awareness campaign and other preparatory activities to relocate refugees from Banibangou spontaneous site, located 49 kilometres from the Mali border, to a safer camp, Mangaize camp. The relocation of the refugees started on 7 February and as of 9 February, a total of 194 households (883 individuals including 203 children under 5 years) had been relocated from Banibangou to Mangaize camp. The government of Niger has officially confirmed to UNHCR that Intikane site, located 110 km from the Mali border, has been chosen for the relocation of refugees currently located in Agando and Chinwaren sites.

**Education:** As of 31 January, a total of **3,337 Malian refugee children**, of whom **1,634 are girls**, were enrolled in primary schools in Abala, Tabareybarey, and Mangaize camps. At the secondary school level, **170 students** had been enrolled. In addition, UNHCR is collaborating with CNE for 18 students from Mangaize camp to gain admission in the secondary school in Ouallam. UNHCR will provide the students with educational manuals, feeding allowance as well as pay for lodging expenses in Ouallam.



Refugee pupils having lessons with their teacher in one of the new classrooms financed by UNICEF in Abala, Niger. ©UNHCR January 2013.

In Abala, Oxfam has completed the construction of 27 classrooms financed by UNICEF. In Mangaize and Tabareybarey camps where children attend school in temporary structures, Plan Niger plans to construct 10 semi temporary classrooms in Tabareybarey camp and seven classrooms in Mangaize camp. With the new refugee influx, there is a current **gap of 36 classrooms** and **21 teachers**. UNICEF, UNHCR and Plan Niger are discussing with the authorities to recruit more Niger teachers.

**WASH:** In Abala, Mangaize, Tabareybarey, Agando and Chinwaren, the average quantity of water consumed per person per day was **10.20 litres** though the drinking water distribution systems set up in the camps would allow a significant higher per capita consumption of more than 20 litres per day. The number of latrines and showers constructed recently has improved the sanitation situation. The average number of persons per latrine in the five camps and sites is **23 persons per latrine** and **38 persons per shower** at the end of January compared to 118 persons per latrine and 113 persons per shower at the end of November 2012.

**Health/Nutrition:** The three-month **wet feeding programme**, designed by UNHCR, WFP and UNICEF and which is aimed at improving the nutritional status of malnourished refugees, took place during the month of January. During the period, **4,174 children** aged 6 to 59 months from Abala, Mangaize and Tabareybarey camps received three meals of Super Cereals per day which provided a minimum of 800 kilocalories. The programme has been planned to cover about 5,500 refugee children.



Refugee children having a meal during the wet feeding programme in Abala, Niger. UNHCR / J. Majaliwa Baguma/ January 2013.

**Non-Food Items:** In Abala, 202 households (694 individuals) received non-food items such as blankets and jerry cans. Newly arrived refugees in Tabareybarey, Mangaize and Abala camps received mosquito nets, buckets, kitchen sets, jerry cans, blankets, soap and food items. They were also allocated tents.

## BURKINA FASO

### Protection and Assistance

**New Arrivals:** As the military intervention advanced in Mali, Malians fled to Burkina Faso. As of 11 February, the number of new arrivals from northern Mali to the refugee camps in Burkina Faso was estimated at **5,835** individuals of whom 97% have been registered level 2. The new arrivals mainly came from Gao, N'tillit, Inthaka and Timbuktu. They were transferred from Inabao way station to Goudebo or Mentao refugee camp. The major reasons for the flight were pre-emptive to avoid air strikes, as well as shortage of food and other basic supplies.

**Relocation:** For the greater part of January, UNHCR and partners were also engaged in transferring newly relocating refugees from Ferrerio and Gandafabou camps. As UNHCR and partners have completed the relocation of refugees from Ferrerio and Gandafabou the camps have been closed down. The next relocation convoy is scheduled on 12 February and will be organized from Gountoure Gnegne spontaneous site to Goudebo refugee camp. As at the end of January, over 6,000 refugees from Deou, Ferrerio and Gandafabou camps had been relocated to Goudebo and Mentao camps since the operation started on 18 October 2012.

**Education:** At the end of the Level 2 Registration exercise in September 2012, the refugee statistics showed that only 23% of school age children had been to school in Mali. Consequently, UNHCR Burkina Faso is implementing Education in Emergencies (EIE) with the objective, to ensure that all school age children in Burkina Faso's refugee camps have **access to education**. As part of the strategy to increase enrolment, UNHCR, UNICEF and Plan Burkina Faso, will create or improve refugee **Parents Teachers Associations** for them to organise awareness campaigns on the importance of education to increase school enrolment and attendance. In addition, WFP has also agreed to organize **school feeding programme** in refugee camps. These actions resulted in increasing the enrollment of children up to 45%. For the newly arrived refugee children, *Terre des Hommes* and Plan Burkina will organize **accelerated courses** to facilitate their integration into schools in Goudebo and Mentao camps during the school year 2013/2014. The construction of 45 classrooms by Plan Burkina, UNHCR implementing partner, is achieved up to 80%.

In the urban contexts of Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso, UNHCR **will enlarge its sub-agreement with Plan Burkina Faso for the implementation of education projects** that will help increase school attendance. At Sag-nioniogo camp, Christian Relief and Development Organisation (CREDO) has provided five refugee children, of whom two girls, with five bicycles to commute a distance of seven kilometres to school. UNHCR's partner KEOOGO will fund extra-curricular activities such as physical education for school-going children in the same camp.

In Goudebo camp, *Fondation pour le Développement Communautaire* (FDC) is organizing **literacy programme** for **554 refugees** of whom **272 are women**.

**WASH:** In January, the average quantity of water available per person per day remained **above 20 litres** per person per day in Mentao, Damba, and Goudebo camps. In Sag-nioniogo camp, the broken boreholes have been fixed and resulted in the increase of up to 8.5 litres per person per day.

In Goudebo camp, the number of persons per latrine/shower has increased from 21 persons to **30 persons per latrine** and from 41 persons to **50 persons per shower** due to the relocation of refugees from Ferrerio and Gandafabou to that camp. In Mentao, Damba, and Sag-nioniogo, the average number was 41 persons per latrine and 49 persons per shower.

**Health:** During the month of January, a total of **4,389 medical consultations** were recorded in the camps in Burkina Faso. Out of that number, **40.9%** were recorded as **respiratory infections**, **18.6% as malaria cases**, and **6.3% skin diseases**. Respiratory tract infections and skin diseases are most probably coinciding with the harmattan, a dry and dusty West African trade wind that blows south from the Sahara into the Gulf of Guinea between the end of November and the middle of March.

There was a steep drop in the number of consultation in Oudalan which is partly explained by the closure of primary health care posts at Ferrerio and Gandafabou due to the relocation of refugees to Goudebo. However UNHCR will investigate further into this significant drop in consultation rates among the refugee population and continue to ensure access to primary health care for the refugees.

UNHCR and partners are making relentless efforts to increase awareness in the use of health facilities including **maternal health facilities** among the refugee population to improve their well-being. It has been observed that the demand for antenatal services is weak. In January, only **67 pregnant women** from Gandafabou, Mentao and Damba camps attended **antenatal clinic** out of a **target of 385 pregnant women**. The 67 women represented **17%** of a current **target of 95% pregnancies** to be followed up.

**Food Assistance:** Out of 30,088 refugees planned for food assistance for the month of January, **30,555 refugees** collected their rations as new arrivals were served with food rations.

**Non-Food Items:** UNHCR through Plan Burkina distributed blankets, buckets, jerry cans, kitchen sets, mats, mosquito nets and soap to all **newly arriving refugees** transferred to Goudebo or Mentao refugee camp. 7,719 blankets were distributed to **refugees with specific needs** in Mentao and Damba camps, as well as Dibissi, Gountouré Gnegne and Tin Hedjar. Refugees in Deou spontaneous sites also received soap. In Sag-nioniogo and Bobo-dioulasso, **1,234 refugees** received buckets, water boilers, towels and body cream while **3,800 refugees** received toothpaste, toothbrushes and soap. These distributed hygiene kits were donated by the Spanish Red Cross.

## MAURITANIA

**New Arrivals:** In January, the military intervention in Mali caused an increase in the daily new arrivals of Malian refugees to Mauritania. As of 11 February, **13,359 individuals** had arrived in the country through the entry point in Fassala. The new arrivals, of whom 90 % are women and children, came from Timbuktu, Lere, Goundam, Larnab and Nianfuke. They informed that they were not victims of the recent military intervention but had fled because they feared the bombardments.

**SGBV:** UNHCR is in the process of strengthening the camp Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) committee through the launching of meetings with the committee to establish an action plan for the year 2013.

**Education:** At the end of January, **4,386 refugee children** of whom **2,060 girls**, were enrolled in the six primary schools in the camp. This implies that **70% of children in primary school age remain without access to school**. UNHCR Mauritania has an aim to ensure access to education for all refugee children but currently, there is **not enough funding** to achieve it. At the secondary school level, **247 students** of whom

**53 girls** had been enrolled. In parallel, **1,351 refugee children** in the age range of 3 to 6 years old participated in the recreational activities carried out in the Child Friendly Spaces created by UNICEF.

UNICEF, Intersos and UNHCR organized an **awareness campaign to promote literacy** in the camp for a total of 235 refugees.

UNICEF made a donation of clothes to **5,200 refugee children** enrolled in the schools as well as the Child Friendly Spaces operational in the camp.

**WASH:** In January, the quantity of water available in Mbera camp was **21 litres** per person per day. However, water consumption per person per day was 11.8 litres due to the habits of the population who do not use a lot of water for domestic needs. The number of persons per latrine/shower was 25 persons per latrine and 39 persons per shower. *Solidarités International* and Oxfam have constructed 50 washing areas and have distributed 471 hand washing kits to the refugees.

**Health and Nutrition:** During the month of January the **medical consultations** recorded in Mbera camp were between **1,500** and **2,000** per week. Out those figures, **29.9%** were recorded as **upper respiratory tract infections**, **21.2%** as **lower respiratory tract infections**, **7.8%** as **diarrhea cases**, and **7%** as **skin infections**.

The results of the nutritional survey conducted by *Médecins Sans Frontières* in November 2012 show that there has been no major decrease in the malnutrition rate despite the implementation of nutritional programmes in Mbera camp. According to the results of the survey, prevalence of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) is 4.6% while Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) is 17%. In view of the results, a number of interventions are being developed to improve the situation in the camp. Members of the multisectorial group are elaborating a **joint strategy based on an integrated approach** (Health, Nutrition, Food, and WASH sectors) **to address the problem of malnutrition**. Nutrition partners also continue to organize awareness activities for refugees and to improve their monitoring mechanism with the objective to help reduce the number of refugees who drop out of nutrition programmes.

The Ministry of Health, WFP and UNICEF organized a **SMART nutritional survey** in the camp in January. Given that the SMART survey only gives quantitative information on the prevalence of malnutrition, UNICEF WFP and other partners concerned are considering conducting a survey which will provide qualitative information on the problem of malnutrition as well.

In January, an inter-agency mission of nutrition experts of UNICEF, UNHCR and WFP was in Mauritania to study the malnutrition problem in Mbera camp. As at the end of January, there were **1,893 malnourished refugees** undergoing treatment in the 11 nutritional rehabilitation centres in the camp.

UNHCR has completed rehabilitation work on the health post of Mbera village. The work was financed by *Fondation Bouamatou*.

**Food Assistance:** The general food distribution for the month of December 2012 was completed on 13 January 2013. Another food distribution started on 30 January for a total of 64,360 individuals. According to WFP, the food rations will provide **2,236 kilocalories** (136 kilocalories above the required minimum of 2,100 kilocalories). The new arrivals are progressively included in the distribution list and served with food rations.

**Environment:** In efforts to contribute to **environmental preservation** in the country, UNHCR and its partner SOS Desert, continued to maintain a nursery with **15,000 plants** meant to be transplanted in the camp. In addition, 200 hectares of land have been fenced for plant preservation and for the production of forage for livestock. SOS Desert organized awareness campaign for the refugees on a ban on use of plastic bags in Mauritania.

**Non-Food Items:** During the month of January, UNHCR, assisted by *Fédération Luthérienne Mondiale* (FLM) and Intersos distributed blankets to **1,409 elderly persons**.

## High Level Visits

On 24 January, the European Commissioner for International Cooperation, Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Response, Ms Kristalina Georgieva, and the French Deputy Minister for Development, Mr Pascal Cadin visited Mentao refugee camp and met with refugee leaders to discuss the refugee situation.



The European Union Commissioner for International Cooperation, Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Response, Ms Kristalina Georgieva and the French Deputy Minister for Development, Mr Pascal Cadin speaking with a refugee woman in Mentao in the Sahel region, Burkina Faso. UNHCR/M. Bah/January 2013.

On 24 January, the First Ladies of Burkina Faso and Mali, Ms Chantal Compaore and Ms Mintou Traore, undertook a joint visit to Sag-nioniogo camp. The First Lady of Mali, Ms Traore, asked for “peace to return to Mali as quickly as possible” while Ms Compaore promised to donate a motor-ambulance to assist the refugees in accessing the needed healthcare from Sag-nioniogo village.



The First Lady of Mali, Ms Mintou Traore, First Lady of Burkina Faso, Ms Chantal Compaore, a Burkina Faso government official, UNHCR Deputy Representative, Ms. Angele Djohossou and CONAREF National Coordinator, Mr Sangaré (from left to right) on a tour of Sag-nioniogo camp, Burkina Faso. UNHCR/H. Reichenberger/January 2013.

On 7 January, Mr Luiz Mendez, the Regional Refugee Coordinator (Dakar) of Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (BPRM) visited Burkina Faso and met with UNHCR to discuss the achievements and challenges of the refugee operation as well as assess the situation of the Malian refugees in the country. On 9 January, Mr Luiz Mendez, visited Sag-nioniogo camp where he met with the refugee committees and discussed issues related to their well-being



The Regional Refugee Coordinator of BPRM, Mr Luiz Mendez (second person on the right) visiting a refugee household in Sag Nioniogo refugee camp, Burkina Faso. UNHCR/O. Sow / January 2013.



## UNHCR PRESENCE

<b>Burkina Faso</b>	(Offices) Ouagadougou, Dori, Gorom-Gorom, Djibo, Bobo Dioulasso (Camps)* Mentao, Damba, Gandafabou, Goudebou, Sag-nioniongo
<b>Mali</b>	(Offices) Bamako, Kayes, Mopti (IDP site) Mopti
<b>Mauritania</b>	(Offices) Nouakchott, Bassikounou Camp - Mbera
<b>Niger</b>	(Offices) Niamey, Abala, Mangaize, Ayourou (Camps) Tabareybarey, Mangaize, Abala (Official sites)* Agando and Chinwaren

\* Apart from the official camps and sites, some refugees are living in spontaneous settlements.

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