


UNHCR

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

Mali Situation Update

No 13 | 1 December 2012



This update provides a snapshot of UNHCR's and its partners' response to the displacement of Malians in Mali itself and into Burkina Faso, Niger and Mauritania. The refugee response is led by UNHCR and is undertaken in coordination with the host governments. 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>

Malian Refugees by Country of Asylum (as of 1 December 2012)

Country of Asylum	Malian Refugees	Others* of Concern	Source
Niger	61,880**	3,132	CNE, UNHCR
Burkina Faso	37,626	-	CONAREF/ UNHCR
Mauritania	54,117	-	Government/ UNHCR
Algeria	1,500	-	Government
Togo	20	-	Government/ UNHCR
Guinea	44	-	Government/ UNHCR
Total	155,187	3,132	

* 3,132 are returning Niger nationals.

** Figures to be confirmed after Level 2 Registration.

UNHCR Financial Requirements (in million USD)

Country	ExCom approved Budget (with adjustments)	Supplementary requirements	Revised total budget
RO Senegal*	50.6	93.2	143.8
Mauritania	7.8	30.3	38.1
TOTAL	58.4	123.5	181.9

* The budget for the UNHCR Regional Office in Senegal covers Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, the Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo. The supplementary financial requirements presented in this Appeal include Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Mauritania.

Contributions Received for the Mali Situation (USD) as of 28 November 2012

Austria	331,126
Brazil	300,000
Canada	1,500,000
CERF	6,469,616
Denmark	1,802,127
European Union	5,099,987
France	1,380,138
Germany	1,283,370
Ireland	746,269
Italy	1,020,003
Japan	1,260,875
Luxembourg	1,550,388
Netherlands	5,714,284
Norway	2,479,749
Spain	1,346,392
Sweden	3,604,047
Switzerland	1,563,604
United States	27,000,000
Private donors	830,780
TOTAL	65,282,755

In addition, UNHCR has received contributions towards its operations in West Africa and Mauritania presented in its Global Appeal from Brazil, CERF, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, ECOWAS, the European Union, Finland, France, Japan, Switzerland, the United States, the UN Peacebuilding Fund and the UN Population Fund.

GENERAL HIGHLIGHTS

- As of 1 December, the total number of Malian refugees in Niger, Burkina Faso, Mauritania, Cote d'Ivoire, Algeria, Togo and Guinea is **155,187 persons**. The number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Mali as a result of the crisis is estimated at **198,558**. The current number of Malian refugees and IDPs is **353,745 persons**.
- On 11 November in Abuja, ECOWAS Heads of State adopted a harmonized Concept of Operations for the deployment of the proposed **African-led International Support Mission to Mali (AFISMA)** in Mali for an initial period of one year.
- Following the outcome of the Level 2 Registration of Malian refugees in Burkina Faso, UNHCR, partners and the Burkina Faso authorities have adjusted and re-aligned funding and operational requirements in line with the new figures. The 2012 **Supplementary Budget** for the Mali situation **has been officially decreased** by USD 30.2 million.
- In Niger, the **Level 2 Registration**, which will provide comprehensive data for enhanced protection and assistance delivery for Malian refugees, started in Niamey on 12 November, and proceeded in Abala, Mangaize and Tabareybarey camps on 22 November. The registration exercise is expected to be completed in Niger by the end of January.
- In Mauritania, the Level 2 Registration exercise which started in Mbera camp on 18 September, ended on 29 November. The current number of Malian refugees in the camp is **54,117**, a decrease of approximately 50% compared to previous figures of an estimated 108,000 persons obtained through Level 1 Registration. UNHCR, partners and the Mauritanian authorities will start the process of adjustment and re-alignment of funding and operational requirements in line with the new figures.
- The Assistant High Commissioner for Refugees for Operations, Ms. Janet Lim, the Deputy Executive Director of the World Food Programme, Mr. Ramiro Lopes da Silva, and the Deputy Executive Director of UNICEF, Ms. Yoka Brandt, undertook a mission in Mauritania from 18 to 22 November to visit programmes implemented by UNHCR, WFP and UNICEF in Mauritania and to conduct strategic discussions on ways to reinforce the collaboration between the three agencies.
- From 10 to 14 November, the First Secretary of the Political Affairs Division of the Permanent Mission of Japan in Geneva, Ms. Satoko Toku, visited Malian refugees in Burkina to help increase visibility in their situation.
- From 26 to 28 November, UNHCR organized a workshop in Dakar to finalize the Mali Regional Contingency Plan in order to prepare for a well-coordinated refugee response to a further mass influx of Malian refugees into neighbouring countries in the event of a possible international military intervention in the north of Mali.

MALI

Political/Security Update

On 16 November, heavy fighting was reported in Menaka, Gao region, between *le Mouvement National de Libération de l'Azawad (MNLA)* and *le Mouvement pour l'unicité et le jihad en Afrique de l'Ouest (MUJAO)*. Three days later, MUJAO declared that they had captured Menaka, in confrontations that reportedly left many MNLA fighters dead or wounded. MUJAO confirmed that *Al-Qaida au Maghreb islamique (AQMI)* had sent reinforcement to help them fight. The current situation is likely to create new population displacement within and outside Mali.

In early November, the Malian military authorities advised humanitarian agencies to be very vigilant during field missions in Kayes region in the west of Mali. The military authorities recommended that humanitarian agencies obtain the latest travel advisory for the region from them in advance before undertaking field missions as well as travel under armed escorts in the region. On 20 November, a French national was kidnapped in Diema, Kayes region with MUJAO claiming responsibility for the kidnapping later. It has been reported that AQMI and MUJAO are increasing their presence in Kaye's region which will enable them to have access to Mauritania and Senegal.

On 11 November in Abuja, ECOWAS Heads of State adopted a harmonized Concept of Operations for the deployment of 3,300 troops of the proposed African-led International Support Mission to Mali (AFISMA) in

Mali for an initial period of one year. The African Union Peace and Security Council endorsed the Concept of Operations on 13 November at its 341st meeting in Addis Ababa. However, on 29 November, the UN Secretary-General, Mr Ban Ki-moon in a report on the situation in Mali to the UN Security Council, said that “fundamental questions on how the force would be led, sustained, trained, quipped and financed remain unanswered. Plans for both the international force and the Malian security and defence forces need to be developed further.”

Protection Response

Mali Regional Contingency Plan: From 26 to 28 November, the UNHCR Bureau for Africa, UNHCR Regional Representation of West Africa in Dakar, and UNHCR offices in countries affected or likely to be affected by the Malian crisis, (Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso, Mauritania, Cote d'Ivoire, Algeria, Guinea and Senegal) met to discuss the inputs of all stakeholders to finalize the **Mali Regional Contingency Plan** in order to prepare for a well-coordinated refugee response to a further mass influx of Malian refugees into neighbouring countries in the event of a possible international military intervention in the north of Mali. On 27 November, UNHCR met with Senegalese Government representatives, United Nations agencies, donors, and Non Governmental Organizations to discuss the different **organizational roles** in the plan, the **level of preparedness in terms of resources**, **host countries' support** as well as **elements of an organized response** to a humanitarian crisis. The UN Resident Coordinator in Senegal, Mrs Bintou Djibou, the UN Regional Humanitarian Coordinator for the Sahel, Mr David Gressly and Senegal's Permanent Secretary of *le Comité National pour la gestion des Réfugiés, Rapatriés et Personnes Déplacées* (CNRRPD), Admiral Samba Fall, and the UNHCR Coordinator for the Mali Situation, Mr Valentin Tapsoba, led participants at the workshop to discuss issues that will enable UNHCR to finalize the plan.



Participants at the Mali Regional Contingency Plan workshop held in Dakar. Mr David Gressly, Mrs Bintou Djibo, Admiral Samba Fall and Mr Valentin Tapsoba guided participants in discussions at the workshop. © UNHCR/Akono JB. /November 2012

Protection Cluster: On 6 November in Mopti, the regional Protection Cluster held a meeting to discuss ways to enhance humanitarian response to the IDP situation in Mali. The key points discussed included coordination mechanisms in IDP situation; collaboration between humanitarian actors, local authorities and community leaders; and coordination between the protection clusters in Bamako and Mopti. On 9 November, UNHCR provided facilitators to train Protection Cluster members in Bamako in protection cluster coordination.

SGBV: On 30 October and 1 November, 33 members of the Gender-Based Violence (GBV) sub cluster were trained in psychological care and referral system in GBV in Mopti. The Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for the Mopti region have been validated by the Protection Cluster. The SOPs include the minimum procedures for both the prevention and response to GBV, as well as the responsibilities of organizations and community groups in five key areas: health, psychosocial support, legal assistance, security and reintegration.

At the end of October, the local NGO *Association Malienne pour le Suivi et l'Orientation des Pratiques Traditionnelles* (AMSOPT) identified **290 new cases** of GBV in 100 villages covered in the district of Kayes with 203 women and 87 men as victims. The majority of the victims had suffered psychological abuse. AMSOPT assisted 69 survivors in receiving medical care and psychosocial support.

Capacity building: Between 30 October and 4 November, *la Direction Generale de la Protection Civile* conducted two training sessions for 30 trainers in Segou. One session was on psychosocial support for

children and displaced persons, and the other one was on identification of separated children and unaccompanied children in emergency situations.

Non Food Items Assistance: Between 30 October and 10 November, UNHCR, through its partner INTERSOS, distributed kitchen sets, mosquito nets, blankets, mats, and buckets to **2,925 IDPs** composed of 450 households in Mopti. An estimated **15,000 IDPs** will benefit from the Non Food Items (NFIs) assistance. An estimated **655 host families** have also been identified to benefit from some of the NFIs.



Distribution of Non Food Items to IDPs in Mopti, Mali. UNHCR/Tunga P./November 2012

NIGER

Security Update

Between 7 and 15 November, the Niger military in Ouallam reported sighting movements of unidentified armed men in the area of Mangaize which is located about 80 km from the Niger-Mali border, as well as heavily armed vehicles around the Niger-Mali border. The police in Abala also reported suspicious movements of unidentified vehicles at about 12 km from Abala village within that period. UNHCR is still discussing with the authorities in order to find a solution to the absence of security forces in Mangaize locality including the camp.

On 13 November, UNHCR office in Niger directed the suspension of all field missions to Mangaize. The directive was issued to enable UNHCR assess the security in Mangaize after receiving information from Niger military sources on that day that in Menaka (Mali) a young man had been shot by an MNLA agent and subsequently, protests organized by the population of Menaka against the incident had resulted in five people sustaining injuries. On 14 November, the Niger authorities authorised the use of armed escorts for movements to Mangaize camp.

Humanitarian workers in Niger have been informed of threats to their security which were reportedly issued through radio broadcast by Islamist groups from Gao in Mali. As a result, the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) office in Niger has directed that all missions from Niamey to the field that include Westerners be undertaken under armed escorts.

Protection and Assistance

Level 2 Registration: UNHCR, *Commission Nationale d'Eligibilité* (CNE), and partners started the Level 2 Registration exercise of Malian refugees on 12 November. The exercise was organized in Niamey from 12 to 17 November and was started in Abala, Mangaize and Tabareybarey camps on 22 November. However, due to the national census which has been scheduled to take place from 10 to 24 December, the registration will be suspended during that period and will continue in the camps in January 2013.



A family of urban refugee getting registered in Niamey.



A waiting area for the refugees outside the registration area.

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SGBV: UNHCR organized a training session on SGBV in Mangaize on 7 and 8 November for UNHCR staff, partners, local authorities and refugee representatives. Basic notions of SGBV, **causes** and **consequences of gender-based violence**, as well as **interview** and **monitoring processes** of SGBV cases were discussed. The same training session was also conducted on 13 and 14 November in Abala. UNHCR is currently working on establishing processes to detect and monitor SGBV and other protection cases.

Child Protection: During the month of November, Plan Niger conducted **psychosocial support activities** for children in Mangaize camp. The activities were: a **risk mapping session** to identify potential risk areas for children within and outside the camp; and a **'body mapping' exercise** for children aged between nine and 14 years to assist them to **express traumatic experiences** they had gone through since they fled Mali. The partner also distributed clothing to 804 children.

Education: Primary education classes started in **Tabareybarey** camp on 5 November with **666 pupils** of whom 287 are girls. A total of **84 local children** of Tabareybarey village are also attending school in the camp. For the **750 pupils**, classes are being held in six of the nine temporary classrooms. Plan Niger will repair the three classrooms while it constructs four new ones. Currently, there are **four teachers** who are running double shift to teach all the children in the school. The national authorities and Plan Niger are working on recruiting more teachers.

In **Abala** camp, classes started on 12 November with **1,631 pupils** and **29 teachers** in **temporary learning hangars**. UNICEF implementing partner for education, Oxfam, has started the construction of 27 semi-permanent classrooms. In Abala College, where **66 refugee students** will attend school, UNHCR is planning to assist increase the facilities of the overcrowded college.

UNICEF has installed 11 tents in **Mangaize** camp to serve as classrooms for primary education to start for **366 refugee children** pending the construction of 11 temporary school classrooms. UNHCR has provided plastic mats for the tents. **Eleven teachers**, have been identified to teach in the camp. In Mangaize village, **21 refugee secondary** students living there have started school at the local college. In addition, **40 other students** from Mangaize camp will start school at the college when three additional temporary classrooms for the college are constructed.

In **Agando** and **Chinwaren**, the education partner, *Humanitaires Sans Frontières* is working to identify refugee children of primary school age for them to be integrated in the local schools.

Kampala Convention: From 20 to 23 November, UNHCR, OCHA and the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) organized a training workshop on the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (known as the **Kampala Convention**) in Niamey for Government officials including members of parliament, the civil society and staff of UN agencies. The aim of the training was to raise awareness on the **content of the Convention** and on **protection issues for IDPs** in Niger in order to design an action plan for the implementation of the Convention. Niger, which has faced IDP situation as a result of the Sahel food crisis as well as floods, ratified the Kampala Convention on 10 May 2012.

WASH: In Abala, Mangaize, Ayorou, Agando and Chinwaren, the average quantity of water available per person per day is currently **9.75 litres**. In Abala, Qatar Red Crescent has stopped the construction of a borehole it was financing due to a flow rate of 2 metres cubed per hour which is too low to be equipped with submersible pump. The partner is considering finding a site to construct another borehole. The average number of persons per latrine/shower in the five camps is **118 persons per latrine** and **113 persons per shower** at the end of November compared to **146 persons per latrine** and **167 persons per shower** at the end of October. The efforts being made by UNHCR and partners to improve the sanitation situation in the camps and sites to reach the minimum standard of 20 persons per latrine/shower is beginning to show some results. During the month of November, Qatar Red Crescent constructed 29 latrines out of 600 latrines it has planned to construct in Abala. In Mangaize, Oxfam constructed 34 latrines out of 240 latrines planned and eight showers out of 248 showers planned.

Health/Nutrition: On 14 November, UNHCR, WFP and UNICEF met to discuss a strategy aimed at **improving the nutritional status of vulnerable groups** in the camps. The three agencies have adopted a strategy which will include the organization of **blanket feeding in wet ration** for three months in the camps. This will enable the partners to monitor the nutritional status of malnourished persons over a specific period. The results at the end of the period will determine the justification to continue the blanket feeding in wet ration or revert to dry ration blanket feeding.

Under the WFP food assistance programme, WFP is currently assessing the social environment of the refugees to consider the possibility of **assistance in cash** for the Malian refugees instead of the traditional food assistance. The objective of the cash option is to enable refugees **to have access to food at all times** in view of the challenges WFP faces in the transportation of food commodities in to the camps during certain times of the year.

WFP and Niger Red Cross organized blanket feeding for **545 children** within the age range of 6 to 23 months in Tillia sites, for **340 children** in **Mangaize** camp, and for **602 children** in **Abala** camp during the month of November.

Livelihood: From 12 to 24 November, a multi-sectoral mission from the UNHCR Regional Representation in Dakar undertook a mission in Niger to **assess the potential for strengthening livelihoods** in the refugee camps where refugees **face challenges** in engaging in **livestock rearing** and **agriculture** due to **the lack of access to land and water**. As many of the refugee women possess excellent skills in leather crafts, wood furniture and jewelry making, the mission thus recommended to initially **support small-scale activities** that do not need much space (mostly crafts) and to conduct further assessments of the economic opportunities of the environment.

Shelter: During the month of November, UNHCR and partners continued to work hard to cover a gap of **2,278 shelters** identified during **the month of September**. Refugees were assisted with plastic sheeting, timber poles and other shelter construction materials to construct their shelters in the camps. As of 30 November, **about 50% of the gap had been covered**. Assistance activities in emergency shelters continued systematically for new arrivals. The challenge facing UNHCR in terms of shelter is to assist refugees with more long term structures. Hence, there is the urgency to start the implementation of transitional shelters at the beginning of the year 2013. Preparations are underway to use a more durable canvas material instead of plastic sheeting which is not durable considering the Sahelian climate.

BURKINA FASO

Security Update

In November, Burkina Faso security forces informed humanitarian organizations that the Burkina Faso-Mali border is prone to criminal activities like banditry. They advised that cross-border crime is likely to lead to insecurity in most regions across the Sahel. In view of the current security situation, humanitarian workers continue to use armed escorts for their movements. In recent times, humanitarian workers in the Sahel region in Burkina Faso have expressed concerns about their personal security especially after an armed robbery incident in the department of Koutougou in the Soum province which allegedly involved two refugees. The humanitarians' concerns are based on the assumption of the likelihood of existence of weapons in the camps.

On 20 November, UNHCR, *Commission Nationale pour les Réfugiés* (CONAREF), partners, representatives of military and police authorities in the Oudalan province, held meetings with refugees in Gountoure Gnegne and Fererio camps with the objective to persuade them to relocate to Goudebou considering the current

security situation at the Burkina Faso-Mali border. The police authorities informed the refugees that Gountoure Gnegne, Ferrerio, Gandafabou, Deou, Tin Edja, and Dibissi sites in the Oudalan province were located too close to the border and that compromises their security. They therefore urged the refugees staying on the site to accept to be relocated to safer sites, such as Goudebou in the Seno province or Mentao in the Soum province by the first week of December 2012. UNHCR and CONAREF reassured refugees of their commitment to relocate them to ensure their security and the provision of humanitarian assistance.

Protection and Assistance

Relocation: The relocation of Malian refugees from Somgande, a suburb in Ouagadougou to **Sag Nioniogo**, located 45 km from the capital which started on 16 October, ended on 16 November. As of 30 November, the number of refugees at the camp was **2,581 refugees** composed of **637 households**. The relocation of refugees from Deou Tamashek and Ferrerio to a safer site with improved infrastructure, Goudebou, which started on 18 October, continued throughout the month of November. As of 30 November, a total of **2,172 refugees** composed of **506 households** had been relocated to Goudebou camp situated 147 km from the Burkina Faso-Mali border. UNHCR will work with the local authorities to identify a grazing land for the animals of the refugees close to the camp. Overcoming this challenge will encourage more refugees to relocate to Goudebou.



The Head of UNHCR Field Office of Dori, Mrs Marie Louise Kabre Barreto welcomes refugees relocated from Ferrerio to Goudebou.
© UNHCR/ Reichenberger/November 2012

Child Protection: Plan Burkina organized a training session on the identification and documentation of unaccompanied and separated children for 24 Child Protection agents working in the camps during the. In Bobo Dioulasso, two children heads of household and 27 separated children have been identified among 99 refugees with specific needs. UNHCR and Christian Relief and Development Organization (CREDO) have agreed on an action plan to start the best interest assessment for the children.

Education: Between 5 and 26 November, primary school education for Malian refugee children started in Gandafabou, Ferrerio, Mentao and Damba. Refugee school age children relocated to Goudebou were integrated in the existing local school as they arrived in the camp. **Gandafabou**, started school with **159 pupils** (98 boys and 61 girls) and **six Burkinabe teachers**, however classes were later interrupted due to the teacher recruitment process at the national level. Currently, classes are organized by **only three refugee teachers**. In **Mentao** classes started with **587 pupils** (307 girls and 280 boys) and **13 teachers** including seven refugee teachers. In **Damba**, classes also started with **251 pupils** (134 girls and 117 boys) and **four teachers** of whom three are refugees. In view of the problems associated with the deployment of Burkinabe teachers in the camps, UNHCR has made a recommendation to the education authorities to consider recruiting refugee teachers. In terms of school infrastructure, Plan Burkina started the construction of a total of 45 classrooms in the camps in the Sahel region on 9 November.

At the **secondary education level**, *Terre des Hommes* has assisted **21 students**, of whom **two are girls**, to attend local secondary schools in Gorom Gorom. Plan Burkina and Save the Children Canada have made available **70 and 36 scholarships** respectively for secondary education for Malian students **to study in local secondary schools** close to the camps in the Sahel region. Under the scholarship scheme, the education partners will pay the school registration fees and provide stationery for the students.

WASH: The average quantity of water available per person per day is above **20 litres** in Ferrerio, Mentao, Damba and Goudebou, and **6.56 litres** in **Gandafabou** where 41% of the water supply is through water trucking. The average number of persons per latrine/shower in Ferrerio, Mentao, Damba and Gandafabou camps is **23 persons per latrine** and **29 persons per shower**. In Goudebo, the number of persons per latrine/shower is currently **11 persons per latrine** and **25 persons per shower**.

Health/Nutrition: With the change of season comes a change in disease patterns as well. While malaria and acute respiratory tract infections remain the dominant pathologies, UNHCR observe in the camps between weeks 44 and 47 **a gradual decrease in malaria cases**, while it observes **an increase in** the number of refugees seeking consultation for **respiratory tract infections**. During the month of November in Ferrerio, two deaths were reported at the referral level due to pneumonia, a form of acute respiratory infection that affects the lungs.

Eighteen suspected cases of measles (diagnosis established by applying the WHO case definition; laboratory confirmation is pending) were detected during the medical screening that accompanied the relocation of refugees from Ferrerio to Goudebou camp. No death occurred. UNHCR together with the Burkinabe Ministry of Health and partners immediately reinforced routine vaccination activities at the camp sites and surrounding villages as well as surveillance activities, and are preparing for a vaccination campaign.

The cholera epidemic in the districts of Gorom Gorom and Dori is coming to end, between week 44 and 47 a total of 11 cases were reported, with week 46 reporting no case and week 47 reporting one case. In the adjacent camps of Oudalan province no cases of Cholera occurred up to date. In Burkina Faso, **143 cases of cholera** have been registered with seven deaths from **week 1 to week 47**.

Livelihoods: In efforts to improve the well-being of persons with specific needs, the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) through its implementing partner Africa 2000 Network Burkina (A2N), has provided 280 vulnerable households (130 in Damba camp and 150 in Mentao camp) with three goats each (two females and a male) to rear as an income generating activity. The protection of livelihoods is important in this post-emergency phase and UNHCR and partners are developing projects aimed at supporting refugees who are able to start income generating activities in spite of the difficult situation and environment.

Environment: On 13 November, UNHCR, in collaboration with the local authorities and *Organisation catholique pour le developpement et la solidarité* (OCADES) launched a **domestic energy project** which will enable Malian refugees to **access firewood** and **energy-efficient stoves** for cooking. The project was launched in view of the environmental challenges facing the host country, UNHCR, partners and the refugees. The key elements of the project's strategy are: collection of firewood in government approved zones; distribution of firewood to refugee households; promotion of energy-efficient stoves; and education on the rational use of environmental resources for refugees. In line with the project's strategy, each refugee household is provided with **30 kg of firewood per month**. UNHCR will finance the making of 5,000 clay and metal energy-efficient stoves. As of 30 November, **1,705 households** in Mentao, Damba, Gandafabou and Goudebou had been served with firewood. Ferrerio was not covered in the distribution due to the relocation activities in progress from there to Goudebou.



Stock of wood for distribution in Mentao camp and symbolic distribution of the wood and energy efficient stove to refugees in Mentao camp. UNHCR/ Lompo O./November 2012

MAURITANIA

Security Update

Movements of humanitarian staff continue to require armed escorts provided by the Mauritanian authorities considering the high risk of kidnapping. In addition to the Gendarmerie squadron deployed in Fassala, a Gendarmerie platoon is also deployed in Mbera for the security of the refugees.

Protection and Assistance

Level 2 Registration: The results of the Level 2 Registration exercise which was organized in Mbera camp from 18 September to 29 November show a decrease of approximately 50% in the number of Malian refugees in Mauritania. The exercise undertaken by UNHCR, the Mauritania government and humanitarian partners identified **54,117 Malian refugees**, compared to an estimated 108,000 previously recorded. Registration at the initial stages of the emergency relies on data compiled at household level and from information provided by local officials and refugee leaders. The Level 2 Registration is more detailed and implies an individual approach to data collection.

Education: As part of the preparations to start the school year 2012/2013 in Mbera camp, the registration of refugee school age children has started for the four schools in the camp. A partner of UNICEF, *Ensemble pour la Solidarité et le Développement* (ESD) is also making preparations including identification and registration of students for the launching of school activities for 500 refugee second cycle students in the camp. INTERSOS has started the construction of two schools in the camp and in the village of Mbera.

WASH: The average quantity of water available per person per day in the camp is **16 litres**. *Solidarités International*, is conducting a survey to assess the water consumption by refugee households in the camp. The current latrine/shower situation is **42 persons per latrine/shower**. UNHCR, *Solidarités International* and Oxfam have started the rehabilitation of 250 latrines damaged during the rainy season. UNHCR provided 100 tarpaulin rolls for the rehabilitation work.

Health/Nutrition: Out of an average of **1,500 medical consultations per week**, the main prevalent diseases recorded in the refugee camp are **respiratory infections** (18.6%), **diarrhea** (13.2%) and **malaria** (7.5%).

Association Mauritanienne pour la Promotion de la Famille (AMPF) provided ante natal and post natal care to 387 refugee women. UNFPA has completed the construction of a maternity block and a hospitalization room in the camp.

As of 30 November, there were **3,254** malnourished refugees undergoing treatment in the 11 nutritional rehabilitation centres in the camp.

Food Assistance: The food distribution for the month of October which started on 30 October due to WFP food pipeline problems ended during the month of November.

FINANCIAL SITUATION

- The total supplementary **requirements for the Mali situation** stand at **123.5 million** and UNHCR's total revised budgetary requirements for its overall activities in countries affected by the Mali situation amounts to **USD 181.9 million** for 2012. Please note that the 2012 Supplementary Budget for the Mali situation has been officially **decreased by USD 30.2 million** in light of the outcome of the Level 2 Registration exercise in Burkina Faso.
- UNHCR is grateful to donors who have thus far committed pledges amounting to approximately **USD 65.3 million** to respond to this crisis. The amount represents **52.8 per cent** of the total financial requirements that have been raised thus far.
- UNHCR and its partners are **appealing for urgent financial support** from donors for the Malian displaced.

UNHCR PRESENCE

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

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