

West Africa

2005



Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)



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IRIN / CÔTE D'IVOIRE / 2004

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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 occur, a Flash Appeal. The CHAP can also serve as a reference for organisations deciding not to appeal for funds through a common framework. 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 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 presented to donors in June of each year.

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 is about how the aid community collaborates to provide civilians in need the best protection and assistance available, on time.**

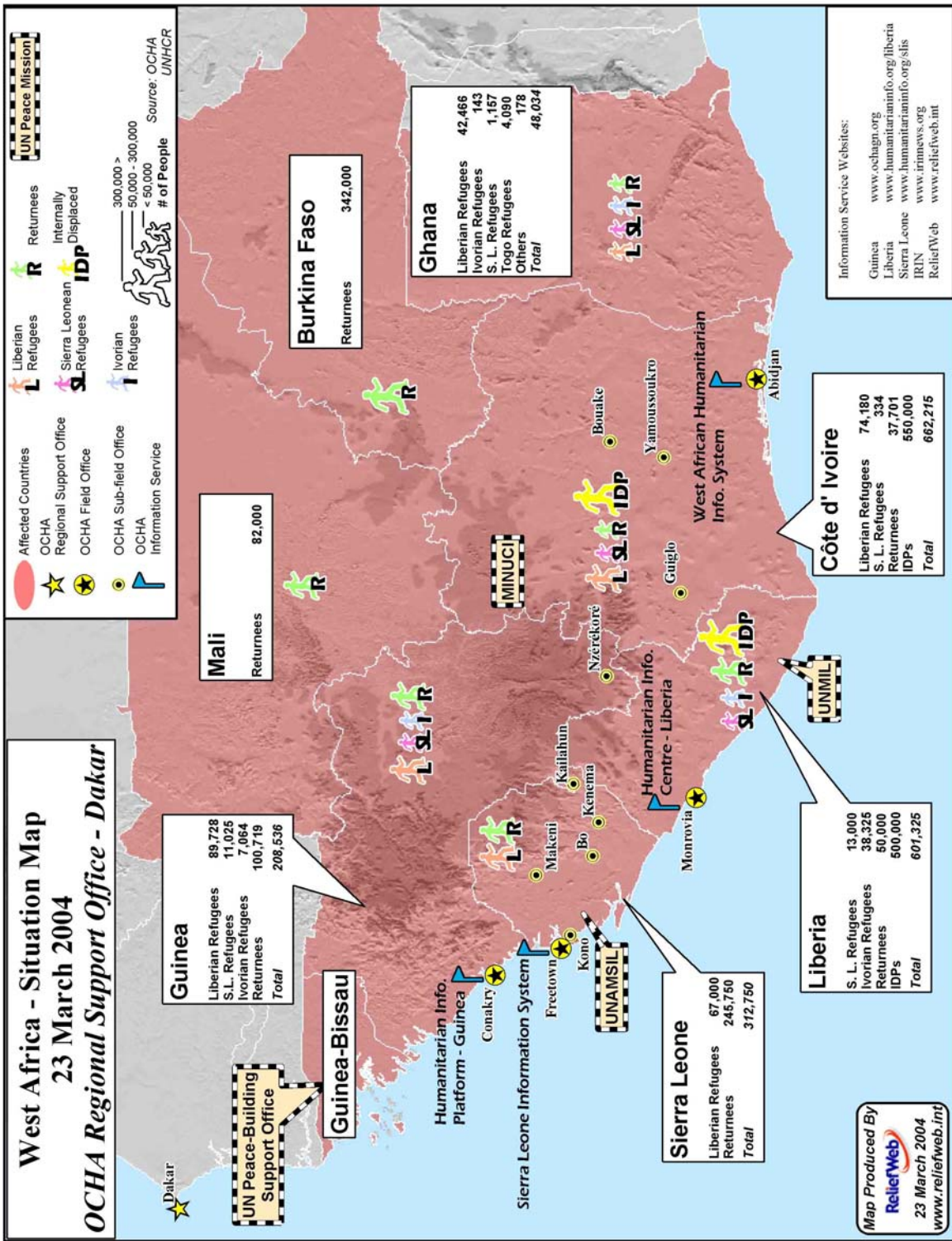
ORGANISATIONS PARTICIPATING IN CONSOLIDATED APPEALS DURING 2005:

AAH	CPA-LIRA	HIA	Non-Violence Int'l	TEWPA
ABS	CPAR	Horn Relief	NPA	UNAIDS
ACF/ACH	CPCD	HWA	NRC	UNDP
ACTED	CRC	IFRC	OCHA	UNESCO
ADRA	CREAF	ILO	OCPH	UNFPA
Africare	CRS	IMC	OHCHR	UN-HABITAT
Alisei	DDG	INTERMON	Open Continent	UNHCR
AMREF	DENAL	INTERSOS	Orphan's Aid	UNICEF
ARC	DRC	IOM	OXFAM-GB	UNIFEM
Atlas Logistique	EMSF	IRC	PAPP	UNMAS
AVSI	ERM	IRIN	PIN	UNODC
CAM	FAO	Islamic Relief	PRC	UNRWA
CARE Int'l	Fondn. Suisse Déminage	JVSF	RUFOU	UNSECOORD
CARITAS	GAA	KOC	SBF	VESTA
CEASOP	GPI	LIBA	SCF / SC-UK	VETAID
CESVI	HA	LSTG	SCU	WACRO
CIRID	HABEN	MAG	SERLO	WANEP/APDH
COLFADHEMA	Handicap Int'l	Mani Tese	SFP	WFP
COMED	HDIG	MAT	Solidarités	WHO
COOPI	HDO	MDA	TASO	WV Int'l
CORDAID	HFe.V	NE	TEARFUND	

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PROJECT SUMMARY SHEETS ARE IN A SEPARATE VOLUME ENTITLED "PROJECTS"



1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Having closely examined the overall human security situation in West Africa during a workshop held in August 2004 in Dakar, representatives from UN agencies¹, NGOs² and donors³ concluded that the humanitarian and political trends in the region once again called for an inter-agency Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP).

Although progress towards peace and stability had recently been made in countries such as Liberia and Sierra Leone, regional partners unanimously agreed that the overall human security in the region would remain fragile and could potentially deteriorate in 2005. It is anticipated that in the next 12 months, the humanitarian community will have to address three main challenges: (1) mitigating the immediate life-threatening consequences of both active and simmering civil conflicts in the sub-region; (2) preserving coping capacities and social cohesiveness in host communities directly or indirectly affected by complex emergencies; and, (3) managing the aftermath of the most severe locust invasion in 15 years that has affected almost the entire sub-region, which is mostly composed of countries at the very bottom of the Human Development Index (HDI).

The stalemate in the peace process in Côte d'Ivoire, the slow reintegration and reconstruction process in Liberia, the political tension and the social unrest in Guinea, the alleged dormant presence of Islamic fundamentalist groups in the Sahel and the uncertainty about the impact of the locust plague are all factors that could destabilize local communities or possibly trigger instability across the sub-region. The conflicts in the region have created a pattern of humanitarian needs that transcend national borders, and there are now a number of interdependent clusters of countries in crisis that serve as potential exporters of further instability. So far, the border areas in West Africa have not received sufficient attention to reverse the deterioration of living conditions among host communities and their unfortunate guests from neighbouring countries. As pointed out by the Security Council during its recent visit to West Africa, efforts to address the transnational character of the crises will not be successful unless effective *regional* solutions are found.

It is in this context that this year's CAP for West Africa focuses on transnational issues that affect the quality of the humanitarian environment in the sub-region. Projects submitted for 2005 include proposals to: provide protection and assistance to people that are forced to flee; expand the coping capacities of communities that welcome those in distress; strengthen national capacities to address cross-border health and diseases issues; mobilize humanitarian, political, social and security resources capable of protecting humanitarian space; preserve and restore peace by interacting with the political actors and assisting civil society networks; and, to establish coordination and response mechanisms capable of anticipating crises and alleviating human suffering in times of complex emergencies and natural disasters.

¹ UNICEF, UNHCR, UNODC, FAO, WFP, UNOWA, UNDP, OCHA, UNSECOORD, UNFPA, UNAIDS, IRIN, IOM, AND UNESCO.

² Oxfam GB, IFRC, Africare, Save the Children Suede, Gorée Peace Institute, ICG, Catholic Relief Services.

³ USAID/ OFDA, ECHO, the Netherlands.

**Consolidated Appeal for
West Africa 2005**
Summary of Requirements - By Appealing Organisation
as of 19 October 2004
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements
CREAF	93,000
FAO	660,000
GPI	541,000
IFRC	257,544
IOM	1,729,504
OCHA	3,481,494
UNDP	230,500
UNESCO	1,265,000
UNFPA	1,161,500
UNICEF	8,327,122
UNODC	615,850
WFP	125,094,945
WHO	8,822,640
Grand Total	152,280,099

**Consolidated Appeal for
West Africa 2005**
Summary of Requirements - by Sector
as of 19 October 2004
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Sector Name	Original Requirements
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	4,795,447
EDUCATION	866,363
FOOD	125,094,945
HEALTH	14,955,731
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	6,346,023
WATER AND SANITATION	221,590
Grand Total	152,280,099

2. THE YEAR IN REVIEW

2.1. Changes in the Humanitarian Situation

In 2004 the West Africa sub-region continued to experience the impact of various complex emergencies and natural disasters. While initial steps towards recovery took place in Liberia, Côte d'Ivoire struggled with the implementation of the Linas Marcoussis Accord. Both peace processes proved fragile, and large populations continued to be displaced. Arms and combatants, as well as a number of epidemics including Human Immune-Deficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS), moved swiftly across the region. Poor host communities that had experienced the erosion of their traditional coping mechanisms remained over-burdened by refugees and returning migrants, and already fragile basic social services were weakened by the additional demands from these population groups. In addition, locust swarms invaded Mauritania, Senegal, Mali, Niger, Chad, Cape Verde and Burkina Faso, with detrimental consequences for food security in the region. According to Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), this invasion is the worst since 1987-89, and experts are warning of famine unless the situation is not under control by November 2004. As a result of the current locust invasion, cropping and grassland areas of the Sahelian countries are infested, and damages to pasture cereals and vegetable crops are becoming widespread.

In **Côte d'Ivoire** the peace process went through an erratic path, with peaceful periods alternating with violent confrontations. This trend was reflected in the 25 March demonstration in Abidjan, which led to brutal acts of repression and the killings of some 120 civilians. Subsequently, seven political groups⁴ walked out from the Government, a development that halted the political dialogue in Côte d'Ivoire for five months. As a last attempt to reconcile the parties, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the President of the African Union and the Chairman of Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) organized an Extraordinary Summit in Accra on 29-30 July 2004. After extensive talks with Government representatives and reassurances from the international community, the rebel movement *Forces Nouvelles* (FN) and the four main opposition parties agreed to return to the government of national reconciliation, hence giving a new chance to the long-delayed process of disarmament, demobilization and rehabilitation (DDR), which is now set to start by 15 October. However, the incapacity, or the unwillingness, of the parties to abide by the political commitments expressed in Accra III raises serious concerns for the coming months, and one cannot rule out the possibility of sporadic armed confrontations.

Liberia saw significant improvements in security, stability and access following the departure of Charles Taylor in 2003, the subsequent establishment of the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) on 1 October 2003, and the relatively successful implementation of the DDR programme. A Transitional National Government (TNG) was appointed in October 2003, under the leadership of Chairman Bryant, to steer the country towards elections in 2005. However, a climate of political instability and relative insecurity remains in certain areas of the country. The progressive deployment of UN peacekeeping forces has substantially increased access to vulnerable groups, hence allowing humanitarian actors to increase its efforts to meet the most critical needs. However, new challenges are emerging with the imminent return of hundreds of thousands of internally displaced persons (IDPs), ex-combatants and refugees. Rehabilitation, reintegration and reconstruction activities are therefore going to be central to the future stability of the country.

These positive developments in Liberia are somewhat tempered by the instability of the current political situation. Last August, disputes over the leadership within the *Liberians United for Reconciliation and Democracy* (LURD) triggered street violence in Monrovia, forcing the UN peacekeeping mission to respond forcefully and step up street patrols. Since the Disarmament, Demobilisation, Rehabilitation and Reintegration (DDRR) programme began in late 2003, approximately 80,000 combatants have been disarmed, but smaller groups of ex-fighters still require specific attention and tailored interventions. Rehabilitation and reintegration efforts are hampered by lack of funding, which could severely undermine the peace process.

⁴ Parti démocratique de Côte d'Ivoire (PDCI), Rassemblement des Républicains (RDR), Union pour la démocratie et pour la paix en Côte d'Ivoire (UDPCI), Mouvement des forces de l'avenir (MFA), Mouvement patriotique de Côte d'Ivoire (MPCI), Mouvement populaire ivoirien du grand ouest (MPIGO) and Mouvement pour la justice et la paix (MJP).

Voluntary repatriation to **Sierra Leone** was completed in June, and the country is continuing its reconstruction efforts. The DDR process was relatively successful, with a few exceptions regarding the integration of female combatants. The Security Council requested the drawdown of UN Peace Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) on the basis that the national security forces now have the capacity and the competence to take over the responsibility for ensuring national security and territorial integrity, particularly along the border areas with Guinea and Liberia. Finally, the reintegration of former fighters will continue to pose challenges in a country with a fragile economy that offers few prospects for young and unemployed people.

Guinea has been plagued by recent political instability and economic fragility. In May 2004 the Prime Minister, Francois Larceny Fall, who had previously rallied the support of the international community and most of the political class, unexpectedly resigned and went into exile after two months in office. He later justified his actions in a letter addressed to the Head of State and the public, explaining that his attempts to address the political situation and foster economic reform had been stalled by close followers of President Lansana Conté.

This resignation occurred as Guinea was experiencing the first serious socio-economic impacts of the lack of dialogue with the international community and the drastic reduction of international aid that started two years ago. In the past year, living conditions have worsened, acute monetary instability has set in, and the prices of rice and fuel have increased. This situation has triggered violent attacks on commercial food convoys and warehouses, as well as streets demonstrations and strikes.

Numerous multilateral and bilateral attempts to resume dialogue with the Government and deter tensions in a country that is the cornerstone of regional stability have not yielded substantive results yet. The UN and the European Union are therefore contemplating specific measures such as rehabilitation projects and DDR programmes for the most unstable area of the country, Guinea Forestière, which borders countries currently undergoing UN peacekeeping operations (Sierra Leone, Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire).

In **Guinea-Bissau** the internal political situation seemed to have stabilized after former President Kumba Yala was overthrown in the coup of September 2003. During the legislative elections held in March, the majority of votes went to the *African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde* (PAIGC), which fought for the independence of the country against Portugal. A National Assembly and a transitional Government have now been installed. In June, a report from the UN Secretary-General (UNSG) to the Security Council concluded that the democratisation process in Guinea-Bissau remained fragile and that ethnic imbalances within the military, unpaid salary arrears for security forces as well as the poor living conditions of former fighters and active militias continue to be potentially destabilising factors.

In **Nigeria** interethnic riots between Christian Tarok farmers and Muslim Fulani pastoralists resulted in the killing of approximately 600 people and the internal displacement of more than 57,000 individuals. The President of Nigeria requested assistance from the Secretary-General of the United Nations to respond to the most pressing humanitarian needs deriving from this crisis, and OCHA was instrumental in coordinating assistance for IDPs. However, in view of the simmering ethno-religious tensions and the risks for natural and/or man-made disasters, the internal stability of the country remains of concern. Individuals that enjoyed more power during previous dictatorships may still hamper democratic progress.

Members of *Groupe Salafiste pour la Predication et le Combat* (GSPC), a fundamentalist movement based in Algeria, were reported to have withdrawn into Northern **Niger** and **Mali** after Algerian authorities had taken measures to secure the southern part of Algeria, which is mostly composed by desert and is characterized by porous borders. The activities of the GPSC remain fluid and uncontrollable, hence generating concern that the group could find a favourable environment to entrench its radical and terrorist activities among nomadic populations that are hard hit by abject poverty and lack of economic opportunities. Furthermore, many ex-Tuareg fighters from the rebellion of 1991-1996 have not fully benefited from the DDR programmes of Mali and Niger. In response to these threats, the US initiated the *Pan-Sahelian Initiative* (PSI), which encompasses Mali, Niger, Mauritania and Burkina Faso. However, recent confrontations in Gao (northern Mali) and three coups attempts in Mauritania over the last 12 months indicate that preserving stability in this part of the sub-region will depend significantly on effective conflict prevention measures.

Pursuant to its commitment to restore sub-regional stability, the **Security Council undertook its second mission to West Africa** in less than a year. Sir Emyr Jones Parry, former United Kingdom Ambassador to the Permanent Mission to the UN, headed the mission. Members of the Security Council that participated in this mission recognized the progress made in Liberia and Sierra Leone, but was also alarmed by other recurrent tensions in countries such as Côte d'Ivoire. Issues of concern to the mission included the collapse of local economies, the setbacks on economic integration and the unhindered movements of people and goods, the rise of criminal activities, the accelerated recruitment of child soldiers, and the growing number of women heading households despite having few income opportunities, which partly explains the rapid expansion of HIV/AIDS. The Security Council therefore recommended to United Nations Office for West Africa (UNOWA) and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) to undertake a sub-regional consultation process to formulate and facilitate the implementation of mechanisms to contain the further contamination of this regional instability. For that purpose, UNOWA and OCHA are now working together to develop an integrated cross-border strategy that will pull together and put into action the knowledge, experience and capacity of Governments, UN agencies, NGOs, donors and civil society organizations.

This year also witnessed a continued pattern of trafficking of persons in the region, particularly of women and children. Human trafficking is increasingly recognised as a large-scale operation in West Africa, with structural criminal networks playing a critical role.

Cholera, meningitis, yellow fever and HIV/AIDS were among the mortal epidemics that ravaged the region throughout the year, alongside with polio. In Burkina Faso, meningitis caused 816 deaths in 2004 alone. With 518 reported cases of polio reported since the beginning of the year in Nigeria, Nigeria's most Muslim states have again allowed for the vaccination against polio to resume after its interdiction in 2003.

2.2. Financial Overview

The West Africa Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for 2004 originally appealed for US\$ 120.76 million. Following the Mid-Year Review exercise, funding requirements were adjusted downward to US\$ 108.4 million and finally consolidated at US\$ 97.26 million. As of 15 October 2004, based on contributions reported to OCHA, the West Africa Appeal for 2004 raised US\$ 71.8 million, or 73.2% of the funding required (see Annex I).

Whereas the West Africa CAP for 2004 seemed relatively well funded, it embedded a pronounced imbalance between sectors and agencies. Food assistance accounted for 95% of the total funding, with the World Food Programme (WFP) receiving 75.9% of its revised requirements. However, only US\$ 3.8 million out of the additional US\$ 8.9 million required for non-food projects were received, with almost all funding going to the sector for Coordination and Support Services (68%), in which OCHA covered 90% of its regional funding needs. Generally, life-sustaining projects received the vast majority of funding, while funds for prevention activities proved to be scarce.

Sectors such as Agriculture, Health and Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law, which are key to conflict prevention and post-conflict mitigation, only received an un-earmarked contribution of US\$ 650,000, which was split between three (3) projects presented by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

The very low level of funding response for these sectors undermines the efforts of the humanitarian community to tackle the cross-border effects of complex emergencies. It also limits efforts to promote social cohesiveness between displaced populations and host communities, preserve a hospitable and positive asylum in the sub-region, and to strengthen prevention, preparedness and response mechanisms at the regional level.

2.3. Lessons Learned

In early August 2004, a Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) Workshop was held in Dakar with participants from UN Agencies, NGOs, inter-governmental organizations as well as donor countries active in the sub-region. The workshop reviewed the experience of the West Africa CAP for 2004 and marked the start of preparations for the 2005 CAP. Participants in the workshop reaffirmed the need for:

- a. Regional cooperation and regional approaches to address existing and emerging humanitarian needs in the region;
- b. The use of the CAP formulation process as a way to address the cross-border nature of humanitarian challenges highlighted in the analysis of the regional context; and,
- c. Efforts to ensure that projects are regional in nature, complementary to those undertaken in crisis countries, and tailored to address the hidden needs in non-crisis countries affected by complex emergencies.

Looking back at the strategic goals set forth in the **West Africa CAP for 2004**, it is clear that progress has been made in using the consolidated appeal to ensure appropriate food security needs and meet some of the basic strategic coordination objectives. However, much work remains in order to mobilize resources needed for:

- a. Developing a comprehensive sub-regional approach to protection, including appropriate actions for children, women, youth at risk, refugees, IDPs, third country nationals (TCNs), and returnees;
- b. Creating an environment conducive to sustainable peace in the sub-region;
- c. Reducing vulnerability to food insecurity;
- d. Establishing sustainable, effective and coordinated humanitarian responses for the sub-region that link transition, development and self-sufficiency;
- e. Developing coordination mechanisms and monitoring mechanisms that reflect roles and responsibilities of different actors.

Regarding the coordination of humanitarian action, participants at the workshop recognized that stronger inter-agency planning and response tools are needed at the sub-regional level. The workshop also highlighted the need for individual agencies and organizations to review their internal preparedness and response frameworks and to actively participate in joint efforts to ensure that regional issues are tackled in the most effective and efficient manner.

The establishment of the OCHA Regional Support Office for West Africa in Dakar was recognized as a positive step towards greater cohesiveness among humanitarian actors, because of the Office's role in establishing regular consultation mechanisms and offering facilities for stakeholders to rapidly meet and take preventive/corrective actions whenever a situation warrants it. Such inter-agency collaboration is reflected in the OCHA-led process that led to the formulation of a Regional Protection Strategy, which was later endorsed by all parties concerned with the enhancement of the protection of civilians.

3. THE 2005 COMMON HUMANITARIAN ACTION PLAN

The humanitarian situation in the West African sub-region remains fragile and could deteriorate further in the months to come. It is anticipated that for the year ahead the challenges are threefold: to address the immediate consequences of both active and simmering civil conflicts; preserving minimal coping capacities and social cohesiveness within host communities directly or indirectly affected by the complex emergencies; and, managing the aftermath of the most severe locust invasion to hit the sub-region in 15 years.

The widespread prevalence of conflict in the region is fuelled by factors such as sustained governance failure, xenophobic politics, excessive profit seeking by individuals and corporations, and the illegal exploitation of natural resources. In addition, rapid economic deterioration, monetary instability, miserable social conditions and state security systems allowing for the establishment of a culture of impunity have contributed to the continuation of violent conflicts in parts of the sub-region.

It has become increasingly evident that conflicts in the region have fuelled humanitarian needs that transcend national borders. To date, the region contains a number of interdependent clusters of countries in crisis, which all have the potential for further instability. In this context, there is a concentration of humanitarian needs along the border areas *within* the clusters. Given the transnational character of humanitarian crises in West Africa, there is a growing need for *regional* solutions.

The country cluster of most utmost concern is that of Côte d'Ivoire and its neighbouring countries of Mali, Burkina Faso, and Ghana. Despite the commitments expressed in the recent Accra III accord to restore peace in Côte d'Ivoire, there is widespread scepticism around the likelihood to overcome the *de facto* partition of the country. Unresolved questions around disarmament, citizenship, electoral eligibility and land distribution continue to challenge the stability of the country. The climate of xenophobia in Côte d'Ivoire has also had significant effects on neighbouring countries that have been forced to accommodate refugees, TCNs and returning migrants fleeing ethnic-based violence in Côte d'Ivoire. Host communities in Burkina Faso, Mali and Ghana that have absorbed more than 500,000 returning migrants since the outbreak of the Ivorian crisis are beginning to reach the limits of their traditional coping mechanisms and are now at risk of becoming highly vulnerable, adding new risks to human security in the region.

A second cluster of countries that is marked by a precarious humanitarian situation is constituted by Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea, all of which are affected by the conflict in Côte d'Ivoire. While both Liberia and Sierra Leone are slowly moving towards a fragile post-conflict situation, Guinea is at risk of transitioning from being a country that accommodates the victims of conflict to a country in conflict itself. The greatest potential for crisis is found in Guinea-Forestière, which is located in the border area between Guinea and its neighbouring states of Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Côte d'Ivoire. The future of this region, which is destabilized by the uncontrolled movement of refugees, small arms, and cross-border fighting, will depend heavily on the successful implementation of the DDR process in Liberia, Sierra Leone and Côte d'Ivoire.

Countries affected by the current locust invasion constitute a third cluster. While initially limited to the Maghreb region, the crisis has spread to Burkina Faso, Cap Verde, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, and most recently to Nigeria. As of September 2004, the estimated surface area in need of treatment was 3,429,742 hectares for the five most affected countries, with an associated cost of US\$ 100 million. However, as of 1 October 2004 only some 20% of the infested area had been treated.⁵ If assistance remains insufficient and the locusts reproduce at the current pace, there is concern that the locust will affect not only this season but also future agricultural seasons and thus will seriously endanger food security in the region. Furthermore, a number of countries affected by the locust crisis, such as Mali and Burkina Faso, are simultaneously burdened by the population influx from Côte d'Ivoire.

⁵ ECLC Locust Bulletin, 10 October 2004.

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An additional area of concern is the dispersed presence of fundamentalist Islamic groups in the northern and desert areas of Mali, Niger, Mauritania and Burkina Faso. Although this threat has not yet translated into visible security issues for civilians, it is still an issue to be watched by the humanitarian community in coming months. It remains unclear how civilians will be protected by the regular armies that have received US-led anti-terrorist training in case the situation deteriorates and guerrilla-type activity become more frequent in this area.

The *political* crises as well as the *natural disaster* following the locust invasion are reinforcing the *socio-economic* hardship throughout the region. Among the 16 countries covered in this regional CAP, five rank at the very bottom of the United Nations Development Fund (UNDP) Human Development Index, with Liberia not even being included in the ranking system. The majority of the remaining countries rank among the 20 least developed countries in the world.

Country ⁶	HDI	Adult literacy (%)	Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	GDP per capita (\$US)	Life expectancy (years)	Fertility rate	HIV/AIDS (%)
Sierra Leone	177	NA	284	150	34.2	6.5	NA
Niger	176	17.1	156	190	46	8	1.2
Burkina Faso	175	12.8 ⁷	207	264	45.7	6.7	4.2
Mali	174	19.0 ⁸	122	296	48.5	7.0	1.9
Guinea Bissau	172	27.2 ⁹	130	141	45.2	7.1	NA ¹⁰
Côte d'Ivoire	163	38.5 ¹¹	176	707	41.0	4.7	7.0
Benin	161	39.8	156	411	50.6	5.7	1.9
Guinea	160	NA	169	415	49.1	5.8	3.2
Senegal	157	39.3	138	503	52.9	5.0	0.8
Gambia	155	25.6 ¹²	126	257	54.1	6.5	1.2
Mauritania	152	41.2	120	348	52.3	5.8	0.6
Nigeria	151	66.8	120	328	51.6	5.4	5.4
Togo	143	59.6	216	328	49.7	5.3	4.1
Ghana	131	73.8	190	304	57.9	4.1	3.1
Cap Verde	105	75.7	NA	1345	70.2	3.3	2.5
Liberia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

The humanitarian needs emerging from the above-mentioned crises are manifold, including the significant and often uncontrolled displacements of refugees, IDPs, TCNs, returnees and returning migrants and the constant presence of armed groups that sometimes roam across national boundaries.

As an illustration, the repatriation and resettlement of close to 400,000 Liberians, the accommodation of returning migrants and IDPs in host communities in Burkina Faso, Ghana, Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire and Mali, and the threat of further displacements as a consequence of the Ivorian crisis constitute major challenges ahead. In the specific cases of Liberia and Sierra Leone, the successful reintegration of returnees will partly depend upon progress in the DDR process. While promising steps have been made towards disarmament and demobilisation, reintegration of youth and demobilised militias will remain a challenge, particularly if DDR programmes are not harmonized across the region and if the concept of disarmament and demobilisation is not expanded beyond the national boundaries of the countries in conflict.

⁶ The data in this table is based on the UNDP Human Development Report 2004.

⁷ Data refer to a year between 1995 and 1999.

⁸ Data refer to a year between 1995 and 1999.

⁹ Data based on 1990, more recent data not available.

¹⁰ The UNDP Human Development Report 2004 does not provide data on HIV/AIDS prevalence in Guinea-Bissau. The CIA Factbook estimates the HIV/AIDS rates at 10%.

¹¹ Data based on 1990, more recent data not available.

¹² Data based on 1990, more recent data not available.

WEST AFRICA

Population Movements in the West-African sub-region									
	Refugees		IDPs		TCNs		Returning migrants		Returned refugees
Country	Status quo (HCR estimates)	Most probable scenario	Status quo	Most probable scenario	Status quo	Most probable scenario	Status quo	Most probable scenario	Status Quo (HCR estimates)
Burkina Faso	466	1,500	Not applicable	No expected IDPs	No info	No info	365,000	200,000	Not applicable
Côte d'Ivoire	65,000	47,000	500,000 (1)	500,000	25,000	No info	No info	50,000(2)	15,000
Gambia	7,465	1,500	Not applicable	No expected IDPs	No info	No info	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Ghana	44,000	24,000	No info	No info	No info	No info	3,000	30,000	Not applicable
Guinea	73,000	35,000	82,000	No info	42,000 (3)	add. 20,000	100,000	add. 50,000	Not applicable
Guinea-Bissau	7,551	6,400	Not applicable	No expected IDPs	No info	No info	No info	No info.	Not applicable
Liberia	26,000	1,000	531,616	250,000	500 (4)	15,000	No info	188,500 (5)	50,000
Mali	10,009	8,900	Not applicable	No expected IDPs	No info	No info	110,000	add 200,000	Not applicable
Mauritania	30,030	n/a	Not applicable	No expected IDPs	No info	No info	Not applicable	Not applicable	33,000
Niger	328	700	Not applicable	No expected IDPs	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Nigeria	9,171	9,850	200,000	No info	No info	No info	Not applicable	Not applicable	7
Sierra Leone	50,000	24,000	Not applicable	No expected IDPs	No info	No info	40,700	No info.	260,000
Senegal	20,726	21,150	Not applicable	No expected IDPs	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	7
Total	343,746		1,331,616		67,500		618,700		358,014
Total of affected populations in a status quo situation							2,719 576		
(1)	291,682 identified - 75% in Abidjan - 25% in West of the country								
(2)	Ivoirians in Mali, Guinée et Libéria								
(3)	Urban TCNs								
(4)	According to IOM estimation after TCN repatriation operations								
(5)	Liberian refugees in West African countries (Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Nigeria, Gambia, Mali & Senegal)								

The climate of instability and volatility, caused by the interplay between past and present conflicts and a precarious socio-economic order as well as the absence or the weakness of government institutions, has led to a deterioration of protection regimes throughout the region. Human rights and international law violations are widespread and manifest themselves in killings, gender-based violence, human trafficking, arbitrary arrests and looting. Hardest hit are the border areas of the above-mentioned clusters, where cross-border incursions of armed elements, arms trafficking, criminal activities including drugs and the recruitment of child soldiers are a common occurrence, partly due to the presence of corrupt law enforcement officials. The lasting impact of unresolved conflicts has greatly facilitated the emergence of a culture of violence and impunity, which slowly but steadily has taken root in the political, economic and social landscape of the sub-region. The lack of monitoring mechanisms in the area of human rights, combined with the few possibilities for civilians to take legal action in response to abuses, add to the hopelessness felt by individuals as well as by entire population groups.

Over the years, humanitarian actors have become increasingly aware of the interdependence of the humanitarian problems and the political fragility of the region. Consequently, there is growing acknowledgement among humanitarian actors of the need to collaborate with political entities. It is widely accepted today that many humanitarian problems require effective political initiatives by institutions such as ECOWAS and the African Union. A condition for success is that these actors are fully aware and properly briefed on the humanitarian dimensions of the political issues at stake.

Overall, efforts in conflict mitigation and resolution are becoming more frequent in almost every part of West Africa. Regional economic integration institutions such as ECOWAS are now devoting more time and resources to crisis management than economic reforms, as humanitarian actors are confronted with ever-growing needs spanning from acute violence against civilians to simmering emergencies. Within the UN system, the recognition of the interdependence between the humanitarian and the political realm has resulted in the unique liaison between the UN Office for West Africa (UNOWA) and the regional OCHA office. The OCHA Regional Support Office (OCHA-RSO) operates as the humanitarian advisory entity to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) for West

Africa, assuring that humanitarian perspectives and concerns are fully integrated into political discussions and decision-making processes linked to national security and safety.

Beyond the challenge of refining its interaction with political actors, the humanitarian community will increasingly be confronted with the challenge of interacting with representatives of the military, be it in the form of non-state militias, national armies or UN peacekeeping troops. While it is commonly accepted that the political fragility and the non-conventional nature of warfare in West Africa often requires the use of force by peace-keeping actors to enforce political agreements, ensure respect for human rights, and deliver humanitarian assistance, there is a real risk of jeopardizing the basic humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence if the type of cooperation with military forces is not clarified and boundaries are not clearly set. Concerns over a potential encroachment of the founding principles of “humanitarian space” and independence have been voiced, particularly with respect to the UNMIL, where humanitarian coordination previously led by OCHA is in the process of being fully integrated into the UNMIL peacekeeping mission.

In conclusion, one of the key strategic protection challenges for 2005 will be to ensure that political and military actors fully understand and respect the underlying principles of humanitarian action and allow for the environment needed to provide the neutral and independent protection of civilians.

3.1 Country Specific Context

3.1.1 Côte d’Ivoire

Following the failed coup d’Etat in September 2002, 4,000 French Licorne troops maintained a neutral buffer zone dividing the rebel-held North and government controlled South, which facilitated efforts of the UN peacekeeping mission (UNOCI) in mitigating the conflict until a durable solution would be found. This “no war, no peace scenario” worked reasonably well until late March 2004, when more than 120 protestors were indiscriminately killed in Abidjan, openly and publicly confirming that massive human rights violations previously reported in the western parts of the country had now become a vivid reality of the Ivorian conflict. Although the international community was quick in condemning this repression and deploying a team to investigate and document the violations, it did not take long before minor spurts of violence in the North and West led to extra-judicial killings and the discovery of mass graves, which further affected the overall climate of mistrust among the warring parties.

Efforts to jumpstart the current political stalemate took place at the Accra peace talks in July 2004, where all parties agreed that all combatants were to commence disarmament on 15 October 2004, pending the reversal of article 35 of the Constitution that poses stringent eligibility conditions on Presidential candidates. The current situation, which is often referred to as “no peace, no war,” has split the country both politically and economically. While the plentiful natural resources of the south are under the control of a few individuals loyal to the constitutional regime of Abidjan, the north has little to count on in terms of natural resources. The false impression of “business as usual in the south” and the high level of corruption within the Government have contributed to the reluctance of the international community to invest in humanitarian assistance for Côte d’Ivoire, hence exacerbating humanitarian problems in the North and West where basic social services, administrative structures, banking facilities and monetary economic activity are largely dysfunctional or non-existent. Common needs such as potable water and basic health services have almost come to a complete halt with the weakening of the social infrastructure and the displacement of social workers across the country. Those infrastructures that are still operating have received minimal and often sub-standard assistance to resume bare-bone services to health clients, school-age children, women and medical emergencies. Such a grim environment could fuel future instability and cause massive displacement in the case of renewed conflict.

While food security was unheard of in Côte d’Ivoire until recently, the current conflict has disrupted food production and provoked intense short-term food insecurity among vulnerable people in many parts of the country. The nature of food insecurity varies geographically, with populations in the North (due to economic embargo of FN territory) and the West (due to conflict and destruction) generally more at risk.

Article 35 of the constitution declares that all presidential candidates must have parents born in Côte d’Ivoire, creating a concept of “Ivorian nationality” that excludes a large part of the current population. The nationality question and the pending initiative for land reform has heightened inter-ethnic and

inter-religious tensions and ostracized a number of formerly accepted citizens that are now seen as “foreigners”. West African migrants are at high risk of human rights violations, even though some families have spent several generations in Côte d’Ivoire. Côte d’Ivoire’s ongoing crisis has therefore created more than half a million IDPs and forced more than half a million people to go to their “country of origin” (either Burkina Faso or Mali).

Based on the needs assessment matrix and a number of in-depth evaluation missions undertaken by the United Nations and its partners, the humanitarian priorities identified for 2005 are in the sectors of health, education, water and sanitation, food security and protection.

3.1.2 Liberia

Since the beginning of the disarmament and demobilization process and the deployment of UNMIL troops in October 2003, improvements in the security situation has been the single most important prerequisite for increased delivery of humanitarian assistance. UNMIL has deployed its authorized strength of 15,000 military personnel and has disarmed over 80,000 former combatants. However, the process of reintegration and resettlement for demobilized combatants is not progressing as fast as the disarmament and demobilization process, which leaves possibilities for relapses into violence by frustrated demobilized ex-combatants.

Currently, humanitarian agencies are faced with the challenge of responding to the rapidly evolving needs associated with the return and resettlement of hundreds of thousands of IDPs, ex-combatants and refugees to their places of origin. The process is also being threatened by funding shortfalls resulting from the slow response of donors to meet commitments made at Liberia’s donor conference in New York last February. The success of the reintegration and recovery of both returning and host populations will be determined by how well agencies are able to support the rehabilitation of social services and creation of income generating activities in communities of return.

The overall economic state of the country continues to be in disarray. Unemployment stands at 85%, with over 80% of the population living on less than one US\$ a day, while 52% continue to live in extreme poverty. Many households are still displaced, with the result that their traditional ways of income generation is disrupted. In addition, food security remains precarious in many areas triggered by continued disruption of agricultural systems and activities due to factors such as the displacement of farming families and communities; limited access to available food stocks due to the lack of income; limited nutritional absorption capacity due to diseases, poor sanitation and quality of water; deteriorating socio-economic conditions; and, the breakdown of family and community coping mechanisms. IDPs, who in some cases have been displaced up to seven times since April 1999, are generally the worst affected. As a result of these factors, Liberia remains among the world’s most food insecure countries. Yet agriculture remains the backbone of the Liberian economy, with 80% of the pre-war population deriving their livelihood from farming. The challenges faced by the displaced populations and small-scale farmers include the loss of means of production and the inadequate access to land.

The lack of vital basic social services in health, nutrition, water and sanitation continues to be one of the most significant humanitarian challenges. It is estimated that less than 10% of Liberians have currently access to health care, and Liberia’s education system, once considered among the most advanced in sub-Saharan Africa, has a long way to go as more than half of the children being out of school and competent teachers very difficult to find.

An increase in assistance to the majority of the approximately 260,000 IDPs that remain in the 20 formal IDP camps in Montserrado, Bong, and Margibi Counties will be needed over the next few months until they regain confidence to return to their areas of origin. Furthermore, it is also expected that the next few months will see an increase in the immediate life-sustaining needs of IDPs that have remained in camps during the planting season.

Thus, over the next six months, the priority of the humanitarian community will be three-fold: (1) to extend humanitarian assistance and improve social services in previously inaccessible areas; (2) to support the return, reintegration, and resettlement of IDPs, refugees, and ex-combatants, and the communities that are receiving them; and (3) to continue to assist the IDPs who live in camps and are not yet able to return home. At the same time, efforts to support Government structures in providing and sustaining social services are still needed.

HIV/AIDS is also a major challenge that needs to be addressed. The current prevalence is roughly estimated at 10-13% among adults, and it is still rising. As no reliable data is available, and taking into account the widespread gender based violence that occurred during the war and that continues to occur, the prevalence could well be much higher.

3.1.3 Sierra Leone

In Sierra Leone, the efforts of the international community, particularly through the deployment of the UN peace mission (UNAMSIL), have helped to stabilize the country from a security standpoint. Trust and confidence have been restored to a certain degree and helped facilitate the resumption of transitional and recovery activities. Although the overall human security environment has improved, the root causes of the conflict, including weak governance, corruption, and illegal exploitation of natural resources remain issues of concern. Moreover, the uncertainty of the political situation in Côte d'Ivoire and the alleged presence of armed non-state actors in the forest area that borders Sierra Leone, Liberia and Guinea, constitute serious threats to the country's already fragile situation. To date, the presence of 65,000 Liberian refugees represents the key humanitarian challenge in Sierra Leone. Furthermore, the recurrent political tensions in Guinea and the uncertainty of the DDR process in Liberia call for maintaining adequate monitoring and early warning systems.

Food production and food security are gradually moving towards pre-war levels as a result of increased access to agricultural land and aggressive seed distribution programmes. These results are encouraging, but the goal of reaching pre-war subsistence production levels by 2003 was not met as national rice production covered only 50% of the domestic requirement. The major constraints to further gains in agricultural production are the lack of adequate seeds, transport, and poor road infrastructure as well as wage labour. At the household level, food insecurity is concentrated in the post-conflict resettlement districts of Kailahun, Kono, Kambia and Pujehun.¹³

3.1.4 Guinea

Guinea remains fragile because of the combination of political instability and deteriorating socio-economic conditions.

The price of rice, the country's staple food, has increased most dramatically during 2004 and pushed young Guineans, desperate for food, to attack commercial food convoys and warehouses. In August 2004 the price of fuel increased by 67% and led to a rise in transportation fares. As living conditions are worsening, tensions continue to rise throughout the country. Among the poorest countries in the world, Guinea is still bearing the negative consequences of conflicts in neighbouring Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia, currently accommodating 142,000 refugees and approximately 100,000 Guineans that have left their homes in Côte d'Ivoire.

Food insecurity is most critical among the refugee population in the camps of the Kissidougou and Nzerekore regions. Though still highly dependent on food aid, the refugees are increasingly covering a share of their household food needs through self-reliance activities. However, the influx over the years of refugees and displaced persons has disrupted local population livelihoods and strained the natural resources of the region.

The recent Security Council Mission (SCM) identified Guinea Forestière as one of the key areas of concern in the West African sub-region. The longstanding presence of refugees, the large and uncontrolled circulation of small arms and light weapons, the open presence of ex-militia groups that freely roam these porous borders and the land tensions linked to heavy deforestation are all factors that contribute to the fragile situation in Guinea Forestière.

In May 2004 Prime Minister Francois Larceny Fall resigned and went into exile after just two months in office. In an open letter to the Head of State, Fall justified his action as a protest against the attitude of the closest followers of President Lansana Conte, who had been systematically blocking his attempts to defuse political tensions and implement economic reforms. Conte, who seized power in a military coup in 1984, changed the Constitution in 2001 to extend his presidency for another 7 years. The donor community's scepticism towards Guinea's internal politics has resulted in scarce funding for

¹³ Sierra Leone Rural Food Security, Livelihoods and Nutrition Survey and Household Food Security Profiles, WFP June 2003. Of these districts, only Kailahun – one of 5 VAM-identified highly food insecure regions in Sierra Leone - is targeted for coverage in WFP's newly transitional Country Programme

development and humanitarian aid over the last three years. The Guinea CAP for 2004 was 38% funded on 1 September, with the main component allocated to aid for refugees living in Guinea.

3.1.5 Burkina Faso

While the government of Blaise Compaore is preparing for presidential and municipal elections in 2005, the situation in Côte d'Ivoire continues to impact Burkina Faso and is now coupled with the effects of the sub-regional locust invasion. The initial return of some 360,000 Burkina nationals from Côte d'Ivoire has demonstrated the capacity of the country to coordinate emergency aid and to absorb this large population groups. Because Burkina Faso remains among the Least Developed Countries (LDC) in the world (HDI ranking: 175 out of 177), a renewed mass influx of returning nationals living in Côte d'Ivoire combined with the consequences of the locust invasion on upcoming the harvest, would certainly place an unbearable burden on the local population. Such developments could have a devastating impact on social cohesiveness, social services, economic performance and sub-regional peace.

Due to the proliferation of small arms and light weapons across Burkina Faso's borders, insecurity has increased significantly in various regions, especially along the border with Côte d'Ivoire. The availability of weapons, the increased pressure on poor communities and the competition for scarce resources could further erode an already fragile situation.

3.1.6 Mali

Mali, another least developed country (HDI ranking: 174 out of 177) is being affected by the complex emergency in Côte d'Ivoire and the impact of the locust invasion, as the country is relying heavily on agricultural production. As the Côte d'Ivoire crisis continues to impact the economy, the delivery of basic social services particularly along border areas is deteriorating. Furthermore, the current locust invasion is expected to destroy up to some 440,000 tons of harvest (i.e. 14% of the overall harvest). If confirmed, this situation will certainly lead to increased food insecurity among the poorest population groups such as female-headed households and returning migrants from Côte d'Ivoire. In addition, one can anticipate developments such as rising tensions between host communities and displaced people from Côte d'Ivoire, social unrest if more human rights violation against Malian nationals are carried out in Côte d'Ivoire, further fragility of living conditions, decrease of economic performance, higher unemployment rates and possibly some setbacks in the ongoing democratic process.

While some 3,000 refugees are currently living in Mali, some 10,000 transiting migrants as well as 120,000 –150,000 returning Malian residents from Côte d'Ivoire put pressure on the already fragile delivery of basic social services. The influx of small arms and light weapons has increased insecurity in certain areas along the border with Niger, Mauritania and Algeria, where Islamic fundamentalist groups are present in the very same areas that have been hit by the locust invasion.

3.1.7 Ghana

Ghana remains affected by the situation in Côte d'Ivoire and could be destabilised by the persistence of internal tensions due to the violent conflict that followed the killing of the Dagbon king over two years ago. While it only received some 4,500 refugees during the Côte d'Ivoire crisis, it has temporarily accommodated a large number of transiting populations on their way home to Burkina Faso and Mali. The country is preparing for its next presidential elections in December 2004 and ethnic tensions could intensify in the run up to and during the election campaign, as different clans (Abudu/Andani) of the Dagbon kingdom support different political parties.

3.1.8 Niger

Niger is confronted with three main challenges in the year ahead. For one, Niger is among the countries that is hardest hit by the current locust invasion. As of September 2004, between 800,000 and 1.3 million hectares of land were infested by mature swarms and hopper bands. Ranking the second to last on the HDI, Niger's capacity to respond to the locust invasion is minimal. The severe lack of resources could lead to a loss in food security during the current and the next agricultural season. To address this challenge, the government of Niger has appealed for emergency assistance in this area.

A second challenge is constituted by the presence of fundamentalist and armed groups at the borders with Mali, Algeria and Chad and of former Tuareg fighters that have been demobilised but not efficiently reintegrated following the 1996 peace agreement between the Government and the Tuareg rebellion groups. Finally, Niger suffers from endemic poverty that is keeping the country in a very vulnerable position. The achievement of the UN Millennium development goals (MDGs) in Niger remains a daunting challenge, although some progress has been made in the health and education sectors due to relative political stability and the support of the international community.

Local elections were held for the first time in July 2004 and were considered free and fair by international observers. This positive result set the country on the right track for the presidential and general elections in November 2004. Thus, the coming year will be decisive with respect to the consolidation of democratic processes in Niger. Given the level of poverty, the current locust invasion could possibly endanger progress towards good governance and cause severe political and social repercussions.

3.1.9 Nigeria

Nigeria is currently in a process of transition, due to an extensive reform process that was launched in 1999. The degree of implementation of these reforms will be crucial for the 2007 presidential elections.

With its 130 million inhabitants and more than 300 ethnic groups, Nigeria is the most populous and one of the most ethnically diverse countries in the region. Long-standing ethnic-religious clashes between Muslim pastoralists and Christian farmers have recently re-erupted in the regions of Kano and Plateau. The most recent confrontations have led to the displacement of over 57,000 people and the destruction of homes and infrastructure. Other areas of concern are the Niger delta and the oil-rich Bakassi area, which is in the process of being handed over to Cameroon following a decision made by the International Court of Justice.

While the ethnic-religious conflicts have been plaguing the country for decades, the level of violence during the recent civil confrontations, the increasing numbers of casualties and the systematic destruction of property form a new and alarming trend for Nigeria. Experienced observers of Nigeria's political history note with great concern that these religious and ethnic strifes are increasingly organised and seem to be stirred by the elites of the former military regime, who may have a vested interest in the failure of the current reform process. If the violence persists, cross-border and internal displacement is likely to continue in 2005.

Another area of concern is the prevalence of HIV/AIDS. Although comparatively low in relative terms (4%), the total number of Nigerians infected with HIV/AIDS (5 million) constitutes a crisis.

3.1.10 Mauritania

Food insecurity is the most serious risk facing Mauritania in 2005. With a total of 1.6 million hectares infected by the desert locust invasion as of September 2004, Mauritania is the most seriously affected country of the region. The country is also a natural locust "corridor" between West Africa and the Maghreb, placing Mauritania on the front line of the regional fight against the infestation. The concern for food security is high as 65% of the population is dependent on agriculture, and the country only covers 40% of its food needs in an average year. Mauritania has also experienced successive years of serious drought, further weakening traditional agriculture. Given the limited resources available to address this crisis, a rise in poverty, rural exodus and food insecurity are to be expected.

In addition, epidemiological risks such as yellow fever and polio require careful observation. Although the official rate of HIV/AIDS is still relatively low with 0.57% prevalence, an in-depth countrywide study has yet to be conducted to assess the full extent of the situation. There is some concern that migration flows might lead to a rise in the levels of HIV/AIDS. The construction of the road between Nouakchott and Nouadhibou, which will link the country closer to Europe, the influx of foreign workers through the newly emerging oil industry and the return of Mauritanian immigrants might lead to an increase in HIV/AIDS victims.

The anticipated beginning of oil production in 2005 gives rise to hopes for socio-economic improvement. However, it also bears the risk of social explosion if bad governance misappropriates oil-related revenues in the same way as in the fishing and mining sectors. Given the highly political

nature of the oil exploitation and the various interests around the revenues deriving from this natural resource, there is a risk of political destabilization.

Finally, political instability persists since the attempted Coup d'Etat of June 2003 and the averted coups since then. The aggravation of ethnic tensions, racism and discontent within the army, in addition to the focus of the authorities around the war on terrorism and the political management of the consequences the November 2003 presidential elections, are all evident signs of political tension.

3.1.11 Guinea-Bissau

Guinea-Bissau is still suffering from the effects of the 1998 - 1999 politico-military conflict that destroyed large parts of the country's economic and social infrastructure. The bloodless coup of September 2003 highlighted the persistent fragility of the post-conflict state and the urgent need to strengthen democratic institutions and processes as well as the rule of law. The Transitional Charter calls for Presidential elections by May 2005, which are expected to restore full constitutional order after the September 2003 coup. Legislative elections were successfully held in March 2004 resulting in a relative majority of the PAIGC. The newly elected government has exercised greater rigor in the management of public affairs and there are encouraging signs of improved fiscal performance. The backlog in payment of salaries has been reduced, a new civil service salary scale has been introduced and the regular provision of public services is gradually resuming. The rehabilitation of the social and economic infrastructure necessary to bring service delivery to acceptable levels will require both time and resources that have not been made available as of yet. In spite of the relative majority held in the legislative, the PAIGC government succeeded in having its programme and budget approved by the newly elected national assembly, suggesting that partisan differences will not, at least for now, paralyse governmental action.

Small arms have circulated in abundance since the 1998-99 conflict. Access to health, education and other social services remains precarious despite Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) efforts to alleviate the situation. Should the return to constitutional and democratic order be endangered or compromised, a scenario of continued mismanagement of public affairs could prevail. Basic social services would continue to deteriorate, civil service salary arrears would again accumulate, private sector confidence would remain timid and poverty would increase. Under such a scenario, the involvement of the ethnically unbalanced armed forces in the political process - a recurrent facet in the country's 30-year history - cannot be ruled out. The fragility of the state and the near absence of social safety nets render the country's population, two-thirds of whom live in poverty, particularly vulnerable to man-made and natural disasters. According to FAO, it is possible that locusts that are currently in Senegal could move southward and infest the country during the months of October and November.

3.1.12 Gambia

With a surface of 11,300 square kilometres, and a population of just over 1.4 million, Gambia is the smallest country in the West African sub-region. Similar to its regional neighbours, Gambia is faced with increasing rates of poverty, high rates of illiteracy and the overall challenge to reach the MDGs by 2015.

With its low-lying coast, Gambia has been affected by natural emergencies including soil erosion, floods and storm surges. The most recent natural disaster that could have an effect on food security in Gambia is the regional locust invasion. Although locusts had not yet invaded Gambian territory as of September there is a high likelihood that swarms from Senegal will further move southwards into Gambia. In anticipation of the eruption of a locust crisis, the Gambian government has declared a state of emergency in August after an early warning had been received from FAO in May alerting Gambia of the potential risk.

Apart from the threat of natural disasters the humanitarian situation in Gambia is further challenged by the presence of refugees from Senegal, Sierra Leone and Liberia. While relatively low in absolute numbers, the small country struggles with the challenge of accommodating these refugees into host communities in which poverty is already endemic, social services are scarce and the local economy is fragile.

3.1.13 Senegal

The largest challenge that Senegal is currently facing is the locust invasion that begun to affect the country in June 2004. While the locusts were initially concentrated at the Northern border with Mauritania, they have proceeded southwards into the Senegalese capital Dakar. At the end of August 2004, it was estimated that 750,000 hectares would be infected by locusts requiring treatment with pesticides and other relevant equipment. Hopper bands are expected to continue to develop and new swarms could start forming by early October 2004. There is a high risk that the new swarms will be supplemented by additional immature swarms coming from the North and the East. Substantial damages to grasslands and crops are already evident.

To address the growing locust threat, Senegal hosted a meeting of agriculture ministers from around West Africa in August. Amongst the outcomes of the meeting was the plan to set up five bases in Mauritania, Mali, Niger, Senegal, and Chad to monitor and coordinate the fight against locusts, which are threatening to destroy the food crops of millions of subsistence farmers. There is a pressing need for the necessary infrastructure such as planes and vehicles to distribute and treat infected areas. However, experts have voiced their concern that an overflow of pesticides might have a detrimental effect on pastures for cattle, sheep and goats and even drinking water. Biological pesticides are currently being tested but have not yet proven to address the locusts as efficiently as conventional pesticides.

Apart from the current locust invasion, humanitarian needs persist in the southern region of Casamance. The Senegalese government and the *Mouvement des Forces Démocratiques de la Casamance* (MFDC) continue to negotiate concerning the conditions for a permanent return to peace. Occasional clashes between the Senegalese army and the MFDC, remaining contingents of mines as well as the destruction of infrastructure have prevented the full repatriation of about 15,000 Senegalese refugees in Gambia and Guinea-Bissau. However, with the recent change in leadership within the MFDC it is expected that progress will be made.

3.2 Overview of Scenarios used in Crisis Countries and Population Movements Expected

It is without doubt difficult to develop a scenario that could encompass the development of all current and potential crises in the region. Participants in the sub-regional Contingency Planning workshop in August 2004 nevertheless agreed on the following prospective analysis for the West African socio-economic and political environment in the 12 coming months:

Most likely scenario

Limited uncontrolled population movements within and outside national boundaries will continue due to sporadic confrontations and human rights violations, reduction of economic activities particularly in the agriculture sector, absence or slow return of basic services in conflict-affected areas, additional strain on communities of host countries especially along the border areas, tenuous progress of UN peace missions to ensure lasting security in Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire, and the impact of the locust invasion.

Weak accountability of governments, political and non-State actors with regard to humanitarian principles and human rights; the breakdown of productive sectors; and higher un-employment rates will require a broader sub-regional response approach in areas spanning from food security, protection of civilians, health and cross-border epidemics including HIV-AIDS.

There is a risk of reduced respect for humanitarian space by those committing violent abuses and discriminatory actions against civilians (governments, State-sponsored paramilitary and militia groups). This trend could be strengthened by the blurry relationship between peacekeeping missions and humanitarian actors and the existing weaknesses in the DDR processes (Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire).

Strained preparedness/mitigation capacity of governments and UN teams to anticipate crises, assess needs and coordinate responses emerging from multi-faceted complex emergencies and natural disasters.

Governance and State authority continue to weaken in countries such as Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire, Mauritania with localised political and state-led violence against civilians in attempts to curtail internal strife in Nigeria (ethnic and religious tensions), Guinea (violent political transition and presence of dissidents groups), Côte d'Ivoire (xenophobic State policies) and Ghana (upcoming presidential elections).

In **Liberia**, access to most parts of the country will be guaranteed through the continued deployment of UNMIL. The planned repatriation operation will result in a massive repatriation and resettlement of Liberian returnees, with the border areas being marked by important movement of populations. Ex-combatants will be difficult to reintegrate and lawlessness will continue to prevail in some parts of the country.

The human security environment in **Guinea** will continue to deteriorate in view of the current country's socio-economic and political situation, which will constitute a growing risk to internal stability and sub-regional peace.

For **Côte d'Ivoire** it is anticipated that a "no war, no peace" situation prevails. If the follow-up is made to the Accra III accords, and article 35 of the constitution is amended to allow all political leaders to participate in elections, the peace process will slowly resume with the presence of French Licorne and UN Côte d'Ivoire (ONUCI) forces. Certain areas will remain unstable and armed groups will continue to roam around, leading to sporadic population movements within and outside country boundaries. Only limited returns of IDPs and Ivorian refugees are expected to occur.

In view of the above, the humanitarian community active in West Africa agrees that the most likely scenario for the sub-region will consist of a slow but steady deterioration of the human security environment with bursts of armed confrontations, continued deterioration of living conditions, fragile humanitarian access and chronic violations of human rights and humanitarian principles.

Worst Case Scenario

A worst case scenario for West Africa would be the simultaneous occurrence of armed confrontations in Côte d'Ivoire; cross-border incursions into Guinea Forestière that would destabilize the fragile situation in Conakry and affect the internal peace of Liberia and Sierra Leone; resumption of instability in Guinea Bissau; resumption of guerrilla fighting in northern Niger, Mali and Mauritania; and, sporadic but violent ethnic/religious fighting in Nigeria. Such a situation will trigger brutal human rights violations that will displace hundred of thousands of civilians within and across national boundaries with long lasting destabilising socio-economic effects and potentials for a regional wars. Ability to provide humanitarian assistance will be seriously hindered by lack of access and serious security concerns for humanitarian workers.

Best Case Scenario

Return of stability in Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea Bissau and Mauritania; adequate and sustainable solutions to good governance in Guinea, Sierra Leone and Liberia; and, ability of the President of Nigeria to conduct a successful reforms program will create a more conducive environment to human security hence facilitating the return of displaced populations; the resumption of economic activities and regional trade; the mobilisation of adequate resources for poverty reduction and last but not least the restoration of trust and confidence among governments, nations and peoples of West Africa.

3.3 Strategic Priorities for Humanitarian Response: Themes

3.3.1 Population Movements and Protection

Refugees, IDPs, TCNs, returning migrants and host communities all represent vulnerable populations in West Africa. More than two million people are currently affected by forced displacements in the region.

A regional response to the problem of forced displacement includes conflict prevention and mitigation, advocacy, protection action and monitoring for displaced populations and host communities. In addition, emergency response initiatives can address short and medium term needs for these populations as identified through assessments and evaluations by the UN country teams in the affected countries.

The safe and orderly **return of displaced populations** to their areas of origin, or to the areas of their choice, can only be undertaken successfully when safety of return is guaranteed, when returning populations receive basic services (food, health, education, sanitation), through reintegration assistance programmes, transition initiatives and capacity building activities to enhance absorption capacities for concerned communities. Such favourable conditions for return are far from being met in all areas of origin, rather populations return whenever and wherever possible. Whether return is assisted or spontaneous, it generates pressure on the host communities, and a need for support of these communities.

An inter-agency regional approach to population movements should prioritise the most vulnerable among the displaced populations (children, elderly, women, disabled). It should include a monitoring and tracking component based on a network of reliable information sources in order to provide a consistent flow of information to decision-makers, humanitarian actors and governments in the region. Institutional capacity strengthening for the most affected host countries and countries of origin is crucial in order to help them to respond to the influx of persons.

The region is facing a major crisis of **protection**, with especially women and children being exposed to all forms of violence and exploitation in violation of their basic human rights. International pressure is needed on various governments to improve respect for international human rights instruments.

The high incidence of **Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV)** poses a major threat to the health and well-being of women and children affected by conflict in the West Africa region. Widely used as a weapon of war, gender-based violence often occurs in the presence of military groups and when vulnerable populations cross borders. Consequences include physical and psychological trauma, but also increased numbers of unwanted pregnancies and abortions as well as the acceleration of the spread of sexually transmitted diseases (including HIV/AIDS).

Trafficking in persons, in particular of women and children, continues to burden the sub-region. It is crucial that ECOWAS Member States ratify the five pertinent international conventions to allow for an adequate legal framework at the domestic as well as the regional level.

3.3.2 Health and cross-border epidemics

The large number of migrants that have left Côte d'Ivoire since the onset of the current crisis have put a serious strain on the already overstretched, often understaffed and under equipped, health services along the borders. While receiving countries have tried to respond to an increased demand, sustained international efforts are needed to help the countries cope with the increased workload.

The entire region is characterized by uncontrolled cross-border movements, which could facilitate the spread of communicable diseases (Lassa fever, measles, meningitis, cholera, yellow fever, etc.) thereby increasing the risk of **epidemics**. Of special concern is **HIV/AIDS**, given the different HIV prevalence rates within the region. In Côte d'Ivoire, the rate is as high as 10%, while it is estimated at 5% in neighbouring Burkina Faso and at 2% in Mali. According to several assessments, HIV/AIDS is becoming a major threat in West Africa, sparked mainly by a combination of high IDP rates and returnees, low education levels and a lack of testing and treatment facilities. There is a need for increased HIV/AIDS awareness through community-based activities targeting transit, returning populations and receiving communities in West Africa. The presence of uniformed forces (including peacekeepers) and the increase in sexual exploitation in the region may further aggravate the situation.

The already precarious **nutrition** situation in much of the region is compounded by emergency situations. Emergency nutrition should target vulnerable groups such as children under five and pregnant and lactating women. These groups are especially vulnerable as they cross borders or move through zones without government control. The exact impact on food security and nutrition by the massive locust invasion in the region will only be known at the time of harvest in end of October 2004.

The primary causes of **malnutrition** in West Africa are the lack of health care and the poor infant feeding practices. Chronic malnutrition affects a large percentage of children in West Africa and the lack of adequate health care to support mothers and children remains the primary obstacle to implementing effective preventive-feeding initiatives throughout the region.

In Liberia, available health and nutritional indicators were appalling even before the latest round of fighting in 2002-2003. Women and children have been particularly affected. In the most recent national health and nutrition survey (2000), infant and under-5 mortality rates were estimated at 235 per 1,000 births and maternal mortality rates were 578 per 100,000 live births – one of the highest rates in the world. While levels of global acute malnutrition (moderate and severe wasting) are relatively low, nutrition surveys consistently report a higher rate of acute malnutrition among those under 5. The poor nutritional status of the population as a whole is inextricably linked to the fact that only an estimated 10% of Liberians have access to regular health care.

The nutritional situation in refugee camps in Guinea and Sierra Leone has stabilized or improved in recent years. A recent inter-agency nutritional survey conducted in all eight refugee camps in Sierra Leone recorded an improvement or stabilisation of malnutrition rates in six of the eight camps¹⁴. In Guinea, the availability of WFP food assistance and the negligible number of new refugee arrivals in 2004 have contributed to nutritional stability among both camp and host populations. In early 2004, less than 2% of children under 5 in the camps suffered from moderate wasting according to results from growth monitoring. Approximately 0.2% of children under 5 years were identified as severely affected by malnutrition.

In Côte d'Ivoire, according to UNICEF, social and health indicators (infant mortality, maternal mortality, prevalence of HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases) – already worrisome before the crisis - have deteriorated substantially since September 2002, particularly in the North where approximately 85% of government health care workers are missing¹⁵. The situation in war-affected areas in the West is similar. Major parts of the Ivorian education system have also been shattered. Some 800,000 primary school children have had some or all of two consecutive school years disrupted. By mid 2004, just 60% of teachers had returned to these conflict-affected, food insecure areas of the North and West.

3.3.3 Humanitarian space/DDR Humanitarian Space

With the persistence of violent conflict in West Africa the humanitarian community has voiced its concern about the protection of humanitarian space in the sub-region. The notion of humanitarian space extends beyond the idea of a mere physical area. Rather, it describes a concept under which humanitarian action is guided by the key humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality, and independence. To safeguard this humanitarian space, it is necessary to distinguish between the military and political actions to end a conflict and the apolitical humanitarian assistance to alleviate suffering that emerges from this conflict.

In the West African context, the distinction between the political/military realm and the humanitarian realm is challenged by policies to integrate UN peacekeeping missions with humanitarian operations. In Liberia, the concept of integrated missions was implemented in July 2004 when OCHA was integrated into UNMIL. In Côte d'Ivoire, the integration of the mission is not as advanced as in Liberia. However, there are indications that the lines between humanitarian actors on the one hand, and UNOCI peacekeeping troops and French Licorne forces on the other, are increasingly blurred.

Given the overall precariousness of the security situation in the region, humanitarian actors are at times dependent on military protection. However, as stressed in the Military Civil Defence Assets (MCDA) guidelines, UN agencies and NGOs should only use military assets in the absence of other available civilian alternatives to support urgent humanitarian needs. In a context where humanitarian staff makes casual use of military assets and peacekeeping troops are increasingly executing relief operations, the local populations are no longer able to distinguish clearly between the two. This lack of distinction leads to insecurity amongst vulnerable populations that are no longer able to clearly identify humanitarian actors. In addition, the merging between the humanitarian and the military realms could trigger further resentment against humanitarian actors that are closely associated with the military. The most advanced manifestation of this resentment can be observed in Côte d'Ivoire, where both UNOCI and Licorne troops are accused of taking sides. In Liberia, the population has largely welcomed UNMIL troops. However, this approval of the peacekeeping troops could be threatened in the future by a variety of factors, including the resumption of fighting in Côte d'Ivoire, the tensions in neighbouring

¹⁴ Anthropometrical nutritional survey in the 8 refugee camps, Oct. 2003 (Joint Assessment WFP, UNHCR, MSF-B, MERLIN, ACF, WV).

¹⁵ UNICEF, Crise Ivoirienne: Situation des Enfants et des Femmes Affectées et Réponses Humanitaires, May 2003 (draft).

Guinea and the upcoming elections in Liberia in October 2005. Thus, humanitarian actors could be vulnerable to the public perception of the military in a structure of close integration.

To avoid the blurring between the two realms and to align the work of the humanitarian community with key humanitarian principles it is necessary to further develop and adhere to a “code of conduct” of humanitarian action. This code of conduct that defines the use of military assets and the protection of humanitarian staff, and also sets out rules against sexual exploitation, should serve as a guideline to both humanitarian actors as well as to integrated missions.¹⁶

The humanitarian community continues to be concerned about the move towards integrated missions. In order to address these concerns and to avoid the above-mentioned risks, a discourse about alternative and more egalitarian ways of integration needs to be encouraged. Such an alternative vision would avoid the absorption of humanitarian interests into a political/military agenda and would instead strengthen the humanitarian voice within integrated missions.

Demobilisation, Disarmament and Reintegration (DDR)

Similar concerns of protecting the realm of humanitarian action arise with respect to the DDR process, which encompasses both a military and humanitarian/social component. The examples of Liberia and Sierra Leone have demonstrated that the logistics of demobilisation and disarmament are easier to implement than the more long-term component of reintegration. However, successful realisation of all three components of the process is essential to secure the sustainability of peace.

In a region where weapons and combatants circulate across porous state borders, a breakdown of the DDR process in Liberia or Côte d’Ivoire could lead to a mass movement of combatants and refugees towards Guinea. DDR programmes should therefore adopt realistic standards that reflect national economic, political, humanitarian and social circumstances and take into consideration the impact of national DDR initiatives beyond states’ boundaries. Only the harmonisation of policies could help reduce the risks related to unwanted cross-border movements of people and weapons.

Further to the Secretary General’s report on sub-regional and cross-border issues (S/2004/200) and the Security Council Mission to West Africa (S/2004/525), DDR programmes should not only include those countries emerging from conflict, but also those which have been seriously affected by conflicts in neighbouring countries, including Guinea, Mali and Burkina Faso.

DDR is a long process that should benefit all people affected by armed conflicts, whether they are combatants, women, children, youth, nationals or foreigners. It is now largely recognised that conflicts in West Africa affect more civilians than military personnel, although DDR packages only apply to those who most actively participated in the conflicts. Cross-border elements inherent to refugee movements such as repatriation operations have implications for regional stability and the peace process. A strong humanitarian component should thus be included, especially to link the disarmament and demobilisation components to reintegration, and ensure that the most vulnerable populations are taken into account in the process.

The challenge ahead is to agree on an integrated DDR programme in which all actors respect their initial *raison d’être* in accordance with the specific post-conflict environment. The humanitarian principles should be respected along with security principles. The mutual understanding and agreed cooperation between the peacekeeping missions and the humanitarian community is thus crucial to ensure a successful DDR.

3.3.4 Governance

Across the West African sub-region, one can observe the deterioration of the State as a sovereign political entity of governance. In Liberia and Sierra Leone, and more recently in Côte d’Ivoire and Guinea, the phenomenon of the “failed state” has become increasingly prevalent. These “failed states” are characterised by the dissolution of state authority, the absence of a legal apparatus and the lack of

¹⁶ The following guidelines will be useful to further develop the code of conduct for humanitarian action: The Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organisations in Disaster Relief (1994); The Guidelines on the Use of Military and Civil Defence Assets to Support United Nations Humanitarian Activities in Complex Emergencies (March 2003); The IASC reference paper on civil-military relations in complex emergencies (June 2004); The UN Criminal Justice Standards for Peace Keeping Police by the UN Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch.

law enforcement mechanisms. The absence of formal state structures has led to a power vacuum in several countries in the region, which is gradually filled by warlords and other non-state actors that cannot be submitted to conventional standards of accountability. Thus, the phase of post-conflict *transition* towards a reinstated government appears to become a *permanent* phase, in which challenging traditional concepts of governance and state are being challenged.

While the state could be nearly dissolved in the countries most ridden by conflict, one can observe a growing loss of confidence in government even in those countries in the region with a higher degree of political stability. Repeated coup attempts in Mauritania, the spread of vigilante groups in Nigeria, and the emergence of Islamist groups in Northern Niger, Nigeria and Mali are all manifestations of a growing popular discontent with respect to the implementation of governmental functions.

The causes of the deterioration of governance are manifold and can hardly be reduced to a lack of political will. The legacy of colonialism, post-independence autocratic rule, and the overall marginalisation from the global economy are all factors that have contributed to the current challenges of governance. With the persistence of poverty and the limited developmental progress, most governments in the region continue to be characterised by the weakness of their legal and institutional capacities.

The question of governance tends to be linked to the question of developmental progress. However, the example of West Africa has demonstrated that governance-related problems not only constitute a barrier to development, as they are also primary triggers for conflict and thus humanitarian crises. Amongst the manifestations of "bad governance" is the prevalence of corruption in many states of the sub-region. Corruption and the absence of accountability can increasingly be observed in the management of natural resources. In the case of Nigeria, the long-standing conflicts in the Niger delta revolve around the management of oil resources. Human rights advocates in Mauritania fear the outbreak of social unrest if the anticipated oil revenues are not managed with the necessary transparency. In Liberia and Sierra Leone, the diamond trade has helped finance wars in both countries. In the absence of transparency, the funds generated from natural resources are diverted from social and public services, which further aggravates the situation of poverty in the region. Social deterioration, the inability of securing a livelihood, and increasing unrest among unemployed youth are the likely consequences.

Another governance-related problem in the region is the prevalence of illegal trafficking in human beings, firearms and goods across porous borders. In addition, there is a growing unchecked domestic manufacturing capability that serves to sustain the availability of small arms in the region. These practices of illicit trafficking create an environment of instability and insecurity amongst already vulnerable populations. Despite the destabilising effects of these practices, many ECOWAS member states have so far been reluctant to sign and ratify the respective international conventions dealing with trafficking in human beings and the UN Protocol against Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms.

Related to the above-mentioned problems in the region is the overall political uncertainty that negatively affects the democratic process. In the coming year, elections in Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Niger, transitional processes in Liberia and Sierra Leone as well as succession problems in Guinea are expected to further deepen these uncertainties.

The absence of effective law enforcement systems and border control mechanisms, corruption and the prevalence of illicit trafficking are not unique to individual countries but affect the entire region. Thus, there is an urgent need to harmonise response strategies to weak governance. One of the most crucial domains of action should be the harmonisation of DDR processes in the respective countries. Serious efforts need to be undertaken to prevent that a culture of impunity in some countries could infringe on committed efforts towards disarmament and legal prosecution in others.

The eruption of humanitarian crises is closely linked to the evolution of political decision-making in the region. The innovative approach of promoting the collaboration between the RSO/OCHA as a humanitarian actor, UNOWA as a political actor and the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) as a specialised technical partner in the region is a promising step towards acknowledging that most humanitarian problems can only be solved by a multi-faceted approach. However, the co-operation between the political and the humanitarian realms needs to be further extended to the security and developmental realms to address the more long-term aspects of governance-related problems.

3.3.5 Preparedness/Mitigation: Complex Emergencies and Natural Disasters

A review of last year's events clearly demonstrates that West Africa continues to be subject to accrued vulnerability relating to complex emergencies and natural disasters. In many instances, despite ample early warning signals, action was taken *after* the eruption of a crisis, making it more difficult to address problems that could have been best dealt with at an earlier stage through conflict prevention or mitigation mechanisms.

Complex Emergencies

Over the past year, the region continued to be plagued by open and simmering conflicts leading to significant levels of violence against civilians, high numbers of casualties and forced displacement. Conflicts were not limited to national territories, but transcended borders explaining why the ongoing tensions in Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea have spilled into parts peaceful and stable countries such as Burkina Faso Ghana and Mali.

Since the outbreak of the Côte d'Ivoire crisis and the subsequent visit of the Security Council, it has been recognised that support for regional co-ordination and co-operation in the areas of preparedness and mitigation is key to addressing conflicts that bear devastating humanitarian impacts. In response to this need for strategic regional co-ordination, most humanitarian actors including OCHA have established a regional presence in Dakar, Senegal. The existence of this *humanitarian regional "hub"* in Senegal creates new challenges and opportunities for regional coordination, a mandate that has been assigned to OCHA's regional office in Dakar. OCHA's tasks include the strengthening of information-sharing and joint decision-making; the expansion of monitoring and data collection for protection monitoring and early warning; the use of all available resources to advocate for the respect of humanitarian principles; and, the facilitation of effective response mechanisms and timely resource mobilisation.

Natural Disasters

Aside from the persistence of conflict and civil strife, the region continued to be affected by a range of natural disasters including droughts, floods, epidemics, earthquakes and the latest locust invasion in the Sahel region. So far, there is a severe deficit of system-wide responses to natural disasters in the region. Instead, the incoherent management of natural disasters continues to weaken the coping mechanism of nation states and communities and prevents longer-term solutions to water management, population and land management, and disaster prevention.

The most serious natural disaster that is currently affecting the sub-region is the invasion of desert locusts. By September 2004, the locusts had infested more than 10 countries in the region. While Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal are most affected, Burkina Faso, Cap Verde, Chad, Guinea and most recently Nigeria are also faced with the impacts of the locust invasion. A failure to curb the locust invasion over the next few months will have a severe impact on food security, adding pressure on communities limited coping mechanisms and high vulnerability.

As of September 2004, the countries of the West African region have estimated that more than 3.4 million hectares (at a cost estimated at more than US\$ 100 million) need to be treated before the beginning of the new reproduction cycle of the locusts this winter. With only some 20% of the surface area treated by 1 October 2004, there is serious scepticism about the likelihood of confining the crisis before the desert locusts will re-invade the Maghreb countries.

Efforts are ongoing to halt the spread of the plight, but human and financial resources at the national level are few and response mechanisms are inadequate. Experts have voiced their concern that few lessons have been learned since the outbreak of the last serious locust invasion 15 years ago. Although national early warning mechanisms have been established since then for the Sahelian countries, these early warning structures remain weak or non-functioning. Early warning mechanisms should take into account the cyclical nature of the locust crisis and put a stronger emphasis on the careful monitoring of rainy seasons as well as preventive measures. Given the advanced state of the current locust invasion, disaster management capacities that include local populations need to be strengthened. In addition, channels of information diffusion regarding the current locust invasion need to be reinforced, co-ordination and response mechanisms need to be strengthened, food security needs to be carefully monitored and advocacy needs to be expanded. A special appeal is now under consideration to tackle the specific needs of this emergency.

Among the impediments to a comprehensive regional approach to natural disasters is the reluctance of many governments to call for longer-term approaches. Instead, they tend to treat natural disasters as an emergency and aim to attract donor support mainly for the ongoing response to the locust invasion. Similar inefficiencies can be observed with respect to response mechanisms to droughts. Both chronic and acute droughts are development problems that occur on a regional basis, often resulting from natural causes combined with inappropriate development and governance policies. The causes of drought are well known, yet little attention is being devoted to stronger advocacy for drought prevention measures by the political/humanitarian community, although drought represents a security and stability issue given that it can compound and exacerbate existing complex emergencies.

3.4 Sector Response Plans

3.4.1 Food

Theme	Corresponding Projects
Population Movements and Protection	WFP: "Côte d'Ivoire crisis and regional impact (covering Côte d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso, Mali and Ghana)"
Health and Cross Border Epidemics	"Post-conflict transition in the West Africa Coastal region (Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea)" "Post-conflict relief and rehabilitation in Guinea-Bissau"
Preparedness/Mitigation: Complex Emergencies and Natural Disasters	WFP: "WFP Air Support Service for the West African Region"

With stability taking hold, or with cease-fires holding, food insecurity in the crisis-affected countries of West Africa is increasingly a matter of access to food rather than availability. However, there are pockets of high food insecurity and vulnerability that require special attention, for example in much of rural Liberia, where food production has been shattered, throughout camp populations of the region, and in certain areas affected by war or population movements in Sierra Leone and Guinea. In these regions, newly returned families struggling to resettle are often unable to plant crops in time for the main agricultural season. This situation multiplies the pressure on the resident populations who themselves are just beginning to recover from the effects of the war. Several planting seasons – in addition to adequate seeds and tools - are required to re-establish basic household food security.

In addition, the current locust invasion is expected to have a significant impact on the availability of food in the Sahel region. With the annual harvest still ahead at the time of writing, no definite predictions for the effects on food security can be made. However, an early estimate by the *Comité Permanent Inter-Etats de Lutte contre la Sécheresse dans le Sahel* (CILSS) member states¹⁷ indicates that as much as 25% of the region's harvest could be lost, with most severe effects for Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal. Hardest hit will be Mauritania, which has suffered from consecutive years of droughts and poor harvests. In Mauritania, Mali and Niger, the locust infestation could lead to tensions between farmers and pastoral nomads over scarce land. In countries such as Mali, the effects of the food shortages caused by the locust invasion are multiplied by the additional food needs that arise from the influx of returning migrants from conflict-ridden Côte d'Ivoire.

A sub-regional response to food insecurity should continue to focus on the emergency needs, such as relief requirements resulting from war and displacement, as well as the long-term impact of protracted crises, such as loss of livelihoods and general deterioration of food security.

Main activities

Mano River States (Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone):

- Shift from general food distributions to targeted support to social sectors, with the most immediate crisis in the Mano River countries gradually subsiding;
- Strengthen food security and basic social services – particularly primary schools and agricultural rehabilitation - in light of the anticipated return, resettlement or integration of 815,000 Liberian refugees and IDPs;
- Continue the provision of assistance to the decreasing number of Liberian refugees living in camps in Sierra Leone and Guinea, including monthly rations as well as supplementary and therapeutic feeding;
- Continue to support the integration of refugees and former militia;
- Continue to assist host populations through income generation and self-reliance initiatives, including Food-for-Work (FFW) and Food-for-Training (FFT) activities;
- Continue Emergency School Feeding (ESF) programmes and expand them to areas with high population movement and to areas around refugee camps in an effort to address the disparities between host and refugee populations.

¹⁷ Following the three-day meeting held in Dakar from 7-9 September 2004.

Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali:

- Encourage social and economic recovery by providing food to help rebuild and protect human infrastructure through emergency school feeding, support to people living with HIV/AIDS, food for training and seed production;
- Provide food over the short-term to war-affected populations through general food distributions and selective feeding programmes;
- Increase emergency preparedness in Burkina Faso, Ghana and Mali to manage future crises that provoke cross-border movements;
- Invest in education and agriculture for those displaced in Burkina Faso and Mali as a result of the crisis in Côte d'Ivoire.

Expected results

To contribute to sub-regional stability and household food security for refugees, returnees, IDPs and affected host communities, through actions that preserve human and productive assets and encourage the long-term recovery prospects of vulnerable populations.

3.4.2 Health

Theme	Corresponding Projects
Population Movements and Protection	UNICEF: "Quality obstetric care for women and newborns affected by conflict" UNFPA: "Integrated Approach to addressing the reproductive health needs of populations affected by the Ivorian crisis (refugees, returning migrants, host communities) in the Sikasso region (Mali)" WHO: "Facilitation of coordination of health emergency activities in West Africa" WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF: "Emergency health assistance for returnees & communities affected by locusts in Burkina Faso"
Health and Cross Border Epidemics	UNICEF: "Emergency HIV/AIDS project for youth in conflict" "Emergency gender-based violence rapid intervention project" WHO: "Strengthened outbreak alert and response: preparedness for rapid diagnosis, prevention and control of Lassa fever and other epidemic diseases in the Mano River Union (MRU) region" "Emergency Response to Ongoing Polio Epidemic in West & Central Africa"
Humanitarian Space/ DDR	UNFPA: "Response to Reproductive Health needs in DDR programmes in the sub-region"
Preparedness/Mitigation: Complex Emergencies and Natural Disasters	UNICEF: "Mitigating the nutritional impact of locust invasion in infants and young children, pregnant women, and lactating mothers in West Africa"

A regional health strategy should be geared towards complementing existing health programmes in individual countries. Cross-border activities should be favoured targeting the unmet needs of vulnerable populations, especially women and children.

Main Activities

- Ensure quality preventive and curative health care for vulnerable populations through the strengthening of primary health care services, routine immunization services and nutrition supplementation;
- Provide reliable laboratory services for diagnosing Lassa fever and other infectious diseases;
- Strengthen capacity for reproductive health services, including SGBV case management, for vulnerable populations, especially women and youth;
- Strengthen Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) case management, HIV/AIDS prevention and awareness raising programmes;
- Reinforce national capacity to monitor and respond to disease outbreaks;
- Facilitate coordination among different actors (including uniformed forces) both within countries and across borders.

Expected Results

- Essential drugs as well as basic supplies and equipment are provided to health facilities to enable the provision of quality curative and preventive services;
- Referral systems are in place for severely ill, including complicated pregnancies;
- Adequate medical and psychosocial assistance to victims of SGBV is assured;
- Prevention of STI/HIV through condom promotion, information, education and communication (IEC) activities and safe blood transfusion, and case management of STI is assured;
- Supplementary feeding programmes are put in place;
- Behaviour change communication (BCC) on HIV and STIs, nutrition and communicable diseases is improved;
- Disease outbreak control is strengthened through better data collection, analysis, rapid investigation and information sharing;
- Coordination of health sector activities is strengthened.

3.4.3 Protection/Human Rights/Rule of law

Theme	Corresponding Projects
Population Movements and Protection	IOM: "Assistance to vulnerable groups of displaced populations at risk in the region" UNICEF: "Reinforcing children's protection in the countries of the Mano River Union (Sierra Leone, Liberia, Guinea) and Côte d'Ivoire" "Support to refugees, displaced people and host communities affected by the Côte d'Ivoire crisis" "Protection of vulnerable groups among returnees; transit population & refugees in Burkina Faso"
Governance	UNICEF: "Leadership for Human Security – Peace building project" UNESCO: "Youth as change agents for peace" "Contribution to the eradication of poverty and strengthening of human security in five ECOWAS countries through education for human rights, conflict management and the promotion of universally shared values". UNDP: "Public awareness, information and education campaign on the proliferation and illegal circulation of light weapons along the borders between Mali, Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea". UNODC: "West African Roundtable on corruption coordination" "Strengthening institutional control against corruption and capacity-building of specialized national anti-corruption bodies in Benin, Senegal, Togo, Ghana, and the Gambia" "Measures to prevent and combat trafficking in human beings in the Western African sub-region (Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Niger, Nigeria and Togo)" Goree Peace Institute: "Promoting Culture of Peace and Security in West Africa"

To prevent the escalation of governance-related problems into humanitarian crisis, the humanitarian community will need to intervene in the following areas:

Main activities

- Strengthen preparedness for the humanitarian implications of governance-related problems;
- Conduct contingency planning and scenario building for potential humanitarian emergencies;
- Examine and analyse existing forms of governance around humanitarian issues;
- Raise awareness of the interconnection between governance-related problems and humanitarian crises;
- Foster support and build advocacy around the ratification *and* the implementation of international conventions on illegal trafficking, arms trading and corruption;
- Integrate civil society in the processes of advocacy and in data collection on corruption and crime;
- Use media to strengthen awareness and build advocacy to promote human rights and a culture of peace;
- Maintain an ongoing dialogue with both political and developmental actors;
- Proceed on the implementation of a regional protection strategy.

Expected outcomes

- A regional advocacy strategy is established that raises awareness around human rights violations, the prevalence of impunity in the region and the potential for fostering a culture of peace;
- A regional protection strategy is implemented;
- Mechanisms are identified to hold state and non-state actors accountable for human rights violations such as the promotion of violence and of a discourse of hatred.

3.4.4 Education

Theme	Corresponding Projects
Population Movements and Protection	UNICEF "Education in Emergencies and for Peace Building" "Restoring Access to Basic Education and IECD for returnees in Burkina Faso"

Rapid education responses represent the most effective psychosocial and protection initiatives for children affected by war and crisis. They not only provide for the needed security environment, but they are also contributing to social stabilisation and integration.

Two levels of action characterise education in emergencies: firstly, the immediate and short term responses, and secondly, the more long term peace-building efforts.

Immediate actions

- Establish rapid educational responses, including the rapid assessment of needed resources, the procurement and distribution of school supplies (such as "School in a Box"), the provision of temporary learning and child-friendly spaces and the rehabilitation of damaged schools, and logistical and material support to the Ministries of Education;
- Accelerated and adapted learning programmes, including psychosocial modules (recreation, trauma healing) and the training of teachers;
- Advocacy and social mobilisation, including a Back-to-School campaign and launch, communication and media work, but most importantly: community mobilisation and participation;
- Within the context of demobilisation, the development of programmes targeting specific vulnerable groups and children associated with the fighting forces, first through interim care, then through complementary education projects and community integration activities.

Long-term peace building efforts

- Advocate for the integration of long-term peace-building efforts into strategic priorities for humanitarian response in the sub-region with a view of linking conflict and post-conflict transition to more sustainable and peaceful developments;
- Ensure that peace and civic education includes dialogue initiatives, specifically among youth, community-based approaches to reconciliation, training on ethical codes of conduct (among others, in schools), and conflict management and resolution techniques.

Expected outcomes

- Psychosocial effects of displacement and social disintegration will be addressed;
- Reconciliation, cooperation, better understanding and mutual respect will be promoted;
- Advocacy strategies will be developed in favour of a culture of peace, democracy and human rights.

3.4.5 Coordination and Support Services

Theme	Corresponding Projects
Governance	CREAF: "Human security and protection media network"
Preparedness/Mitigation: Complex Emergencies and Natural Disasters	OCHA: "Regional IASC Emergency Response Fund" "Sub-regional information management unit" "Sub-regional coordination" Coordination support (OCHA Sierra Leone) UNICEF: "Emergency and Preparedness and Response" IFRC: "Red Cross disaster management strategy for West Africa" FAO: "Support to regional coordination"

Mechanisms for Complex Emergencies

Despite increased attention by the international community in recent years, the co-ordination efforts of humanitarian actors in West Africa is challenged by the fragmentation and the bilateral management of resources for humanitarian assistance. In addition, humanitarian actors are faced with donors' greater demands for measurable performance and accountability. Finally, co-ordination efforts take place in an environment in which humanitarian action is at risk of being co-opted by UN and non-UN peace-building military forces with vested political interests. As mentioned above, this co-optation could constitute a threat to humanitarian space and to humanitarian identity and access. At the same time, it should be noted that the complexity of cross-border humanitarian issues requires regional bodies, donors, UN agencies and NGOs to engage in a dialogue with political and security actors.

Objectives of sub-regional coordination on complex emergencies:

- Ensuring the systematic use of policy instruments to improve the protection environment in West Africa, with particular efforts placed on formulating implementation plans that suit the specific needs of this sub-region;
- Fostering consultation to bring more cohesiveness to monitoring and planning processes and bring together various institutional strengths to ensure an effective and efficient response;
- Focusing on flexible planning, accurate information management, greater accountability, effective division of labour and constant dialogue with political and security actors to improve the quality of humanitarian assistance.

Main activities of co-ordination on complex emergencies:

- Ensure regular and sustained contact, information sharing, decision-making and dialogue among all actors concerned through the consolidation of regionally based inter-agency co-ordination and consultative mechanisms including an Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC)-like mechanism;
- Place specific issues such as food-security, protection, humanitarian space, peace building and governance, transition and support for DDR as well as strategic co-ordination at the forefront of the humanitarian agenda;
- Monitor and evaluate regional activities and strategies and highlight improvement/failure in the overall humanitarian environment including accountability of governments and mobilisation of the international community;
- Improve the ability and capacity of government institutions, UN agencies, international non-governmental organisations (INGOs) and civil society organizations in planning, preparedness and mitigation. This will be achieved through joint inter-agency needs assessments, contingency planning exercises, and sub-regional meetings including donor meetings to review the humanitarian situation and report on CAP implementation (gaps in resources/response, and planning/strategies);
- Work towards consolidation of common standards in humanitarian needs assessment and response formulation with a particular focus on accurate reporting on crisis-related vulnerability;
- Establish a sub-regional and cross-border information management system capable of providing reliable information needed for accurate planning, informed decision-making and effective implementation of the sub-regional protection strategy;

- Facilitate the dialogue needed to establish a regional security co-ordination system aimed at strengthening cross-border information sharing and surveillance mechanisms and formulating security recommendations suitable to preserve a positive space for humanitarian workers and civilians.

Mechanisms for natural disasters/mitigation

- The current locust invasion – and the failure to intervene at an early stage – constitutes an example of the general lack of preparedness in the region. The locust invasion also demonstrates that a regional threat cannot be addressed by limiting preventive and mitigation measures to the responsibility of individual countries.

Main activities and prioritised actions to address natural disasters:

- Conduct a series of institutional capacity analyses across the sub-region to assess threat level and formulate short-term and longer-term recommendations aiming at promoting timely threat assessments and adequate responses;
- Use the OCHA/ECOWAS Memorandum of Understanding as an entry point to seek ways of reinforcing regional co-operation among West African states on natural disaster management and involve other actors with mitigation capacity such as FAO/ GIEWS¹⁸, EMPRESS¹⁹, US FEWS²⁰, WFP VAM²¹, OCHA/UNDAC, CILSS²² and WANEP²³;
- Reinforce the evaluation mechanisms and integrate existing early warning systems;
- Strengthen the ability of governments to mobilise international resources when a crisis hits;
- Strengthen population capacity in disaster prevention and mitigation through community-based approaches.

Expected results

- Technical response schemes and financial and human resources are matched with the needs on the ground;²⁴
- Technical tools such as satellite imagery systems are in place for monitoring and evaluation;
- Needs assessments are undertaken and data collection is operated on a regular basis;
- Contingency plans are developed and frequently updated.

In conclusion, the cross-border nature of both complex emergencies and natural disasters requires that sub-regional coordination focus on overall preparedness (early warning and interagency contingency planning), response mechanisms to emergencies (rapid assessment, core group of emergency officers, regional mitigation funds) and strategic advocacy and decision-making (regional IASC (RIASC)-like structures).

¹⁸ FAO Global Information and Early Warning System

¹⁹ Emergency Prevention System

²⁰ USAID Famine Early Warning System

²¹ WFP Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping

²² Comité Permanent Inter Etats de Lutte Contre la Sécheresse dans le Sahel

²³ West Africa Network for Peace building/ Early Warning and Response Network

²⁴ With respect to the locust crisis these needs are identified in the final resolution of the ministerial meeting held in Dakar on August 31, 2004.

4. MONITORING PLAN

In order to closely monitor the strategic themes and operational responses embedded in the 2005 Sub-regional CAP, the OCHA RSO is planning to use the following mechanisms:

- The upcoming establishment of a regional information centre whose main responsibilities will be to collect, centralise, analyse and disseminate information relevant to human security and vulnerability;
- The network of protection officers that will be animated under the leadership of the Regional Protection Coordinator;
- The regional IASC-WG that has been functioning for over a year on a monthly basis;
- The Regional IASC to be established toward the end of 2004 which will be composed of regional directors of UN and non-UN agencies as well as donors representatives with regional presence;
- The recruitment of national officers in support of UN country teams of Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, Mauritania and Guinea-Bissau;
- The preparation and conduct of joint field assessment to monitor the evolution of human security and vulnerability and assess impacts of projects funded through the sub-regional CAP;
- Build upon the strategic relationship with the UN Office for West Africa to pursue the re-profiling of certain hidden or forgotten emergencies;
- Organise preparatory activities needed to ensure an accurate and reliable mid-year review of the sub-regional CAP.

5. CRITERIA FOR PRIORITISATION OF PROJECTS

Projects included in the consolidated appeal are selected based on the following criteria:

- The project addresses priority humanitarian needs;
- The project contributes towards the strategic goals;
- The project is developed in consultation with partners in respective sectors;
- The appealing agency has the capacity and expertise to implement the programme;
- The project does not duplicate the efforts of other agencies or initiatives.

List of countries included in this CAP		
BURKINA FASO	GUINEA-BISSAU	NIGER
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	LIBERIA	NIGERIA
GAMBIA	MALI	SENEGAL
GHANA	MAURITANIA	SIERRA LEONE
GUINEA		

Table II. Listing of Project Activities - By Appealing Organisation

<p>Table II : Consolidated Appeal for West Africa 2005 List of Projects - By Appealing Organisation as of 19 October 2004 http://www.reliefweb.int/fts</p>
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

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Project Code	Sector Name	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements
CREAF			
WA-05/CSS01	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Human Security and Protection Media Network	93,000
Sub total for CREAF			93,000
FAO			
WA-05/CSS08	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Support to regional coordination	660,000
Sub total for FAO			660,000
GPI			
WA-05/P/HR/RL10	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Promoting Culture of Peace and Security in West Africa	541,000
Sub total for GPI			541,000
IFRC			
WA-05/CSS07	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Red Cross Disaster Management Strategy for West Africa	257,544
Sub total for IFRC			257,544
IOM			
WA-05/P/HR/RL01	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Assistance to vulnerable groups of displaced populations at risk in the region	1,729,504
Sub total for IOM			1,729,504

**Table II : Consolidated Appeal for
West Africa 2005**
List of Projects - By Appealing Organisation
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

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Project Code	Sector Name	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements
OCHA			
WA-05/CSS05	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Coordination Support	237,033
WA-05/CSS02	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Regional Emergency Response Fund	500,000
WA-05/CSS04	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Sub-regional coordination	2,239,120
WA-05/CSS03	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Sub-Regional Information Management Unit	505,341
Sub total for OCHA			3,481,494
UNDP			
WA-05/P/HR/RL07	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Public awareness, information and education campaign on the proliferation and illegal circulation of light weapons along the borders between Mali, Cote d'Ivoire and Guinea.	230,500
Sub total for UNDP			230,500
UNESCO			
WA-05/P/HR/RL05	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Contribution to the eradication of poverty and strengthening of human security in five ECOWAS countries through education for human rights, conflict management and the promotion of universally shared values.	700,000
WA-05/P/HR/RL06	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Youth as change agents for peace	565,000
Sub total for UNESCO			1,265,000
UNFPA			
WA-05/H04C	HEALTH	Emergency health assistance for returnees & communities affected by locusts	106,000
WA-05/H05	HEALTH	Integrated approach to addressing the reproductive health needs of populations affected by the Ivorian crisis (refugees, returning migrants, host communities) in the Sikasso region (Mali).	405,500
WA-05/H09	HEALTH	Response to Reproductive Health (RH) needs in DDR programmes in the sub-region	650,000
Sub total for UNFPA			1,161,500

**Table II : Consolidated Appeal for
West Africa 2005**
List of Projects - By Appealing Organisation
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

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Project Code	Sector Name	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements
UNICEF			
WA-05/CSS06	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Emergency Preparedness and Response	303,409
WA-05/E01	EDUCATION	Education in Emergencies and for Peace Building	264,091
WA-05/E02	EDUCATION	Restoring Access to Basic Education and Integrated Early Childhood Development (IECD)	602,272
WA-05/H08	HEALTH	Emergency Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Rapid Intervention Project	1,704,545
WA-05/H04B	HEALTH	Emergency health assistance for returnees & communities affected by locusts	170,455
WA-05/H07	HEALTH	Emergency HIV/AIDS project for youth in conflict	1,136,364
WA-05/H10	HEALTH	Mitigating the nutritional impact of the locust invasion on infants and young children, pregnant women, and lactating mothers in West Africa.	1,250,000
WA-05/H01	HEALTH	Quality obstetric care for women and newborns affected by conflict	710,227
WA-05/P/HR/RL04	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Leadership for Human Security – Peace Building Project	650,000
WA-05/P/HR/RL11	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Protection of vulnerable groups among returnees; transit population & refugees	272,727
WA-05/P/HR/RL02	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Reinforcing children's protection in the countries of the Mano River Union (Sierra Leone, Liberia, Guinea) and Cote d'Ivoire	630,078
WA-05/P/HR/RL03	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Support to refugees, displaced populations and host communities affected by the Cote d'Ivoire crisis	411,364
WA-05/WS01	WATER AND SANITATION	Water supply and sanitation for returned population from Cote d'Ivoire and guidance to population in locust-infested provinces	221,590
Sub total for UNICEF			8,327,122

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**Table II : Consolidated Appeal for
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List of Projects - By Appealing Organisation
as of 19 October 2004
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

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Project Code	Sector Name	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements
UNODC			
WA-05/P/HR/RL09	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Measures to Prevent and Combat Trafficking in Human Beings in the Western African Subregion (Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Niger, Nigeria and Togo)	319,790
WA-05/P/HR/RL08	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	West African Roundtable on corruption (WAR on corruption) coordination	296,060
Sub total for UNODC			615,850
WFP			
WA-05/F01	FOOD	Côte d'Ivoire crisis and regional impact (covering Côte d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso, Mali and Ghana)	27,398,205
WA-05/F04	FOOD	Post-Conflict Relief and Rehabilitation in Guinea-Bissau	3,188,785
WA-05/F02	FOOD	Post-conflict transition in the West Africa Coastal region (Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea)	91,467,955
WA-05/F03	FOOD	WFP Air Support Service for the West African Region	3,040,000
Sub total for WFP			125,094,945
WHO			
WA-05/H04A	HEALTH	Emergency health assistance for returnees & communities affected by locusts	190,000
WA-05/H02	HEALTH	Emergency Response to Ongoing Polio Epidemic in West & Central Africa	7,420,000
WA-05/H06	HEALTH	Facilitation of coordination of health emergency activities in West Africa	215,710
WA-05/H03	HEALTH	Strengthened outbreak alert and response: Preparedness for rapid diagnosis, prevention and control of Lassa fever and other epidemic diseases in the Mano River Union (MRU) region	996,930
Sub total for WHO			8,822,640
Grand Total:			152,280,099

WEST AFRICA

Table III : Consolidated Appeal for West Africa 2005

List of Projects - By Sector
as of 19 October 2004
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

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Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES			
WA-05/CSS05	OCHA	Coordination Support	237,033
WA-05/CSS06	UNICEF	Emergency Preparedness and Response	303,409
WA-05/CSS01	CREAF	Human Security and Protection Media Network	93,000
WA-05/CSS07	IFRC	Red Cross Disaster Management Strategy for West Africa	257,544
WA-05/CSS02	OCHA	Regional Emergency Response Fund	500,000
WA-05/CSS04	OCHA	Sub-regional coordination	2,239,120
WA-05/CSS03	OCHA	Sub-Regional Information Management Unit	505,341
WA-05/CSS08	FAO	Support to regional coordination	660,000
Sub total for COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES			4,795,447
EDUCATION			
WA-05/E01	UNICEF	Education in Emergencies and for Peace Building	264,091
WA-05/E02	UNICEF	Restoring Access to Basic Education and Integrated Early Childhood Development (IECD)	602,272
Sub total for EDUCATION			866,363
FOOD			
WA-05/F01	WFP	Côte d'Ivoire crisis and regional impact (covering Côte d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso, Mali and Ghana)	27,398,205
WA-05/F04	WFP	Post-Conflict Relief and Rehabilitation in Guinea-Bissau	3,188,785
WA-05/F02	WFP	Post-conflict transition in the West Africa Coastal region (Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea)	91,467,955
WA-05/F03	WFP	WFP Air Support Service for the West African Region	3,040,000
Sub total for FOOD			125,094,945

**Table III : Consolidated Appeal for
West Africa 2005**

List of Projects - By Sector
as of 19 October 2004
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

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Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements
HEALTH			
WA-05/H08	UNICEF	Emergency Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Rapid Intervention Project	1,704,545
WA-05/H04A	WHO	Emergency health assistance for returnees & communities affected by locusts	190,000
WA-05/H04B	UNICEF	Emergency health assistance for returnees & communities affected by locusts	170,455
WA-05/H04C	UNFPA	Emergency health assistance for returnees & communities affected by locusts	106,000
WA-05/H07	UNICEF	Emergency HIV/AIDS project for youth in conflict	1,136,364
WA-05/H02	WHO	Emergency Response to Ongoing Polio Epidemic in West & Central Africa	7,420,000
WA-05/H06	WHO	Facilitation of coordination of health emergency activities in West Africa	215,710
WA-05/H05	UNFPA	Integrated approach to addressing the reproductive health needs of populations affected by the Ivorian crisis (refugees, returning migrants, host communities) in the Sikasso region (Mali).	405,500
WA-05/H10	UNICEF	Mitigating the nutritional impact of the locust invasion on infants and young children, pregnant women, and lactating mothers in West Africa.	1,250,000
WA-05/H01	UNICEF	Quality obstetric care for women and newborns affected by conflict	710,227
WA-05/H09	UNFPA	Response to Reproductive Health (RH) needs in DDR programmes in the sub-region	650,000
WA-05/H03	WHO	Strengthened outbreak alert and response: Preparedness for rapid diagnosis, prevention and control of Lassa fever and other epidemic diseases in the Mano River Union (MRU) region	996,930
Sub total for HEALTH			14,955,731

WEST AFRICA

**Table III : Consolidated Appeal for
West Africa 2005**

List of Projects - By Sector
as of 19 October 2004
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

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Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW			
WA-05/P/HR/RL01	IOM	Assistance to vulnerable groups of displaced populations at risk in the region	1,729,504
WA-05/P/HR/RL05	UNESCO	Contribution to the eradication of poverty and strengthening of human security in five ECOWAS countries through education for human rights, conflict management and the promotion of universally shared values.	700,000
WA-05/P/HR/RL04	UNICEF	Leadership for Human Security – Peace Building Project	650,000
WA-05/P/HR/RL09	UNODC	Measures to Prevent and Combat Trafficking in Human Beings in the Western African Subregion (Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Niger, Nigeria and Togo)	319,790
WA-05/P/HR/RL10	GPI	Promoting Culture of Peace and Security in West Africa	541,000
WA-05/P/HR/RL11	UNICEF	Protection of vulnerable groups among returnees; transit population & refugees	272,727
WA-05/P/HR/RL07	UNDP	Public awareness, information and education campaign on the proliferation and illegal circulation of light weapons along the borders between Mali, Cote d'Ivoire and Guinea.	230,500
WA-05/P/HR/RL02	UNICEF	Reinforcing children's protection in the countries of the Mano River Union (Sierra Leone, Liberia, Guinea) and Cote d'Ivoire	630,078
WA-05/P/HR/RL03	UNICEF	Support to refugees, displaced populations and host communities affected by the Cote d'Ivoire crisis	411,364
WA-05/P/HR/RL08	UNODC	West African Roundtable on corruption (WAR on corruption) coordination	296,060
WA-05/P/HR/RL06	UNESCO	Youth as change agents for peace	565,000
Sub total for PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW			6,346,023
WATER AND SANITATION			
WA-05/WS01	UNICEF	Water supply and sanitation for returned population from Cote d'Ivoire and guidance to population in locust-infested provinces	221,590
Sub total for WATER AND SANITATION			221,590
Grand Total			152,280,099

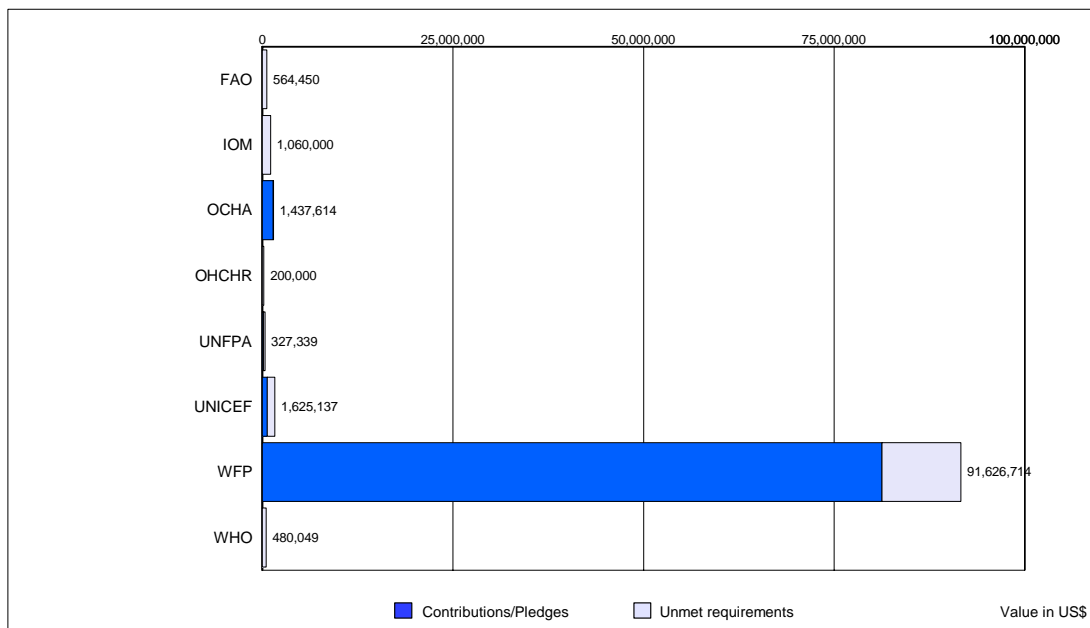
ANNEX I.

DONOR RESPONSE TO THE 2004 APPEAL

**Table I : Consolidated Appeal for
West Africa Sub-Regional 2004**
Requirements and Contributions per Appealing Organisation
as of 19 October 2004
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Contributions	Pledges	Carryover	Total Resources Available	Unmet Requirements	% Covered
FAO	738,700	564,450	-	-	-	-	564,450	0.0%
IOM	1,310,000	1,060,000	-	-	-	-	1,060,000	0.0%
OCHA	1,323,239	1,437,614	1,401,957	-	-	1,401,957	35,657	97.5%
OHCHR	200,000	200,000	-	-	-	-	200,000	0.0%
UNFPA	662,500	327,339	127,000	-	-	127,000	200,339	38.8%
UNICEF	2,080,625	1,625,137	-	649,457	-	649,457	975,680	40.0%
WFP	113,387,545	91,626,714	81,263,030	-	-	81,263,030	10,363,684	88.7%
WHO	1,057,700	480,049	-	-	-	-	480,049	0.0%
GRAND TOTAL	120,760,309	97,321,303	82,791,987	649,457	0	83,441,444	13,879,859	85.7%



**Table II : Consolidated Appeal for
West Africa Sub-Regional 2004**

List of Contributions
as of 19 October 2004
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and the respective appealing organisation

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Part A - Non food

Donor	Channel	Project Code	Sector/activity	Amount US\$
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	UNFPA	WA-04/H01C	Reduction of vulnerability and risk to HIV/AIDS	65,000
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	UNFPA	WA-04/H01C	Reduction of vulnerability and risk to HIV/AIDS	62,000
Canada	OCHA	WA-04/CSS01	Coordination of humanitarian activities	75,954
European Commission	WFP	WA-04/CSS03	Air support service to the WA Region	538,557
France	WFP	WA-04/CSS03	WFP air support service to the WA region	202,443
Germany	OCHA	WA-04/CSS02	Sub-regional information management system	46,520
Ireland	WFP	WA-04/CSS03	WFP air support service to the WA region	25,837
Netherlands	OCHA	WA-04/CSS01	Sub-regional coordination	110,000
Sweden	OCHA	WA-04/CSS01	Sub-regional coordination activities	267,222
Sweden	OCHA	WA-04/CSS01	Coordination of humanitarian assistance	259,783
Sweden	UNICEF	WA-04/UNICEF	Awaiting confirmation	649,457
Switzerland	WFP	WA-04/CSS03	WFP air support to the WA region	74,065
United Kingdom	OCHA	WA-04/CSS01	Coordination activities	442,478
United Kingdom	WFP	WA-04/CSS03	WFP air support service to the WA region	353,983
United States	OCHA	WA-04/CSS01	Sub-regional coordination	200,000
United States	WFP	WA-04/CSS03	WFP air support service to the WA region	500,000
United States	WFP	WA-04/CSS03	WFP air support service to the WA region	200,000
Total non food				4,073,299

**Table II : Consolidated Appeal for
West Africa Sub-Regional 2004**

List of Contributions

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

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Part B - Food aid

Donor	Food type	Food (MTs)	Amount US\$
Belgium	Various	1749 MT	1,218,027
Canada	Bulgur Wheat	33	21,180
Canada	Peas	476	381,971
Canada	Peas	642	381,464
Canada	Peas	473	321,059
Canada	Peas	80	54,880
European Commission		TBI	8,423,586
European Commission	Various	2910 MT	2,406,739
France		2253 MT	1,827,040
France	Various	1830	1,243,781
France	Various	859	1,865,671
Germany	Various	1592	1,219,512
Ireland		TBI	601,685
Ireland		TBI	25,837
Italy		2447	1,827,040
Japan	Rice	2429	1,834,863
Japan	Rice	3417	1,834,863
Japan	Various	630	507,432
Korea, Republic of		TBI	40,000
Netherlands		1187	926,786
Netherlands		TBI	1,000,000
Netherlands		TBI	20,260
Netherlands		TBI	15,754
Netherlands	Bulgur Wheat	566	363,281
Norway		268 MT	291,971
Norway	Vegetable Oil	230	244,906
Private		TBI	17,922
Private		TBI	48,649

**Table II : Consolidated Appeal for
West Africa Sub-Regional 2004**

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

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Private		1940 MT	1,218,027
Private		TBI	18,000
Private		TBI	50,000
Private		TBI	74,893
Private		TBI	35,922
Switzerland		TBI	597,195
Switzerland	Bulgur Wheat	539	370,371
Switzerland	Bulgur Wheat	171	109,754
Switzerland	Various	466	396,826
United States		TBI	12,000
United States		82	108,063
United States		TBI	41,937
United States		TBI	91,163
United States		TBI	203,880
United States		TBI	200,000
United States		TBI	7,253,412
United States	Various	3390	2,897,848
United States	Various	27183	15,043,056
United States	Various	7490	4,402,181
United States	Various	10650	6,675,500
United States	Various	6050	3,363,189
United States	Various	8485	5,147,290
United States	Various	3740	2,091,479
Total food aid			79,368,145

Grand total

83,441,444

WEST AFRICA

**Table III : Consolidated Appeal for
West Africa Sub-Regional 2004**
List of Projects (grouped by sector), with funding status of each
as of 19 October 2004
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 1 of 1

Project Code	Sector/Activity	Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Contributions/Pledges/Carryover	Unmet Requirements
AGRICULTURE						
WA-04/A01	Support to sub-regional coordination of agricultural emergency and rehabilitation initiatives in crisis-affected West Africa	FAO	738,700	564,450	-	564,450
Sub total for AGRICULTURE			738,700	564,450	-	564,450
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES						
WA-04/CSS01	Sub-regional coordination	OCHA	817,898	1,077,354	1,355,437	(278,083)
WA-04/CSS02	Sub-regional information management system	OCHA	505,341	327,456	46,520	280,936
WA-04/CSS03	WFP air support service for the West Africa Region [REVISED ACCORDING TO MOST RECENT NEEDS ASSESSMENT]	WFP	2,509,150	3,257,902	1,894,885	1,363,017
Sub total for COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES			3,832,389	4,662,712	3,296,842	1,365,870
FOOD						
WA-04/F01	Targeted food assistance for relief and recovery of refugees, IDPs and returnees in Sierra Leone, Liberia and Guinea [PRRO 10064.2]	WFP	74,465,754	54,800,000	58,443,191	(3,643,191)
WA-04/F02	Emergency food assistance to war-affected people and vulnerable groups in Cote d'Ivoire and neighbouring countries	WFP	36,412,641	29,200,000	20,924,954	8,275,046
WA-04/F03	Post-conflict relief and rehabilitation in Guinea-Bissau	WFP	-	4,368,812	-	4,368,812
Sub total for FOOD			110,878,395	88,368,812	79,368,145	9,000,667
HEALTH						
WA-04/H01A	Reduction of vulnerability and risk to HIV/AIDS	WHO	577,700	216,742	-	216,742
WA-04/H01B	Reduction of vulnerability and risk to HIV/AIDS	UNICEF	1,096,591	318,318	-	318,318
WA-04/H01C	Reduction of vulnerability and risk to HIV/AIDS	UNFPA	662,500	327,339	127,000	200,339
WA-04/H01D	IRIN: Reduction of vulnerability and risk to HIV/AIDS	OCHA	-	32,804	-	32,804
WA-04/H02	Sub-regional cross-border epidemiological surveillance and epidemics control	WHO	480,000	263,307	-	263,307
Sub total for HEALTH			2,816,791	1,158,510	127,000	1,031,510
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW						
WA-04/P/HR/RL01	Strengthening of ECOWAS protection capacity in the field of human rights	OHCHR	200,000	200,000	-	200,000
WA-04/P/HR/RL02	Emergency repatriation of TCNs at risk stranded in Cote d'Ivoire and Liberia	IOM	1,310,000	1,060,000	-	1,060,000
WA-04/P/HR/RL03	Conflict management and peace building	UNICEF	984,034	647,727	-	647,727
WA-04/P/HR/RL04	Reinforcing children's protection in the countries of the Mano River Union (Sierra Leone, Liberia, Guinea) and Côte d'Ivoire	UNICEF	-	659,092	-	659,092
Sub total for PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW			2,494,034	2,566,819	-	2,566,819
SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED						
WA-04/UNICEF	Awaiting confirmation	UNICEF	-	-	649,457	(649,457)
Sub total for SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED			-	-	649,457	(649,457)
Grand Total			120,760,309	97,321,303	83,441,444	13,879,859

WEST AFRICA

**Table IV : Consolidated Appeal for
West Africa Sub-Regional 2004**
List of Contributions (grouped by sector)
as of 19 October 2004
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and the respective appealing Agency.

Page 1 of 2

Donor	Channel	Project code	Amount US\$
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES			
Canada	OCHA	WA-04/CSS01	75,954
European Commission	WFP	WA-04/CSS03	538,557
France	WFP	WA-04/CSS03	202,443
Germany	OCHA	WA-04/CSS02	46,520
Ireland	WFP	WA-04/CSS03	25,837
Netherlands	OCHA	WA-04/CSS01	110,000
Sweden	OCHA	WA-04/CSS01	267,222
Sweden	OCHA	WA-04/CSS01	259,783
Switzerland	WFP	WA-04/CSS03	74,065
United Kingdom	OCHA	WA-04/CSS01	442,478
United Kingdom	WFP	WA-04/CSS03	353,983
United States	OCHA	WA-04/CSS01	200,000
United States	WFP	WA-04/CSS03	500,000
United States	WFP	WA-04/CSS03	200,000
Subtotal for COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES			3,296,842
FOOD			
Belgium	WFP	WA-04/F02	1,218,027
Canada	WFP	WA-04/F02	381,971
Canada	WFP	WA-04/F01	381,464
Canada	WFP	WA-04/F01	21,180
Canada	WFP	WA-04/F02	321,059
Canada	WFP	WA-04/F02	54,880
European Commission	WFP	WA-04/F01	8,423,586
European Commission	WFP	WA-04/F02	2,406,739
France	WFP	WA-04/F01	1,243,781
France	WFP	WA-04/F02	1,865,671
France	WFP	WA-04/F01	1,827,040
Germany	WFP	WA-04/F02	1,219,512
Ireland	WFP	WA-04/F01	25,837
Ireland	WFP	WA-04/F01	601,685
Italy	WFP	WA-04/F02	1,827,040
Japan	WFP	WA-04/F01	507,432
Japan	WFP	WA-04/F02	1,834,863
Japan	WFP	WA-04/F01	1,834,863
Korea, Republic of	WFP	WA-04/F01	40,000
Netherlands	WFP	WA-04/F01	363,281
Netherlands	WFP	WA-04/F01	1,000,000
Netherlands	WFP	WA-04/F01	926,786
Netherlands	WFP	WA-04/F01	20,260
Netherlands	WFP	WA-04/F01	15,754
Norway	WFP	WA-04/F01	244,906
Norway	WFP	WA-04/F01	291,971

WEST AFRICA

**Table IV : Consolidated Appeal for
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Donor	Channel	Project code	Amount US\$
Private	WFP	WA-04/F01	50,000
Private	WFP	WA-04/F02	17,922
Private	WFP	WA-04/F01	48,649
Private	WFP	WA-04/F01	1,218,027
Private	WFP	WA-04/F02	18,000
Private	WFP	WA-04/F01	74,893
Private	WFP	WA-04/F02	35,922
Switzerland	WFP	WA-04/F01	396,826
Switzerland	WFP	WA-04/F01	597,195
Switzerland	WFP	WA-04/F01	370,371
Switzerland	WFP	WA-04/F01	109,754
United States	WFP	WA-04/F01	15,043,056
United States	WFP	WA-04/F02	108,063
United States	WFP	WA-04/F02	41,937
United States	WFP	WA-04/F01	91,163
United States	WFP	WA-04/F01	4,402,181
United States	WFP	WA-04/F01	203,880
United States	WFP	WA-04/F02	6,675,500
United States	WFP	WA-04/F01	12,000
United States	WFP	WA-04/F01	3,363,189
United States	WFP	WA-04/F02	2,897,848
United States	WFP	WA-04/F01	5,147,290
United States	WFP	WA-04/F01	200,000
United States	WFP	WA-04/F01	7,253,412
United States	WFP	WA-04/F01	2,091,479
Subtotal for FOOD			79,368,145
HEALTH			
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	UNFPA	WA-04/H01C	65,000
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	UNFPA	WA-04/H01C	62,000
Subtotal for HEALTH			127,000
SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED			
Sweden	UNICEF	WA-04/UNICEF	649,457
Subtotal for SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED			649,457
Grand Total:			83,441,444

**Table V & VI : Total Contributions per Donor: Consolidated Appeal and Total Humanitarian Assistance
West Africa Sub-Regional 2004**

19 October 2004

Table V: Consolidated Appeal

Total Contributions per Donor (to projects listed in the Consolidated Appeal) [carry over not included]

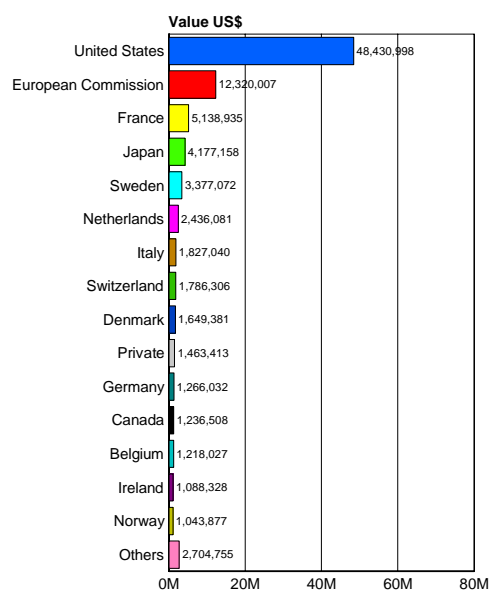
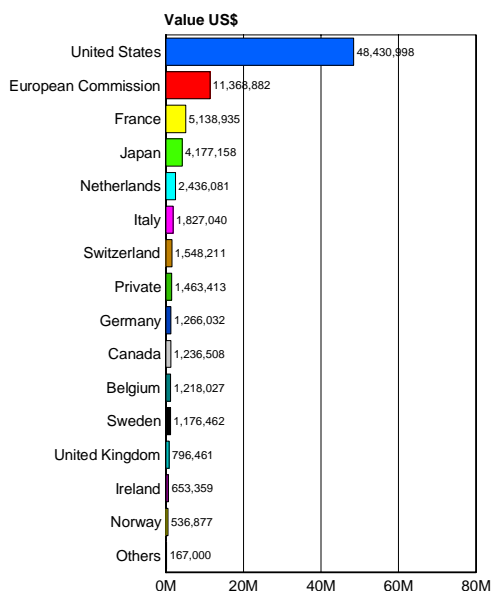
Donor	Value US\$	% of funding
United States	48,430,998	58.0%
European Commission	11,368,882	13.6%
France	5,138,935	6.2%
Japan	4,177,158	5.0%
Netherlands	2,436,081	2.9%
Italy	1,827,040	2.2%
Switzerland	1,548,211	1.9%
Private	1,463,413	1.8%
Germany	1,266,032	1.5%
Canada	1,236,508	1.5%
Belgium	1,218,027	1.5%
Sweden	1,176,462	1.4%
United Kingdom	796,461	1.0%
Ireland	653,359	0.8%
Norway	536,877	0.6%
Others	167,000	0.2%
Grand Total:	83,441,444	100.0%

Table VI: Total Humanitarian Assistance

Total Humanitarian Assistance per Donor * (carry over not included)

Donor	Value US\$	% of funding
United States	48,430,998	53.1%
European Commission	12,320,007	13.5%
France	5,138,935	5.6%
Japan	4,177,158	4.6%
Sweden	3,377,072	3.7%
Netherlands	2,436,081	2.7%
Italy	1,827,040	2.0%
Switzerland	1,786,306	2.0%
Denmark	1,649,381	1.8%
Private	1,463,413	1.6%
Germany	1,266,032	1.4%
Canada	1,236,508	1.4%
Belgium	1,218,027	1.3%
Ireland	1,088,328	1.2%
Norway	1,043,877	1.1%
Others	2,704,755	3.0%
Grand Total:	91,163,918	100%

*) Includes contributions to the Consolidated Appeal and additional contribution outside of the Consolidated Appeal Process (bilateral, Red Cross, etc...)



WEST AFRICA

**Table VII: Consolidated Appeal for
West Africa Sub-Regional 2004**
Other Contributions (to humanitarian projects not listed in the Consolidated Appeal)
as of 19 October 2004
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Note that this table is comprehensive to the extent that decisions have been reported to OCHA

Page 1 of 1

Date	Donor	Channel	Description	Value US\$
Denmark				
8 Jun 04	Denmark	UNHCR	Humanitarian assistance	1,649,381
Subtotal for Denmark				1,649,381
European Commission				
2 Feb 04	European Commission	MSF-France	Emergency intervention against measles in Niger	124,378
2 Feb 04	European Commission	UN Agencies, NGOs and Red Cross	Humanitarian aid in favour of populations affected by epidemics in WA (ECHO-WF/BUD/2004/02000)	826,747
Subtotal for European Commission				951,125
Finland				
19 Feb 04	Finland	Finnchurchaid	Emergency aid to refugees and IDPs in SL and Guinea	248,756
19 Feb 04	Finland	UNHCR	Refugee programmes	746,269
Subtotal for Finland				995,025
Ireland				
6 Aug 04	Ireland	CONCERN	To reduce suffering of those affected by natural disasters by developing local networks, and improved training for local staff	316,486
7 May 04	Ireland	UNHCR	Assessment of needs and capacity building to mainstream HIV/AIDS activities	118,483
Subtotal for Ireland				434,969
Luxembourg				
4 Mar 04	Luxembourg	ICRC	Humanitarian assistance	746,269
Subtotal for Luxembourg				746,269
Norway				
26 Jul 04	Norway	FAO	Control of desert locust upsurge	507,000
Subtotal for Norway				507,000
Sweden				
29 Apr 04	Sweden	MSF	Focus on health, watsan for the most vulnerable population	2,200,610
Subtotal for Sweden				2,200,610
Switzerland				
9 Apr 04	Switzerland	SCG	Talking Drum Regional Programme-Mano River Union	238,095
Subtotal for Switzerland				238,095
Grand Total:				7,722,474

ANNEX III.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACMT	Anti-Corruption Monitoring Tool
ADEA	Association for the Development of Education in Africa
AU	African Union
BCC	Behaviour Change Communication
CAP	Consolidated Appeals Process
CCCs	Core Commitments for Children
CHAP	Common Humanitarian Action Plan
CILSS	Comité Permanent Inter-Etats de Lutte contre la Sécheresse dans le Sahel
CP	Contingency Planning
CREAF	Centre de Réflexion Europe Afrique
CSB	Corn-Soya-Blend
DDR	Disarmament, demobilization and rehabilitation
DPA	Department of Political Affairs
DPKO	Department of Peace Keeping Operations
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
ESF	Emergency School Feeding
FAO	Food & Agriculture Organization
FBO	Field-based Organization
FEWS	Famine Early Warning System
FFT	Food-for-Training
FFW	Food-for-Work
FN	Forces Nouvelles
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GIEWS	Global Information and Early Warning System
GIS	Geographical Information System
GSPC	Groupe Salafiste pour la Prédication et le Combat
HDI	Human Development Index
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
IACP	Inter-Agency Contingency Planning
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IECD	Integrated Early Childhood Development
IFRC	International Federation of the Red Cross
IMU	Information Management Unit
INEE	Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies
INGOs	International Non-Governmental Organisation
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ITN	Insecticide Treated Net
LDC	Least Developed Countries
LF	Lassa Fever
LURD	Liberians United for Reconciliation and Democracy
MCDAs	Military Civil Defence Assets
MCH	Mother and Child Health
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MFA	Mouvement des Forces de l'Avenir
MFDC	Mouvement des Forces Démocratiques de la Casamance
MJP	Mouvement pour la Justice et la Paix
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoE	Ministry of the Environment
MoH	Ministry of Health
MOSS	Minimum Operational Security Standards

WEST AFRICA

MPCI	Mouvement Patriotique de Côte d'Ivoire
MPIGO	Mouvement Populaire Ivoirien du Grand Ouest
MT	Metric Tons
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisation
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OCHA-RSO	OCHA - Regional Support Office
ONEA	National Water and Sewage Company
ONUCI	French Licorne and UN Côte d'Ivoire
PAIGC	African Party for Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde
PDCI	Parti Démocratique de Côte d'Ivoire
PEP	Post-Exposure Prophylaxis
PHC	Primary Health Care
PRRO	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation
PSI	Pan-Sahelian Initiative
PTF	Partenaires Techniques et Financiers
RC	Red Cross
RDR	Rassemblement des Républicains
RIASC	Regional Inter-Agency Standing Committee
RH	Reproductive Health
RPI	Regional Protection Initiative
SCM	Security Council Mission
SG	Secretary-General
SRSG	Special Representative of the Secretary-General
SGBVE	Sexual and Gender Based Violence and Exploitation
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
STI	Sexual Transmitted Infection
TB	Tuberculosis
TCNs	Third Country Nationals
TNG	Transitional National Government
UDPCI	Union pour la Démocratie et pour la Paix en Côte d'Ivoire
UNAMSIL	UN Peace Mission in Sierra Leone
UNDAC	United Nations Development Assistance Committee
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNMIL	United Nations Mission in Liberia
UNOCI	United Nations Mission in Côte d'Ivoire
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drug Control and Crime Prevention
UNOWA	United Nations Office for West Africa
UNSG	United Nations Secretary-General
VAM	Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
WANEP	West Africa Network for Peace Building
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

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 28 February 2005 will help us improve the CAP in time for 2006. 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 2004?
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?

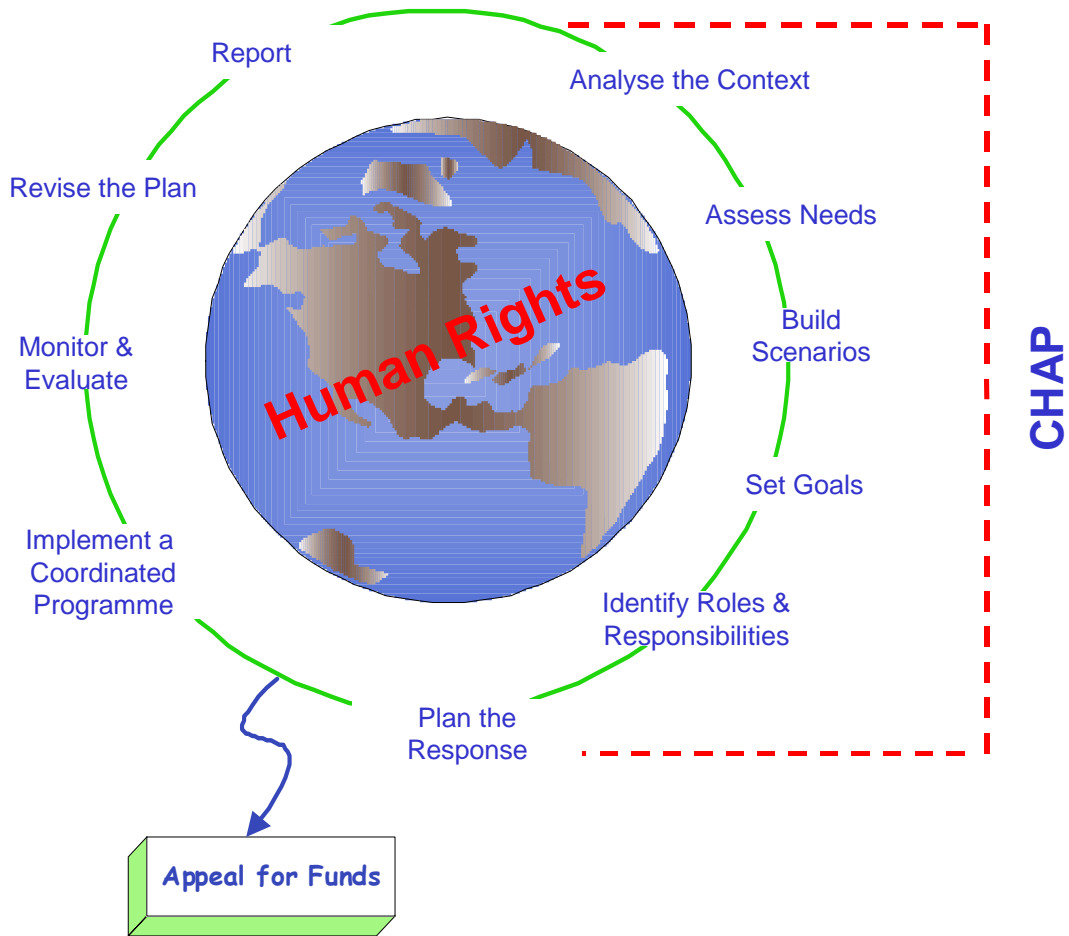
6. Is the presentation of the document lay-out and format clear and well written?
How could it be improved?

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

Name:
Title & Organisation:
Email Address:

The Consolidated Appeals Process:

an inclusive, coordinated programme cycle in emergencies to:



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