

West Africa 2006



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Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)



West Africa

2006



FRANÇOIS LANDIECH/OCHA RO/NIGER/2005

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Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)



Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)

The CAP is much more than an appeal for money. It is an inclusive and coordinated programme cycle of:

- strategic planning leading to a Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP);
- resource mobilisation (leading to a Consolidated Appeal or a Flash Appeal);
- coordinated programme implementation;
- joint monitoring and evaluation;
- revision, if necessary; and
- reporting on results.

The CHAP is a strategic plan for humanitarian response in a given country or region and includes the following elements:

- a common analysis of the context in which humanitarian action takes place;
- an assessment of needs;
- best, worst, and most likely scenarios;
- stakeholder analysis, i.e. who does what and where;
- a clear statement of longer-term objectives and goals;
- prioritised response plans; and
- a framework for monitoring the strategy and revising it if necessary.

The CHAP is the foundation for developing a Consolidated Appeal or, when crises break or natural disasters strike, a Flash Appeal. Under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator, the CHAP is developed at the field level by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Country Team. This team mirrors the IASC structure at headquarters and includes UN agencies and standing invitees, i.e. the International Organization for Migration, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and NGOs that belong to ICVA, Interaction, or SCHR. Non-IASC members, such as national NGOs, can be included, and other key stakeholders in humanitarian action, in particular host governments and donors, should be consulted.

The Humanitarian Coordinator is responsible for the annual preparation of the consolidated appeal *document*. The document is launched globally each November to enhance advocacy and resource mobilisation. An update, known as the *Mid-Year Review*, is to be presented to donors in July 2006.

Donors provide resources to appealing agencies directly in response to project proposals. The **Financial Tracking Service (FTS)**, managed by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), is a database of donor contributions and can be found on www.reliefweb.int/fts

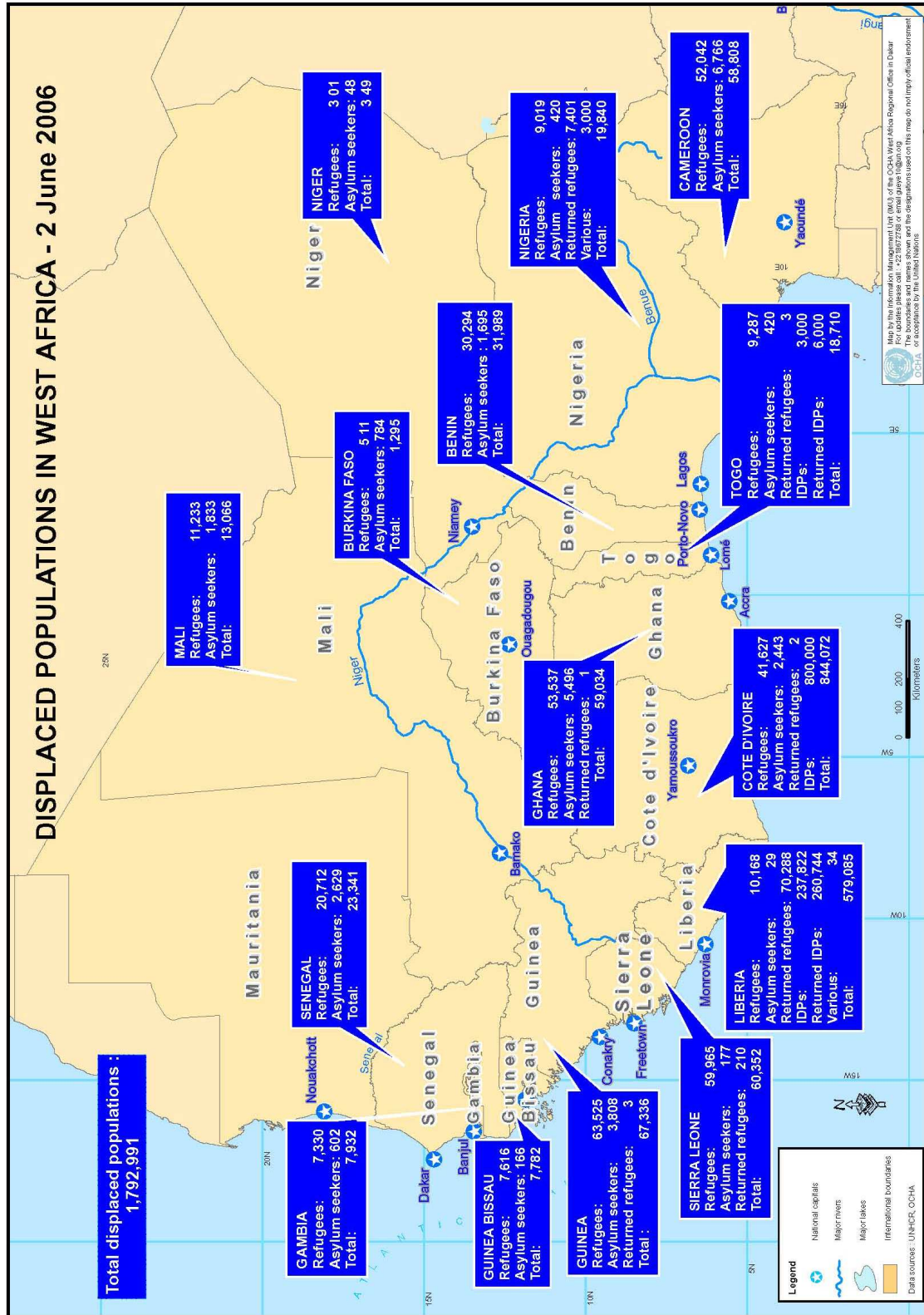
In sum, the **CAP works to provide people in need the best available protection and assistance, on time.**

ORGANISATIONS PARTICIPATING IN CONSOLIDATED APPEALS DURING 2006:

AARREC	CESVI	GSLG	OCHA	UNAIDS
AASAA	CHFI	HDO	OCPH	UNDP
ABS	CINS	HI	ODAG	UNDSS
Abt Associates	CIRID	HISAN - WEPA	OHCHR	UNESCO
ACF/ACH/AAH	CISV	Horn Relief	PARACOM	UNFPA
ACTED	CL	INTERMOS	PARC	UN-HABITAT
ADRA	CONCERN	IOM	PHG	UNHCR
Africare	COOPI	IRC	PMRS	UNICEF
AGROSPHERE	CORD	IRD	PRCS	UNIFEM
AHA	CPAR	IRIN	PSI	UNMAS
ANERA	CRS	JVSF	PU	UNODC
ARCI	CUAMM	MALAO	RFEP	UNRWA
ARM	CW	MCI	SADO	UPHB
AVSI	DCA	MDA	SC-UK	VETAID
CADI	DRC	MDM	SECADEV	VIA
CAM	EMS	MENTOR	SFCG	VT
CARE	ERM	MERLIN	SNNC	WFP
CARITAS	EQUIP	NA	SOCADIDO	WHO
CCF	FAO	NNA	Solidarités	WVI
CCIJD	GAA (DWH)	NRC	SP	WR
CEMIR Int'l	GH	OA	STF	ZOARC
CENAP				

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Through the first half of 2006, some countries of West Africa have faced threats of political instability and nutritional and food insecurity, while others have benefited from progress towards stability and development. Political instability in Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea-Bissau has led to population movements and a continued need for assistance; ongoing instability could have national and regional implications. In the Sahel region, even with improved harvests predicted through 2006, the vulnerability of the poorest households to food and nutritional insecurity is still high. Coping mechanisms that were used during the crisis 2005 have been exhausted, reducing the capacity of populations to respond to another year of insecurity. In the Mano River Union region, following the successful elections in Liberia in November 2005, countries are beginning to work towards recovery. In Liberia, all IDP camps have been officially closed by the government, United Nations (UN) and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) after the return of some 314,000 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and over 69,000 refugees from neighbouring countries to their places of origin.

Despite improved harvest expectations for 2006, the food security and nutritional levels in the Sahel region remain worrying. Analysis of the latest studies on malnutrition in Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Burkina Faso and Chad indicates high acute malnutrition levels in some areas that exceed the internationally agreed emergency thresholds. The lean season in some areas in Mauritania and Niger started earlier than in normal years. Cereal prices in Niger, though lower than last year, remain high, and the population has reduced coping capacities as a result of last year's crisis.

With a positive evolution towards long-term stability in Liberia following the election of President Johnson-Sirleaf, the focus of operations in the Mano River Union is gradually shifting from humanitarian assistance to recovery. Yet large humanitarian needs remain and must be addressed in order to consolidate the peace and bring long-term sustainability to these countries.

Revised requirements for the West Africa Regional Consolidated Appeal are US\$ 243,262,836¹. Funding of \$ 124,354,546 (51% of requirements) has been contributed or committed as of mid-June 2006, leaving unmet requirements of \$ 118,908,290.

Continuous donor support is needed to face the humanitarian challenges remaining for 2006, in a region that continues to be marred by three mutually reinforcing problems: widespread poverty, recurring natural disasters and conflicts.

¹ All dollar figures in this document are United States dollars. Funding for this appeal should be reported to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS, fts@reliefweb.int), which will display its requirements and funding on the CAP 2006 page.

2. ABOUT THIS APPEAL

When developing the West Africa CAP 2006 in September-October 2005 participants decided to focus on issues relating to (on the one hand) groups of three-to-six countries sharing similar humanitarian contexts and needs, and (on the other hand) issues related to the entire sub-region as a whole. As such, six regional geographical areas were established early in the process to facilitate identification of priorities and objectives.²

Within the framework of the Mid-year Review, the geographical areas considered to share similar humanitarian context and needs remain unchanged and are as follows:

AREA I	AREA II	AREA III	AREA IV	AREA V	AREA VI
SUB-REGION	SAHEL	CÔTE D'IVOIRE 5	TOGO 2	GUINEA-BISSAU 3	MANO RIVER UNION (MRU)
Benin Burkina Faso Cape Verde Cote d'Ivoire The Gambia Ghana Guinea Guinea-Bissau Liberia Niger Nigeria Mali Mauritania Senegal Sierra Leone Togo	Burkina Faso Mali Mauritania Niger Senegal	Burkina Faso Côte d'Ivoire Ghana Guinea Liberia Mali	Benin Ghana Togo	Guinea-Bissau Guinea Senegal The Gambia	Guinea Liberia Sierra Leone

Although a geographical area was originally included for the Sahel, it was decided during the CAP process in September and October 2005 to await results of the harvest before proceeding with the planning process for the Sahel. In January 2006, in spite of good harvests, a Sahel revision of the CAP was undertaken, leading to additional appeal requirements of nearly \$ 92 million for the four countries in this geographical area most critically affected by last year's food security and nutritional crisis, namely Burkina Faso, Niger, Mali and Mauritania. The Sahel revision was launched on 28 March 2006 in Dakar.

The West Africa CAP is furthermore complemented by the Flash Appeal for Guinea-Bissau launched on 16 May 2006 by the UN and NGO partners for \$ 3.6 million to address the needs of IDPs and host communities over a period of six months.

² While these geographical areas were referred to as 'clusters' when developing the appeal, it has been decided to opt for 'geographical areas' to avoid confusion with the cluster approach being implemented within the framework of the humanitarian reform.

3. CHANGES IN THE CONTEXT AND HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES

Geographical Area I West Africa

Issues of direct concern for the humanitarian community in West Africa in general over the past six months include the following:

Avian Influenza and preparedness for a human pandemic

When the first cases of H5N1 influenza in birds were confirmed in Nigeria on 9 February 2006, it was also the first time the disease surfaced in Africa. In January, cases were confirmed in Niger and in February Burkina Faso was next to declare that cases of avian influenza had been detected in and around Ouagadougou which later spread to Bobo-Dioulasso district and Sabou area (south west of Ouagadougou). In April, Côte d'Ivoire confirmed cases of avian influenza, also in the capital.

While recognising that Governments bear primary responsibility in tackling avian and human influenza, humanitarian actors have a role to play in West Africa in supporting Government efforts. When the first cases were confirmed in Nigeria, several countries were already engaged in preventive and contingency planning activities related to avian influenza, often with the technical support of UN agencies, in particular from Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and World Health Organization (WHO).

In a humanitarian perspective, further support will be particularly important in the area of preparedness and contingency planning for a human pandemic. In order to support Governments in developing national plans, the UN System Influenza Coordination (UNSIC) has developed United Nations System Pandemic Preparedness Guidelines outlining how to build a common understanding of the threat and engage UN, Government, civil society, business and NGO partners in coordinated, far-sighted strategies in the face of a potential crisis; and provide guidance on how the UN system should operate and meet its objectives when threatened by both avian influenza and a human pandemic.

So far, however, while national plans for preparedness in relation to avian influenza have been developed with the support of UN agencies in nearly all countries in West Africa, only the UN Country Teams in Senegal, Niger, Guinea and Mauritania have developed inter-agency Contingency Plans which build on and feed into the national plan developed by the government and no countries have developed contingency plans in relation to a human pandemic.

On 16-17 May, newly appointed Human Influenza Coordinators and Avian and Human influenza focal points from 13 countries in West Africa met in Dakar for a training session on national inter-agency contingency planning organised by OCHA and facilitated by WHO and FAO with the objective of ensuring sufficient humanitarian response capacity should the current avian influenza epidemic degenerate into a human influenza pandemic.

It should be noted that in terms of planning and fund-raising for both avian flu and pandemic prevention, global, regional and country specific action plans and appeals are being developed under the leadership of FAO's Emergency Centre for the Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (ECTAD)³.

Deteriorating safety conditions for humanitarian staff

From Bosnia to East Timor to Côte d'Ivoire, the UN has for more than a decade been working in increasingly polarised and warring environments. UN and NGO humanitarian actions are progressively being used as substitute for failed political and military engagements and the traditional separation of military and humanitarian operations is gradually disappearing. Although the attack on the UN in Baghdad in 2003 was very context specific, it can be considered to have brought a new and unprecedented degree of anti-UN hostility to the surface.

In West Africa, the safety and security of humanitarian staff was put at risk in January 2006 in the town of Guiglo in western Côte d'Ivoire, when some 500 UN peacekeepers and humanitarian staff were forced to leave the town during riots which targeted UN and NGO offices and staff. Five "pro-government" supporters died in clashes with peacekeepers in the town, sparking violent demonstrations where UN offices and warehouses of International Organization for Migration (IOM), OCHA, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugee

³ For details on these plans see http://www.fao.org/ag/againfo/subjects/en/health/diseases-cards/special_avian.html

(UNHCR) and World Food Programme (WFP) were looted and destroyed. No casualties were suffered among humanitarian staff but hostilities towards the international community and the UN in particular continues to generate worrying levels of animosity towards UN and NGO staff. Other serious security incidents in the sub-region include hijacking of UN vehicles (Senegal, Côte d'Ivoire, and Mali).

Humanitarian reform including implementation of the Cluster approach and the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)

Another significant change in the field of humanitarian affairs over the past few months is the implementation of the cluster approach, which the IASC has agreed to apply to all new major disasters. At the regional and the country level, the aim of the cluster approach is to strengthen coordination framework and response capacity by mobilising clusters of agencies/ international organisations/NGOs to respond in particular sectors or areas of activity, each cluster having a clearly designated lead, as agreed by the Humanitarian Coordinator and the country team. In West Africa, Liberia has been designated by the IASC as being one of the four global test case countries for the implementation of the Cluster Approach.

At a regional level, the implementation of the cluster approach has so far led to the establishment of a nutrition cluster working group under the leadership of UNICEF. The group met in Dakar in March and again in May and has so far focused efforts on the Sahel.

Since the cluster leadership system represents a critical step forward in enhancing the overall ability of the humanitarian system to respond effectively by introducing predictability and accountability into the sectoral responses, it will be a priority in West Africa over the coming months to work the cluster leadership into national and regional coordination mechanisms.

The updated CERF established in December 2005 by the General Assembly is another significant tool implemented within the framework of the Humanitarian Reform Process. The Fund is intended to support life-saving projects by providing quick initial funding for humanitarian assistance in sudden onset, rapidly deteriorating, and under-funded emergencies. \$ 49 million has so far been allocated, including \$ 2,000,000 to Côte d'Ivoire, \$ 1,000,000 to Guinea, \$ 5,500,000 to Niger and \$ 1,300,000 to Guinea-Bissau. Another *tranche* is expected to be allocated to under funded emergencies after the Mid-year Review.

The implementation of the CERF has also contributed to underlining the need for better information management and analysis. The application of CERF funds requires an accurate and common understanding among humanitarian stakeholders and a technical consensus on humanitarian needs, gaps, priorities and capacities, as well as an ability to share and compare such information system-wide in order to effectively prioritise needs. In a region such as the West African where multiple crises routinely emerge and emergency levels in various sectors are often overlooked, not least due to lack of data, improved analysis will be particularly important.

Epidemics (Cholera, Meningitis, Yellow fever)

A recurrent humanitarian concern in West Africa is the frequent outbreak of epidemics. In 2005, the region was particularly hard hit by the very serious cholera epidemic. While most countries have been in a position to curtail the epidemic since, the cholera outbreak has in Guinea lasted for over a year and is likely to be spreading, in particular with the start of the rainy season. The so-called "Meningitis season" in West Africa also recurred in 2006 - Niger and Côte d'Ivoire have registered cases this year. Yellow fever is also hitting many countries like Guinea, Burkina Faso and Cote d'Ivoire. Lassa fever is endemic disease in the region for which regional initiatives were put in place to coordinate case management, lab confirmation, and environmental sanitation at level of Manu River Union countries

The impact of outbreaks attributed to importations of Wild PolioVirus (WPVs) in polio-free areas has increased substantially in 2004 and 2005. Approximately 60% of all cases reported globally in 2005 have been from outbreaks in previously polio-free countries. Poliovirus transmission in the areas of West and Central Africa that were re-infected in 2003 and 2004 is now stopping, and Sudan has not reported any cases since June 2005.

Geographical Area II Sahel

As foreseen in the Sahel revision of the West Africa CAP launched in March 2006, the current food security situation in **Niger** continues to be characterised by the existence of pockets of food insecurity, essentially localised in the agro-pastoral and agricultural strips of the country. In spite of an agricultural campaign considered relatively satisfactory, household production still does not cover needs. The 2005 food crisis forced many households to contract heavy debts and many had to sell an important part of their production to repay debts. The loss and the decapitalisation of livestock, the sale of the domestic and productive assets consecutive to the drought and to the food crisis, the erosion of coping mechanisms following the multiplication of crises, and the absence or insufficiency of alternative activities, contributed to degrade the households' food security. Most rural households' cereal stocks are almost depleted and the lean season, which started particularly early this year, is leaving the market as the only alternative to get food. Children are the most affected by the degradation of the food security situation. According to the UNICEF / Centre for Disease Control (CDC) / Governmental assessment carried out in October 2005, 15.3% of children between six and 59 months in Niger suffer from global acute malnutrition, surpassing the emergency threshold as defined by the WHO. The most seriously affected regions are Tahoua (17.9%), Zinder (16.1%), Maradi (16%) and Diffa (16%).

It should be noted, however, that the food availability is much better than last year. Most markets are well furnished and prices have been stable since the beginning of the year. Imports from neighbouring countries and drainage of production surpluses from better-off zones of the country towards the overdrawn zones contribute to improve food availability. The joint follow-up of the vulnerable zones' market made by the *Système d'Information des Marchés Agricole* (SIMA), WFP and Famine Early Warning System (FEWS Net) shows that the prices of millet, main basic cereal are 17% lower than those recorded at the same period in 2005 (in April - beginning of the lean period). The report underlines however that they are still 7% higher than the average of the last five years and the tendencies are less favourable on markets assessed in the very vulnerable zones. As a result, it is likely that the most vulnerable people will have increasingly difficult access to food during the lean season.

In terms of food availability in the Sahel this year, the Famine Early Warning System FEWS Net reports that the revised gross regional grain production figure for the Sahel as of March stands at roughly 14,868,300 Metric Tonnes (MTs), down 3% from the forecast released in November 2005. Despite this downward adjustment, regional grain production for 2005-06 is still 31% higher than the 2004-05 season and 24% above the average for the last five years. The revised grain availability figure as of March is 15,178,600 MT, which meets 100% of grain needs calculated at 13,472,500 MT. The situation in the coastal states is also satisfactory, despite a few reports of deficits, which vary from to country.

Since the development of the Sahel revision of the West Africa CAP that took place in February and March 2006, available indicators in Niger reflect a continued deterioration of the nutritional situation in Niger as expected, now that the lean season has started. As of 15 June, the number of children admitted into nutritional feeding centres run by NGOs and supported by UNICEF since the beginning of the year has reached 131,000 children. UNICEF continues to estimate that a total of 500,000 children will be in need of treatment for under-nutrition in Niger this year, of which 56,000 are severely malnourished.

It deserves to be noted in relation to the number of children admitted into nutritional feeding centres that it is not a very good indicator of the scope of the crisis, in particular because it is supply driven. In the absence of better indicators it may provide decision makers with an overall idea of the number of children affected by the nutritional crisis, but should first and foremost lead to joint and in-depth evaluations. Field experience shows that appropriate levels of confidence in reporting mechanisms and practices are difficult to determine, and analysis placing too much emphasis on this indicator leaves room for ambiguous conclusions that appear to be comparable over space and time, but in fact have only little consistency and transparency in evidence.

Nutritional partners are preparing for a continued increase in the rate of admissions as Niger enters the lean season. Child malnutrition is the most critical aspect of underdevelopment in Niger. As per the UNICEF-WFP Global Memorandum of Understanding, UNICEF will be responsible for all therapeutic foods and non-food assistance to severely malnourished children while WFP will provide supplementary feeding rations for moderately malnourished children. WFP will also provide a protection ration of CSB, sugar and oil for children in outpatient treatment for severe or moderate

malnutrition. This protection ration is designed to ensure that the treatment ration for the malnourished child is not shared with other children in the household. Finally, 'blanket' supplementary feeding, in collaboration with UNICEF, will be given to all children from 0-3 years old in the most vulnerable areas of the country as identified by recent studies.

WFP and UNICEF have developed a joint pipeline for nutrition activities (Corn-Soya Blend (CSB), vegetable oil and sugar) to ensure no pipeline breaks occur and activities are 100% covered through the end of the year.

In **Burkina Faso**, UNICEF, WFP and WHO, working in close collaboration with the World Bank, FAO and NGOs such as *Médecins Sans Frontières* (MSF), have combined efforts to strengthen technical support to the Government's management of malnutrition, and to mobilise resources for the most urgent actions. UNICEF is directing resources to severe malnutrition, WFP to moderate malnutrition, and WHO to the strengthening of advocacy and surveillance. However, the lack of external resources to support the nation-wide effort that is necessary constitutes a major constraint. Availability and utilisation of food and non-food supplies for the management of acute malnutrition are insufficient and inadequate and the success of the World Bank in getting malnutrition levels accepted as an indicator for the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP) provides an opportunity for strengthening systematic national attention to the issue.

In **Mali**, at the national level, the 2005/06 cereal harvest is considered to be good, with an estimated aggregate cereal production of 3.1 million MT (14% above the previous five years average) according to a Joint FAO/Government Mission. According to the FEWS Net Bulletin of May 2006 cereal markets are still relatively well provisioned and prices remain stable.

At the household level though, results from the recent Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA) conducted by WFP and the Malian Early Warning system (*Système d'Alerte Précoce* (SAP)) in December 2005, suggest that the situation is more heterogeneous, with pockets of food insecurity and high vulnerability in certain areas, in particular in the following areas where more than 50% of households are considered food insecure or highly vulnerable to food insecurity according to the results of the CFSVA.

- Mopti region (Plateau Dogon, *Cercles de Youvarou*, Djenne, Mopti);
- Kayes region (*Cercle de Kenyeba*);
- Western Sahel area (North of Kayes and Koulikoro regions).

In spite of the good harvest, this year's household vulnerability is the result of the chronic poverty in which most of the rural population lives, with lack of education and high levels of malnutrition. Furthermore, the severe food crisis that struck Mali in 2004/05 triggered important agricultural losses due to locusts and drought. Unusually high food prices during the lean season of 2005 induced a rapid depletion of household assets and high level of household indebtedness. According to the CFSVA, 8% of all households have dedicated 15% or more of their monthly expenditures in the month preceding the survey to the repayment of debts. This proportion goes up to 19% of households in Sikasso and 12% of households in Ségou (the main production areas).

In Mali the nutritional situation of children under five remains alarming, considering the very high prevalence of acute (11.2%) and chronic malnutrition (37.9%) found in the midst of the post-harvest period when WFP carried out the CFSVA (December 2005). The situation may well be deteriorating with the beginning of the lean season.

According to the results of the CFSVA, the prevalence of global acute malnutrition in Mali is 11.2 % (slightly higher than the results of the 2001 national nutrition survey *Enquête Démographique et Sanitaire du Mali* (EDSM) III), but this average is very unequally distributed: it reaches alarming levels in certain areas of Mopti region (global acute malnutrition=19%; severe acute malnutrition =2.3%).

These areas are essentially:

- *Plateau Dogon*;
- *Cercle de Douentza*;
- Seno plain;
- *Cercles de Tenenkou and Youvarou*.

In these areas, the high acute malnutrition seems correlated with poor food consumption (low diversity of diet) and poor breastfeeding and weaning practices. But these are also areas of poor economic access.

According to the results of the CFSVA, the prevalence of chronic malnutrition is 37.9% for the whole country (slightly lower than the 2001EDSM III results).

The geographic distribution is similar to the one revealed by the EDSM III, with the main cereal production areas showing the highest chronic malnutrition rates (over 40%). These include:

- Most of Sikasso region;
- The Séno plain in Mopti;
- The circles of Youvarou and Tenenkou in Mopti;
- The Western Sahel (North of Koulikoro and Kayes).

Apart from Sikasso and Western Sahel which are affected mainly by chronic malnutrition, the other areas in Mopti suffer both from high chronic malnutrition and have the highest rates of acute malnutrition.

Again, poor food consumption (in terms of low diversity of diet) seems to explain most of the chronic malnutrition, especially in Sikasso region where the economic access to food as well as access to infrastructures and health services is considered relatively good.

It should also be noted that the recent incidents in Gao and Kidal in Mali on 23-24 May where three military camps were taken over by rebels are a source of concern and could potentially impact the humanitarian situation in the sub-region.

In **Mauritania**, a national nutrition policy has been implemented and a national food security strategy is being elaborated. Nonetheless, and despite better harvests, the perspective of a chronic food crisis is confirmed. Households still have not recovered from last years debts caused by the locust invasions. Cereal prices in Mauritania continue to be high. Livestock prices are dropping, limiting the farmers' access to the seed markets. WFP distributions must continue and additional resources are imminent in order to avoid that distributions be cut, or rations downsized. Furthermore, FAO is facing difficulties in kick starting its pastoral and farmer supporting projects due to a lack of funding.

Conclusions from UNICEF's Rapid Nutrition Assessments carried out in Burkina Faso, Mali and Mauritania in September 2005 spell out that the most immediate challenge in terms of nutrition in the Sahel remains a lack of concerted effort to provide a timely and quality response and an attempt to assess child malnutrition in the Sahel as a whole or in different regions⁴. In **Burkina Faso**, support to the Governments management of severe acute malnutrition is weak and the Nutrition Division is receiving little external support. Food and non-food supplies for the management of severe malnutrition are not available in Burkina Faso. In **Mauritania**, there is no centralisation of data on admissions into nutritional feeding centres that – in the absence of better indicators – could contribute to a better understanding of emergency levels. In **Mali**, as elsewhere, while there is leadership and clearly defined roles and coordination mechanisms among the Government's Early Warning System (SAP) and food security partners, leadership and coordination among nutrition partners is limited.

Strengthening of situation analysis in the Sahel

In general, as illustrated above and pointed out repeatedly within the framework of the process of the Regional Consultation on the Sahel⁵, it is becoming increasingly clear for humanitarian and development actors that the situation in the Sahel calls for improved analysis and information management, in particular greater consensus on emergency levels and appropriate response. This analysis should include 1) greater comparability of the situation from one country to the other and between localised areas in each country; 2) increased rigour in analysis, 3) greater transparency and access to evidence to support findings and evaluation; 4) increased relevance of analysis to strategic

⁴ UNICEF Rapid Nutrition Assessments in Burkina Faso, Mali and Mauritania, September 2005, available from UNICEF Regional Office in Dakar.

⁵ In November 2005, humanitarian, development, governmental and non-governmental organisations met in Dakar for a two day conference on the Sahel. The meeting was followed up in Ouagadougou in February and the process serves as a platform for discussions of ways of strengthening complementarity between emergency response and initiatives undertaken within the framework of more long-term capacity building. For further details see <http://ochaonline.un.org/westafrica>.

decision making, and 5) stronger linkages between information and action 6) better integration between humanitarian and development concerns. Improving analysis along these lines in the Sahel would not only enable food security and humanitarian actions to be more needs-based and strategic, but also more timely.

Experience from East Africa has shown that a tool such as the Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification allows multiple stakeholders to build a technical consensus on the situation analysis⁶. This not only improves analysis but also renders the response more effective and its implementation will be considered in the Sahel in the coming months. The current strengthening of FAO emergency coordination in West Africa is expected to contribute to enhance food security response strategies in this respect.

Geographical Area III Côte d'Ivoire+5

The situation in Côte d'Ivoire remains volatile but there has been no significant confrontation between parties to the conflict since the beginning of the year. Impunity continues to prevail locally even though the UN took sanctions after the incidents in Guiglo in January where UN and NGO staff were targeted and offices and stocks were looted and burnt down.

The North of the country continues to face serious problems in relation to access to basic social services such as electricity and water supplies, and a deterioration of the education system and the communication network is also of concern. Since the appointment in December 2005 of the Prime Minister Charles Konan Banny, who is mandated to conduct the transition period up to the Presidential election scheduled for October 2006, key progress has nevertheless occurred. The Ministry of Education, with persistent support of UNICEF and in collaboration with local authorities, resumed school exams after a two-year postponement. Primary, secondary and bachelor level exams took place in the northern, central and western part of the country. Political dialogue between the different parties, as well as disarmament and reintegration operations, were resumed by the respective parties, with the UN technical, financial, diplomatic support and influence.

The main challenge for the peace process in Côte d'Ivoire is now the organisation of a free and fair presidential elections in due time. Stability in countries bordering on Côte d'Ivoire continues to be closely linked with the evolution of the peace process in Côte d'Ivoire and there is no doubt that any crisis would compromise the peace and security in neighbouring countries.

In the case of Burkina Faso another inflow of returnees would aggravate the crisis already existing since 2003, when 394,000 persons entered the country fleeing the violence in Côte d'Ivoire.

Geographical Area IV Togo+2

Slight progress has been noted in Togo and neighbouring Benin and Ghana concerning the return of refugees, in particular with the implementation of the refugees' plan of return, established by the Togolese government and the political dialogue that has commenced in April 2006. The set up of Welcome Committees, including members of the civil society, in order to facilitate and monitor the reintegration of returnees is planned for June 2006. Although certain refugees have already returned, some remain sceptical of the reconciliation process as long as those responsible for the violence and repression experienced in April last year remain in power. In Benin, mounting tensions between the refugee and local population in Agame peaked in February this year in two days of violent clashes and looting, causing significant damage to existing infrastructures put in place by the humanitarian organisations. It also resulted in a nearly 40% reduction of the camp population. The situation between the two communities was tense during the first quarter of 2006 but gradually improved thanks to the strengthening of security measures and a training organised by a psychiatrist specialised in community mental health. A verification exercise (Profile) of the urban caseload in Cotonou also started in May. As in the case of Ghana it is increasingly clear that the June 2006 refugee population in Benin may be less than 50% of the one registered at the beginning of the crisis in 2005.

Geographical Area V Guinea-Bissau+3

From 15 March to late April 2006, armed confrontations between a faction of the *Mouvement des Forces Démocratiques de la Casamance* (MFDC) led by Salif Sadjio and the Guinea-Bissau army unfolded near São Domingos on the western part of Guinea-Bissau's border with Senegal. After 23 years of hostilities, Salif Sadjio is allegedly the last leader of MFDC not in favour of the signing of a

⁶ For further details on the Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification see www.fsasomali.org.

peace accord in late December 2004 between the Senegalese Government and MFDC. According to the Guinea-Bissau Minister of Defence, the military action intended to expel the rebels from a base in Guinea-Bissau territory.

The fighting resulted in the destruction, burning or looting of 14 villages situated in the combat zone and the immediate humanitarian consequences involve some 10,000 IDPs, 80% of whom are women and children, and some 2,500 persons who sought refuge in Senegal. The use of mines and improvised explosive devices (IEDs) by rebel forces has hindered access and the safe movement of inhabitants in the entire conflict area. Major routes and villages as well as homes and farming fields are suspected of being contaminated with explosive devices. There are reports of civilian casualties including the death of 13 people and several wounded along the main roads close to the border and as a consequence of fear of mine and IED contamination, displaced populations often hesitate to return to homes and farms to resume agricultural activities.

On 16 May the UN and NGO partners launched a separate 3.6 million \$ Flash Appeal to address the needs of IDPs and host communities over a period of six months.

Geographical Area VI Mano River Union (MRU)

The situation has over the past six months continued to improve in the MRU, in particular in Liberia where the first presidential elections since 1997 took place in October 2005. On 8 May 2006, however, only few weeks after the country celebrated the completion of the return of IDPs and the closing of the IDP camps, a study released by Save the Children UK (SC-UK) alleged that Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) of children in camps for displaced people and in their communities of return is widespread in Liberia. The exploitation was reported to be perpetrated by people in positions of power, namely humanitarian staff, peacekeepers, and businessmen. According to United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL), eight SEA cases involving United Nations personnel have been reported to the resident Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) in 2006.

The mandate of the United Nations Mission in **Sierra Leone** (UNAMSIL) expired in December 2005 and the mission was transformed into the United Nations Integrated Office in Sierra Leone (UNIOSIL) composed of 250 soldiers in charge of the protection of the Special Court for Sierra Leone. UNIOSIL had been established in order to help the government enforce human rights, fulfil the Millennium Development Goals, enhance transparency and conduct free and fair elections in 2007. Charles Taylor, the former President of Liberia who supported Sierra Leone rebels was extradited from Nigeria where he found refuge. Charles Taylor's case and the upcoming presidential election in 2007 are two threats on the current calm political and security in the country.

The situation in **Guinea** is characterised by a deepening socio economical crisis, which led to far-reaching social movements between the end of February, and the beginning of March and again in June. Public and private workers unions went on strike over inflation and deteriorating living conditions and lack of access to basic social services. In April a decision by the Government to increase salaries of workers served to calm the situation temporarily but in June unions again pressed for sharp reductions in prices for rice and fuel and another strike led to violence on 12-13 June. According to official sources, 11 people were killed, including two students. According to the regional African Meeting for the Defence of Human Rights (*Rencontre Africaine pour la Défense des Droits de l'Homme* (RADDHO)) 21 people were killed, and dozens were wounded and several others arrested. Only when the government made significant concessions to trade unions, did the situation return to normal.

In addition, outbreaks of cholera and meningitis continue to cause concern in Guinea. The Mano River Union countries collaborate to control Lassa fever, which is endemic in West Africa

4. REVIEW OF THE COMMON HUMANITARIAN ACTION PLAN

Impact of funding levels on CHAP implementation

Geographical Area II - Sahel

With most of the Sahel countries now entering the lean season, The UN and NGOs are coordinating their efforts to address the possible food insecurity and nutrition problems that may arise.

WFP's first line of response is twofold: (1) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations (**PRROs**) with a **strong focus on nutrition** in Niger, Mali and Mauritania and (2) Country Programmes (**CPs**) with **enhanced nutrition components** in Burkina Faso.

In **Niger**, the severe food and nutrition crisis that hit the country in 2004/05 has uprooted large segments of the rural population, negatively affected income, livelihoods and nutrition status (in 7/8 regions the situation is severe (prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) > 10%) and in 4/8 regions – Diffa, Maradi, Tahoua and Zinder – the situation is critical (prevalence of GAM > 15%) – (Government of Nigeria (GoN)/UNICEF/CDC National Nutrition Survey 2005)). This resulted in increased morbidity and mortality among children, and in the depletion of household assets, including loss of animals, and high levels of indebtedness.

WFP's new PRRO started in April 2006 has the following operational objectives:

- Improve the nutritional status of children under five in Niger;
- Assist vulnerable populations to preserve and rebuild their livelihoods as well as their capacity to withstand food crises;
- Strengthen the capacity of the Government and the National Food Security Mechanism to prevent and manage food crises.

While the resourcing of WFP's operation in Niger has improved over the last two months, a pipeline break of 1,500 MT of commodities is expected as early as August, affecting nutritional and food security activities. The overall budget for the 18-month operation is approximately \$ 37 million (47,000 MT), of which \$ 19 million in contributions are still needed (\$ 1.4 million over the next eight months).

As of 15 June, there are 742 feeding centres and screening programs across the country supported by UNICEF through a partnership with 22 national and international NGOs. These NGO partners are provided with therapeutic foods, supplementary foods, micronutrient supplements, essential drugs, and anthropometric materials procured by UNICEF to enable the establishment and functioning of fix and ambulatory nutrition centres and screening sites in the affected zones. From 1 January to 22 June, 114,415 malnourished children have been admitted to these feeding programs: 124,672 children with moderate malnutrition and 19,743 children with severe malnutrition. UNICEF and its partners expect to treat 444,000 moderately malnourished children and 56,000 severely malnourished children in 2006.

As part of the Sahel revision of the West Africa CAP launched on 28 March, UNICEF is seeking \$ 8,900,000 to address the food crisis, both for immediate and mid-term needs of children and women especially in the field of nutrition, health, water, sanitation and protection activities.

In **Mali**, despite a good 2005/06 agricultural campaign, several areas of bad harvest persist, especially in the regions of Mopti and Timbouctou; even the favourable evolution of the 2006 campaign will not eliminate the impact of last year's crisis. The underweight and wasting prevalence were respectively 33.1% and 10.6% among children under five in 2001 (Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) 2001). The nutritional situation of the Northern populations, who survive combining pastoral and agricultural activities, is likely to worsen and thus remains worrying. Cereal prices are following a high trend, making access to basic commodities difficult for the poor.

Pastoralists have been especially hard hit by the crisis as high cereal prices and falling animal prices have forced them to liquidate large amounts of their productive assets.

PRRO 10452.0 "Fight against malnutrition and improvement of productive assets in the North of Mali" started at the beginning of this month, as a follow up operation of Emergency Operation (EMOP) 10400.0, and in response to the Government's request for continued assistance. In order to consolidate the achievements of the EMOP the objectives of this new operation are to:

- Improve the nutritional status of children aged 6-59 months through the prevention and reduction of malnutrition, and bringing food assistance to school age children and their host families in nomadic areas;
- Rehabilitate the productive potential of pastoralists and agro-pastoralists, in order to assure their income in the areas affected by the crisis in 2004/05 and to reinforce beneficiaries' knowledge and capacities allowing them to cope with the effects of natural disasters.

Commodity shortfalls amounting to almost 12,000 MT over the next six months will reduce the scope of Food-For-Work (FFW)/ Food-For-Training (FFT) and nutritional actions. The overall budget for the 19-month operation is approximately \$ 30 million (38,000 MT), of which \$ 27 million in contributions are still needed (\$ 9 million over the next eight months).

The WFP action through PRRO project is complemented by UNICEF work to improve emergency and routine nutrition preparedness and response, which aim to ensure the management and care of child malnutrition in routine and emergency situations. The project focuses on conducting joint actions with WFP and other partners for data collection and analysis in the framework of a coherent and common nutrition surveillance system, in order to facilitate qualitative and rapid decision making for actions. In addition, the project aims to contribute to efficient national capacity building and to start implementing coherent responses for moderate and severely malnourished children.

Mauritania is experiencing an early start to the 2006 lean season and rural households now rely on purchases and borrowing to meet their food needs. Since March, livestock prices have fallen by ten to 22% in the agro-pastoral and pastoral areas, to the disadvantage of agro-pastoral households selling their animals to purchase food. Cereal flows from Mali and Senegal have slowed due to export restrictions and disruptions in the groundnut market. The underweight and wasting prevalence were 31.8% and 12.8% respectively among children under five in 2001 (DHS 2001).

Under PRRO 10359.0 in 2006, 382,400 food insecure people are to benefit from livelihood-preserving food-for-work activities and from food reserves. Approximately 360 emergency supplementary feeding centres will be opened, with the Ministry of Health, UNICEF and NGOs.

WFP plans to prioritise distributions under the supplementary feeding and food for work components, where shortfalls would have the most serious consequences on most vulnerable beneficiary's health and livelihoods. As such, potential ration cuts would be focused on the food reserve component.

Should a pipeline break materialise, it is expected that approximately 350,000 beneficiaries will have their cereal rations provided under village food reserves cut by 50%. This ration cut would happen during the annual lean season, when livelihood stress is high in vulnerable households. Beneficiaries may compensate for the ration reduction through asset sales, migration and, in some cases, to the use of non-sustainable survival strategies, such as usurious borrowing and sale of breeding stock.

PRRO 10359.0 is currently facing a shortfall of 7,801 MT of cereals, approximately 28% of requested commodities for 2006. The break is foreseen for July, at the height of the lean season, when food needs are highest. The overall budget for the 3-year operation is approximately \$ 41 million (71,000 MT), of which \$ 19 million in contributions are still needed (\$ 6.5 million over the next eight months).

In Burkina Faso, the nutrition situation has been worsening over the past decade. Chronic malnutrition - a result of recurrent illness and insufficient or poor quality diet - increased from 30% to 39% between 1993 and 2003. The underweight prevalence also shows a similar pattern: 29.5% of children under five were underweight in 1993 compared to 37.7% in 2003. For the same period global acute malnutrition increased from 13% to 19%

Following 2004 drought and locus invasion, there was no sufficient evidence to determine in 2005 whether nutritional crisis exists or not in Burkina Faso. However several regions were most affected by food insecurity in 2005 and severe acute malnutrition is likely present in these communities and will be exacerbated during 2006 due to the indebted status of population during 2005.

While addressing acute food crises in the country in 2005, WFP and UNICEF elaborated a new Country Programme for the period 2006-2010 targeting the geographical areas characterised by the highest risk of food insecurity and nutritional crisis. These Country Programme focused on nutrition and health status with a complementary approach. WFP has in charge children aged between six months and three years with moderate malnutrition and UNICEF focused on severe acute malnutrition.

Commodity shortfalls of over 5,500 MT are anticipated later in the year. However logistics constraints and the need for pre-positioning result in immediate funding requirements for school feeding, nutrition and rural development activities. A total of \$ 2 million is needed over the next eight months for WFP CP 10399.0

UNICEF has elaborated a project for 2006 with a focus on nutrition in three regions located in the North of Burkina Faso which are regularly facing food insecurity and nutritional crisis. The main objectives of UNICEF actions in these regions are to (a) prevent the occurrence of cases of global and acute malnutrition of children under five years of age, (b) establish rapid management system for severe acute malnutrition of children under five years of age, (c) set up a system to monitor the nutritional situation of children, (d) improve populations access to health services for a better detection and handling of severe malnutrition cases and, (e) use the lessons learned of this approach to extent the screening system and management of acute malnutrition cases in the rest of the country. A total of \$ 1 million is needed for this project.

In further a joint project elaborated by UNICEF, WFP and WHO has been submitted to CAP 2006 for Sahel. This project will strengthen the capacity of the government and local partners to prevent and mitigate acute malnutrition crisis among young children through strengthening the capacity of national and local stakeholders to prepare for and respond to acute malnutrition crises in a timely and efficient manner. A total of \$ 11,721,800 is needed to covert the entire country (\$ 809,600 for WHO, \$ 3,700,000 for WFP and \$ 7,212,200 for UNICEF).

Geographical Area III – Cote d'Ivoire + 5

In Côte d'Ivoire WFP continues to implement its Regional PRRO Côte d'Ivoire+3, scheduled to end in December 2006. As the situation is unclear until October and the prevailing volatility and insecurity prevent accurate assessments and appropriate planning required for designing a new project, the current operation will undergo a budget revision to extend to June 2007. It should be noted that refugee feeding will stop as of the end of December 2006.

In close collaboration with Innocenti Research Centre (UNICEF-IRC), SC-UK, Christian Children's Fund (CCF) and ECHO, UNICEF continued its cross border monitoring and reintegration program for separated children in the Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone. Human resource support was deployed to Guinea *forestière*, Liberia and Western Cote d'Ivoire to strengthen humanitarian presence, cross border coordination and child protection monitoring along Cote d'Ivoire western border. Best practices, tools and Programme for Gender-Based Violence (GBV) in the sub-region are being developed and durable solutions for Sierra Leonean separated and unaccompanied children in Guinea are being sought IRC. Activities to re-enforce knowledge in the area of psychosocial work and adoption of joint policies and best practices between child protection partners in the sub-region are conducted CCF. 83 children are benefiting for reintegration programs in Guinea and 17 children have been repatriated to Sierra Leone and have benefited for family tracing and reunification services.

Given the unstable political situation and the high potential of future displacements caused by ethnic conflict, WFP updated its contingency plans in Côte d'Ivoire as well as neighbouring countries to ensure accurate and adequate responses in the event of a further destabilisation. The Côte d'Ivoire specific contingency plan will link to the future PRRO, as a mechanism of emergency preparedness and first line of response.

Taking into account the uncertainty of the immediate future, WFP is requesting additional donor support in order for the Côte d'Ivoire Regional PRRO 10372.0 to continue without interruption. The overall budget for the two-year operation is approximately \$ 50 million (59,000 MT), of which \$ 9 million in contributions are still needed over the next six months. Additional support will enable WFP to provide assistance, whatever the future should bring.

Geographical Area IV Togo+2

In Benin, humanitarian activities have included provision of food, water/sanitation, shelter, health, education, psycho-social assistance and protection to over 9,000 refugees based in one of two camps until mid-February 2006 when the number of refugees dropped due to tensions with the local population. The assumption is made that the majority of the refugees have returned spontaneously to their country of origin or moved to other African countries.

Assistance to refugee population living in urban areas only started at the end of 2005 and has been focusing on the most vulnerable groups who have been receiving psycho social support combined with assistance in housing, health and education areas. In this context, more than 3,300 attestations were issued to ensure their access to local health and education services. Progressively, the urban refugees in Benin are drifting home or integrating into the local society.

Families of all unaccompanied minors have been traced and they should be reunited with their families at the end of the current school year. In this respect, the strategy in the CHAP is still relevant and involves permanent support to the management of refugee camps as well as reinforced support to host communities.

Regarding refugees living in camps, UNHCR will also introduce market gardening and income generating activities benefiting these refugees, in line with the recommendations made by the Joint WFP/UNHCR mission undertaken in January/February. Another objective has been pursued: to gradually replace the overcrowded tents by mud houses. However tensions in the camp combined with climatic constraints hampered these activities. Following the February events, the Red Cross replaced destroyed tents as well as the damaged tents for refugees with special needs. Since the overall camp security has improved, it is hoped that the community-based approach will allow the introduction of locally made shelter for those who decide not to return during the second half of 2006.

UNHCR registered some 7,800 refugees during the Profile verification exercise organised at camp level at the end of the first quarter of 2006. In view of the reduction in the refugee population and in order to be as cost effective as possible, it is planned that all assistance for camp refugees will only take place in Agame camp. Refugees living in Come camp will progressively be transferred to Agame, shortly after the end of the academic year.

Results of the verification for the urban caseload have not yet been finalised but it is likely that the total refugee population may well end up being below 13,000. If the outcome of the political Dialogue is positive, it is anticipated that more refugees will opt to return after the end of the 2005/2006 school year and at the time of the legislative elections due in October of this year. Under this scenario, only a small group of estimated 3,000-4,000 refugees will remain in camps and in need of assistance...

The budget related to the Togolese refugees in Benin was conceived in a flexible manner that in case of a change in the number of refugee population in Benin. UNHCR may shift funds to support repatriation operation. According to the Togolese National Plan for Return, UNHCR will participate in the establishment of the Welcome Committees, the reconstruction of houses for the most vulnerable and the improvement of the economic reintegration (Income Generating Activities) of the most vulnerable who have returned to Togo. Support to local public primary schools for the integration of refugee school children is anticipated for the next school year.

UNHCR has received 46% of its original requirements as reflected in the CHAP regional activities, including assistance to Togolese refugees in Ghana and Benin. Contributions include earmarked contributions as well as allocations made by UNHCR from unearmarked or broadly earmarked contributions.

In Benin UNICEF received 100% of funding requested in the CAP for water and sanitation, education and child protection activities. Funding received ensured the continued provision of safe water and sanitation and the avoidance of waterborne and faecal diseases; the education and psychosocial support activities of 2,177 children aged between 3-18 years (820 girls and 1,357 boys), and the continued tracing and reunification of 363 unaccompanied children and separated children.

Thanks to UNICEF's above mentioned sectoral contributions and the UNHCR 2006 approved envelope, the agencies were able to implement health and community services activities. Despite the obstacles encountered regarding the construction of mud houses the budget for shelter allowed a quick reconstruction/repair of some camp community structures (e.g. health post, security, pharmacy

etc) seriously damaged during the February events. The same goes for the procurement of non-food items (tents, plastic sheeting, soap, charcoal etc), which could be provided according to needs.

No funds were mobilised through the CAP for WFP since the arrival of Togolese refugees in Benin. Fundraising was made through regular WFP internal mechanisms. Following an initial response funded by three Immediate Response Account (IRA) projects, a regional emergency operation was approved (Benin-Togo-Ghana) with a \$ 3,018,521 budget for the July-December 2005 period. A project extension was approved until the end of 2006 with an additional budget of \$ 2,690,413.

Funding received for Benin was meant to assist refugees in Comé and Agamé camps (average of 10,000 beneficiaries per month until March 2006 with a slight decline for the last months). Due to lack of resources, it was not possible for WFP to address food needs of 15,000 refugees in host communities in the Volta region in Ghana.

Geographical Area V – Guinea-Bissau + 2

A Flash Appeal to respond to the needs of 20,000 persons (IDPs and host communities) over a period of six months in Guinea-Bissau was launched in April. Apart from \$ 1.3 million received through the CERF to cover life-saving activities, the appeal remains unfunded as of mid-June.

Humanitarian partners responded to the crisis, providing coordinated assistance to IDPs, returnees and refugees in Senegal. Although the acute crisis has subsided, the needs of the population two months after the events remain significant. Classes have not resumed, access to basic health services remains limited and protection needs are still unclear due to lack of access as result of mines. An agreement was reached between the United Nations Agencies and International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to complement and coordinate humanitarian assistance to returnees, IDPs, and needy local populations in the Northern areas of Guinea-Bissau affected by the recent conflict.

Following a joint assessment mission from 8 to 10 April by FAO and WFP with the Ministry of Agriculture to evaluate the food security situation in the south of the country, the Government in early May appealed for \$ 2,000,000 to distribute seeds and food to flood-affected populations in the southern regions of Quinara and Tombali. Even though national cereal production is estimated to have increased significantly in 2005 heavy rains, floods and salination of irrigation channels in Quinara and Tombali resulted in a serious decline in rice output. The failure of the rice crop was compounded by marketing problems in the cashew sector, the main source of cash income for rural households, leading to severe localised food insecurity and seed shortages. Overall, the majority of the Guinea-Bissau population is facing chronic food insecurity, with a stagnant economy and 65% of the population living below the poverty line.

In response, WFP will intervene through a food-for-work scheme, including for the rehabilitation of dykes around the rice fields, Land rehabilitation, Feeder road rehabilitation, Sweet potato/Casava cultivation and Social Infrastructure building. FAO has requested emergency resources for seeds supply to affected farmers.

With the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) and CERF assistance, Mine Risk Education and sensitisation activities, as well as mine surveys and identification have begun in the northern areas affected by the recent conflict. The work is being implemented by Coordination des Actions Anti-Mines (CAAMI) and field demining operations will start first on the main road from Sao Domingos to Susana and Varela. Additional resources have been requested by United Nations Development Program (UNDP) to undertake mine identification and clearance on access roads and villages. Nevertheless, de-mining of the more remote villages will take several months, therefore impeding the people's access to their fields. Humanitarian assistance will be required to cover the needs of this population as they wait to go home.

In 2005, with the support of Canada, UNDP launched a rapid landmines impact survey in Casamance to document the scope of the landmines contamination as well as its socio-economic impact on affected communities. The project has terminated in May 2006 and provides essential information for planning and prioritisation of mine action activities, particularly humanitarian demining operations. At the request of the Government of Senegal, UNDP has developed a draft integrated mine action programme for the period 2006 – 2009. The total amount needed for the implementation of this programme is estimated at \$ 21 million; planned activities include in particular risk education, victim assistance and humanitarian demining.

WFP's PRRO food assistance contributes to recovery efforts in **Guinea-Bissau** by assisting vulnerable populations at critical times of their lives. Assistance is targeted to the needy segments of the population in the geographic regions that a recent Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) Study identified as the most insecure. With pipeline breaks for crucial commodities starting in June 2006, 3,500 MT of commodities are required to ensure programming support for beneficiaries in Guinea-Bissau PRRO 10148.2.

The increase in IDP support required in the North has put unforeseen pressure on the country stocks. The upcoming pipeline breaks will affect school feeding activities and will restrict WFP's capacity to respond to immediate needs in the North.

WFP's PRRO in **Senegal** (*Post-conflict Relief and Rehabilitation in the Casamance*), due to end on 31 December 2006, was originally approved for a period of 2 years (2005/2006). Eighteen months after its inception the PRRO still suffers a 67% resource shortfall. This funding situation is not exclusive to WFP's operation, but also affects cooperating partners that have fallen short of honouring their pledges vis-à-vis the brittle situation in Casamance.

The post-conflict and stabilisation argument that lies at the very centre of the existence of the PRRO - as a distinct operation within the Senegal context - remains unchanged

Looking into 2007, from the political standpoint, instability in neighbouring Guinea-Bissau and Gambia coupled with next year's expected intense political scenario in Senegal (in the context of the 2007 electoral exercise) -, do not point at significant improvements for Casamance. From the economic standpoint, pledges made both by the Government and donors to invest in Casamance as a measure to uphold the timid achievements of the fragile peace agreement, have largely fallen short, thereby sapping the achievements of the broader stabilisation efforts and objectives set at the beginning of 2005.

Despite the fact that the PRRO funding levels have only reached 33% of planned, WFP has been one of the most present of actors in the region during 2005 and 2006, despite many planned activities which had to be seriously curtailed. Very good coordination with UNICEF and NGOs has helped to cater to the lack of resources by creating valuable synergies and improving effectiveness of actions.

Geographical Area VI – MRU

The successful elections held in Liberia in November 2005, electing Ms. Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf as President, have introduced a period of peace to the West Africa Coastal region, which has been victim to an extremely violent decade-long conflict. The peace process continues to develop with increased international attention focusing on support for rebuilding Liberia.

The repatriation of Liberian refugees has been slower than expected. Since the beginning of the operation, some 69,000 refugees have returned with UNHCR assistance while some 200,000 have returned spontaneously. It is however still expected that more than 90,000 refugees will return in the course of 2006. At a joint WFP-UNHCR strategic meeting held in Freetown in May WFP an agreement was reached for a tentative end of the repatriation operation in June 2007. It was agreed to end all General Food Distributions to Liberian refugees in December 2006 - WFP will continue with targeted food assistance; and, to end all Liberian refugee-specific programming in asylum countries by June 2007. The continued commitment to joint UNHCR-WFP planning resulted in a joint plan of action for the final phase out of the refugee programme.

Significant progress has been made in the repatriation and resettlement of Liberian IDPs: all IDP camps have been closed in Liberia; 321,000 IDPs have received non food items of which 83% have received their complete repatriation package; and 590,000 school children benefit from WFP rations in Liberia.

The need for continued support cannot be overstated for ensuring the successful completion of the project. The large residual populations in Guinea and Sierra Leone have absorbed many resources that had originally been planned for recovery activities and overall rations have been reduced to ensure longer-term support for beneficiaries. Contributions will help alleviate the pressure and will assist in the consolidation of achievements that have been realised so far.

A lack of resources has limited project implementation and as a result, ration reductions have taken place in all countries, food-for-work and food-for-training activities have been delayed or suspended and school feeding beneficiaries were reduced. Additional funds are needed immediately in order to minimise continued damaging consequences of these funding shortfalls.

The project continues to have requirements of over \$ 60 million; \$ 11 million is needed over the next eight months in order to support beneficiaries, and contribute fully to the promoted repatriation exercise.

The Regional Air Operation that serves the Mano River Union countries and Côte d'Ivoire is currently facing a critical funding shortfall of \$ 1.5 Million. Urgent contributions are needed in order to avoid the planes being grounded as early as the end of June 2006 resulting in a discontinuation of Humanitarian Air services.

The Humanitarian Air services have served over 13,000 passengers from over 130 UN agencies, NGOs, and donor governments, including multiple medical evacuations. A continued lack of security-cleared commercial flights in the involved countries, the closure of UNAMSIL and the subsequent reduction of Department of Peace-Keeping Operations (DPKO) flights has resulted in reduced access to air travel. With many partner organisations relying exclusively on the Humanitarian Air Service, the grounding of this service will significantly affect the capacity of humanitarian organisations in the region.

Given the sensitivity and importance of repatriation and resettlement in the region, continued donor support is urgently needed.

Now more than ever, Liberia and the surrounding countries need continued support in order to encourage full repatriation and to recover from socio-economic dislocation, deteriorating health, trauma and the breakdown of communities.

Scenarios:

The Mid-year Review of the West Africa CAP for 2006 have not led to significant changes and amendments for the most likely, best case and worst case scenarios for the remainder of 2006. Overall, agencies and country teams have indicated that the scenarios developed in late 2005 remain valid, apart from Guinea-Bissau where the situation and the outlook is detailed in the Flash Appeal launched in March 2006.

Strategic priorities

Likewise for strategic priorities, these remain largely unaltered

Strategic Priorities	Corresponding Goals	Corresponding Objectives
1. The most vulnerable West African populations affected by crises and natural disasters are protected and assisted	1.1 The responsibility of governments to guarantee the protection of and assistance for West African populations affected by complex crisis and natural disasters is supported by humanitarian agencies.	1.1.1 Protection and registration: Guarantee the legal and physical protection of affected populations, such as identification, registration and guaranteeing access.
		1.1.2 Life saving: Ensure life saving actions for affected populations including food, nutrition, health and psycho/social care, water, sanitation and shelter.
		1.1.3 Return, Reintegration and Recovery: Facilitate the return and/or reintegration of affected populations and recovery of host communities.
2. Regional Coordination, Information and Advocacy mechanisms are better applied to reduce vulnerability	2.1 Humanitarian response in West Africa is mobilised and provided to the most vulnerable populations in a targeted, coherent and timely manner	2.1.1 Early warning and advocacy: Strengthen and adapt Early Warning and Monitoring Systems to better serve requirements for appropriate advocacy for the rights of people in need.
		2.1.2 Coordination: strengthen IASC mirrored coordination mechanisms at regional and country level to ensure complementarity of action.
		2.1.3 Information: Build up regional information mechanisms to better serve decision making and appropriate response
		2.1.4 Preparedness and preventive measures: Reinforce regional preparedness and preventive measures including contingency planning efforts

For Benin, it should be noted that the strategic priorities for the protection of the most vulnerable West African populations remain unchanged, although identification of new arrivals is no longer a priority since September 2005 when the situation in Togo stabilised. Significant progress has been made in the registration of refugees with the Profile exercise, thus enhancing legal protection through the issuance of electronic identity cards. In addition, physical security issues are in the process of being addressed. Basic life-saving actions for camp-based refugees have been fully met, and unaccompanied minors have been traced and unified with families. More refugees are indicating their desire to return home through assisted repatriation. Until now, however, the political and security situation in Togo has not allowed for an organised return. As peace and political dialogue continue in Togo, there is a growing optimism that conditions will soon be favourable for a return of the Togolese refugees remaining in Benin. The focus will then move towards that of facilitating the return and/or reintegration of affected population, as well as assisting in the recovery of host communities.

Given the expected reduction in the refugee population, school-age children will be integrated into local schools wherever possible and assistance will be provided to such schools to strengthen their absorption capacity. The Unaccompanied Minors (UAM) enclave was closed and the remaining 43 unaccompanied children should be reunified with their families at the end of the school year. Activities will focus essentially on protection of refugee children from exploitation and abuse. Family tracing, reunification and follow up of the remaining case load of separated children as well as a search for durable solutions for those without trace of their biological parents will be pursued.

At a regional level, **UNHCR** continues to focus on education and vocational training activities. A number of 50 refugee students have attended a post graduate cycle and another 70 refugee youth attend vocational training institutes in Dakar. With regard to local integration activities, a counselling centre has been developed in Dakar where refugee women attend literacy courses and are sensitised on Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus/Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) and pre-natal issues.

Response plans

In addition to the response plans developed for Mali and Niger within the framework of the Sahel revision, the country team in Benin has within the framework of the Mid-year Review developed a response plan reflecting the following changes since late 2005:

Education

- Ensure basic education, recreational and psychosocial activities for children in Comé and Agamé camps. In addition, provide assistance to those living with host families as well as to schools whereby. 2,177 children between the age of three and 18 (820 girls and 1,357 boys) receive schooling and psycho-social support (need to add urban refugee figures);
- A lack of data on urban refugees prevented assistance to urban refugee children living with host families or local schools. However, in both camps school canteens were operational. The integration of some of the primary school-aged refugee children into local schools is anticipated for the 2006-2007 school year;
- UNHCR Benin aimed to develop and implement a skills programme with a particular focus on the peaceful resolution of conflicts and HIV/AIDS prevention for refugee children. The skills programme was not yet launched however HIV/AIDS prevention activities are ongoing and will be reinforced in the schools during the next school year.

Health

- Support the Ministry of Public Health of Benin in the prevention of common childhood illnesses and ensure nutritional surveillance and rehabilitation of the under-five years of age refugee population in the camps and in host communities as necessary. Routine vaccination of all children in the camps conducted and 95% measles and 99% Polio vaccination rate obtained; Nutritional surveillance of children under five assured;
- In December 2005 MSF Luxembourg took over the primary health care at camp level while UNHCR continued to settle all costs related to the medical cases needing treatment outside the camp. Regarding the latter, special arrangements have been made with pharmacies and hospitals. To improve the medical assistance, UNHCR also built a pharmacy in Agamé and procured an ambulance. An average of 2,300 refugees per month benefited from the health services at camp level. Moreover, all pregnant women have access to medical consultation and

- gave birth at the maternity or the hospital (the average monthly birth varied between ten to 15 births);
- Special monitoring of the eight women raped during the 2005 Togo violence continued while persons living with AIDS have access to Anti-Retro Viral (ARV) treatment. Regarding HIV/AIDS, UNHCR in cooperation with MSF organised a massive sensitisation campaign and testing. Despite the serious damage (especially thefts and physical destruction) that occurred during the February incident at Agamé, all efforts were made in March and April to ensure medical services could be provided according to standards.

Protection - Unaccompanied Minors and separated children

- Ensure the identification, protection, and care of unaccompanied and separated Togolese refugee children in Benin and their access to family tracing and reunification services;
- 536 unaccompanied and separated children identified and received due protection and care;
- 204 (80% of the total) unaccompanied children reunited with their families, with a positive tracing for 99% of the 26 remaining;
- Cases of child protection and abuse identified and handled.

Water and sanitation

- Ensure the provision of safe water and sanitation for refugees in Comé and Agamé camps and host communities where necessary. Average of 20 l/day of safe water and sanitation facilities provided for the entire refugee population in Comé and Agamé camps. Outbreaks of water-borne and faecal diseases avoided.

Food

- Ensure basic food needs are covered for refugees hosted in Agamé and Comé camps in cooperation with Caritas. About 10,000 refugees benefited from a 2,100 kcal monthly ration since April 2005. There is a need to raise resources in order to continue to assist refugees in camps since pipeline breaks are expected in September and no specific signs indicate that a voluntary repatriation process will take place.

WFP-UNHCR joint assessment mission conducted early this year recommended to move towards a diversified assistance approach which includes continued free food assistance for refugees remaining in Benin camps until the end of 2006, the implementation of a food-for-work scheme for 5,000 people in crisis-affected areas in Togo and an exit strategy for Ghana. As of today, the possibility to materialise such a plan is highly dependant on the evolution of the situation in Togo.

5. MONEY AND PROJECTS

As of 23 June 2006, according to reports received by the UN FTS, the West Africa CAP, which is covered at 51%, is the Consolidated Appeal that has received the highest percentage of funding so far with \$ 124 million received out of \$ 243 requested. However, 91% or \$ 113 million is for food, including \$ 56 million for the Mano River Union.

In addition to the \$ 113 million contributed in the food sector, nearly \$ 11 million have been generously contributed to other sectors, including Agriculture (\$ 3.5 million), \$ 3 million to Multi-sectoral activities (refugees), \$ 2.3 million to Health, including nutrition, \$ 700,000 to air services, and \$ 600,000 to coordination.

Sectors that have received no funding within the framework of the West Africa CAP since its launch in November 2005 are, as was the case during the Mid-year Review in 2005: Mine Action, and Economic Recovery & Infrastructure. Although funding of activities in the Health sector remains low (6%), it should be noted that the amount is up \$ 2.1 million from no funding last year same time, mainly for nutrition related activities.

6. CONCLUSION

Even though the overall human security environment remains fragile, West Africa has over the past few years experienced a notable shift towards peace and the return of security in some countries of the sub-region, notably in Liberia and Sierra Leone. Yet, the food security and nutritional crisis in the Sahelian countries; the uncertainties of the political process in Côte d'Ivoire and threats against humanitarian actors; cholera epidemics which last year affected nine countries and this year could strike again; the continued displacement of Togolese; regular floods during the rainy season; armed confrontations and displacements in Guinea-Bissau; protection issues related to migrants; and the dire living conditions and social movements in Guinea and elsewhere are but some of the serious concerns of the humanitarian community during the past few months.

The complexity of issues (governance, poverty, conflicts, natural disasters, migrations, etc), the suddenness of crises and the trans-national nature of root causes of human insecurity and disasters in West Africa continue to require strong humanitarian leadership, better assessment and more reliable and consensus building situation analysis at a regional level. In order to raise the capacities of UN, NGO and partners from the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement (within the strict application of its mandate) support Governments with this task, it is becoming increasingly clear that reflection is needed on both planning, programming and mobilisation strategies of the humanitarian community in West Africa.

To this end, regional humanitarian partners have decided to follow up on the Mid-year Review with reflections at a strategic level on the implementation of the humanitarian reform and its implications in West Africa. This will also provide an opportunity to take stock of lessons learned of the past consolidated appeal processes in West Africa, the added challenges of such a regional CAP approach, and whether alternative tools could be more appropriate for stimulating innovative inter-agency strategies to tackle the many longstanding, unresolved and intertwined issues fuelled by low progress on poverty reduction and acute or chronic humanitarian situations. A decision will thereafter be made on whether to embark on a CAP for 2007.

7. RELEVANT ASSESSMENTS AND EVALUATIONS

The following evaluations and assessments of relevance to the humanitarian situation in West Africa and the current Mid-year Review have been carried out since July 2005:

Food Security

1. Niger: FAO/WFP/*Comité permanent Inter-Etats de Lutte contre la Sécheresse dans le Sahel* (CILSS)/FEWS Food Security Assessment in Niger Carried out 4 Oct – 14 Nov 2005. Final report pending.
2. Niger: WFP/VAM *Analyse de la sécurité alimentaire et de la vulnérabilité* (CFSVA) - *Collecte et analyse des informations secondaires*. Report of December 2005 available at www.wfp.org
3. Mali: WFP/ National Early Warning Unit CFSVA through 2100 sentinel sites in Mali. Report in progress. Data collection undertaken in December 2005 – Final Report expected *end May 2006*.
-WFP School Feeding Standardised Survey, November 2005.
4. Mauritania: CSFVA, January 2005. Report in progress.
5. Niger: WFP, SAP (Government Early Warning System), *Instituts Nationaux de Statistique* (INS, National Statistics Institute), SIMA (National Market Monitoring System), FEWS-NET and FAO are all collaborating a joint food security assessment which is currently ongoing. The objective is to evaluate and characterise vulnerability to food insecurity of households. The results will be used to guide the response activities of the DNPGEA and WFP. The preliminary results are expected in mid-June. [From WFP Niger Sit Rep]
6. Liberia: WFP Lofa County Food Security & Nutrition Assessment, February 2005.
-Grand Gedeh County Food Security and Nutrition Survey, March 2005.
-Independent Food Security Assessment in Liberia, April 2005.
-WFP CFSVA, February 2006. Report in progress.
7. Senegal: WFP Structural vulnerability analysis in rural areas, in the framework of the PP elaboration, December 2005.
8. Guinea-Bissau: WFP CFSVA, January 2005.
-Strategic Priority 3 (Nutrition), May 2006, in progress.
9. Gambia: WFP CFSVA, October 2005. In progress.
10. Sierra Leone: WFP CSFVA, May 2005.
-Strategic Priority 3 follow up, March & November 2005.
11. Togo: WFP/UNHCR Joint Assessment Mission (JAM), February 2006.
12. Guinea: WFP VAM Food Security Monitoring, May 2005.
-WFP VAM HIV follow up, October 2005.
13. Côte d'Ivoire: WFP Strategic Priority 2 (Man, Guiglo), April 2005. Report in progress.
-WFP Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS) (Man, Guiglo), December 2005. Report in progress.
-WFP FSMS (Bouaké, Korhogo), March 2006. Report in progress.
14. Cape Verde: WFP CFSVA, October 2005. Report in progress.

Nutrition

1. Niger: GoN/CDC Atlanta/UNICEF survey in Niger Carried out in September and October 2005.
2. Niger: Action Against Hunger nutritional survey in Maradi and Tahoua of Niger. Available from *Action Contre la Faim* (ACF) Spain: clambert@achesp.org

3. Burkina Faso: Rapid Nutrition assessment conducted by CDC and United States Agency for International Development (USAID) in Burkina Faso in September 2005
4. Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania: Rapid Nutrition assessments by UNICEF in Burkina Faso, Mali and Mauritania September 2005.
5. Mali: Nutritional survey WFP/National Early Warning Unit in Mali Carried out in July 2005 Report available from WFP Mali
6. Mali: Nutritional survey Action against Hunger in Mali Carried out in November 2005 Report available from ACF Mali

Agriculture

1. Sahel: Joint CILSS/Government Crop Assessment Missions in the nine CILSS member countries carried out in October/November 2005. Results are available at www.fao.org
2. Mauritania: FAO evaluation in Mauritania on damages to crops caused by locust invasion, April 2005.

Multi-sectoral

1. Benin, Ghana: PROFILE Togolese Refugee Verification Exercise in Benin and Ghana. March/April/May/June 2006
2. Benin, Ghana: WFP-UNHCR Joint Assessment Mission "Togolese refugees in Benin and Ghana and IDP's in Togo" (26 January-8 February 2006). This mission aimed at assessing the performance of the emergency operation and to evaluate the extent to which WFP and UNHCR assistance reflected refugee's needs and eventually identify solutions to existing gaps, if any. Final report available from Benin WFP Office.

NEW AND REVISED PROJECTS

Appealing Agency	OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS (OCHA)
Project Title	Evaluation of Emergency Telecommunications needs for humanitarian operations in West Africa (<i>new</i>)
Project Code	WA-06/CSS10
Sector	Coordination and Support Services
Objective	Facilitate humanitarian assistance through strengthened emergency telecommunication among humanitarian actors in West Africa
Beneficiaries	Vulnerable populations in concerned countries
Countries	All fifteen Economic Community Of West African States (ECOWAS) countries plus Mauritania and Cameroon
Implementing Partners	WFP, UNICEF and <i>Télécoms Sans Frontières</i>
Project Duration	August 2006 – December 2006
Funds Requested	\$ 119,039

Summary

Telecommunications technologies can play a vital role in disaster preparedness, alerting before a disaster strikes and giving clear advice about what action should be taken. More efficient use of telecommunications will help to minimise the impact of natural disasters and complex emergencies, streamline the delivery of aid to victims, and help populations get back on their feet as quickly as possible.

However, the telecommunications network on which humanitarian actors rely in West Africa is a fragile structure and the communications capabilities which we tend to take for granted can be lost in a matter of minutes during a sudden onset disaster, a pandemic or even a complex emergency. Lessons learned from the contingency planning process and developments related to the humanitarian situation in Côte d'Ivoire and five neighbouring countries, as well as from Niger and Guinea reflect that a strengthening of the emergency telecommunication available for humanitarian actors may lead to a more efficient and predictable response and unless sufficient consideration is given to the specific needs of providers of international humanitarian assistance there

In collaboration with Emergency Telecommunications Cluster, an evaluation of emergency telecommunications needs for humanitarian operations in West Africa will be conducted. The project includes the deployment of OCHA standard emergency telecommunication Personal Information and Communications Technology (ICT) kits to be on stand-by in Dakar for use in case of emergencies and deployment of initial surge capacity missions. The project would also include field-based training of OCHA staff and other interested partners in the use of these emergency units.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staff costs	65,000
Non staff costs	45,000
Administrative costs	9,039
TOTAL	119,039

Appealing Agency	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO)
Project Title	Regional support to enhance Food Security Response Strategy (revised)
Project Code	WA-06/CSS02
Sector	Food and Livelihood Security
Objective	To strengthen food security response through expanded coordination, analysis, and technical support related to livelihoods and food security
Implementing partners	FAO, WFP, UNICEF, CILSS, International NGOs
Project Duration	12 months from July 2006 to June 2007
Total Project Budget	\$ 868,483
Funds requested for 2006	\$ 493,917

Summary

Building on lessons learnt in the past and taking example from the coordination approaches taken in eastern and southern Africa, FAO is planning to reinforce its contribution to enhance Food Security Response Strategy in West Africa through two simultaneous approaches:

1. Taking into account that various UN agencies (UNICEF, WFP, OCHA) and International NGOs (Oxford Committee for Famine Relief (OXFAM), World Vision, CARE, SCF) have expressed interest in creating a regional forum for a technical exchange on food security and nutrition topics, where information supply meets information demand, a **Food Security and Nutrition Working Group** will be established in Dakar. The working group will include in its analysis the following 19 countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, as well as interested regional institutions. The strategic elements are: (i) using a regional approach, while building on the unique data collection and institutional settings in each country (ii) promoting and conducting joint activities in a participatory manner (iii) using a common language for regional comparability (iv) achieving an analysis valuable for early warning and situation analysis, as well as food security purposes to drive actions in responding to crisis (v) pursuing balanced actions in response as well as in preparedness.
2. Considering the role of regional institutions, in particular the CILSS, the sound existing mechanisms at national and regional levels for collection, analysis and dissemination of information on Food Security and the current efforts to harmonise methodologies to identify and analyse zones at risk and vulnerable groups, FAO will reinforce its contribution and assistance to CILSS in Ouagadougou through its participation in the regional mechanisms, training on methodologies, information sharing and introduction of new tools, in particular the Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification (IPC), a tool for holistic emergency situation and response analysis developed by FAO/Food Security Analysis Unit (FSAU) which will enable better comparability of situations across countries and inform more needs-based responses.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
International expertise (Food Security and Geographical Information System (GIS) specialists)	177,000
National Staff	38,400
Duty Travel	91,865
Training	37,500
Contracts (data collection)	12,500
Equipment (vehicles, computers and communication material)	73,000
General and direct operating costs	63,652
TOTAL	493,917

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)
Project Title	Education for Togolese refugee children in Benin (<i>revised</i>)
Project Code	WA-06/E05
Sector	Education
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure basic education, recreational and psychosocial activities for all children in Agamé camp; • Develop and implement a skills programme with a particular focus on peaceful resolution of conflicts and HIV/AIDS prevention for all refugee children.
Beneficiaries	Approx 1,000 children: 170 preschool, 540 primary and 290 secondary school children living in Agamé.
Country	Benin: Agamé camp and host communities
Implementing Partner(s)	Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education, <i>Aide et Action</i> , Benin Red Cross, <i>PLAN Bénin</i> , <i>Groupe de Recherche et d'Action pour le Développement Humain</i> (GRADH).
Project Duration	July 2006 – December 2006
Total Project Budget	\$ 240,000
Funds Requested	\$ 0

Strategic objectives

Since the February clashes in the camp of Agamé, the population has significantly reduced and now only 1099 remain in Agamé and a further 400 in Comé, this number is expected to reduce still further after the end of the school year. Remaining children will be integrated into local schools, where possible. It is essential that refugee children have continued to access to educational and recreational activities. The project aims to do that as well as to equip all children with the necessary life skills for coping with trauma, minimising the risk of HIV/AIDS contamination and peaceful conflict resolution.

Activities

- Provide material assistance to surrounding schools and colleges with a view to integrating refugee children into local Beninese schools in the 2006-2007 school year;
- Maintain temporary classrooms for classes that could not be integrated due to lack of space;
- Provide teachers, preschool animators and children with manuals and other school supplies;
- Provide on-the-job training for all teachers and preschool animators especially on life skills, peace education and HIV/AIDS prevention;
- Maintain school canteen for children in Agamé camp or integrated into surrounding schools;
- Monitor the quality of education provided to refugee children;
- Provide recreational facilities and equipment to refugee children.

Expected outcomes

- All preschool age children, from 3-5 years, living in Agamé refugee camp benefit from preschool education according to the Early Childhood Development (ECD) integrated approach;
- All school age refugee children have access to quality education and recreational activities;
- All refugee children and adolescents are aware of peaceful conflict resolution techniques and how to protect themselves from the risks of HIV/AIDS.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Maintain temporary classrooms and provide material assistance to surrounding schools	60,000
Provide preschool education, primary and secondary education, and school canteens to children in the camp and surrounding schools.	150,000
Recreational activities, peace education, and life skills	30,000
Sub-total	240,000
Minus available resources	240,000
TOTAL	0

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)
Project Title	Prevention of common childhood illnesses and nutritional surveillance and rehabilitation (<i>revised</i>)
Project Code	WA-06/H13
Sector	Health and Nutrition
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure nutritional surveillance and rehabilitation of the under-five refugee population in the camps and in host communities as necessary; • Provide breastfeeding and nutrition counselling to pregnant or lactating women; • Support the Ministry of Health of Benin in the prevention of common childhood illnesses through immunisation.
Beneficiaries	1,200 Agamé camps plus unspecified amount
Country	Benin: Agamé camps and in host communities
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Health, Ministry of Family, Women and Children issues, Benin Red Cross and MSF-Belgium.
Project Duration	July 2006 – December 2006
Total Project Budget	\$ 21,400
Funds Requested	\$ 21,400

Strategic objectives

The project will support the Ministry of Family, Women and Children issues in the prevention and reduction of malnutrition among under fives. The Ministry assures nutritional surveillance of all children under five in the camps and nutritional rehabilitation for malnourished children will be assured by the MoH and the Ministry of Family issues. Breastfeeding and nutrition counselling should further enhance malnutrition rates and diminish morbidity rates of under twos. The project also aims to support the MoH to continue and maintain at least 90% vaccination coverage of refugee children under five in the camp of Agamé and in host communities, the biannual Vitamin A supplementation of children under five, and de-worming of all children up to 18 years.

Activities

- Support the nutritional surveillance of all children under five in the Agamé camp and ensure identification of malnourished children;
- Support treatment and provision of supplementary feeding to moderately malnourished children;
- Provide on site treatment and follow up of severely malnourished children without medical complications. Severely malnourished children with medical complications will be referred to an accredited therapeutic feeding centre; will initially get off site treatment and afterwards get nutritional support in the camp,
- Support the provision of nutrition and/ or breastfeeding counselling;
- Support the provision of routine Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) services for the under-five refugee population as well as the biannual de-worming and Vitamin A supplementation exercises.

Expected outcomes

- Malnourished children are correctly identified, get appropriate treatment and benefit from supplementary and therapeutic feeding activities;
- Nutrition and breastfeeding counselling activities are held exclusive breastfeeding practices are enhanced and complementary feeding practices are improved;
- 90% of refugee children under-five are covered with all EPI antigens and benefit from biannual de-worming and Vitamin A supplementation.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Supervision of routine immunisation for children <5, de-worming, Vitamin A supplementation [*]	5,000
Nutritional surveillance and rehabilitation of moderately and severely malnourished children (including provision of nutritional teaching aids).	15,000
Indirect Support Costs (7%)**	1,400
TOTAL	21,400

^{*}Vaccines and inoculation equipment will be provided by the Government of Benin from the regular EPI programme.

^{**}The actual recovery rate on contributions will be calculated in accordance with UNICEF Executive Board decision 2006/7 of 9 June 2006

WEST AFRICA

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)
Project Title	Unaccompanied minors and separated children <i>(revised)</i>
Project Code	WA-06/P/HR/RL08
Sector	Protection
Objective	Ensure the protection of Togolese refugee children in Benin and provide follow up and access to family tracing and reunification for remaining caseload of separated children.
Beneficiaries	About 1.500 children living in Agamé camp and approximately 60 separated children in the Agamé refugee camp and 150 separated children in Cotonou Town.
Country	Benin. Agamé refugee camp and Cotonou town.
Implementing Partner(s)	Benin Red Cross, <i>Terre Des Hommes</i>
Project Duration	July 2006 – December 2006
Total Project Budget	\$ 36,000
Funds Requested	\$ 0

Strategic objectives

The project aims to ensure the protection of separated children, as well as family tracing, reunification and reintegration. It is essential that all identified separated children continue to benefit from the services provided until they are able to be reunified with their families. Since the onset of the emergency in April 2005, over 200 UAM have been reunified to date and all should be reunified at the end of the current school year. The 50 children reunified in Benin will continue to be monitored, reintegration and follow up of those reunified in Togo is coordinated with the Togo office.

Activities

- Protection of refugee children in Agamé Camp;
- Special protection and care of separated children in Agamé Camp and Cotonou town;
- Carry out family tracing and reunification for separated children, and work for durable solutions for those whose biological families that can not be found;
- Follow up of reunified children and community reintegration support.

Expected outcomes

- Refugee children receive protection and care;
- Separated children benefit from family tracing and reunification services;
- Psychosocial support is provided to separate children in need.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Family tracing and reunification for the separated children (including provision of 50 reunification kits) and Follow up of reunified children in Benin	20,000
Ensure the protection of refugee children in Agamé camp from exploitation and abuse.	16,000
Sub-total	36,000
Minus available resources	36,000
TOTAL	0

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)
Project Title	Water Supply and Sanitation for Togolese refugees in Benin (revised)
Project Code	WA-06/WS04
Objective	Ensure the provision of safe water and sanitation for all refugees Agamé camp and host communities where necessary.
Beneficiaries	TOTAL: 4,000 Agamé camp and an estimated 3,000 in host communities
Country	Benin: Agamé camp and surrounding villages.
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Public Health (Direction of Basic Sanitation and Hygiene), <i>Centre Régional pour l'Eau Potable et l'Assainissement à faible coût</i> (CREPA, Regional Centre for Low Cost Technologies in Water Supply and Basic Sanitation), Ministry of Energy, Mines, and Hydraulics (Direction of Hydraulics), <i>Société Nationale des Eaux du Bénin</i> (SONEB, Benin Urban Water Supply Company),
Project Duration	July 2006 – December 2006
Total Project Budget	\$ 130,000
Funds Requested	\$ 0

How does the project support overall strategic priorities and objectives?

The project aims to ensure the provision of water, sanitation and health education for refugees living a camp situation notably in Agamé camp and host communities. Since the onset of the emergency in April 2005, a total of 56 water distribution points, 203 latrines, and 204 shower cabins are functional, and a waste management system is operational in these camps. The provision of water and maintenance of these infrastructures are constant. Individual sanitation facilities for families are envisaged as well as new infrastructures for host communities.

What are the project's main activities?

- Maintain water distribution points, latrines and shower cabins – closure and reestablishment of filled latrine blocks;
- Provide safe water and hygiene education;
- Monitor and maintain garbage collection and the waste management system;
- Provide equipment and materials for sanitation.

What is the expected outcome?

- Refugees and host communities have access to safe water and adequate sanitation facilities;
- Outbreaks of water and faecal-borne diseases are avoided.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Install and maintain water distribution points, latrines and shower cabins	100,000
Garbage collection and waste management	20,000
Hygiene education	10,000
Sub-total	130,000
Minus available resources	130,000
TOTAL	0

ANNEX I. TABLE I.

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS BY APPEALING ORGANISATION AND BY SECTOR

Consolidated Appeal for West Africa 2006

Requirements, Commitments/Contributions and Pledges per Sector
as of 23 June 2006

<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organisations

SECTORS	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Commitments, Contributions, Carryover	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Value in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
AGRICULTURE	3,354,225	6,904,513	3,451,532	50%	3,452,981	410,217
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	7,734,252	10,491,952	1,462,645	14%	9,029,307	379,378
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	2,487,000	2,487,000	-	0%	2,487,000	-
EDUCATION	2,105,470	2,035,470	240,000	12%	1,795,470	-
FOOD	99,635,323	164,875,919	113,424,037	69%	51,451,882	1,626,209
HEALTH	13,155,014	40,170,927	2,271,823	6%	37,899,104	344,598
MINE ACTION	850,000	850,000	-	0%	850,000	-
MULTI-SECTOR	7,178,207	6,476,809	2,080	0%	6,474,729	-
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	7,938,294	7,804,294	36,000	0%	7,768,294	-
SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED	-	-	3,336,429	0%	(3,336,429)	2,763,982
WATER AND SANITATION	1,165,952	1,165,952	130,000	11%	1,035,952	-
GRAND TOTAL	145,603,737	243,262,836	124,354,546	51%	118,908,290	5,524,384

Consolidated Appeal for West Africa 2006

Requirements, Commitments/Contributions and Pledges per Appealing Organisation
as of 23 June 2006

<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations

APPEALING ORGANISATION	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Commitments, Contributions, Carryover	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
AVB	-	38,703	-	0%	38,703	-
AVM	-	120,290	-	0%	120,290	-
FAO	3,982,575	7,239,437	3,704,064	51%	3,535,373	410,217
HI	850,000	850,000	-	0%	850,000	-
IOM	4,860,904	4,860,904	-	0%	4,860,904	-
MALAO	169,400	169,400	-	0%	169,400	-
OCHA	3,149,806	4,497,536	513,696	11%	3,983,840	379,378
UNDP	2,620,300	6,111,500	-	0%	6,111,500	-
UNFPA	369,400	769,400	-	0%	769,400	-
UNHCR	7,737,277	7,035,879	2,940,743	42%	4,095,136	1,943,548
UNICEF	10,229,918	27,864,511	2,801,965	10%	25,062,546	1,165,032
UNIFEM	918,120	918,120	-	0%	918,120	-
UNODC	919,940	919,940	-	0%	919,940	-
WFP	102,435,323	171,179,122	114,394,078	67%	56,785,044	1,626,209
WHO	7,360,774	10,688,094	-	0%	10,688,094	-
GRAND TOTAL	145,603,737	243,262,836	124,354,546	51%	118,908,290	5,524,384

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 23 June 2006. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

WEST AFRICA

Consolidated Appeal for West Africa 2006 Requirements and Contributions per Sector as of 23 June 2006 <http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations.

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Project Code: Sector/Activity	Appealing Agency	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Commitments, Contributions, Carryover	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$							

AGRICULTURE

WA-06/A01: Emergency assistance to stockbreeders affected by the food crisis	FAO	2,220,000	2,293,500	1,200,000	52%	1,093,500	-
WA-06/A02: Emergency assistance to agricultural households affected by the food crisis in Niger	FAO	1,134,225	2,469,500	2,251,532	91%	217,968	-
WA-06/A03: Protect vulnerable household agricultural production potential in Burkina Faso	AVB	-	38,703	-	0%	38,703	-
WA-06/A04: Reinforcement of food security: Support to the populations in deficit regions in Mali	AVM	-	120,290	-	0%	120,290	-
WA-06/A05: Emergency Assistance to most vulnerable pastoral households in Mali	FAO	-	919,600	-	0%	919,600	-
WA-06/A06: Emergency assistance to agricultural households affected by food insecurity in Mali	FAO	-	117,920	-	0%	117,920	-
WA-06/A07: Emergency Assistance to vulnerable stockbreeding populations affected by the 2004 locust invasion in Mauritania	FAO	-	435,000	-	0%	435,000	-
WA-06/A08: Emergency assistance to vulnerable agricultural populations affected by the 2004 locust invasion in Mauritania	FAO	-	510,000	-	0%	510,000	-
WA-06/FAO: Awaiting allocation to specific project	FAO	-	-	-	0%	-	410,217
Subtotal for AGRICULTURE		3,354,225	6,904,513	3,451,532	50%	3,452,981	410,217

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Project Code: Sector/Activity	Appealing Agency	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Commitments, Contributions, Carryover	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$							

COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES

WA-06/CSS01: WFP Air Support Service for the West African Region (WFP SO 10061.3)	WFP	2,800,000	2,603,203	696,417	27%	1,906,786	-
WA-06/CSS02: Regional support to enhance Food Security Response Strategy	FAO	628,350	493,917	252,532	51%	241,385	-
WA-06/CSS03: Subregional Coordination	OCHA	2,970,673	2,970,673	513,696	17%	2,456,977	379,378
WA-06/CSS04: Regional Emergency Rapid Response Project	UNICEF	660,800	660,800	-	0%	660,800	-
WA-06/CSS05: Information Management Unit for the Sahel	OCHA	179,133	179,133	-	0%	179,133	-
WA-06/CSS06: Collection, processing and sharing of emergency-related migration data in West African affected countries Data Base location: Dakar – Senegal	IOM	495,296	495,296	-	0%	495,296	-
WA-06/CSS07: Humanitarian crisis and sustainable development support and recovery project in Niger	UNDP	-	380,000	-	0%	380,000	-
WA-06/CSS08: OCHA regional response to food crises in the Sahel in 2006	OCHA	-	1,228,691	-	0%	1,228,691	-
WA-06/CSS09: Reinforcement of the National Food Crisis Prevention and Management mechanism (DNPGCA) capacities, for humanitarian information management in Niger	UNDP	-	1,361,200	-	0%	1,361,200	-
WA-06/CSS10: Evaluation of Emergency Telecommunications needs for humanitarian operations in West Africa	OCHA	-	119,039	-	0%	119,039	-
Subtotal for COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES		7,734,252	10,491,952	1,462,645	14%	9,029,307	379,378

ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE

WA-06/ER/I01: Supporting recovery from the humanitarian crisis and sustaining development in Niger	UNDP	700,000	700,000	-	0%	700,000	-
WA-06/ER/I02: Support to the economic rehabilitation of people affected by socio-political disorders in Togo	UNDP	212,000	212,000	-	0%	212,000	-
WA-06/ER/I03: Quick Impact Projects (QIPs)	UNDP	1,575,000	1,575,000	-	0%	1,575,000	-
Subtotal for ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE		2,487,000	2,487,000	-	0%	2,487,000	-

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Values in US\$							

EDUCATION							
WA-06/E01: Formal education and vocational training in Guinea-Bissau, Mali and Senegal	UNHCR	371,570	371,570	-	0%	371,570	-
WA-06/E02: Education in Emergencies and for Peace Building	UNICEF	460,000	460,000	-	0%	460,000	-
WA-06/E03: Education for Ivorian refugee children and Malian and Burkina returnees	UNICEF	571,200	571,200	-	0%	571,200	-
WA-06/E04: Higher and specialised education in Benin, Burkina Faso, Niger and Togo	UNHCR	187,500	187,500	-	0%	187,500	-
WA-06/E05: Education for Togolese refugee children in Benin (revised due to reduction in number of refugees. Integration into local schools, collaboration with WFP on school canteens)	UNICEF	310,000	240,000	240,000	100%	-	-
WA-06/E06: Back to School for displaced and affected pupils	UNICEF	205,200	205,200	-	0%	205,200	-
Subtotal for EDUCATION		2,105,470	2,035,470	240,000	12%	1,795,470	-

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Values in US\$							
FOOD							
WA-06/F01: Response to the Côte d'Ivoire crisis and its regional impact in Burkina Faso, Mali and Ghana (WFP PRRO 10372.0)	WFP	24,909,711	23,741,621	17,347,699	73%	6,393,922	-
WA-06/F02: Assistance to IDPs in Togo and refugees in Benin and Ghana	WFP	833,794	3,490,248	2,466,926	71%	1,023,322	-
WA-06/F03: Post-conflict transition in the West Africa Coastal region (Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea) (WFP PRRO 10064.3)	WFP	58,743,488	71,804,015	56,307,344	78%	15,496,671	-
WA-06/F04: Post-conflict and rehabilitation in Guinea Bissau (WFP PRRO 10148.2)	WFP	8,883,303	5,993,418	3,201,840	53%	2,791,578	-
WA-06/F05: Post Conflict Relief and Rehabilitation in the Casamance (WFP PRRO 10188.1)	WFP	6,265,027	7,509,199	4,190,416	56%	3,318,783	-
WA-06/F06: Subsistence of Vulnerable Populations and Targeted Assistance for Malnourished Children in Niger	WFP	-	25,068,426	19,667,367	78%	5,401,059	1,033,792
WA-06/F07: Response to the Consequences of drought and locust in 2004/05	WFP	-	10,670,578	-	0%	10,670,578	592,417
WA-06/F08: Strengthening of the means of subsistence of drought-affected populations	WFP	-	16,598,414	10,242,445	62%	6,355,969	-
Subtotal for FOOD		99,635,323	164,875,919	113,424,037	69%	51,451,882	1,626,209

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Values in US\$							

HEALTH

WA-06/H01: Reducing nutrition vulnerability in infants and young children through effective early childhood nutrition policies and programmes	UNICEF	952,000	952,000	-	0%	952,000	-
WA-06/H02: Strengthening regional national health response in emergencies	UNICEF	1,232,000	1,232,000	-	0%	1,232,000	-
WA-06/H03: Preventing and mitigating acute malnutrition crises among young children in the Sahel: understanding and responding	UNICEF	1,400,000	1,400,000	604,595	43%	795,405	-
WA-06/H04: Strengthening outbreak alert and response. Preparedness for rapid diagnosis, prevention and control of yellow fever and meningitis in the West African sub-region	WHO	3,831,942	3,831,942	-	0%	3,831,942	-
WA-06/H05: Enhancing emergency preparedness and response capacity in Western Africa	WHO	2,299,352	2,299,352	-	0%	2,299,352	-
WA-06/H06: Improving Prevention and Response to SGBV and HIV/AIDS among Conflict-Affected Populations	UNICEF	346,080	346,080	-	0%	346,080	-
WA-06/H07: Preparedness for effective cholera prevention and control	UNICEF	1,442,560	1,442,560	-	0%	1,442,560	-
WA-06/H08: Emergency health and nutrition services to returnees, refugees and host communities affected by the Ivorian crises	UNICEF	285,200	285,200	-	0%	285,200	-
WA-06/H09: Support to refugees Reproductive Health	UNFPA	264,400	264,400	-	0%	264,400	-
WA-06/H10: Support to the Ministry for the Public Health of Benin for the provision of health care to Togolese refugees and the host communities	WHO	660,000	660,000	-	0%	660,000	-
WA-06/H11: Improving access health care in the affected zones by the crisis in Togo	WHO	311,480	311,480	-	0%	311,480	-
WA-06/H12: Psychosocial support to people affected by socio-political violence, including sexual violence	UNFPA	105,000	105,000	-	0%	105,000	-
WA-06/H13: Prevention of common childhood illnesses and nutritional surveillance and rehabilitation	UNICEF	25,000	21,400	-	0%	21,400	-
WA-06/H14: Responding to the food insecurity crisis in the Sahel Region (Burkina Faso, Mauritania and Mali)	WHO	-	1,235,960	-	0%	1,235,960	-
WA-06/H15A: Preventing and mitigating acute malnutrition impact among young children in Burkina Faso	WHO	-	809,600	-	0%	809,600	-
WA-06/H15B: Preventing and mitigating acute malnutrition impact among young children in Burkina Faso	WFP	-	3,700,000	273,624	7%	3,426,376	-

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Values in US\$							

HEALTH

WA-06/H15C: Preventing and mitigating acute malnutrition impact among young children in Burkina Faso	UNICEF	-	7,212,200	388,847	5%	6,823,353	-
WA-06/H16: Nutrition Emergency in Mauritania	UNICEF	-	1,183,200	100,376	8%	1,082,824	-
WA-06/H17: Improving emergency and routine nutrition preparedness and response in Mali	UNICEF	-	500,000	236,686	47%	263,314	-
WA-06/H18: National health system capacity reinforcement	WHO	-	1,281,760	-	0%	1,281,760	-
WA-06/H19: Community kindergartens for prevention of malnutrition (JEC)	UNDP	-	1,750,000	-	0%	1,750,000	-
WA-06/H20: Emergency reproductive health assistance	UNFPA	-	400,000	-	0%	400,000	-
WA-06/H21: Emergency assistance to reduce malnutrition-related deaths	UNICEF	-	8,946,793	667,695	7%	8,279,098	344,598
Subtotal for HEALTH		13,155,014	40,170,927	2,271,823	6%	37,899,104	344,598

MINE ACTION

WA-06/MA01: Victim assistance in the mine action program	HI	550,000	550,000	-	0%	550,000	-
WA-06/MA02: Mine Risk Education (MRE) Senegal & Guinea Bissau	HI	300,000	300,000	-	0%	300,000	-
Subtotal for MINE ACTION		850,000	850,000	-	0%	850,000	-

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Values in US\$							

MULTI-SECTOR							
WA-06/MS01: Local Integration of Refugees in Benin, Burkina Faso, Niger, and Togo	UNHCR	952,000	1,054,520	-	0%	1,054,520	-
WA-06/MS02: Local Integration of Refugees in Guinea Bissau, Mali and Senegal.	UNHCR	876,616	876,616	-	0%	876,616	-
WA-06/MS03: Voluntary Repatriation of various refugees in West Africa	UNHCR	300,000	300,000	-	0%	300,000	-
WA-06/MS04: Stockpile of NFIs	UNHCR	150,000	150,000	-	0%	150,000	-
WA-06/MS05: Regional Resettlement of Refugees in West Africa	UNHCR	180,000	180,000	-	0%	180,000	-
WA-06/MS06: Voluntary Repatriation of Refugees in Benin, Burkina Faso, Niger and Togo	UNHCR	200,000	200,000	-	0%	200,000	-
WA-06/MS07: Assistance to Togolese refugees in Benin and Ghana and to IDPs and returnees in Togo	UNHCR	4,519,591	3,715,673	2,080	0%	3,713,593	-
Subtotal for MULTI-SECTOR		7,178,207	6,476,809	2,080	0%	6,474,729	-

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Values in US\$							

PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW

WA-06/P/HR/RL01: Enhanced security of humanitarian operations	MALAO	169,400	169,400	-	0%	169,400	-
WA-06/P/HR/RL02: Establishment of an ECOWAS Border Control Coordination Unit in West Africa (ECOBCCU)	UNODC	526,940	526,940	-	0%	526,940	-
WA-06/P/HR/RL03: Data for Africa (West Africa component)	UNODC	393,000	393,000	-	0%	393,000	-
WA-06/P/HR/RL04: Strengthening sub-regional coordination for children affected by armed conflict	UNICEF	593,600	593,600	-	0%	593,600	-
WA-06/P/HR/RL05: Protection and advocacy for vulnerable displaced women	UNIFEM	918,120	918,120	-	0%	918,120	-
WA-06/P/HR/RL06: Protection of vulnerable groups affected by the Ivorian Crisis	UNICEF	403,200	403,200	-	0%	403,200	-
WA-06/P/HR/RL07: Assistance to return and reinstallation of vulnerable categories of Third Country Nationals (TCN) in their communities	IOM	4,365,608	4,365,608	-	0%	4,365,608	-
WA-06/P/HR/RL08: Unaccompanied minors and separated children (revised due to UAM enclosure closed, all UAM expected to be reunified by September 2006. Protection activities and follow-up of remaining SC will be continued)	UNICEF	170,000	36,000	36,000	100%	-	-
WA-06/P/HR/RL09: Psycho-social support and life-skills education for displaced and other affected children	UNICEF	265,126	265,126	-	0%	265,126	-
WA-06/P/HR/RL10: Promotion of peace and reconciliation of affected communities	UNDP	133,300	133,300	-	0%	133,300	-
Subtotal for PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW		7,938,294	7,804,294	36,000	0%	7,768,294	-

SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED

WA-06/UNHCR: Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector	UNHCR	-	-	2,938,663	0%	(2,938,663)	1,943,548
WA-06/UNICEF: Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector	UNICEF	-	-	397,766	0%	(397,766)	820,434
WA-06/WFP: Awaiting allocation to specific sector/project	WFP	-	-	-	0%	-	-
Subtotal for SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED		-	-	3,336,429	0%	(3,336,429)	2,763,982

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WATER AND SANITATION

WA-06/WS01: Developing regional capacity to respond to Water and Sanitation Emergencies and Epidemics	UNICEF	447,552	447,552	-	0%	447,552	-
WA-06/WS02: Emergency Water Supply and Sanitation for returned and displaced population from Cote d'Ivoire	UNICEF	330,400	330,400	-	0%	330,400	-
WA-06/WS03: Construction of wells and Sanitation in Togo	WHO	258,000	258,000	-	0%	258,000	-
WA-06/WS04: Water Supply and Sanitation for Togolese refugees in Benin (Reduced population - new installations no longer required)	UNICEF	130,000	130,000	130,000	100%	-	-
Subtotal for WATER AND SANITATION		1,165,952	1,165,952	130,000	11%	1,035,952	-

Grand Total		145,603,737	243,262,836	124,354,546	51%	118,908,290	5,524,384
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ANNEX II.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACF	Action Contre la Faim
ARV	Anti-Retro Viral
AVB	Aménagement de la Vallée du Bandama
CAAMI	Coordination des Actions Anti-Mines
CAP	Consolidated Appeals Process
CCF	Christian Children's Fund
CDC	Centre for Disease Control
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CFSVA	Comprehensive Food Security Vulnerability Assessment
CHAP	Common Humanitarian Action Plan
CILSS	Comité permanent Inter-Etats de Lutte contre la Sécheresse dans le Sahel
CP	Country Programme
CREPA	Centre Régional pour l'Eau Potable et l'Assainissement
CSB	Corn-Soya Blend
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DNPGCA	Dispositif National de Prévention et de Gestion des Crises Alimentaires
DPKO	Department of Peace-Keeping Operations
ECD	Early Childhood Development
ECHO	European Commission's Humanitarian Aid Office
ECOWAS	Economic Community Of West African States
ECTAD	Emergency Centre for the Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases
EDSM	Enquête Démographique et Sanitaire du Mali
EMOP	Emergency Operation
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunization
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FEWS	Famine Early Warning System
FFT	Food-For-Training
FFW	Food-For-Work
FSAU	Food Security Analysis Unit
FSMS	Food Security Monitoring System
FTS	Financial Tracking Service
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GIS	Geographical Information System
GoN	Government of Nigeria
GRADH	Groupe de Recherche et d'Action pour le Développement Humain
HI	Handicap International
HIV/AIDS	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus/Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
ICVA	International Council of Voluntary Agencies
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IED	Improvised Explosive Devices
INS	Instituts Nationaux de Statistique
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IRA	Immediate Response Account
JAM	Joint Assessment Mission
MALAO	Mouvement contre les Armes Légères en Afrique de l'Ouest
MFDC	Mouvement des Forces Démocratiques de la Casamance
MRU	Mano River Union
MSF	Médecins Sans Frontières
MT	Metric Tonne
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation

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OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OIOS	Office of Internal Oversight Services
OXFAM	Oxford Committee for Famine Relief
PRRO	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers
RADDHO	Rencontre Africaine pour la Défense des Droits de l'Homme
SAP	Système d'Alerte Précoce
SCF	Save the Children Fund
SCHR	Steering Committee for Humanitarian Response
SC-UK	Save the Children UK
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SIMA	Système d'Information des Marchés Agricoles
SONEB	Société Nationale des Eaux du Bénin
UAM	Unaccompanied Minors
UN	United Nations
UNAMSIL	United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNICEF-IRC	United Nations Children's Fund - Innocenti Research Centre
UNIOSIL	United Nations Integrated Office in Sierra Leone
UNMAS	United Nations Mine Action Service
UNMIL	United Nations Mission in Liberia
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNSIC	United Nations System Influenza Coordination
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VAM	Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WPV	Wild PolioVirus

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Consolidated Appeal Feedback Sheet

If you would like to comment on this document please do so below and fax this sheet to + 41-22-917-0368 (Attn: CAP Section) or scan it and email us: CAP@ReliefWeb.int Comments reaching us before 1 September 2006 will help us improve the CAP in time for 2007. Thank you very much for your time.

Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) Section, OCHA

Please write the name of the Consolidated Appeal on which you are commenting:

- 1. What did you think of the review of 2006?
How could it be improved?**

- 2. Is the context and prioritised humanitarian need clearly presented?
How could it be improved?**

- 3. To what extent do response plans address humanitarian needs?
How could it be improved?**

- 4. To what extent are roles and coordination mechanisms clearly presented?
How could it be improved?**

- 5. To what extent are budgets realistic and in line with the proposed actions?
How could it be improved?**

- 6. Is the presentation of the document lay-out and format clear and well written?
How could it be improved?**

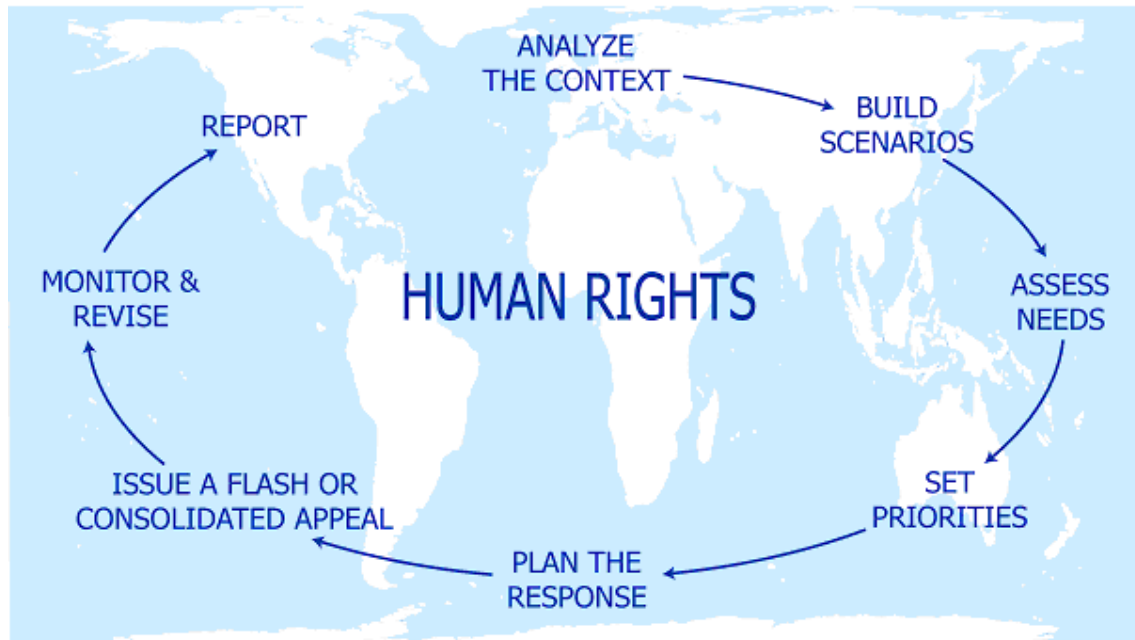
Please make any additional comments on another sheet or by email.

Name:

Title & Organisation:

Email Address:

CAP - Aid agencies working together to:



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**OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS
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