









RANÇOIS LANDIECH/OCHA RO/NIGER/200



Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)

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

- Strategic planning leading to a Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP);
- Resource mobilisation (leading to a Consolidated Appeal or a Flash Appeal);
- Coordinated programme implementation;
- Joint monitoring and evaluation;
- Revision, if necessary; and
- Reporting on results.

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

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

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

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

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

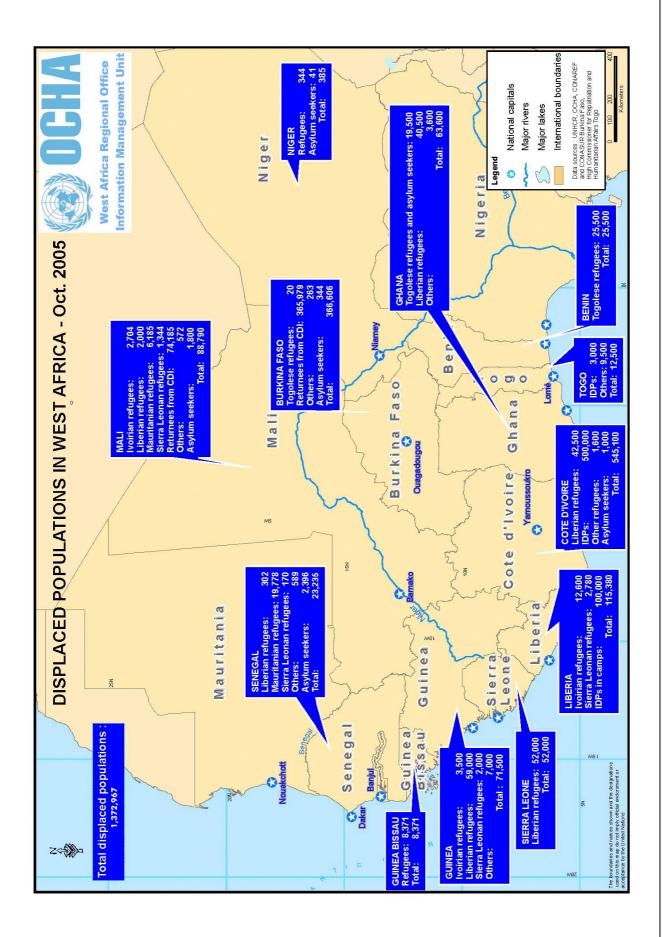
In sum, the CAP works to provide people in need the best available protection and assistance, on time.

	ORGANISATIONS PARTICIPATING IN CONSOLIDATED APPEALS DURING 2006:								
AARREC AASAA ABS Abt Associates ACF/ACH/AAH ACTED ADRA Africare AGROSPHERE AHA ANERA ARCI ARM AVSI CADI CAM CARE CARITAS CCF CCIJD CEMIR Int'I	CESVI CHFI CINS CIRID CISV CL CONCERN COOPI CORD CPAR CRS CUAMM CW DCA DRC EMSF ERM EQUIP FAO GAA (DWH) GH	GSLG HDO HI HISAN - WEPA Horn Relief INTERSOS IOM IRC IRD IRIN JVSF MALAO MCI MDA MDM MENTOR MERLIN NA NNA NRC OA	OCHA OCPH ODAG OHCHR PARACOM PARC PHG PMRS PRCS PSI PU RFEP SADO SC-UK SECADEV SFCG SNNC SOCADIDO SOlidarités SP STF	UNAIDS UNDP UNDSS UNESCO UNFPA UN-HABITAT UNHCR UNICEF UNIFEM UNMAS UNODC UNRWA UPHB VETAID VIA VT WFP WHO WVI WR ZOARC					
CENAP									

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



1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

"In recent years, humanitarian organisations have become increasingly effective in saving lives, alleviating human suffering, and advocating for the rights of people in need. Nonetheless, there still are considerable gaps in the ability of the humanitarian system to respond adequately to all humanitarian crises. Hence, we must, and we can, do better to be more predictable in our response to vulnerable populations around the globe."

Jan Egeland, UN Emergency Relief Coordinator and Under-Secretary-General, Introduction to the Humanitarian Response Review August 2005¹ Approximately 1.3 million people are displaced by conflicts in West Africa; an estimated four million children under-five suffer from acute malnutrition. while 13 million suffer from chronic malnutrition. In Niger, Burkina Faso, Mali and Mauritania alone some 3.7 million people were in need of various degrees of food assistance as of September 2005. In a region with a population of almost 250 million, these numbers bear witness to the high levels of human insecurity that are at the root of increasing instability in the sub-region. Countries of relative stability that share border areas with neighbouring countries in crisis continue to be seriously affected by the slow but steady deterioration of the overall human security environment. A lack of solutions to protracted tensions further hamper the coping capacities of civilian populations that formerly used migration to mitigate temporary stress

livelihoods. A strategic priority for stakeholders participating in this sub-regional Appeal for West Africa is to provide support to regional governments to guarantee the protection of, and assistance for, West African populations affected by complex crisis and natural disasters through life saving and protective assistance.

Of the 26 least developed countries in the world, half are West African; it is, therefore, not surprising that humanitarian preparedness and response in this sub-region is intertwined with issues that are more developmental in orientation. When critical malnutrition rates in refugee camps are lower than in communities outside camps; when solutions to prevent children from dying in large numbers are ignored; or, when the registration of returnees to neighbouring countries from Côte d'Ivoire is often sporadic, humanitarian actors are repeatedly required to advocate for a solution to structural problems in order to be able to reduce vulnerability and provide appropriate protection and humanitarian assistance based on needs.

The Humanitarian Response Review² of August 2005 identified the low level of preparedness in terms of human resources and sectoral capacities within the humanitarian community as the primary factor in reducing their overall ability to respond in a time of crisis: West Africa is no exception. Humanitarian organisations in West Africa will have to greatly improve assessing and monitoring vulnerability and needs to ensure that response is less media driven and more targeted and just through 2006. It has also become increasingly clear that early warning cannot avert a crisis, unless it is followed by early action.

To reinforce regional preparedness measures and to enhance early action, a strategic priority for humanitarian actors will be to ensure that regional coordination, information and advocacy is better used to reduce vulnerability and provide a solid and consistent response to people in need.

The CAP 2006 has focused on issues relating to the entire sub-region, as well as on those issues related to smaller groups of three-to-six countries sharing similar humanitarian contexts and needs. As such, six regional clusters were established early in the process to facilitate identification of priorities and objectives. Such an approach has proved useful in terms of establishing a cross-border Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP). While some UN Country Teams (UNCTs) have participated more actively than others in the design of this concept, regional offices have been instrumental in consolidating contributions from country offices; reviewing projects; and setting up criteria for prioritisation. Although there are weaknesses in the sub-regional Appeal process when compared with country-specific Appeals - Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) guidelines do not exist for sub-regional Appeals - it appears that the process is useful as a coordination, advocacy and fundraising tool.

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¹ Humanitarian Response Review. An independent report commissioned by the United Nations Emergency Relief Coordinator & Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) August 2005

² See above

To reach the two goals set forth within the framework of the CHAP to support West African Governments in guaranteeing protection and assistance as well as mobilising and providing humanitarian response in a coherent and timely manner, seven priority objectives have also been outlined:

- 1. Protection and registration;
- 2. Life saving activities;
- 3. Return, reintegration and recovery;
- 4. Early warning and advocacy;
- 5. Coordination;
- 6. Information; and
- 7. Preparedness and preventive measures.

To reach these objectives, humanitarian activities planned by 11 UN Offices and two NGOs have been consolidated into a total of 58 projects covering activities in one of the following clusters:

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

The breakdown of projects and consolidated US\$ amount per Cluster can be reviewed in the following table.

Cluster	Number of PROJECTS	(US\$)
I	24	22,971,935
II	5	5,633,358
III	8	32,278,735
IV	15	8,402,891
V	5	17,573,330
VI	1	58,743,488
GRAND TOTAL	58	145,603,737

The total sub-regional Appeal for humanitarian activities in West Africa of participating agencies is of US\$ 145,603,737. The Appeal for 2006 takes into consideration activities addressing the strategic priorities within a regional framework in all sixteen concerned countries and is complemented by the country specific consolidated Appeals for 2006 from Guinea and Côte d'Ivoire as well as the humanitarian Appeal for Liberia.

Consolidated Appeal for West Africa 2006

Summary of Requirements - by Sector as of 1 November 2005 http://www.reliefweb.int/fts

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

Sector Name	Original Requirements (US\$)
AGRICULTURE	3,354,225
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	7,734,252
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	2,487,000
EDUCATION	2,105,470
FOOD	99,635,323
HEALTH	13,155,014
MINE ACTION	850,000
MULTI-SECTOR	7,178,207
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	7,938,294
WATER AND SANITATION	1,165,952

Grand Total 145,603,737

Consolidated Appeal for West Africa 2006

Summary of Requirements - By Appealing Organisation as of 01 November 2005 http://www.reliefweb.int/fts

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

Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements (US\$)
FAO	3,982,575
HI	850,000
IOM	4,860,904
MALAO	169,400
OCHA	3,149,806
UNDP	2,620,300
UNFPA	369,400
UNHCR	7,737,277
UNICEF	10,229,918
UNIFEM	918,120
UNODC	919,940
WFP	102,435,323
WHO	7,360,774

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 1 November 2005. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Grand Total

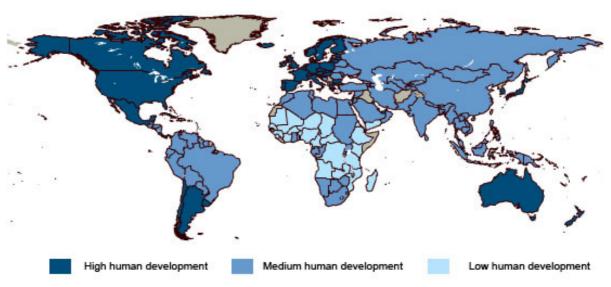
145,603,737

Fig 1: requests by cluster and sector	cluster and	sector								
CLUSTER	AGRICULTURE	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	EDUCATION	Foop	НЕАСТН	Multi- Sector	PROTECTION, HUMAN RIGHTS, RULE OF LAW, MINE ACTION	WATER AND SANITATION	GRAND TOTAL
I. REGIONAL		7,059,823		1,019,070		10,103,934	2,658,616	1,682,940	447,552	22,971,935
II. SAHEL	3,354,225	179,133	700,000			1,400,000				5,633,358
III. Côte d'Ivoire+5		495,296		571,200	24,909,711	285,200		5,686,928	330,400	32,278,735
IV. Togo+2			212,000	515,200	833,794	1,365,880	4,519,591	568,426	388,000	8,402,891
V. GUINEA BISSAU+3			1,575,000		15,148,330			850,000		17,573,330
VI. MRU					58,743,488					58,743,488
GRAND TOTAL	3,354,225	7,734,252	2,487,000	2,105,470	99,635,323	13,155,014 7,178,207	7,178,207	8,788,294	1,165,952	145,603,737

Fig 2: requests by agency and sector

			ECONOMIC					PROTECTION,		
Agency	AGRICULTURE	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT	RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	EDUCATION	Foop	НЕАLТН	MULTI- SECTOR	HUMAN RIGHTS, RULE OF LAW, MINE ACTION	WATER, SANITATION	GRAND TOTAL
FAO	3,354,225	628,350								3,982,575
₹								850,000		850,000
МОІ		495,296						4,365,608		4,860,904
MALAO								169,400		169,400
ОСНА		3,149,806								3,149,806
UNDP			2,487,000					133,300		2,620,300
UNFPA						369,400				369,400
UNHCR				559,070			7,178,207			7,737,277
UNICEF		008'099		1,546,400		5,682,840		1,431,926	907,952	10,229,918
UNIFEM								918,120		918,120
UNODC								919,940		919,940
WFP		2,800,000			99,635,323					102,435,323
МНО						7,102,774			258,000	7,360,774
GRAND TOTAL	3,354,225	7,734,252	2,487,000	2,105,470	99,635,323	13,155,014	7,178,207	8,788,294	1,165,952	145,603,737

MAP: GLOBAL HUMAN DEVELOPMENT



(SOURCE: UNDP HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2005)

COUNTRY ⁽¹⁾	HDI rank (OF 177)	ADULT LITERACY (%)	INFANT MORTALITY (PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS)	GDP PER CAPITA (US\$)	LIFE EXPECTANCY (YEARS)	FERTILITY RATE	HIV/ AIDS (%)	POPULATION (MILLIONS)
Benin	162	39.8	156	411	50.6	5.7	1.9	7.9
Burkina Faso	175	12.8 ⁽²⁾	207	264	45.7	6.7	4.2	12.4
Cap Verde	105	75.7	26	1345	70.2	3.3	2.5	0.5
Côte d'Ivoire	163	38.5 ⁽³⁾	176	707	41.0	4.7	7.0	17.6
Gambia	155	25.6 ⁽⁴⁾	126	257	54.1	6.5	1.2	1.4
Ghana	138	73.8	190	304	57.9	4.1	3.1	21.2
Guinea	156	41.0	169	415	49.1	5.8	3.2	9.0
Guinea Bissau	172	27.2 ⁽⁵⁾	130	141	45.2	7.1	NA	1.5
Liberia	NA	55.9	157	NA	42.4	6.8	5.9	3.2
Mali	174	19.0 ⁽⁶⁾	122	296	48.5	7.0	1.9	12.7
Mauritania	152	41.2	120	348	52.3	5.8	0.6	2.9
Niger	177	17.1	156	190	46	8	1.2	13.1
Nigeria	158	66.8	120	328	51.6	5.4	5.4	125.9
Senegal	157	39.3	138	503	52.9	5.0	0.8	11.1
Sierra Leone	176	29.6	284	150	34.2	6.5	NA	5.1
Togo	143	59.6	216	328	49.7	5.3	4.1	5.8

⁽¹⁾ The data in this table are based on the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Report 2005. The Human Development Index (HDI) is a summary composite index that measures a country's average achievements in three basic aspects of human development: longevity, knowledge, and a decent standard of living. The ranks run from 1 to 177, where 177 reflect the lowest level of human development in 2005. Liberia has no rank due to lack of data.

(2) Datum refers to a year between 1995 and 1999.

⁽³⁾ Data based on 1990, more recent data not available.

⁽⁴⁾ Data based on 1990, more recent data not available. (5) Data based on 1990, more recent data not available.

⁽⁶⁾ Datum refers to a year between 1995 and 1999.

2005 IN REVIEW

Despite a shift towards peace in some countries in the West African sub-region over the past few years, the overall human security environment remains precarious. From a humanitarian standpoint, developments in Liberia and Sierra Leone have been encouraging during 2005: Liberia will undertake its first presidential elections since 1997 and Sierra Leone is consolidating its transition to development. On the other hand, the recent food security crisis in the Sahelian countries; rising tensions in Côte d'Ivoire; the cholera epidemic affecting nine countries; floods in five countries; and political uncertainty in Guinea Bissau have become serious concerns for the humanitarian community during the course of the year.

The conflicts and natural disasters in the sub-region that continue to transcend national borders require a regional response. The three clusters of countries identified as priority areas in late 2004 were: 1) The locust and drought-affected countries of Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Nigeria; 2) Côte d'Ivoire and its neighbouring countries (Mali, Burkina Faso and Ghana); and 3) the Mano River Union (Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea). During the Mid-Year Review of the 2005 Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) it was agreed that the locust and drought-affected clusters should mainly focus on Niger, Mali, Mauritania and Burkina Faso. In addition, Togo, Benin and Ghana were added as a fourth cluster, and in view of the situation in Guinea Bissau, a fifth cluster containing Guinea Bissau, Senegal and Guinea-Conakry was established.

Developments affecting the humanitarian situation and achievements of the humanitarian community by cluster include the following:

CLUSTER II

SAHEL

Burkina Faso Mali Mauritania Niger Senegal In anticipation of the potential impact on food security because of last year's locust invasion, the UNCTs in Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania and Niger were invited to attend the West Africa CAP and Contingency Planning Workshop held in Dakar in August 2004. In March 2005, upon processing of final data on the impact of the locust invasion on food production and pasture lands, the United Nations (UN) launched an Appeal to address the food security situation for affected populations in the Sahel countries as well as Cape Verde, Chad, Gambia, and Senegal where livelihoods had been seriously affected.

In May 2005, the UNCT in Niger launched a Flash Appeal for US\$ 16 million to address the then "looming food crisis" during the lean season from May to September 2005. However, the slow and initially meagre response to the Appeal allowed for a deterioration of the situation, leading to higher-than-usual malnutrition and mortality rates and prolonging the projected duration and impact of the crisis beyond the current lean season into the harvest and post-harvest period. In July, the UNCT decided to revise requirements to US\$ 81 million, expanding the scope and level of activities to address both immediate and medium-term requirements for an extended period ending in December 2005.

Between July and September 2005, the quality and scope of the humanitarian response increased considerably in Niger. Targeted, free food, distribution was set up for the 2.7 million most vulnerable population groups; large numbers of nutritional feeding centres were established; primary health care and basic reproductive health care facilities were strengthened; and strategic and sectoral coordination, as well as information management mechanisms, were reinforced.

In Mali, Burkina Faso and Mauritania, consultation mechanisms were set up by the UN with governments, donors and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) focusing on the food security situation to ensure a well-coordinated approach and close monitoring of the nutritional situation, particularly among children. In all three countries, the data available did not indicate a situation comparable to that of Niger, not least since the Governments and other partners were able to react at an earlier stage to the effects of the locust invasion and lack of rain in certain areas. However, close monitoring of the situation is recommended by all partners, in particular in Mali where a survey carried out by World Food Programme (WFP), Oxford Committee for Famine Relief (OXFAM) and the National Early Warning System (NEWS) in August 2005 indicated high levels of malnutrition in certain areas of the Western Sahelian region.

CLUSTER III

Côte d'Ivoire + 5

Burkina Faso Côte d'Ivoire Ghana Guinea Liberia Mali Generally, populations in West Africa and particularly in some of the countries included in this cluster have coped with protracted conflict (Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea Bissau, Côte d'Ivoire) as well as political and social tensions (Togo, Guinea, Mauritania, Mali, the Gambia, Senegal) combined with natural disasters (droughts, floods, locust invasion) and structural issues such as poverty and population growth. These factors have deeply affected the overall human security situation as well as the traditional coping mechanisms.

In 2005, Côte d'Ivoire and its neighbouring countries were adversely affected for the third year in a row by the ongoing Ivorian crisis. Humanitarian response to populations in neighbouring countries affected by the crisis in Côte d'Ivoire within the framework of the sub-regional CAP 2005 included the following:

- A WFP regional operation covering Côte d'Ivoire and the neighbouring countries of Burkina Faso, Mali and Ghana which continue to be impacted socio-economically. WFP's assistance aimed at contributing to sub-regional stability and household food security through food aid actions that:
 - Support conflict mitigation;
 - · Preserve human and productive assets; and
 - Encourage recovery prospects.
- An European Community Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO)-funded United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) project with the objective of providing emergency Reproductive Health (RH) services and programme for Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) prevention/ Sexual Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) case management among ex-combatants.

CLUSTER IV

Togo + 2

Benin Ghana Togo During the second quarter of 2005, the situation deteriorated drastically in Togo as the political crisis, which started in early February with the death of the former President, degenerated into civil unrest. Street protests, which broke out in the aftermath of the presidential election on 24 April amid accusations of fraud, resulted in some 400-500 casualties, thousands wounded, and an outflow of 40,000 refugees to Benin and Ghana along with estimated internal displacement of 10,000 people³.

As of early June, the situation in Togo had calmed down significantly and was considered more of a protection and human rights crisis than overly humanitarian marked by restrained and unsafe access to social services by the civilian population. While some 15,500 refugees in Ghana are staying with host communities, some 10,000 (of the 25,500 refugees in Benin) are staying in the two camps of Come and Agame/Lokossa in southern Benin, while another 15,500 are living with local communities further north. As of September 2005, the estimated number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Togo had been reduced from 10,000 in May to some 3,000.

CLUSTER V

GUINEA BISSAU + 3

Guinea Bissau Guinea Senegal The Gambia In April, the UN Secretary-General appointed former President, Joaquim Alberto Chissano, of Mozambique as his Special Envoy for Guinea-Bissau tasked with facilitating peaceful and credible Presidential elections. Tensions rose ahead of elections, particularly after former President Kumba Yala proclaimed himself President on 15 May and occupied the Presidency on 25 May. Against this backdrop and in the presence of a highly divided and actionist army, as well as the proliferation of small arms and light weapons across the sub-region, the peacefully-conducted Presidential elections on 19 June came as a great source of relief.

However, Guinea-Bissau was dealt another blow with the outbreak of a serious cholera epidemic in the sub-region during the second and third quarters of 2005. As of 7 October, 18,330 cases had been registered in Guinea-Bissau with the epidemic claiming 297 lives.

As part of the ongoing peace-building efforts, the UNCT has prepared a transition strategy, focusing on quick impact and micro-project initiatives, aimed at generating increased social and economic benefits for the populations and demonstrating the dividends of peace. This investment is crucial if efforts to avert a full-blown humanitarian crisis are to succeed. Despite being including in the subregional CAP Mid-Year Review for 2005, resources have not yet been forthcoming for these actions.

³ On 26 September, the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Louise Arbor, released the report from the fact-finding mission to Togo on the alleged violations of human rights that took place in the wake of the presidential elections. In the report, the High Commissioner estimates at 400-500 the number of casualties.

CLUSTER VI

MANO RIVER UNION (MRU)

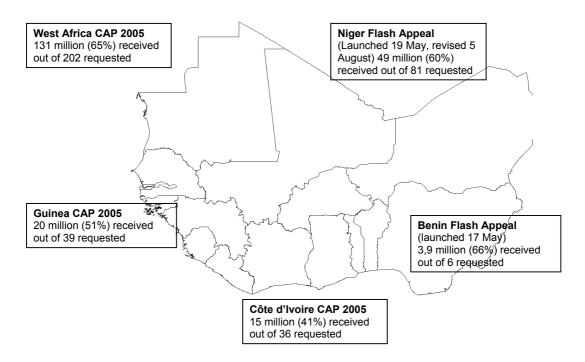
Guinea Liberia Sierra Leone The Mano River Union has continued to move towards a fragile post-conflict situation in 2005. Improvements have taken place in the security situation and humanitarian actors continue to be faced with the challenge of responding to the needs associated with the return and reintegration of hundreds of thousands of returnees. While the disarmament process has been completed in Liberia there is still much work to be done in terms of the reintegration of former combatants.

Guinea has remained fragile in 2005 because of the combined political uncertainty linked to the health of the Head of State and the dramatic deterioration of socio-economic conditions. Prices of rice, fuel and most of the other basic commodities continue to increase dramatically as living conditions worsen, fuelling tensions throughout the country. Although Sierra Leone is enjoying peace and stability and registering progress with the implementation of reintegration programmes, there are still lingering humanitarian needs to be met. In addition, some observers continue to express concerns regarding the overall stability of the country once the United Nations peacekeeping mission (UNAMSIL) withdraws.

Financial Update for the West Africa CAP 2005

As was the case in 2004, the vast majority of contributions for humanitarian activities in West Africa within the framework of the sub-regional CAP was for food aid (US\$ 121 million out of US\$ 131 million or 92%)⁴. The sectors that received the remaining 8% or US\$ 10 million included Agriculture (US\$ 2.4 million), Coordination and Support Services (US\$ 3.5 million), Health (US\$ 0.5 million), Multi-sector (US\$ 1.8. million) and Protection (US\$ 0.6 million) whereas the sectors of Water and Sanitation and Education, as well as a project for Guinea Bissau in support of Economic Recovery and Infrastructure, received no contributions within the framework of the regional CAP for 2005.

MAP: REQUESTS AND FUNDING LEVELS FOR THE FIVE CONSOLIDATED APPEALS IN WEST AFRICA IN 2005*



^{*}Note that all amount appear in US\$

(Source: Financial Tracking Service www.reliefweb.int/fts [Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organisations as per 1 November 2005])

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⁴ WFP consolidated all appeals for food for West African countries within the Sub-Regional CAP.

The West Africa CAP 2005 was run in parallel with country specific CAPs for Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea in addition to two Flash Appeals for Benin and Niger that were launched in May 2005.

In 2006, the sub-regional CAP will complement country specific CAPs for Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea as well as the humanitarian Appeal for Liberia. The country teams in Benin and Niger have decided to participate in the sub-regional Appeal and incorporate projects into the framework of Cluster IV (Togo, Benin and Ghana) for 2006.

While WFP projects for Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia and Guinea will be included under the sub-regional CAP, WFP and FAO projects for the Sahel and Niger will be reflected in a CAP addendum to be launched in early 2006. The principal reason being that the level of food and nutrition assistance needed in the Sahel during 2006 cannot be estimated prior to assessments scheduled to take place in October-November 2005.

Lessons Learned

Lessons learned during the process of the West Africa CAP for 2005 include the following:

- Make a clear distinction between the sub-regional CAP and contingency planning;
- Countries with more developmental activities that rapidly evolve into emergencies rely heavily on surge capacity and training from regional offices;
- Sensitisation and training of UNCTs on existing coordination tools and mechanisms for requesting assistance could enhance their rapid response to sudden crises;
- Engaging civil society leaders and non-state actors remains a critical challenge to overcome;
- Early Warning does not automatically translate into early action. Preparedness and appropriate advocacy must be sustained;
- IASC Guidelines for sub-regional/regional CAPs need to be issued immediately to facilitate the process; and
- Better assessments, monitoring and the documentation of needs is crucial to ensure that humanitarian responses are timely, appropriate and strategically linked to longer-term actions where feasible

2. THE 2006 COMMON HUMANITARIAN ACTION PLAN

2.1 THE CONTEXT AND ITS HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES

In September 2005, regional organisations and country teams participating in the West Africa Consolidated Appeal Process decided to focus on the following six clusters for 2006:

CLUSTER I SUB-REGION Benin Burkina Faso Cape Verde Cote d'Ivoire The Gambia Ghana Guinea Niger Guinea-Bissau Liberia Mali Niger Nigeria Mali Mauritania

CLUSTER II

Sierra Leone Togo

SAHEL

Senegal

Burkina Faso Mali Mauritania Niger Senegal

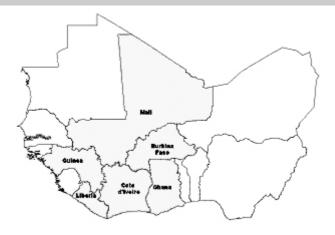


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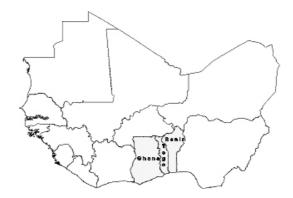
CLUSTER III

CÔTE D'IVOIRE + 5

Burkina Faso Côte d'Ivoire Ghana Guinea Liberia Mali

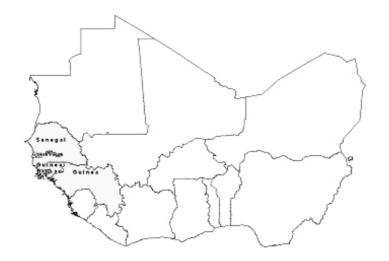


CLUSTER IV
TOGO + 2
Benin
Ghana
Togo



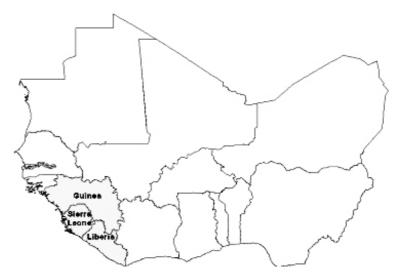
CLUSTER V

GUINEA BISSAU + 3
Guinea Bissau
Guinea Senegal The Gambia



CLUSTER VI MANO RIVER UNION (MRU)

Guinea Liberia Sierra Leone



WEST AFRICA

DISPLACED POPULATIONS IN WEST AFRICA AS OF OCTOBER 2005

COUNTRY	DESCRIPTION	POPULATION
	Togolese refugees	25,500
BENIN	Total	25,500
	Togolese refugees	20,300
	Returnees from Côte d'I)voire (CdI)	365,979
BURKINA FASO	Others	263
DURKINA I ASO	Asylum seekers	344
	TOTAL	366,606
		42,500
	Liberian refugees IDPs	500,000
COTE D'IVOIRE	Other refugees	1,600
COILDIVOIRE	Asylum-seekers	1,000
	TOTAL	545,100
		19,500
	Togolese refugees and asylum-seekers Liberian refugees	40,500
GHANA	Others	3,600
	Total	63,600
	Ivorian refugees	3,500
GUINEA	Liberian refugees	59,000
GUINEA	Sierra Leonean Other	2,000 7.000
		,
	TOTAL	71,500
GUINEA - BISSAU	Refugees	8,371
	TOTAL	8,371
	Ivorian Refugees	12,600
LIBERIA	Sierra Leonean refugees	2,780
	IDPs in camps	100,000
	TOTAL	115,380
	Ivorian Refugees	2,704
	Liberian refugees	2,000
	Mauritanian refugees	6,185
MALI	Sierra Leonean refugees	1,344
	Returnees from Cdl	74,185
	Others	572
	Asylum seekers	1,800
	TOTAL	88,790
Norm	Refugees	344
NIGER	Asylum seekers	41
	TOTAL	385
	Liberian refugees	302
	Mauritanian refugees	19,778
SENEGAL	Sierra Leonean refugees	170
	Others	589
	Asylum seekers	2,396
	TOTAL	23,235
SIERRA LEONE	Liberian refugees	52,000
	TOTAL	52,000
Toco	IDPs Others	3,000
Togo	Others	9,500
	TOTAL	12,500
	SUB-REGIONAL TOTAL	1,372,967

(SOURCES: UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR), OCHA, Commission Nationale pour les Réfugiés (CONAREF) and Comité National de Secours d'Urgence et de Réhabilitation (CONASUR) BURKINA FASO, HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REPATRIATION AND HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS TOGO)

CLUSTER I

SUB-REGIONAL

Benin Burkina Faso Cape Verde Cote d'Ivoire The Gambia Outside the framework of the smaller clusters outlined below, the West African sub-region has regularly had to deal with a variety of factors that impact the human security situation and affect the humanitarian situation in 2005. Critical levels of malnutrition, floods as well as widespread cholera outbreaks and sporadic cases of yellow fever have been registered in 2005. Other concerns that have an impact on the overall humanitarian security environment include the HIV/ Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) epidemic, crime, trafficking, demographics, Gender Based Violence (GBV), and the proliferation of small arms among others.

Malnutrition

Ghana Guinea Guinea-Bissau Liberia Niger Nigeria Mali In West Africa, an estimated four million under-five (or 10% of the children in this age group) suffer from acute malnutrition and 13 million (i.e. 33% of children in this age group) suffer from chronic malnutrition. Moreover, 55% of child deaths in West Africa are attributable to malnutrition. Children 0-35 months represent two-thirds of child malnutrition. This became increasingly obvious during the 2005 nutrition crisis in Niger, where some 50-75% of children admitted to United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)-supported feeding programs were children younger than three years old.

Floods

Mauritani a Senegal Sierra Leone Togo Every year West Africa is threatened by the prospect of floods: 2005 was no exception. With no centralised, or consistent, reporting mechanism on floods and those affected, it is difficult to grasp the scope and impact these natural hazards have on populations within the sub-region. According to data collected by the Information Management Unit (IMU) of the OCHA Regional Office in Dakar, floods in July and August 2005 alone affected an estimated 83,000 persons and claimed 36 lives in Mauritania, Senegal, Guinea, Sierra Leone and Nigeria.

DATE	Country	AFFECTED	DEATHS
17-Aug	Nigeria	3,000	9
18- Aug	Mauritania	15,000	-
22- Aug	Senegal	61,500	7
18- Aug	Sierra Leone	3,000	20
05-Sep	Guinea	100	0
	TOTAL	82,600	36

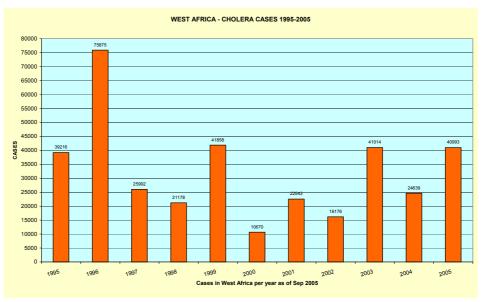
In most cases, the regional authorities, strongly supported by NGOs, the Red Cross Movement and the UN (and often in partnership with bilateral partners) provided assistance to populations affected by floods in West Africa (as was the case in Senegal in 2005 where France took a lead in supporting a national response to floods).

Epidemics

Cholera outbreaks were registered in Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Mauritania, Mali, Senegal, Burkina Faso and Niger over the second and third quarter of 2005. Of greatest concern were the outbreaks in Guinea Bissau where the number of cases increased rapidly in August. By the end of August, the sub-region reached the ten-year annual average of some 36,000 cases.

It should be noted that although cholera is a recurrent issue in West Africa, Guinea Bissau has not had more than 1,000 cases of cholera per year since 1997, in comparison with over 14,000 by the end of September 2005.

CHOLERA CASES IN WEST AFRICA 1995-2005 AS OF SEPTEMBER 2005



(Source: WHO)

In response to the cholera epidemic, World Health Organization (WHO) and UNICEF, with international and national health partners provided technical support to the Ministries of Health at the country and sub-regional level and worked to strengthen surveillance activities and supplies. Although donors, the UN system and NGOs reacted to these emergencies by supporting preventive and curative actions undertaken by health authorities, more support was needed by September to assist health, social affairs and urban authorities to ensure that the epidemic was effectively and durably curtailed. This was especially the case for Guinea Bissau. During a sub-regional consultation with humanitarian actors on cholera in Dakar in late August, stakeholders decided to formulate a sub-regional Appeal with particular focus on Guinea Bissau to mobilise resources to address the cholera epidemic.

HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS remains a critical challenge for West Africa and has become an aggravating factor in most humanitarian emergencies. Along with Central Africa, West Africa is located at the epicentre of the HIV/AIDS pandemic. These regions, with just over 10% of the world's population, shelter almost two-thirds of all people living with HIV (some 25 million people). It has been estimated that within these two regions, almost 12 million children have lost one or both parents to AIDS. In 2003, some three million people became newly infected, while another 2.2 million died of AIDS. 57% of adults infected are women and 75% of young people infected are girls and women; and, among young people 15-24 years of age, 6.9% of women and 2.1% of men were living with HIV by the end of 2003.

The forced displacement of people poses a serious challenge to the prevention, treatment and containment of this devastating epidemic. Côte d'Ivoire is known to have the highest number afflicted; the conflict there has resulted in the destruction of many health care facilities in the west, while medical staff has fled the rebel-held north. While other country prevalence rates are lower, rates amongst sex workers in Benin range up to 60.5%.

As has been indicated on Integrated Regional Information Network (IRIN)'s *PlusNews* service on several occasions, in a humanitarian setting, the HIV/AIDS pandemic creates negative consequences beyond the obvious: in many countries, health workers are among the most affected social groups which exacerbates already weak and overburdened health services; teachers are also among the most affected, negatively impacting progress in education; and HIV/AIDS directly affects under-five and maternal mortality trend⁵. In emergency situations these consequences are further enhanced when there is armed conflict and insecurity, high levels of cross-border migration, low levels of understanding of the extent of the pandemic; and lack of access to effective and appropriate information on causes and prevention.

⁵ IRIN's PlusNews service is the largest source of news and analysis on the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Africa and can be accessed as www.plusnews.org. Benefiting from existing IRIN infrastructure and information networks, PlusNews is also the most cost-effect vehicle for addressing the information needs of the millions of Africans living with HIV as well as those at risk of infection.

Crime

Harsher economic and social conditions, widespread corruption, conflict and post-conflict scenarios, porous borders, failing national administrations, and a culture of impunity feed the growth of criminal activity regionally and internationally. The inability of state actors to systematically enforce the rule of law and guarantee security for individuals and economic actors provide an environment conducive for the development of all sort of criminal enterprise aimed at generating easy profits at the expenses of human beings and societal security. West African seashores and harbours have become the hub of transatlantic cocaine trafficking; the movement of plundered natural resources such as oil, precious stones, timber, flora and fauna; the smuggling of human beings within the region and to North Africa, the Middle East and the West; and the movement of medical contraband (including fake and sub-standard medicines).

Hard drugs are not only trafficked out of the region but increasingly consumed in deadly homemade cocktails: in Liberia, child soldiers reported the abuse of locally made crack cocaine mixed with gun powder. In addition to large cocaine shipments trafficked by sea, hard drugs are smuggled by international criminal networks by the use of "disposable" human carriers thanks to a growing market of fake passports and visas. Of the 530 drug carriers arrested in Spain in 2003, 200 were holding a passport from tiny Guinea Bissau; while in 2004, Austrian authorities arrested 1,171 West Africans holding Nigerian passports on drug charges.

Gender

Another concern that deserves to be highlighted is that of GBV in settings of displacements. According to surveys in Sierra Leone, as many as 94% of displaced households surveyed reported incidents of sexual assault, including rape, torture and sexual slavery⁶. There is no reason to doubt that this intolerable consequence of violent conflict was repeated in Liberia and could potentially be repeated in the same scope elsewhere. United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) also calls attention to the fact that in Côte d'Ivoire an estimated 80% of displaced people were women and children: this group should be singled out as particularly vulnerable in displacement settings. Another aspect in relation to gender in West Africa is that even though women are actively involved in the peace building processes, very few have access to actual peace negotiations. The Linas-Marcoussis accords, for example, only saw the participation of one woman around the table.

Proliferation of Small Arms

An understanding of the human security environment in West Africa must also take into consideration the proliferation of small arms. It is estimated that eight million small arms currently circulate in the sub-region between conflicts and across porous borders, according to the NGO Mouvement contre les Armes Légères en Afrique de l'Ouest (MALAO). The widespread availability of small arms coupled with the inability of states to provide adequate security, control over within their own territory as well as adequately prosecuting those detained, feeds a circle of violence. Additionally, the trivialisation and privatisation of the use of violence coupled with impunity and corruption are at the heart of societal destabilisation that often ending up in open civil conflict.

Within the context of displaced populations, it is therefore important to take small arms into consideration when designing and implementing protection strategies. There is, however, very little information available on small arms and the consequences of its proliferation on humanitarian space. Information mechanisms in place are country specific and do not easily serve regional early warning and coordination efforts.

CLUSTER II

SAHEL

Burkina Faso Mali Mauritania Niger Senegal A lack of rainfall across the sub-region combined with the worst locust invasion in 15 years has exacerbated the fragile food security situation in the Sahelian countries of Niger, Burkina Faso, Mali and Mauritania. Deficits in cereal production were recorded after the 2004 harvest in Niger (7%) and Mauritania (44% compared to the previous year), while Burkina Faso and Mali experienced reasonable national production levels with some pockets of vulnerability. When combined with structural causes, this led to an estimated total of 3.7 million people in need of various degrees of assistance in Niger (2.5 million), Mali (0.6 million) and Mauritania (0.6 million). In Burkina Faso, the food security situation is not as critical, and while estimates in late 2005 indicated some 500,000 persons affected by crop-production losses, there are currently no official estimates of the number of persons in need of food aid.

The Governments of Niger, Mali, Mauritania and Burkina Faso responded to local production deficits and rising prices with various programmes, including free distributions of food aid; cash for work and food for work; subsidised marketing programs; village-level grain banks; job creation; and

⁶ Reproductive Health Response in Conflict (RHRC) Consortium/JSI Research and Training Institute Gender-Based Violence in Populations Affected by Armed Conflict, June 2004

seed distributions. In spite of these actions, conditions deteriorated during the second and third quarters of 2005 as the lean season set in, particularly in Niger, where households in certain areas began to face extreme food insecurity. In September, the Government of Niger estimated the number of people in need of food aid at three million, while some 160,000 children were moderately malnourished, and 32,000 were severely malnourished according to UNICEF.

As of September 2005, Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) reported that overall harvest prospects remained favourable in Burkina Faso, Chad, the Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal. Only in Cape Verde did recently planted maize partially fail following irregular rains in August. That said, while the results of the 2005 harvest will have an impact on the food security levels in 2006, good results will not guarantee reduced vulnerability, not least since many households have incurred debt to cope with the past harvest and will have to repay this debt; cereal prices remain relatively high; and elevated malnutrition levels are not necessarily confined to areas with unfavourable crop yields.

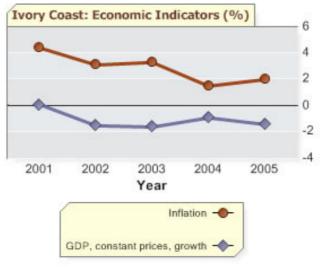
Fortunately, FAO's Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS) on Food and Agriculture reported in September 2005 that locusts do not pose a significant threat for the 2005 harvest. Only a few locusts had been registered in the summer breeding areas in the Sahel, except in Chad where good rains and favourable breeding conditions caused swarms to form⁷.

CLUSTER III

CÔTE D'IVOIRE + 5

Burkina Faso Côte d'Ivoire Ghana Guinea Liberia Mali After three years of conflict, the situation in Côte d'Ivoire is largely considered to be as problematic as at any time in its recent past. The political context is characterised by a stalemate in the implementation of several peace agreements, the *de facto* division of the country, ongoing population displacements and the violation of human rights. An increasingly brazen culture of impunity continues to prevail, heightening the protection crisis in which the civilian population is increasingly subject to violence, while having reduced access to basic services such as electricity and water supplies and the deteriorating communication network. The impact on the sub-region peaked when militants crossed into Liberia, Ghana and Guinea and, in September 2005, when NGOs in Guinea began signalling the arrival of Ivorians reportedly fleeing insecurity in Côte d'Ivoire.

Economic Indicators for Côte d'Ivoire



(Source: Oxford Analytica)

While economic indicators showed a slight improvement in 2004, projections for 2005 are of increased inflation and lower GDP (see illustration). Effective disarmament has been set as a condition by donors such as the IMF and the EU for resuming development aid. Humanitarian programmes remain generally under-funded.

⁷ Global Information and Early Warning System on food and agriculture Report No 4 - 15 September 2005 available at http://www.fao.org/documents/show_cdr.asp?url_file=/docrep/008/J6124e/J6124e00.htm

CLUSTER IV

Togo + 2

Benin Ghana Togo On 8 June 2005, the Government of Togo appointed a High Commissioner for Repatriation and Humanitarian Action to address the protection of civilians and unsafe access to social services as well as humanitarian issues. He was also tasked with the coordination of all actions aimed at facilitating the return of refugees and IDPs.

In July, the Government embarked on the development of an Action Plan to facilitate the return of refugees and IDPs that was officially presented in August to the Diplomatic Corps by the Prime Minister. This plan outlined a number of political, security and legal measures to be implemented to reassure refugees and IDPs, ensure their safe return and also to support their socio-economic absorption into local communities. The plan is complementary to other more structural measures, including the reform of the justice system with the view to rendering it more independent, impartial and accessible. This reform, which is ongoing, has received the support of several key stakeholders including the European Union (EU) and UNDP.

In August, the Head of State launched the implementation of this Action Plan through a series of visits to the communities most affected by the post-electoral violence. Several high-level sensitisation missions to encourage forgiveness and reconciliation followed these visits. Similarly, instructions were given to release all citizens arbitrarily arrested and to stop all arrests in connection with the post-electoral events. These measures and others being implemented have contributed to a more peaceful environment that has led to the return of about 70% of IDPs⁸ and has also contributed to a halt in the flow of refugees towards Ghana and Benin.

That said, while it has been reported that some of the refugees staying with host families in Ghana and Benin have returned to Togo, the majority of refugees are unwilling to repatriate due to continued fear of persecution.

CLUSTER V

GUINEA BISSAU + 3

Guinea Bissau Guinea Senegal The Gambia The situation in Guinea Bissau has improved since the release of the Mid-Year Review. The situation is less tense than prior to elections and although the defeated candidate is questioning results, the situation is more promising than it has been in a long time.

The incentive for including a Guinea Bissau plus neighbours cluster in the sub-regional CAP is mainly to advocate for peace-building assistance and enhance preparedness in a country that is not yet enjoying durable peace, and is at risk of falling back into a humanitarian crisis of proportions similar to that of 1998-1999. With the return of an elected president, the precondition for bilateral investments has been fulfilled and development funding can hopefully resume.

Internal resources are extremely limited and do not allow the Government to finance the minimum expenditures for the functioning of the state. Even with external aid, which currently accounts for 80% of the state budget, the financing gap for the 2005 budget (July to December) amounts to US\$ 22 million. Revenue collection further decreased during the third quarter of 2005, partly fuelled by the impasse in the political situation. The Government cannot face basic and recurrent expenditures, and even less, emergency expenditures like the cholera epidemic.

UNDP and United Nations Support Office in Guinea Bissau (UNOGBIS) are leading discussions with national civilian and military authorities on the reform of the security sector, in particular the armed forces. In the meantime, thanks to a contribution from the Government of Brazil, immediate initiatives will be implemented to rehabilitate barracks and priority military infrastructure. Considerable assistance from the international community will be needed to embark in the comprehensive reform process. Similarly, discussions are also underway to implement a small arms and weapons reduction programme.

The medium term priority for the Government of Guinea Bissau is the organisation of a Round Table Conference in the last quarter of 2005 to tackle development challenges and the implementation of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP).

8 Estimate from joint UN-Governmental assessment carried out on 16-19 August to the four affected regions (Martime, Plateaux, Centrale, Savanes)

CLUSTER VI

MANO RIVER UNION (MRU)

Guinea Liberia Sierra Leone The security situation in the three countries of the MRU has improved since last year, as has access for humanitarian actors. The security situation nevertheless remains fragile, not least due to the scheduled withdrawal of the remaining UNAMSIL troops from Sierra Leone by the end of 2005. Following the departure of United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL), a UN integrated office is due to be established in Sierra Leone in 2006, in order to continue to assist the Government of Sierra Leone to consolidate peace by enhancing political and economic governance, building the national capacity for conflict prevention, and preparing for elections in 2007.

Although no immediate external threats are present, participants at the West Africa CAP workshop in Dakar in September 2005 agreed that there is a strong potential for conflict to arise quickly, particularly in Liberia, and to spill over into Sierra Leone, Guinea and Cote d'Ivoire. In October, Liberians finally elected a new Government following almost two decades of conflict characterised by gross violations of human rights by all sides: it remains clear that the international community must continue to support to the work of the UN in Liberia to ensure a smooth transition to a new, elected Government.

According to analysis by the Economist Intelligence Unit, Sierra Leone is likely to continue to resemble the one-party state that came into being after independence in 1961, when bad governance ultimately created an environment that led rebel forces to attempt to use force to replace the corrupt centralised executive power.

The socio-economic situation in Guinea has continued to slowly deteriorate in 2005, not least due to a rapid depreciation of the Guinean Franc and high inflation rates ¹⁰. The Government has nearly ceased providing basic social services and isolated social uprisings have repeatedly occurred in larger towns throughout the country. In June 2005, however, the Government of Guinea agreed to open up the airwaves to privately owned radio and television. Although the Government has allowed private newspapers to operate, Guinea was the only country in the region to ban private radio and TV. This issue had long been at the centre of demands for increased freedoms made by the opposition and the international community.

2.2 HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES

CLUSTER II

SAHEL

Burkina Faso Mali Mauritania Niger Senegal As of September 2005, an estimated total of 3.7 million people were in need of various degrees of food assistance in Niger (2.5 million), Mali (0.6 million) and Mauritania (0.6 million). In Burkina Faso, the food security situation has not appeared to be as critical, and while estimates in late 2005 were of 500,000 persons affected by crop losses, there are no official estimates of the number of persons in need of food aid.

In Niger, a Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA) was conducted in May 2005 by WFP and a more recent cereal markets analysis followed in June. These showed that subsistence farming, despite being the main source of food for 70% of the 3.8 million food insecure and vulnerable households, is highly insufficient to meet consumption requirements. 44% of these households face a nine-month food gap; another 34% has enough food for six months or less. Together with those food insecure or vulnerable households who depend mainly on cash earnings or other sources to obtain food, they regularly face food accessibility problems, particularly during the lean season when prices increase. Compared to other groups, food insecure households are characterised by a very weak livelihood base and negative coping strategies. These households spend the highest proportion (72%) of their meagre income on food. They also have the lowest ownership of cattle or small ruminants and the greatest reliance on uncertain income sources (remittances, gifts or petty trade: 37%)¹¹.

⁹ See also Amnesty International: Liberia: Violence, discrimination and impunity 19 September 2005. Available at http://web.amnesty.org ¹⁰ According to the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU), the Guinean franc has depreciated rapidly so far in 2005, from Gnf 2,550:US\$ 1 at the end of 2004 to Gnf 3,823: US\$1 at the end of July. This is partly because of the liberalisation of the exchange rate in March 2005, which has resulted in a correction between the official and parallel exchange rates. As of September 9th the EIU projects that average inflation will rise to 35% in 2005 (from an estimated 28% in 2004).

¹¹ WFP Emergency Assessment Brief: Niger, August 2005 available at www.wfp.org

The impact of regional markets must also be taken into consideration when considering the food security difficulties in this cluster. According to analysis carried out by the Vulnerability Analysis Mapping (VAM) unit of WFP, the main threats for food insecure or vulnerable households stem from both loss of production and income-earning opportunities as well as high prices of staple foods. In Niger, production of millet, sorghum, maize and rice in 2004 fell by 9% compared to the 1999-2003 average. On a per-capita basis this represents a 16% decrease in the domestic supply of food. However, this national figure masks much higher local losses that in some district reached up to 90%. At the same time, imports, which normally act as a regulator, also fell. According to Ministry of Agriculture statistics, cereal imports were down by 60% when comparing January to May 2005 with the same period in 2004. This can be attributed to higher prices on Nigerian markets, tightening of controls on cross-border trade and the slowdown of imports from Burkina Faso. As a result of decreased domestic production and reduced imports, prices for staple foods rose substantially and as of August, price levels were higher than during the last bad harvest in 2000–2001 while incountry food stocks were low compared to 2004¹².

Projects related to the food and nutritional needs in these countries will only be finalised after assessments and analysis have been completed after the harvest. As in 2005 an addendum to the West Africa CAP will be launched in early 2006 that takes this into consideration.

Although many of the causes of the food security and nutritional crises in the Sahel are linked to underlying structural problems and should be addressed within the framework of development programs, Governments, donors, the UN, NGOs and partners have recommended close monitoring of the humanitarian situation to avert a further deterioration. While the early warning systems in place leave room for improvement, in particular concerning nutritional surveillance and mortality rates, it has become evident that early warning cannot avert a crisis, unless it is followed by early action.

In order to mobilise humanitarian assistance in a timely and efficient manner, humanitarian actors will have to strengthen preparedness measures and ensure that existing early warning mechanisms are better connected with humanitarian indicators and thresholds.

CLUSTER III

Côte d'Ivoire + 5

Burkina Faso Côte d'Ivoire Ghana Guinea Liberia Mali In addition to the internal displacement of some 500,000-550,000 persons within Côte d'Ivoire, large numbers of Economic Community of West Africa States (ECOWAS) nationals have been expelled or fled from Côte d'Ivoire to Burkina Faso, Mali and Guinea. Most of them fled in 2002-03 but are yet to be fully integrated into their host communities. The traditional migration practice of men from Sahelian countries to Côte d'Ivoire to work in cocoa, coffee and palm oil plantations, as a coping mechanism during the lean season, has been partly disrupted, aggravating the economical situation of millions of their dependants. The conflict in Côte d'Ivoire has also modified the usual trade routes in the entire sub-region with the ports of Lomé, Tema (Ghana), Dakar and, to a lesser extent Conakry, have taken over the central role of Abidjan as a regional platform for import and export.

CLUSTER IV

Togo + 2

Benin Ghana Togo The humanitarian consequences of the situation in Togo are most notably the displacements of populations to neighbouring Benin and Ghana. At the beginning of the crisis and following a UN assessment mission, several UN agencies (WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP and UNDP) have provided urgent and immediate assistance to respond to the needs of the IDPs estimated then at 10,000 people. This assistance focused on health, education, food and Non-Food Items (NFIs). The assessment mission also noted that in several areas socio-economic infrastructures as well as administrative buildings and housing were destroyed or seriously damaged: school materials, including books, were burnt. The unusual demand on medical facilities and services led to the depletion of medical supplies in several facilities. The massive departure of local populations in certain communities has disturbed the local economy and production, especially in the agricultural sector. This may account in part for the current food shortage in some areas.

A joint Government-UN mission conducted on 16-19 August 2005 in the four affected regions (Maritime, Plateaux, Centrale, Savanes) in Togo has shown the need to address several key issues in order to encourage the return and reinsertion of the refugees and IDPs. In particular, it found that measures should be taken to consolidate ongoing efforts in the area of protection and psychological support. In addition, with the beginning of the new school year, urgent assistance is needed to permit the normal functioning of the schools that were damaged and provide school materials to pupils and students. Similarly, it is anticipated that with the return of the refugees and IDPs, there

¹² As above

will be a need to strengthen the capacity of the current basic services as well as to encourage equal access to facilitate the reconciliation at the community level.

While official estimates of IDPs in Togo are down to 3,000 people as of September, the number of refugees is at 41,000 (up from 34,000 in May) of whom 25,500 were in Benin and some 15,500 in Ghana. In Ghana, refugees are staying with host communities, and in Benin some 10,000 refugees are staying in the two camps of Come and Agame/Lokossa in southern Benin, while another 15,500 are living with local communities along the western border (Mono Couffo Region) and in Cotonou (Atlantic Region).

A particular concern being followed closely by refugees in Benin and Ghana are steps being taken by authorities to amend the Togolese amnesty law. Although frequent calls for national reconciliation have been made by the Government, these initiatives have so far been met largely with scepticism from the refugee communities in Benin and Ghana. Several stakeholders have also highlighted the importance of finding a sustainable solution for these refugees as soon as possible in order to reduce the risk of them being mobilised and exploited by armed groups in the subregion, not least considering that West Africa is notorious for exploiting children and youth in conflict situations.

In Benin, the funding received within the framework of the Flash Appeal allowed the UN system to respond to basic needs in the sectors of Protection, Education, Food, Health and Nutrition and Water and Sanitation of Togolese refugees staying in the camps as well as some hosted in local communities. Nevertheless, the capacities of the public and community structures are reaching their limits and the support to host communities needs to be reinforced considerably. Several surveys are underway and their results will allow the UN Agencies and their partners to adjust their response towards those communities.

CLUSTER V

GUINEA BISSAU + 3

Guinea Bissau Guinea Senegal The Gambia On the health front, Guinea Bissau faces an upsurge of epidemics, most recently that of cholera. Since the declaration of the cholera epidemic in June 2005, cases have spread nationwide to all but one region. The number of cases, surpassing 18,000, is the highest in the West Africa region. NGOs, the Red Cross Movement, WHO and UNICEF are providing support in collaboration with national and international health partners, but resources are needed in view of strengthening emergency preparedness and response.

As the situation stands in September 2005, 60% of the population, mainly the youth, is unemployed; 65% of the population lives below the poverty line with less than US\$ 2 per day; and the state of social services and infrastructures is extremely poor. Approximately 44% of the population has no access to safe drinking water and a recent VAM study carried out by WFP found 34% of households very vulnerable to food insecurity and additional 28% vulnerable to food insecurity. 32% of children under-five years of age are chronically malnourished and 5.4% suffer from acute malnutrition that indicates both serious structural and immediate/cyclical nutrition problems.

CLUSTER VI

MANO RIVER UNION (MRU)

Guinea Liberia Sierra Leone Very weak levels of basic social services that could potentially impede a full return of displaced populations and potentially destabilise the fragile peace processes characterise the humanitarian situation in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone.

As of September 2005, a slow pace of repatriation to Liberia was being attributed to the decision of the refugee population to await the outcome of the elections as well as deplorable road conditions due to heavy rainfalls according to UNHCR. It is, however, anticipated that there will be an upsurge in the number of persons opting to return to Liberia following the elections. By late September, some 220,000 IDPs had been assisted to return home and an additional 64,000 will receive assistance in terms of transportation grants and repatriation packages.

It should also be noted that floods affected both Sierra Leone and Guinea again in 2005, cholera was registered in all three countries and cases of yellow fever were registered in Guinea.

2.3 SCENARIOS

MOST LIKELY SCENARIO

The most likely scenario reflects a continued deterioration of the overall human security environment; not only due to humanitarian crises but also to increased political instability; the proliferation of small arms; criminal activity; the continued spread of epidemics; and the recurrence of natural disasters such as floods that directly effect localised food insecure areas. By cluster, the most likely scenarios agreed upon during the CAP workshop are the following:

In the Sahelian countries of **Niger, Mali, Burkina Faso** and **Mauritania**, emergency levels of malnutrition are likely to reappear in localised areas during the lean season in 2006. However, it is not expected that mortality rates will be at emergency levels, assuming that the rainy season in 2005 continues to be favourable and that average production for the main harvest and adequate pasture and water conditions are met for livestock. It is also anticipated that a locust invasion will remain unlikely. Due to high regional demands for cereals to replenish national and household cereal stocks, it is expected that prices will remain high assuming that economic and trade practices remain unchanged. An aggravating factor that needs to be taken into consideration is increased indebtedness at household levels that is likely to reduce coping capacities during the lean season. As such, the humanitarian consequences of food insecurity in Niger, Mali, Mauritania and Burkina Faso could affect somewhat less than the 3.7 million persons currently in need of various degrees of food and nutrition assistance.

A most likely scenario for the **Côte d'Ivoire** plus five clusters is one of no elections in October 2005 followed by a transitional period of three to twelve months leading to increased insecurity and instability. Triggers linked to this scenario would be increasing acts of violence following the continued failure to disarm in an increasingly tense environment and formal decision to withdraw from ongoing efforts to implement existing peace accords by both parties. Large population displacements within the country and to neighbouring countries could be expected increasing pressure on border areas.

The most likely situation for the **Guinea Bissau** cluster is one of neither durable peace nor instability. While none of the parties in Guinea Bissau are seen as challenging the elected president, it should be underlined that the situation is far from stable. Beyond preparedness measures, the situation in Guinea Bissau still calls for a comprehensive peace-building effort, with significant quick impact initiatives aiming at giving the populations a stake in the peace process.

The most likely scenario developed for **Togo** is one of gradual improvement of the social and political situation that will lead to a full return of the IDPs. The implementation of the National Action Plan for Return and Reintegration and other measures to promote national reconciliation including the political reforms and the implementation of the 22 commitments with the EU, will determine the actual return and full social reintegration of the refugees. Given the weak capacity of the national structures including those of the Office of the High Commissioner for Repatriation and Humanitarian Affairs, the implementation of the above action plan and measures will require the assistance of the UN system and other partners. A lack of support for the implementation of this action plan and the reconciliation measures may consolidate the status quo with regard to the refugees who will then remain in **Ghana** and **Benin**, creating more burdens on host countries. This in turn may erode the confidence of the population in the Government and lead to more social tension.

In this respect it should be noted that Benin has a long history of hosting refugees in camps, which slowly but steadily integrate, and in the end turn into villages. Currently, the most likely scenario for Benin for 2006 is related to the implementation of the action plan for the return and reconciliation of refugees and involves permanent support to the management of camps as well as reinforced support to host communities. In case of a partial or complete return of the refugees to their homeland within the next 12 months, the budget allocated for Benin will be reoriented for supporting the reintegration programmes in Togo.

The most likely scenario for the **Mano River Union** is a continued deterioration of the socio-economic situation in Guinea combined with a slight destabilisation in Liberia around the Presidential elections. It is anticipated that this time will be peaceful and ultimately pave the way for a stronger foothold on the road to development, thus allowing for a continuation of returns. Similarly in Sierra Leone, no larger shocks are expected. For all three countries, however, it should be noted that if long-term stability is to be achieved, the Governments will have to deal with the internal causes of the civil wars that have been raging the Mano River Union: high unemployment; poor education; endemic poverty;

widespread, rampant corruption; and – in the case of both Sierra Leone and Liberia – an alienated governing elite that has a culture of impunity. The ability of the Governments to foster good governance and promote political dialogue will be critical for ensuring that democracy takes root and that peace is sustained.

Generally, in the **sub-region** it is also expected that cholera outbreaks, floods and critical levels of malnutrition will reappear in 2006.

Best Case Scenario

The best-case scenario for the West Africa sub-region is one of a return of stability in Côte d'Ivoire and more certainty in Guinea Bissau as well as adequate and sustainable solutions to good governance in Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Togo. For Niger, Burkina Faso, Mauritania and Mali a best-case scenario would encompass a good production of the main harvest, sufficient seeds and water for dry season production sufficient to replenish National Food Security Stocks and household stocks and relieve indebtedness. A normalisation of markets and increased capacity of national Governments to respond to crisis given debt relief are also an integral part of a best-case scenario for the Sahel. In general, heightened awareness of potential food insecurity and the importance of preparedness form part of this scenario.

Worst Case Scenario

A worst case scenario for the sub-region would be one where the rainy season ends early and the main harvest in the most food insecure band of the Sahel is poor, there are insufficient seeds and water for dry season production, continued unfavourable terms of trade for livestock and cereal as well as lack of preparedness for an appropriate response to food insecurity in the 2006 lean season. Increased protectionism on behalf of states leading to a macro-economic situation with closure of borders and restrictions of movements of goods, as well as increase in both animal and human epidemics and heightened social tensions due to food insecurity could also be seen in a worst case scenario.

A simultaneous occurrence of armed confrontations in Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea Bissau with spill over effects into Guinea and Liberia that would destabilise the entire Mano River Union and sporadic but violent ethnic and religious fighting in Nigeria and Togo are also foreseen in a worst case scenario.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES 1. The most vulnerable West African populations affected by crises and natural

2.4 STRATEGIC PRIORITIES FOR HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

	disasters are protected and assisted			
CORRESPONDING	1.1 The responsibility of Governments to guarantee the protection of and assistance for			
Goals	West African populations affected by complex crisis and natural disasters is supported by humanitarian agencies.			
CORRESPONDING OBJECT	TIVES			
1.1.1 Protection and re	egistration: Guarantee the legal and physical protection of affected populations, such as			
identification, registration	on and guaranteeing access.			
1.1.2 Life-saving: Ensu	1.1.2 Life-saving: Ensure life saving actions for affected populations including food, nutrition, health and			
psycho/social care, wat	er, sanitation and shelter.			
1.1.3 Return, Reintegr	ation and Recovery: Facilitate the return and/or reintegration of affected populations and			
recovery of host communities.				
STRATEGIC PRIORITIES	2. Regional Coordination, Information and Advocacy mechanisms are better			
	applied to reduce vulnerability			
CORRESPONDING	2.1. Humanitarian response in West Africa is mobilised and provided to the most			
GOALS	vulnerable populations in a targeted, coherent and timely manner.			
CORRESPONDING OBJECT	TIVES			

- **2.1.1** Early warning and advocacy: Strengthen and adapt Early Warning and Monitoring Systems to better serve requirements for appropriate advocacy for the rights of people in need.
- **2.1.2** Coordination: strengthen IASC mirrored coordination mechanisms at regional and country level to ensure complementarity of action.
- **2.1.3** Information: Build up regional information mechanisms to better serve decision-making and appropriate response.
- **2.1.4** Preparedness and preventive measures: Reinforce regional preparedness and preventive measures including contingency planning efforts.

Vulnerable populations targeted within the framework of the West Africa CAP 2006 include:

- Refugees:
- Third Country Nationals (TCNs);
- IDPs;
- Host communities:
- Ex-combatants;
- Child soldiers:
- Unaccompanied and separated children;
- · Women and children victims of exploitation (sexual and other); and
- Victims of natural catastrophes.

Overall, a particular focus will be placed on vulnerable groups such as women and children.

3. STRATEGIC MONITORING PLAN

In order to closely monitor the strategic themes and operational responses embedded in the 2006 Sub-regional CAP, the OCHA Regional Office is planning to use the following mechanisms:

- The regional IASC-WG that meets on a monthly basis;
- The network 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; and
- Organise preparatory activities needed to ensure an accurate and reliable mid-year review of the sub-regional CAP.

4. CRITERIA FOR PRIORITISATION OF PROJECTS

The following criteria for prioritisation of projects have been adapted from the IASC agreed upon "Guidance on CAP Project Selection and Prioritisation" endorsed in June 2004:

- a. <u>Strategic criteria</u>: the appealing organisation's project helps to achieve the strategic objectives, which have been developed to address priority needs.
- b. <u>Organisational criteria</u>: the appealing organisation has the technical expertise in country, capacity, and mandate to implement the project, or can mobilise this operational capacity as required.
- c. <u>Demographic criteria</u>: the project will address a priority vulnerable group, as determined by the UNCT.
- d. <u>Geographic criteria</u>: the project will be implemented in a region that is considered to be a priority.
- e. <u>Temporal criteria</u>: the projects can make a measurable impact in the time-frame of the Appeal (usually one year).
- f. Other context-specific criteria: e.g. projects that include a focus on HIV/AIDS; projects that help to build local capacity, projects that promote gender equality.

In addition to these IASC agreed upon criteria which were developed for country specific CAPs, the two following criteria were agreed upon during the CAP workshop in Dakar on 7-8 September 2005 taking into consideration that the process is sub-regional and specific for West Africa:

g. Needs addressed in projects are documented with appropriate evaluation data to the extent possible. If no data are available, the reason for this is explained.

WEST AFRICA

- h. Country specific projects are submitted by the Regional Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) upon consolidation with the country team.
- i. The Sub-regional CAP covers the fifteen ECOWAS countries plus Mauritania. Projects should only address needs within these countries.
- j. Within the framework of the CAP, regional offices should consolidate country specific projects by sector and cluster into regional projects when applicable

An obvious limitation to this consolidated Appeal process for West Africa is the low participation of NGOs who are important partners for the UN both at country and regional level in West Africa. Strong donor participation in the CAP workshop that took place in Dakar served to strengthen the analysis for the CHAP, and the UN continues to encourage NGOs, who otherwise participate regularly in coordination meetings in Dakar, to expand the IASC engagement at the regional level to also include participation in developing a Common Humanitarian Action Plan and eventually also submit projects to allow for a holistic inventory of needs and activities. Since the latter still is possible for 2006 and would be advantageous to all partners, regional humanitarian organisations are still invited to report additional projects to the Financial Tracking System (www.reliefweb.int/fts) so that it can reflect both requests and contributions for regional humanitarian actors currently working in West Africa.

List of Projects - By Sector as of 1 November 2005 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 (US\$)
1			

AGRICULTURE			
WA-06/A01	FAO	Emergency assistance to pastoralists affected by the food crisis	2,220,000
WA-06/A02	FAO	Emergency assistance to agricultural households affected by the food crisis in Niger	1,134,225
Subtotal for AGRICU	LTURE		3,354,225

COORDINATION AN	ID SUPPORT SERVICES	S	
WA-06/CSS01	WFP	WFP Air Support Service for the West African Region (WFP SO 10061.3)	2,800,000
WA-06/CSS02	FAO	Support to regional coordination of agricultural emergency and rehabilitation interventions in West Africa	628,350
WA-06/CSS03	OCHA	Subregional Coordination	2,970,673
WA-06/CSS04	UNICEF	Regional Emergency Rapid Response Project	660,800
WA-06/CSS05	OCHA	Information Management Unit for the Sahel	179,133
WA-06/CSS06	IOM	Collection, processing and sharing of emergency-related migration data in West African affected countries Data Base location: Dakar – Senegal	495,296
Subtotal for COORDIN	ATION AND SUPPORT SEI	RVICES	7,734,252

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

List of Projects - By Sector as of 1 November 2005 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 (US\$)
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EDUCATION			
WA-06/E01	UNHCR	Formal education and vocational training in Guinea-Bissau, Mali and Senegal	371,570
WA-06/E02	UNICEF	Education in Emergencies and for Peace Building	460,000
WA-06/E03	UNICEF	Education for Ivorian refugee children and Malian and Burkina returnees	571,200
WA-06/E04	UNHCR	Higher and specialised education in Benin, Burkina Faso, Niger and Togo	187,500
WA-06/E05	UNICEF	Education for Togolese refugee children in Benin	310,000
WA-06/E06	UNICEF	Back to School for displaced and affected pupils	205,200
Subtotal for EDUCATIO	DN		2,105,470

FOOD			
WA-06/F01	WFP	Response to the Côte d'Ivoire crisis and its regional impact in Burkina Faso, Mali and Ghana (WFP PRRO 10372.0)	24,909,711
WA-06/F02	WFP	Assistance to IDPs in Togo and refugees in Benin and Ghana	833,794
WA-06/F03	WFP	Post-conflict transition in the West Africa Coastal region (Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea) (WFP PRRO 10064.3)	58,743,488
WA-06/F04	WFP	Post-conflict and rehabilitation in Guinea Bissau (WFP PRRO 10148.2)	8,883,303
WA-06/F05	WFP	Post Conflict Relief and Rehabilitation in the Casamance (WFP PRRO 10188.1)	6,265,027
Subtotal for FOOD			99,635,323

List of Projects - By Sector as of 1 November 2005 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 Origin Requiren (US\$

HEALTH			
WA-06/H01	UNICEF	Reducing nutrition vulnerability in infants and young children through effective early childhood nutrition policies and programmes	952,000
WA-06/H02	UNICEF	Strengthening regional national health response in emergencies	1,232,000
WA-06/H03	UNICEF	Preventing and mitigating acute malnutrition crises among young children in the Sahel: understanding and responding	1,400,000
WA-06/H04	WHO	Strengthening outbreak alert and response. Preparedness for rapid diagnosis, prevention and control of yellow fever and meningitis in the West African sub-region	3,831,942
WA-06/H05	WHO	Enhancing emergency preparedness and response capacity in Western Africa	2,299,352
WA-06/H06	UNICEF	Improving Prevention and Response to SGBV and HIV/AIDS among Conflict-Affected Populations	346,080
WA-06/H07	UNICEF	Preparedness for effective cholera prevention and control	1,442,560
WA-06/H08	UNICEF	Emergency health and nutrition services to returnees, refugees and host communities affected by the Ivorian crises	285,200
WA-06/H09	UNFPA	Support to refugees Reproductive Health	264,400
WA-06/H10	WHO	Support to the Ministry for the Public Health of Benin for the provision of health care to Togolese refugees and the host communities	660,000
WA-06/H11	WHO	Improving access health care in the affected zones by the crisis in Togo	311,480
WA-06/H12	UNFPA	Psychosocial support to people affected by socio-political violence, including sexual violence	105,000
WA-06/H13	UNICEF	Prevention of common childhood illnesses and nutritional surveillance and rehabilitation	25,000
Subtotal for HEALTH			13,155,014

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

List of Projects - By Sector as of 1 November 2005 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 Origin Requiren (US\$

MULTI-SECTOR					
WA-06/MS01	UNHCR	Local Integration of Refugees in Benin, Burkina Faso, Niger, and Togo			
WA-06/MS02	UNHCR	Local Integration of Refugees in Guinea Bissau, Mali and Senegal.	876,616		
WA-06/MS03	UNHCR	Voluntary Repatriation of various refugees in West Africa	300,000		
WA-06/MS04	UNHCR	Stockpile of NFIs	150,000		
WA-06/MS05	UNHCR	Regional Resettlement of Refugees in West Africa	180,000		
WA-06/MS06	UNHCR	Voluntary Repatriation of Refugees in Benin, Burkina Faso, Niger and Togo	200,000		
WA-06/MS07	UNHCR	Assistance to Togolese refugees in Benin and Ghana and to IDPs and returnees in Togo	4,519,591		
Subtotal for MULTI-SE	CTOR		7,178,207		

PROTECTION/HUMAN	RIGHTS/RULE OF L	AW	
WA-06/P/HR/RL01	MALAO	Enhanced security of humanitarian operations	169,400
WA-06/P/HR/RL02	UNODC	Establishment of an ECOWAS Border Control Coordination Unit in West Africa (ECOBCCU)	526,940
WA-06/P/HR/RL03	UNODC	Data for Africa (West Africa component)	393,000
WA-06/P/HR/RL04	UNICEF	Strengthening sub-regional coordination for children affected by armed conflict	593,600
WA-06/P/HR/RL05	UNIFEM	Protection and advocacy for vulnerable displaced women	918,120
WA-06/P/HR/RL06	UNICEF	Protection of vulnerable groups affected by the Ivorian Crisis	403,200
WA-06/P/HR/RL07	ЮМ	Assistance to return and reinstallation of vulnerable categories of Third Country Nationals (TCN) in their communities	4,365,608
WA-06/P/HR/RL08	UNICEF	Unaccompanied minors and separated children	170,000
WA-06/P/HR/RL09	UNICEF	Psycho-social support and life-skills education for displaced and other affected children	265,126
WA-06/P/HR/RL10	UNDP	Promotion of peace and reconciliation of affected communities	133,300
Subtotal for PROTECTIO	N/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE	E OF LAW	7,938,294

List of Projects - By Sector as of 1 November 2005 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 (US\$)
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WATER AND SANIT	ATION		
WA-06/WS01	UNICEF	Developing regional capacity to respond to Water and Sanitation Emergencies and Epidemics	447,552
WA-06/WS02	UNICEF	Emergency Water Supply and Sanitation for returned and displaced population from Cote d'Ivoire	330,400
WA-06/WS03	WHO	Construction of wells and Sanitation in Togo	258,000
WA-06/WS04	UNICEF Water Supply and Sanitation for Togolese refugees in Benin		130,000
Subtotal for WATER A	ND SANITATION		1,165,952

Grand Total	145,603,737
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ANNEX I.

DONOR RESPONSE TO THE 2005 APPEAL

Table I: Consolidated Appeal for West Africa 2005

Requirements, Commitments/Contributions and Pledges per Appealing Organisation as of 1 November 2005 http://www.reliefweb.int/fts

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

APPEALING ORGANISATION	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Commitments, Contributions, Carryover	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$	A	В	С	C/B	B-C	D
CREAF	93,000	93,000	-	0%	93,000	-
FAO	660,000	12,902,004	2,404,466	19%	10,497,538	-
GPI	541,000	541,000	-	0%	541,000	-
IFRC	257,544	257,544	-	0%	257,544	-
IOM	1,729,504	864,752	-	0%	864,752	-
OCHA	3,481,494	2,790,189	658,381	24%	2,131,808	-
UNDP	230,500	1,805,500	-	0%	1,805,500	-
UNESCO	1,265,000	1,265,000	-	0%	1,265,000	-
UNFPA	1,161,500	1,161,500	210,000	18%	951,500	-
UNHCR	-	2,317,862	1,772,078	76%	545,784	-
UNICEF	8,327,122	8,327,122	1,826,811	22%	6,500,311	-
UNODC	615,850	615,850	-	0%	615,850	-
WFP	141,091,270	160,461,125	123,769,004	77%	36,692,121	3,600,000
WHO	8,822,640	8,822,640	243,902	3%	8,578,738	-
GRAND TOTAL	168,276,424	202,225,088	130,884,642	65%	71,340,446	3,600,000

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

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

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

Requirements, Commitments/Contributions and Pledges per Sector as of 1 November 2005 http://www.reliefweb.int/fts

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

SECTORS	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Commitments, Contributions, Carryover	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Value in US\$	Α	В	С	C/B	B-C	D
AGRICULTURE	-	11,914,504	2,404,466	20%	9,510,038	-
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	7,835,447	7,247,871	3,507,915	48%	3,739,956	-
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	-	1,575,000	-	0%	1,575,000	-
EDUCATION	866,363	866,363	-	0%	866,363	-
FOOD	138,051,270	157,644,896	120,919,470	77%	36,725,426	3,600,000
HEALTH	14,955,731	14,955,731	453,902	3%	14,501,829	-
MULTI-SECTOR	-	2,317,862	1,772,078	76%	545,784	-
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	6,346,023	5,481,271	625,623	11%	4,855,648	-
SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED	-	-	1,201,188	0%	(1,201,188)	-
WATER AND SANITATION	221,590	221,590	-	0%	221,590	-
GRAND TOTAL	168,276,424	202,225,088	130,884,642	65%	71,340,446	3,600,000

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

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

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

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 1 November 2005. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Requirements and Contributions per Sector as of 1 November 2005 http://www.reliefweb.int/fts

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

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Project Code: Sector/Activity Values in US\$	Appealing Agency	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Commitments, Contributions, Carryover	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
AGRICULTURE							
WA-05/A01: Emergency support to the production of vegetables in the regions of the Sahel affected by desert locusts	FAO	-	2,308,614	269,800	12%	2,038,814	-
WA-05/A02: Emergency support to agro-pastoralists and pastoralists in areas of the Sahel affected by drought and locusts	FAO	-	3,067,200	601,200	20%	2,466,000	-
WA-05/A03: Emergency provision of agricultural inputs for food crop production in areas of the Sahel most severely affected by drought and locusts	FAO	-	4,713,690	1,169,000	25%	3,544,690	-
WA-05/A04: Community-level involvement in desert locust control	FAO	-	1,825,000	334,000	18%	1,491,000	-
WA-05/FAO: Awaiting allocation to specific project	FAO	-	-	30,466	0%	(30,466)	-
Subtotal for AGRICULTURE		-	11,914,504	2,404,466	20%	9,510,038	-

Requirements and Contributions per Sector as of 1 November 2005 http://www.reliefweb.int/fts

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

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Compiled by OCHA on t	ne basis or inter	nation provided a	, 2011010 411471				Page 2 of 6
Project Code: Sector/Activity	Appealing Agency	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Commitments, Contributions, Carryover	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$				Junyovon			
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES							
WA-05/CSS01: Human Security and Protection Media Network	CREAF	93,000	93,000	-	0%	93,000	-
WA-05/CSS02: Regional Emergency Response Fund	ОСНА	500,000	400,000	-	0%	400,000	-
WA-05/CSS03: Sub-Regional Information Management Unit	ОСНА	505,341	395,149	-	0%	395,149	-
WA-05/CSS04: Sub-regional coordination	ОСНА	2,239,120	1,844,739	379,950	21%	1,464,789	-
WA-05/CSS05: Coordination Support	ОСНА	237,033	150,301	-	0%	150,301	-
WA-05/CSS06: Emergency Preparedness and Response	UNICEF	303,409	303,409	-	0%	303,409	-
WA-05/CSS07: Red Cross Disaster Management Strategy for West Africa	IFRC	257,544	257,544	-	0%	257,544	-
WA-05/CSS08: Regional emergency coordination unit for WA	FAO	660,000	987,500	-	0%	987,500	-
WA-05/CSS09 (previously WA-05/F03): WFP Air Support Service for the West African Region	WFP	3,040,000	2,816,229	2,849,534	101%	(33,305)	-
WA-05/OCHA: Awaiting allocation to specific project	ОСНА	-	-	278,431	0%	(278,431)	-
Subtotal for COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES		7,835,447	7,247,871	3,507,915	48%	3,739,956	-
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE							
WA-05/ER/I01: Transitional Humanitarian Response Fund	UNDP	-	1,575,000	-	0%	1,575,000	-
Subtotal for ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTU	JRE	-	1,575,000	-	0%	1,575,000	-
EDUCATION							
WA-05/E01: Education in Emergencies and for Peace Building	UNICEF	264,091	264,091	-	0%	264,091	-
WA-05/E02: Restoring Access to Basic Education and Integrated Early Childhood Development (IECD)	UNICEF	602,272	602,272	-	0%	602,272	-
Subtotal for EDUCATION		866,363	866,363		0%	866,363	

Requirements and Contributions per Sector as of 1 November 2005 http://www.reliefweb.int/fts

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

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Project Code: Sector/Activity Values in US\$	Appealing Agency	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Commitments, Contributions, Carryover	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
FOOD							
WA-05/F01: Cote d'Ivoire crisis and regional impact (covering Cote d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso, Mali and Ghana)	WFP	27,398,205	28,163,902	29,587,262	105%	(1,423,360)	3,200,000
WA-05/F02: Post-conflict transition in the West Africa Coastal region (Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea)	WFP	91,467,955	93,472,342	60,090,483	64%	33,381,859	400,000
WA-05/F04: Post-Conflict Relief and Rehabilitation in Guinea-Bissau	WFP	3,188,785	4,792,320	6,121,120	128%	(1,328,800)	-
WA-05/F06: Strengthening of the means of subsistence of drought-affected populations (MAURITANIA)	WFP	15,996,325	17,607,173	17,428,656	99%	178,517	-
WA-05/F07: Assistance to populations affected by the drought and locust invasion in 2004 (MALI)	WFP	-	13,609,159	7,691,949	57%	5,917,210	-
Subtotal for FOOD		138,051,270	157,644,896	120,919,470	77%	36,725,426	3,600,000

Requirements and Contributions per Sector as of 1 November 2005 http://www.reliefweb.int/fts

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

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Project Code: Sector/Activity	Appealing Agency	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Commitments, Contributions, Carryover	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$				Carryover			
HEALTH							
WA-05/H01: Quality obstetric care for women and newborns affected by conflict	UNICEF	710,227	710,227	-	0%	710,227	-
WA-05/H02: Emergency Response to Ongoing Polio Epidemic in West and Central Africa	WHO	7,420,000	7,420,000	-	0%	7,420,000	-
WA-05/H03: 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	WHO	996,930	996,930	243,902	24%	753,028	-
WA-05/H04A: Emergency health assistance for returnees & communities affected by locusts	WHO	190,000	190,000	-	0%	190,000	-
WA-05/H04B: Emergency health assistance for returnees & communities affected by locusts	UNICEF	170,455	170,455	-	0%	170,455	,
WA-05/H04C: Emergency health assistance for returnees & communities affected by locusts	UNFPA	106,000	106,000	-	0%	106,000	-
WA-05/H05: 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).	UNFPA	405,500	405,500	-	0%	405,500	-
WA-05/H06: Facilitation of coordination of health emergency activities in West Africa	wно	215,710	215,710	-	0%	215,710	-
WA-05/H07: Emergency HIV/AIDS project for youth in conflict	UNICEF	1,136,364	1,136,364	-	0%	1,136,364	-
WA-05/H08: Emergency Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Rapid Intervention Project	UNICEF	1,704,545	1,704,545	-	0%	1,704,545	-
WA-05/H09: Response to Reproductive Health (RH) needs in DDR programmes in the sub-region	UNFPA	650,000	650,000	210,000	32%	440,000	-
WA-05/H10: Mitigating the nutritional impact of the locust invasion on infants and young children, pregnant women, and lactating mothers in West Africa.	UNICEF	1,250,000	1,250,000	-	0%	1,250,000	-
Subtotal for HEALTH		14,955,731	14,955,731	453,902	3%	14,501,829	-
MULTI-SECTOR							
WA-05/MS01: Emergency and post emergency assistance to Togolese refugees in Ghana and IDPs in Togo in the framework of UNHCR's Regional Operations Plan	UNHCR	-	2,317,862	1,772,078	76%	545,784	-

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 1 November 2005. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Subtotal for MULTI-SECTOR

2,317,862

1,772,078

76%

545,784

Requirements and Contributions per Sector as of 1 November 2005 http://www.reliefweb.int/fts

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

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Project Code: Sector/Activity	Appealing Agency	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Commitments, Contributions, Carryover	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$				Carryotor			
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW							
WA-05/P/HR/RL01: Assistance to vulnerable groups of displaced populations at risk in the region	ЮМ	1,729,504	864,752	-	0%	864,752	-
WA-05/P/HR/RL02: Reinforcing children's protection in the countries of the Mano River Union (Sierra Leone, Liberia, Guinea) and Cote d'Ivoire	UNICEF	630,078	630,078	625,623	99%	4,455	-
WA-05/P/HR/RL03: Support to refugees, displaced populations and host communities affected by the Cote d'Ivoire crisis	UNICEF	411,364	411,364	-	0%	411,364	-
WA-05/P/HR/RL04: Leadership for Human Security – Peace Building Project	UNICEF	650,000	650,000	-	0%	650,000	-
WA-05/P/HR/RL05: 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.	UNESCO	700,000	700,000	-	0%	700,000	-
WA-05/P/HR/RL06: Youth as change agents for peace	UNESCO	565,000	565,000	-	0%	565,000	-
WA-05/P/HR/RL07: 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.	UNDP	230,500	230,500	-	0%	230,500	-
WA-05/P/HR/RL08: West African Roundtable on corruption (WAR on corruption) coordination	UNODC	296,060	296,060	-	0%	296,060	-
WA-05/P/HR/RL09: Measures to Prevent and Combat Trafficking in Human Beings in the Western African Subregion (Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Niger, Nigeria and Togo	UNODC	319,790	319,790	-	0%	319,790	-
WA-05/P/HR/RL10: Promoting Culture of Peace and Security in West Africa	GPI	541,000	541,000	-	0%	541,000	-
WA-05/P/HR/RL11: Protection of vulnerable groups among returnees; transit population & refugees	UNICEF	272,727	272,727	-	0%	272,727	-
Subtotal for PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW		6,346,023	5,481,271	625,623	11%	4,855,648	-
SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED							
WA-05/UNICEF:							
Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector	UNICEF	-	-	1,201,188	0%	(1,201,188)	-
Subtotal for SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED		_	_	1,201,188	0%	(1,201,188)	-

Requirements and Contributions per Sector as of 1 November 2005

http://www.reliefweb.int/fts

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Project Code: Sector/Activity Values in US\$	Appealing Agency	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Commitments, Contributions, Carryover	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommittee Pledges
WATER AND SANITATION							
WA-05/WS01: Water supply and sanitation for returned population from Cote d'Ivoire and guidance to population in locust-infested provinces	UNICEF	221,590	221,590	-	0%	221,590	
Subtotal for WATER AND SANITATION		221,590	221,590	-	0%	221,590	
Grand Total		168,276,424	202,225,088	130,884,642	65%	71,340,446	3,600,000

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of

original pledges not yet committed).

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

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

List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects listed in the Appeal, by Donor as of 1 November 2005 http://www.reliefweb.int/fts

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70,000

Channel Values in US\$	Project Code	Description	Commitments/ Contributions US\$	Uncommitted Pledges US\$
Algeria				
WFP	WA-05/F01	Food aid in Mali and neighbouring countries	-	2,000,000
Subtotal for Algeri	ia		-	2,000,000
			•	
Allocation of	unearmarked funds by	FAO		
FAO	WA-05/A03	[SENEGAL] Emergency provision of agricultural inputs for food crop production in areas of the Sahel most severely affected by drought and locusts	70,000	-

Allocation of unear	Allocation of unearmarked funds by UNFPA							
UNFPA	WA-05/H09	Reproductive health kits/supplies provided to hospitals, agencies, clinics in Liberia (Monrovia, Lofa, Nimba and Ghanta)	100,000	-				
UNFPA	WA-05/H09	HIV prevention, SGBV programming among different groups: UNAMSIL peacekeepers, Sierra Leone police and military, Liberian refugees, commercial sex workers and ex-combattants in Sierra Leone	110,000	-				
Subtotal for Allocation of	unearmarked funds by UN	FPA	210,000	-				

Allocation of unear	marked funds by	UNHCR		
UNHCR	WA-05/MS01	Emergency and post emergency assistance to Togolese refugees in Ghana and IDPs in Togo in the framework of UNHCR's regional operations plan [REPRESENTS CURRENT ALLOCATION BY UNHCR FROM UNEARMARKED OR BROADLY EARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS]	991,425	
Subtotal for Allocation of	unearmarked funds b	y UNHCR	991,425	-

Allocation of unear	Allocation of unearmarked funds by WFP						
WFP	WA-05/CSS09 (previously WA-05/F03)	WFP air support services for the West African Region	369,054	-			
WFP	WA-05/F01	Food Aid (under Multilateral Funds in WFP 8/11/05 report)	3,792,735	-			
WFP	WA-05/F02	Food aid	4,162,224	-			
WFP	WA-05/F04	Food aid	3,583,429	-			
WFP	WA-05/F06	Food Aid	1,206,273	-			
WFP	WA-05/F06	Food Aid	1,424,473	-			
WFP	WA-05/F07	Food aid	659,532	-			
Subtotal for Allocation of	Subtotal for Allocation of unearmarked funds by WFP 15,197,720						

Subtotal for Allocation of unearmarked funds by FAO

Value of contribution not specified
 ** Estimated value

List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects listed in the Appeal, by Donor as of 1 November 2005 http://www.reliefweb.int/fts

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Project Code	Description	Commitments/				
		Contributions US\$	Uncommitted Pledges US\$			
WA-05/F01	Food aid.	7,362	-			
WA-05/F01	Food Aid. Côte d'Ivoire crisis and regional impact (covering Côte d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso, Mali and Ghana).	17,817				
		25,179				
WA-05/F07	Food aid.	483,676	-			
Subtotal for Belgium 483,676						
	WA-05/F01	WA-05/F01 Food Aid. Côte d'Ivoire crisis and regional impact (covering Côte d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso, Mali and Ghana).	WA-05/F01 Food Aid. Côte d'Ivoire crisis and regional impact (covering Côte d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso, Mali and Ghana). 25,179 WA-05/F07 Food aid. 483,676			

Canada				
UNICEF	WA-05/P/HR/RL02	Reinforcing children's protection in the countries of the Mano River Union (Sierra Leone, Liberia, Guinea) and Cote d'Ivoire	625,623	-
WFP	WA-05/F01	Food Aid	205,776	-
WFP	WA-05/F01	Food Aid	246,228	-
WFP	WA-05/F01	Food Aid	290,155	-
WFP	WA-05/F01	Food aid	611,924	-
WFP	WA-05/F01	Food Aid	1,666,315	-
WFP	WA-05/F02	Food Aid	381,243	-
WFP	WA-05/F02	Food aid	496,154	-
WFP	WA-05/F02	Food aid	496,154	-
WFP	WA-05/F02	Food Aid	519,805	-
WFP	WA-05/F02	Food Aid	1,507,427	-
Subtotal for Canada	Subtotal for Canada			-

Carry-over (donors not specified)				
WFP	WA-05/F04	Food aid (carried over from 2004 phase; donors not specified)	1,849,820	-
Subtotal for Carry-over (donors not specified)		1,849,820	-	

^{*} Value of contribution not specified** Estimated value

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 1 November 2005. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects listed in the Appeal, by Donor as of 1 November 2005 http://www.reliefweb.int/fts

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Channel	Project Code	Description	Commitments/ Contributions	
Values in US\$			US\$	US\$

European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office				
WFP	WA-05/CSS09 (previously WA-05/F03)	WFP air support service for the West African Region	660,502	-
WFP	WA-05/F01	Food Aid. Côte d'Ivoire crisis and regional impact (covering Côte d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso, Mali and Ghana).	2,412,545	-
WFP	WA-05/F02	Food Aid. Post-conflict transition in the West Africa Coastal region (Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea).	6,031,363	-
WFP	WA-05/F07	Food aid.	808,203	-
Subtotal for European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office			9,912,613	-

France	France				
UNICEF	WA-05/UNICEF	Awaiting allocation for specific project/sector.	129,366	-	
WFP	WA-05/F01	Food aid.	1,206,273	-	
WFP	WA-05/F01	Food aid	1,254,705	-	
WFP	WA-05/F02	Post conflict transition.	1,206,273	-	
WFP	WA-05/F06	Food Aid	750,000	-	
WFP	WA-05/F07	Food Aid	652,439	-	
Subtotal for France			5,199,056	-	

Germany	Germany				
WFP	WA-05/F02	Food aid	1,222,258	-	
WFP	WA-05/F06	Food Aid	646,831	-	
WFP	WA-05/F07	Assistance to populations affected by the drought and locust invasion in 2004 (MALI).	600,121	-	
Subtotal for Germany			2,469,210	-	

Ireland				
WFP	WA-05/F02	Food aid	31,617	-
Subtotal for Ireland		31,617	-	

^{*} Value of contribution not specified** Estimated value

List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects listed in the Appeal, by Donor as of 1 November 2005 http://www.reliefweb.int/fts

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	Complied by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations. Page					
Channel Values in US\$	Project Code	Description	Commitments/ Contributions US\$	Uncommitted Pledges US\$		
Italy	Italy					
FAO	WA-05/A01	[SENEGAL] Emergency support to the production of vegetables in the regions of the Sahel affected by desert locusts	233,800	-		
FAO	WA-05/A02	[SENEGAL] Emergency support to agro-pastoralists and pastoralists in areas of the Sahel affected by drought and locusts	200,400	-		
FAO	WA-05/A02	[MAURITANIA] Emergency support to agro-pastoralists and pastoralists in areas of the Sahel affected by drought and locusts	400,800	-		
FAO	WA-05/A03	[SENEGAL] Emergency provision of agricultural inputs for food crop production in areas of the Sahel most severely affected by drought and locusts	233,800	-		
FAO	WA-05/A03	[MAURITANIA] Emergency provision of agricultural inputs for food crop production in areas of the Sahel most severely affected by drought and locusts	601,200	-		
FAO	WA-05/A04	[MAURITANIA] Community-level involvement in desert locust control	334,000	-		
UNHCR	WA-05/MS01	Emergency and post emergency assistance to Togolese refugees in Ghana and IDPs in Togo in the framework of UNHCR's Regional Operations Plan	258,732	-		
WFP	WA-05/F01	Food Aid. Côte d'Ivoire crisis and regional impact (covering Côte d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso, Mali and Ghana).	43,998	-		
WFP	WA-05/F04	Food aid	660,500	-		
WFP	WA-05/F06	Food Aid	2,987	-		
WFP	WA-05/F06	Food Aid	3,241	-		
WFP	WA-05/F06	Food Aid	265,252	-		
WHO	WA-05/H03	For response to cholera epidemic in the framework of West Africa CAP 2005 (Guinea Bissau)	243,902	-		
Subtotal for Italy			3,482,612	-		

Japan				
WFP	WA-05/F01	Food aid	744,860	-
WFP	WA-05/F01	Food aid	1,348,599	-
WFP	WA-05/F01	Food aid	1,904,762	-
WFP	WA-05/F02	Food Aid	1,923,077	-
WFP	WA-05/F02	Food aid	2,897,198	-
Subtotal for Japan			8,818,496	-

Japan Association for UNHCR				
UNHCR	WA-05/MS01	Emergency and post emergency assistance to Togolese refugees in Ghana and IDPs in Togo in the framework of UNHCR's regional operations plan	113,708	-
Subtotal for Japan Associ	Subtotal for Japan Association for UNHCR			-

Value of contribution not specified
 ** Estimated value

List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects listed in the Appeal, by Donor as of 1 November 2005 http://www.reliefweb.int/fts

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Channel Values in US\$	Project Code	Description	Commitments/ Contributions US\$	Uncommitted Pledges US\$
Luxembourg				
WFP	WA-05/F06	Food Aid	896,852	-
WFP	WA-05/F07	Food Aid	304,142	-
WFP	WA-05/F07	Assistance to populations affected by the drought and locust invasion in 2004 (MALI).	308,091	-
Subtotal for Luxembourg		Subtotal for Luyambaura		

Netherlands				
OCHA	WA-05/CSS04	Regional office Dakar	301,000	-
WFP	WA-05/F02	Food Aid	1,667,000	-
WFP	WA-05/F02	Food aid	1,807,000	-
WFP	WA-05/F07	Assistance to the populations affected by drought and the locust invasion in 2004.	1,205,000	-
Subtotal for Netherlands 4			4,980,000	-

New Zealand				
WFP	WA-05/F06	Strengthening of the means of subsistence of drought-affected populations (MAURITANIA)	348,000	-
WFP	WA-05/F07	Assistance to populations affected by the drought and locust invasion in 2004 (MALI)	348,000	-
Subtotal for New Zealand	Subtotal for New Zealand			-

Norway	Norway				
FAO	WA-05/FAO	[Niger] Awaiting allocation to specific project	30,466	-	
OCHA	WA-05/CSS04	Regional coordination	78,950	•	
WFP	WA-05/F01	Food Aid	296,620	-	
WFP	WA-05/F02	Food aid	114,466	•	
WFP	WA-05/F02	Food Aid	483,959	•	
WFP	WA-05/F02	Food Aid	816,127	-	
Subtotal for Norway			1,820,588	-	

Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries Fund				
WFP	WA-05/F07	Food aid	350,000	-
Subtotal for Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries Fund		350,000	-	

Value of contribution not specified
 ** Estimated value

List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects listed in the Appeal, by Donor as of 1 November 2005 http://www.reliefweb.int/fts

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Channel	Project Code	Description	Commitments/ Contributions US\$	Uncommitted Pledges US\$
Values in US\$			03\$	03\$
Private				
UNHCR	WA-05/MS01	Emergency and post emergency assistance to Togolese refugees in Ghana and IDPs in Togo in the framework of UNHCR's regional operations plan	158,213	
WFP	WA-05/F02	Post conflict transition.	16,147	
WFP	WA-05/F07	Food aid	20,765	
Subtotal for Priva	te		195,125	
Spain				
WFP	WA-05/F01	Food aid	27,346	
WFP	WA-05/F01 WA-05/F01	Food aid Food aid	27,346 796,353	
WFP				
	WA-05/F01	Food aid	796,353	
WFP	WA-05/F01 WA-05/F02	Food aid Post conflict transition.	796,353 72,479	

Sweden				
OCHA	WA-05/OCHA	Awaiting allocation to specific project	278,431	-
UNICEF	WA-05/UNICEF	Awaiting allocation tos specific project/sector	995,750	-
WFP	WA-05/F02	Food aid	86,164	-
Subtotal for Sweden			1,360,345	-

Switzerland				
WFP	WA-05/CSS09 (previously WA-05/F03)	Humanitarian Air Service	424,315	-
WFP	WA-05/F01	Food aid	26,073	-
WFP	WA-05/F02	Food aid	100,603	-
WFP	WA-05/F02	Food aid	295,627	-
WFP	WA-05/F02	Post conflict transition.	392,309	-
WFP	WA-05/F02	Food Aid	1,080,717	-
WFP	WA-05/F04	Food aid	27,371	-
Subtotal for Switzerland	Subtotal for Switzerland 2,347,01			-

Value of contribution not specified
 ** Estimated value

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 1 November 2005. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects listed in the Appeal, by Donor as of 1 November 2005 http://www.reliefweb.int/fts

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Channel Values in US\$	Project Code	Description	Commitments/ Contributions US\$	Uncommitted Pledges US\$		
Thailand	Thailand					
WFP	WA-05/F02	Food aid	24,331	-		
Subtotal for Thailand	24,331	-				

Turkey				
WFP	WA-05/F01	Food Aid.	-	200,000
WFP	WA-05/F02	Food Aid.	200,000	-
WFP	WA-05/F02	Post conflict transition.	200,000	-
WFP	WA-05/F06	Food Aid.	300,000	-
WFP	WA-05/F07	Food Aid.	300,000	-
Subtotal for Turkey			1,000,000	200,000

UNICEF National Committee/Belgium				
UNICEF	WA-05/UNICEF	Awaiting allocation for specific project/sector.	76,072	-
Subtotal for UNICEF National Committee/Belgium		76,072	-	

United Kingdom				
	WA-05/CSS09 (previously WA-05/F03)	Humanitarian Air Service	545,663	-
WFP	WA-05/F07	Food aid.	1,002,980	-
Subtotal for United Kingdo	ubtotal for United Kingdom			-

Value of contribution not specified
 ** Estimated value

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 1 November 2005. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects listed in the Appeal, by Donor as of 1 November 2005 http://www.reliefweb.int/fts

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	Channel Values in US\$	Project Code	Description	Commitments/ Contributions US\$	
1					

United States of Ar	nerica			
FAO	WA-05/A01	[SENEGAL] Emergency support to the production of vegetables in the regions of the Sahel affected by desert locusts	36,000	-
FAO	WA-05/A03	[Senegal] Emergency provision of agricultural inputs for food crop production in areas of the Sahel most severely affected by drought and locusts	84,000	-
FAO	WA-05/A03	[Mauritania] Emergency provision of agricultural inputs for food crop production in areas of the Sahel most severely affected by drought and locusts	180,000	-
UNHCR	WA-05/MS01	Emergency and post emergency assistance to Togolese refugees in Ghana and IDPs in Togo in the framework of UNHCR's regional operations plan	250,000	-
WFP	WA-05/CSS09 (previously WA-05/F03)	WFP air support service for the WA region	400,000	-
WFP	WA-05/CSS09 (previously WA-05/F03)	Humanitarian Air Service	450,000	-
WFP	WA-05/F01	Food aid	200,000	-
WFP	WA-05/F01	Food Aid	425,340	-
WFP	WA-05/F01	Food aid	946,378	-
WFP	WA-05/F01	Food Aid	1,165,000	-
WFP	WA-05/F01	Food aid	1,561,070	-
WFP	WA-05/F01	Food aid	1,890,028	-
WFP	WA-05/F01	Food aid.	2,025,800	-
WFP	WA-05/F01	Food aid	4,473,200	-
WFP	WA-05/F02	To support the West Africa Coastal PRRO for Liberian refugees in Sierra Leone and Guinea (PRRO 10064.3).	-	400,000
WFP	WA-05/F02	Food Aid	400,000	-
WFP	WA-05/F02	Food Aid	832,800	-
WFP	WA-05/F02	Post conflict transition.	1,632,900	-
WFP	WA-05/F02	Post conflict transition.	2,227,900	-
WFP	WA-05/F02	Post conflict transition.	2,494,300	-
WFP	WA-05/F02	Food aid. Post-conflict transition in the West Africa Coastal region (Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea).	3,946,100	-
WFP	WA-05/F02	Post conflict transition.	7,476,460	-
WFP	WA-05/F02	Food aid	11,054,280	-
WFP	WA-05/F06	(MAURITANIA) Strengthening of the means of subsistence of drought-affected populations.	657,297	-
WFP	WA-05/F06	(MAURITANIA) Strengthening of the means of subsistence of drought-affected populations.	824,560	-
WFP	WA-05/F06	Food aid.	1,926,500	-
WFP	WA-05/F06	Food aid.	2,016,800	-
WFP	WA-05/F06	(MAURITANIA) Strengthening of the means of subsistence of drought-affected populations.	2,321,000	-

Value of contribution not specified
 ** Estimated value

List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects listed in the Appeal, by Donor as of 1 November 2005 http://www.reliefweb.int/fts

 $\label{lem:compiled} \mbox{Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations.}$

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	Channel Values in US\$	Project Code	Description	Commitments/ Contributions US\$	
ĺ					

United States of America				
WFP		(MAURITANIA) Strengthening of the means of subsistence of drought-affected populations.	2,931,534	-
WFP	WA-05/F07	Food aid.	649,000	-
Subtotal for United States of America				400,000

Venezuela				
WFP	WA-05/F01	Food aid for Burkina Faso	-	1,000,000
WFP	WA-05/F06	Strengthening of the means of subsistence of drought-affected populations (MAURITANIA)	500,000	-
Subtotal for Venezuela	Subtotal for Venezuela			1,000,000

Grand Total	130,884,642	3,600,000

a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of Pledge:

original pledges not yet committed).

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

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

Value of contribution not specified
 ** Estimated value

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 1 November 2005. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table V: West Africa 2005

Total Funding per Donor (to projects listed in the Appeal) (carry over not included) as of 1 November 2005 http://www.reliefweb.int/fts

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

Donor Values in US\$	Commitments/ Contributions US\$	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted pledges US\$
United States	55,478,247	42.4 %	400,000
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	16,469,145	12.6 %	-
ECHO (European Commission)	9,912,613	7.6 %	-
Japan	8,818,496	6.7 %	-
Canada	7,046,804	5.4 %	-
France	5,199,056	4.0 %	-
Netherlands	4,980,000	3.8 %	-
Italy	3,482,612	2.7 %	-
Spain	3,097,255	2.4 %	-
Germany	2,469,210	1.9 %	-
Switzerland	2,347,015	1.8 %	-
Carry-over (donors not specified)	1,849,820	1.4 %	-
Norway	1,820,588	1.4 %	-
United Kingdom	1,548,643	1.2 %	-
Luxembourg	1,509,085	1.2 %	-
Sweden	1,360,345	1.0 %	-
Turkey	1,000,000	0.8 %	200,000
New Zealand	696,000	0.5 %	-
Venezuela	500,000	0.4 %	1,000,000
Belgium	483,676	0.4 %	-
Private	384,905	0.3 %	-
OPEC Fund	350,000	0.3 %	-
Ireland	31,617	0.0 %	-
Australia	25,179	0.0 %	-
Thailand	24,331	0.0 %	-
Others	0	0.0 %	2,000,000
Grand Total	130,884,642	100.0 %	3,600,000

a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of Pledge:

original pledges not yet committed).

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

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

^{*} includes contributions to the Consolidated Appeal and additional contributions outside of the Consolidated Appeal Process (bilateral, Red Cross, etc...)

List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects not listed in the Appeal as of 1 November 2005 http://www.reliefweb.int/fts

Con	apiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations.		Page 1 of 11
Channel Description Values in US\$			Uncommitted Pledges US\$
Allocation of unearmarked fu	nds by UNDP		
FAO	Agricultural programme in Liberia	1,809,416	-
Subtotal for Allocation of unearmarked	funds by UNDP	1,809,416	-
Allocation of unearmarked fu	nds by UNFPA		
UNFPA	Reproductive health kits/hygiene packs/vehicles for Togo	77,000	-
Subtotal for Allocation of unearmarked	funds by UNFPA	77,000	-
Australia Red Cross			
IFRC	(Region) Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania and Niger specified. Oil and rice. Appeal No. 05EA015.	151,705	-
Subtotal for Australia Red Cross			-
Belgium Red Cross			
IFRC	Food Aid. (Region) Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania and Niger specified. Appeal No. 05EA015.	25,519	-
Subtotal for Belgium Red Cross		25,519	-
British Red Cross Society			
IFRC	Community based health	38,109	-
Subtotal for British Red Cross Society		38,109	-
Canada			
IFRC	Delegate(s).	6,512	-
IFRC	Delegates	59,350	-
UNICEF	Humanitarian assistance in Liberia	201,613	-
Subtotal for Canada		267,475	
Canadian Red Cross Society			
IFRC	Humanitarian Aid. (Region) Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania and Niger specified. Appeal No. 05EA015.	21,250	-

Subtotal for Canadian Red Cross Society

21,250

Value of contribution not specified
 ** Estimated value

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List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects not listed in the Appeal as of 1 November 2005 http://www.reliefweb.int/fts

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296,170

Channel Values in US\$	Description	Commitments/ Contributions US\$	Uncommitted Pledges US\$
values III 03¢			
Danish Red Cross			
IFRC	ERU Telecommunication. (Region) Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania and Niger specified. Appeal No. 05EA015.	51,918	-
IFRC	Financial and organisational development	35,088	-
IFRC	HIV/AIDS, Organisational Development.	169,947	-
IFRC	Humanitarian Aid. (Region) Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania and Niger specified. Appeal No. 05EA015.	36,696	-
IFRC	PNS meeting	2,521	-

Denmark					
ADRA	Integrated re-settlement	641,754	-		
ADRA Denmark	Integrated resettlement project in Nimba province	412,731	-		
IBIS	Support for IBIS "Accelerated Learning Programme" in Liberia for children with abrupt education caused by the civil war	689,374	-		
IFRC	Delegates	19,187	-		
MSF	Support to primary and secondary health care in Monrovia	307,971	-		
Subtotal for Denmark	2,071,017	-			

European Commission Hum	anitarian Aid Office		
ACF	Humanitarian aid in favour of the population affected by nutritional crisis [ECHO/MLI/EDF/2005/01000]	895,123	-
FAO	Support to the coordination of agriculture. [ECHO/LBR/EDF/2004/01011]	194,857	-
ICRC	Protection and Health Activities in Liberia (ECHO/-WF/BUD/2005/01018)	3,234,153	-
IOM	Transportation assistance to the most vulnerable Internally Displaced Persons in Liberia (ECHO/-WF/BUD/2005/01016)	648,508	-
IRC	Humanitarian assistance and protection for displaced and returning Liberians [ECHO/-WF/BUD/2005/01005]	1,342,384	-
MERLIN	Provision of secondary healthcare to local and displaced populations [ECHO/-WF/BUD/2005/01001]	924,703	-
MSF/Belgium	Medical assistance to displaced and resident population in Monrovia city [ECHO/-WF/BUD/2005/01002]	1,307,190	-
OCHA	Contribution for OCHA's progranne entitled "Support for the Humanitarian Information Centre in Liberia". [ECHOWF/BUD/2005/01026]	241,355	-
OXFAM UK	Humanitarian aid in favour of the population affected by nutritional crisis [ECHO/MLI/EDF/2005/01000]	774,635	-
PU	Food distribution to IDP camps in Liberia (ECHO/-WF/BUD/2005/01013)	350,796	-
UN Agencies, NGOs and Red Cross	Humanitarian aid for vulnerable populations in the Coastal West Africa - Liberia (remaining uncommitted pledge of € 8.3 million)[ECHO/-WF/BUD/2005/01000]	-	2,785,302
UN Agencies, NGOs and Red Cross	Humanitarian aid operations to support the return of vulnerable people to their place of origin in Liberia [ECHO/LBR/EDF/2005/01000]	-	3,387,704
UN Agencies, NGOs and Red Cross	Humanitarian aid to population affected by epidemics in WA [ECHO/-WF/BUD/2005/02000]	-	1,945,525
UNICEF	Humanitarian assistance in Liberia	388,098	-
UNICEF	Provision of solar refrigerator units to strengthen the EPI cold chain system in Liberia (ECHO/-WF/BUD/2005/01017)	323,415	-
Subtotal for European Commission H	umanitarian Aid Office	10,625,217	8,118,531

Value of contribution not specified Estimated value

Subtotal for Danish Red Cross

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 1 November 2005. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects not listed in the Appeal as of 1 November 2005 http://www.reliefweb.int/fts

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Channel Values in US\$	Description	Commitments/ Contributions US\$	Uncommitted Pledges US\$
Finland			
FIDA International	Food crisis in Africa (Burkina Faso and Mali. Niger is mentioned as well).	241,838	
Finnchurchaid	Aid to refugees and internal refugees	389,105	
Finnchurchaid	Aid to returnees and resettlement in Guinea and Sierra Leone.	241,838	
ICRC	Aid to refugees and internal refugees	648,508	
IFRC	Foos Crisis in Western Africa (Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritanai and Niger) (watsan and food).	362,757	
UNHCR	Aid to refugees and returnees in Western Africa (non-earmarked grant)	648,508	
Subtotal for Finland	2,532,554		
France	Cholera epidemic in Senegal	14.902	
	Cholera epidemic in Senegal	14,902	
Bilateral	Food Aid, agricultural support, urban food support.	1,981,506	
Bilateral	Millet purchase intended to be distributed in vulnerable areas.	646,831	
Subtotal for France		2,643,239	
French Red Cross			
IFRC	Food aid. (Region) Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania and Niger specified. Appeal No. 05EA015.	21,703	
Subtotal for French Red Cross		21,703	
0 0 10			
German Red Cross			
IFRC	Food aid. (Region) Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania and Niger specified. Appeal No. 05EA015.	80,722	

Value of contribution not specified
 ** Estimated value

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List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects not listed in the Appeal as of 1 November 2005 http://www.reliefweb.int/fts

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165,764

Channel Values in US\$	Description	Commitments/ Contributions US\$	Uncommitted Pledges US\$
Germany			
Bilateral	Medical Support to Cholera Victims.	15,750	-
DCV	Food aid to returnees.	423,216	-
DIFAM	Provision of 5 hospitals with urgently needed emergency health kits	72,426	-
GAA (DWH)	Construction of 398 school kitchens and provision with NFIs in support of school feeding programme	304,087	-
GAA (DWH)	Emergency food aid after the locusts	1,293,661	-
GAA (DWH)	Reintegration of civil war refugees	1,034,929	-
GTZ	Food aid for reintegration of returnees	646,831	-
GTZ	Food aid with the project 2005.1954.6	752,823	-
GTZ	Streets reconstruction.	483,676	-
Helfende Hände e.V.	Provision of rural population in remoted areas with basic dental care	12,946	-
ICRC	Assistance and protection activities	365,854	-
ICRC	Assistance and protection activities	660,502	-
ORA	Distribution of food and NFIs in Ilha das Galinas, Bissau City and Sinche Boxe.	55,711	-
ORA	Transport and distribution of medicine for health centres and hospitals and clothes for most vulnerable people	9,085	-
UNDP	Mine/UXO clearance in Guinea Bissau	110,246	-
Subtotal for Germany		6,241,743	-
Iceland Red Cross			
IFRC	Child Advocacy and Rehabilitation + 50% Head of Delegation.	119,485	-
IFRC	Humanitarian Aid. (Region) Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania and Niger specified. Appeal No. 05EA015.	46,279	-

Subtotal for Iceland Red Cross

^{*} Value of contribution not specified
** Estimated value

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List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects not listed in the Appeal as of 1 November 2005 http://www.reliefweb.int/fts

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365,854

2,350,059

Channel Values in US\$	Description	Commitments/ Contributions US\$	Uncommitted Pledges US\$
values in 05\$			
Ireland			
CONCERN	To reduce the suffering and distress of communities affected by disasters in WA through improving the quality and effectiveness of local humanitarian emergency response	554,822	-
CONCERN	Watsan, Health, Shelter and NFIs.	515,938	-
FAO	Emergency assistance to agricultural inputs (tools and seeds) and training mainly for recent returnees for IDP and refugee camps and vulnerable host communities in Liberia	322,599	-
FAO	To assist recent returnees and vulnerable fishing families in 4 counties to restart fishing activities, support livelihood and food security through sustainable fish production in Liberia	322,478	-
FAO	To make seed rice availbale to farmers to enable expansion of acreage beyond subsistence levels of production in Sierra Leone	272,374	-
IFRC	Finance development and health	40,938	-
IFRC	Health programme	17,058	-
IFRC	Organisational development	12,281	-
IRC	Improve health; to implement effective interventions to reduce maternal death and disability by improving access of quality services for complications during childbirth and pregnancy	271,589	-
IRC	Improve health; to implement effective interventions to reduce maternal death and disability by improving access of quality services for complications during childbirth and pregnancy	59,127	-
IRC	Improve health; to implement effective interventions to reduce maternal death and disability by improving access of quality services for complications during childbirth and pregnancy	369,560	-
Ireland RC	Food distribution, education and logistical support.	212,817	-
MERLIN	The overall goal of the project is to reduce mortality and morbidity amongst the war-affected populations of Liberia	388,098	-
MERLIN	The overall goal of the project is to reduce mortality and morbidity amongst the war-affected populations of Liberia	194,049	-
MSF	Contribute to improved health status of population of Tonkolli district	394,567	-
PAC	Research and policy dialogue initiative on issues relating to Africa, in particular education on how mining affects community livelihoods, the environment, human rights and development.	129,366	-
Trocaire	Provide primary and secondary health care by the completion of the reconstruction of Panguna hospital	195,343	-
UNDP	To disarm, demobilise, rehabilitate and reintegrate former combatants	660,502	-
UNICEF	Prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse in Liberia	129,702	-
UNICEF	Rehabilitation of education sector in Liberia	453,957	-
Subtotal for Ireland		5,517,165	-
Ireland Red Cross			
IFRC	Humanitarian Aid for Niger. Appeal No. 05EA015	125,854	-
Subtotal for Ireland Red Cross		125,854	-
Italy			
AGEA	Food donation (Mauritania)	1,356,852	-
AGEA	To support affected population from food emergency	627,353	-
	<u> </u>		

Subtotal for Italy

IFRC

Assistance to affected population - health and medical (Mali)

^{*} Value of contribution not specified

^{**} Estimated value

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List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects not listed in the Appeal as of 1 November 2005
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	Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations		Page 6 of 11
Channel	Description	Commitments/ Contributions	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$		US\$	US\$
lonon			
Japan			
PW	Construct shelters for about 1,000 households of refugees and the IDP in Liberia	1.000.000	-

Japan			
PW	Construct shelters for about 1,000 households of refugees and the IDP in Liberia	1,000,000	-
UNHCR	Community-based reintegration programmes to support peace building and reconciliation inheavily-impacted areas in Liberia	2,971,429	-
UNICEF	Rehabilitation of the services in water and sanitation, education and health in Sierra Leone	4,734,918	-
WV	Construction and repair public toilets and wells and also repair roads and bridges	666,667	•
Subtotal for Japan		9,373,014	-

Japanese Red Cross			
	Humanitarian Aid. (Region) Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania and Niger specified. Appeal No. 05EA015.	269,767	-
Subtotal for Japanese Red Cross		269,767	-

Luxembourg			
Chrétiens pour le Sahel	Distribution of food aid and seeds	80,891	-
Luxembourg RC	Prevention of food crisis.	215,767	-
MSF	Assistance in the field of healthcare and water and sanitation	259,403	-
Subtotal for Luxembourg		556,061	-

Monaco Red Cross			
IFRC	Humanitarian Aid for Niger and Burkina Faso. Appeal No. 05EA015	36,291	-
Subtotal for Monaco Red Cross		36,291	-

Netherlands			
IFRC	Head of delegation	23,482	-
Stichting Vluchteling	Improved watsan facilities; improved RH care	464,419	-
UNICEF	Humanitarian assistance in Liberia	904,000	-
Subtotal for Netherlands		1,391,901	-

Netherlands Red Cross			
IFRC	Liaison delegate and humanitarian aid without specifications. Appeal No. 05EA015.	190,510	-
Subtotal for Netherlands Red Cross		190,510	-

^{*} Value of contribution not specified

^{**} Estimated value

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List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects not listed in the Appeal as of 1 November 2005 http://www.reliefweb.int/fts

	http://www.reliefweb.int/fts		
	Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations.		Page 7 of 1
Channel Values in US\$	Description	Commitments/ Contributions US\$	Uncommitte Pledges US\$
Norway			
IFRC	Assistance to returnees and vulnerable communities	149,625	
IFRC	In kind - goods	110,915	
UNICEF	In-kind grant (BP5 and BP100) to Mauritania	82,288	
UNICEF	Transport, storage and equipment to Mauritania	281,630	
Subtotal for Norway		624,458	
Norway Red Cross			
IFRC	3 Transport Units. (Region) Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania and Niger specified. Appeal No. 05EA015.	1,296,738	
Subtotal for Norway Red Cross		1,296,738	
Parthenon Trust			
IFRC	Community Based Health Programme.	96,074	
Subtotal for Parthenon Trust		96,074	
Portugal			
FAO	To fight against invasion of locusts in Guinea Bissau	340,650	
Subtotal for Portugal		340,650	
Private			
IFRC	Humanitarian Aid for Niger. Appeal No. 05EA015.	876	
IFRC	Swiss private donor for humanitarian aid in Niger. Appeal No. 05EA015.	434	
Subtotal for Private	1	1,310	
Saudi Arabia (Kingdom	of)		
Bilateral	Humanitarian assistance to Mali in the form of food, medicine and blankets	462,404	
Subtotal for Saudi Arabia (King	Subtotal for Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)		
South Africa			
UNICEF	Humanitarian assistance in Sierra Leone	28,657	
Subtotal for South Africa	1	28,657	
Spain			
-			

Subtotal for Spain

UNICEF

141,915

141,915

Humanitarian assistance in Sierra Leone

Value of contribution not specified
 ** Estimated value

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List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects not listed in the Appeal as of 1 November 2005

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Co	mpiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations.		Page 8 of 11
Channel Values in US\$	Description	Commitments/ Contributions US\$	Uncommitted Pledges US\$
Sweden			
FAO	Agricultural programme in Liberia	1,080,516	-
IFRC	HoD, Humanitarian Values, External Audit.	102,661	-
IFRC	Humanitarian aid. (Region) Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania and Niger specified. Appeal No. 05EA015.	492,585	-
Liberia Dujar Association, Sweden	Three schools will be rehabilitated and equipped	285,019	-
MSF	Health, water and sanitation	2,514,267	-
PMU-I	Distribution of seeds	131,373	-
SRSA	Financing of a logistic officer for three months	70,039	-
SRSA	Installation and maintenance of electricity.	87,327	-
SRSA	Installing and maintaining internet technology	70,263	-
UNDP	Community based recovery programme in Liberia	3,169,470	-
UNDP	Post conflict reconstruction in Sierra Leone	644,390	-
UNDP	Promoting good governance, develop public sector reforms, ensure transparency and accountability in governance and promote a good relationship between the State and the society in the post-war in Liberia	276,265	-
UNDP	Rehabilitation and reintegration of ex-combatants as part of the DDRR programme in Liberia	3,517,834	-
UNICEF	Primary schools and health facilities in Liberia	2,121,600	-
Subtotal for Sweden		14,563,609	-
Swedish Red Cross			
IFRC	Child Advocacy, Health.	353,571	-
Subtotal for Swedish Red Cross 353,57			-
Swiss Red Cross			
IFRC	Child Advocacy and Rehabilitation. Kambia.	115,765	-
Subtotal for Swiss Red Cross		115,765	-

Value of contribution not specified

^{**} Estimated value

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Channel Values in US\$	Description	Commitments/ Contributions US\$	Uncommitte Pledges US\$
Switzerland			
CARITAS	Food Aid.	44,715	
ОМ	IOM Regional ESA for returning asylum seekers from Switzerland to Burkina Faso and their receiving communities.	47,005	
ОМ	IOM Regional ESA for returning asylum seekers from Switzerland to Mali and their receiving communities.	47,005	
ОМ	IOM Regional ESA for returning asylum seekers from Switzerland to Sierra Leone and their receiving communities.	47,005	
Mission 21, Basle	Swiss dairy products	57,778	
OCHA	Contribution to OCHA towards the 2005 budget of the Humanitarian Information Centre in Liberia.	97,656	
SDC	COOF: Help for aliments; cercle of Koro	255,000	
SDC	Costs for the shipping of 260 swiss army vehicle for the army of SL	196,667	
SHA	Fondation Hirondelle: Star radio	213,675	
SHA	Primary and secondary health in southern and central Nimba	210,084	
SHA	Support for female victims of inhumane and degrading treatment	168,067	
Subtotal for Switzerland	,	1,384,657	
UNICEF National Com	nmittee/France		
UNICEF	Humanitarian assistance in Liberia	388,098	
Subtotal for UNICEF Nationa	I Committee/France	388,098	
UNICEF National Com	nmittee/United Kingdom		
UNICEF	Humanitarian assistance in Liberia	116,672	
	I Committee/United Kingdom	116,672	

Officed Arab Entirates			
Bilateral	2 containers of humanitarian aid were shipped to Liberia.	54,744	-
IFRC	To support the victims of locust swarms in Guinea-Bissau and Mali.	10,000	-
Mauritanian RC	3 containers of food supplies freighted to Mauritania.	58,800	-
Mauritanian RC	Assistance to the victims of the drought and the locust swarms in Mauritania.	10,000	-
Subtotal for United Arab Emirates		133,544	-
		•	

Value of contribution not specified

^{**} Estimated value

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Channel Values in US\$	Description	Commitments/ Contributions US\$	Uncommitted Pledges US\$
United Kingdom			
ACF	To support targeted households significantly increase their production of staple food (rice) and cash crop (groundnut), and successfully test loss reduction techniques	585,399	-
ICRC	(Liberia) Health and medical activities	961,261	-
ICRC	(Siera Leone) ICRC activities in Sierra Leone	1,503,341	-
IFRC	Delegates	33,333	-
IFRC	Humanitarian assistance	26,549	-
IFRC	Humanitarian assistance	23,894	-
IFRC	Organisational development	4,425	-
IFRC	Organisational development and health	55,621	-
MERLIN	Ensure access to essential curative and preventative healthcare in JJ Dossen hospital	1,301,144	-
MERLIN	To support the country health teams to be able to successfully manage, and take responsibility for, the re-instated network of primary healthcare centres in Grand Bassa district	225,484	-
NRC	To construct housing units for the most vulnerable returnees	234,518	-
SC - UK	To re-establish quality basic health and reproductive and sexual health care services for Liberian women and children in their home communities	562,844	-
Subtotal for United Kingdom		5,517,813	-
United Kingdom Red Cross			
	T		
IFRC	(Region) Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania and Niger specified. Food and seeds, National/Regional Staff, Appeal No. 05EA015.	446,473	-

United Kingdom Red	Cross		
IFRC	(Region) Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania and Niger specified. Food and seeds, National/Regional Staff. Appeal No. 05EA015.	446,473	-
IFRC	CAPS, Child Advocacy & Rehabilitation, Community Based Health Programmes, Disaster Management, Delegate Funding, Community Animation & Peace Support.	431,839	-
IFRC	Community based health; seeds and tools; child advocacy and rehabilitation programme; finance development activities	194,528	-
IFRC	Medicines and material, 8 pces suppl. fry feeding equip, food items, 2 Toyota landcruisers, 4 Rubbhalls, ERU logistics. (Region) Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania and Niger specified. Appeal No. 05EA015.	626,685	-
Subtotal for United Kingdom Red Cross		1,699,525	-

Value of contribution not specified
 ** Estimated value

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 1 November 2005. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects not listed in the Appeal as of 1 November 2005 http://www.reliefweb.int/fts

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

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Channel	Commitments/ Contributions	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$	US\$	US\$

United States of America			
	[Senegal] 4390 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Development Food Assistance.	2,268,700	
Africare	1710 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Development Food Assistance.	930,000	
Africare/CRS	[Burkina Faso]24240 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Development Food Assistance. Zondoma Province (Africare); all 45 Provinces (CRS).	15,570,000	
Bilateral	[Burkina Faso] Democracy and Human Rights Fund. Special Self-Help Fund. WARP Support. Economic Support Fund.	2,264,500	
Bilateral	[Mali] Economic Growth. This amount includes a part of 1 million US\$ which is intended to the "West Africa Locust Emergency".	1,723,000	
Bilateral	[Mali] Health Assistance.	15,705,000	
Bilateral	[Mali] Special Self-Help Fund and WARP Support.	1,466,000	
Bilateral	[Mali] USAID will focus on the agricultural sector by targeting commodities for which Mali has a comparative advantage. This amount includes a part of 1 million US\$ which is intended to the "West Africa Locust Emergency".	11,044,000	-
Bilateral	[Mali] USAID's program to improve the quality of basic education includes technical assistance and training to: provide teacher training and learning opportunities; develop an improved national curriculum for grades three through six.	5,755,000	-
Bilateral	[Mali]Democracy and Governance. Human Rights Fund.		-
Bilateral	[Mauritania] Democracy and Human Rights Fund. Special Self-Help Fund. Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Initiative. WARP Support.	876,000	-
Bilateral	[Mauritania] Locust Response.	177,777	
Bilateral	[Senegal] Agriculture/Environment. This amount includes a part of US\$ 2.5 million which is intended to the "West Africa Locust Emergency".	5,188,000	
Bilateral	[Senegal] Basic Education.	2,927,000	-
Bilateral	[Senegal] Democracy and Governance. Human Rights. Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Initiative.	2,400,500	-
Bilateral	[Senegal] Economic Growth. This amount includes a part of US\$ 2.5 million which is intended to the "West Africa Locust Emergency".	2,474,810	
Bilateral	[Senegal] Health Assistance.	14,775,000	-
Bilateral	[Senegal] Special Self-Help Fund and WARP Support.	883,000	
UNICEF	Multi sector assistance for Liberia refugee returnees with a focus on women and children (USAID/PRM)	-	2,900,000
WV	[Mauritania] 19330 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Development Food Assistance.	6,579,600	-
WV	[Mauritania] Supplementary Feeding Programme.	50,000	-
Subtotal for United States of America		95,299,887	2,900,000

Grand Total	169,444,572	11,018,531
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a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed). Pledge:

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

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

Value of contribution not specified

Estimated value

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 1 November 2005. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table VII: West Africa 2005

Total Humanitarian Assistance per Donor (Appeal plus other*)(carry over not included) as of 1 November 2005 http://www.reliefweb.int/fts

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

Donor	Commitments/ Contributions US\$	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted pledges US\$
Values in US\$			
United States	150,778,134	50.2 %	3,300,000
ECHO (European Commission)	20,149,732	6.7 %	8,118,531
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	18,355,561	6.1 %	-
Japan	18,191,510	6.1 %	-
Sweden	15,923,954	5.3 %	-
Germany	8,710,953	2.9 %	-
France	7,842,295	2.6 %	-
Canada	7,314,279	2.4 %	-
United Kingdom	7,066,456	2.4 %	-
Netherlands	6,371,901	2.1 %	-
Private	5,876,022	2.0 %	-
Italy	5,832,671	1.9 %	-
Ireland	5,548,782	1.8 %	-
Switzerland	3,731,672	1.2 %	-
Spain	3,239,170	1.1 %	-
Finland	2,532,554	0.8 %	-
Norway	2,445,046	0.8 %	-
Denmark	2,071,017	0.7 %	-
Luxembourg	2,065,146	0.7 %	-
Carry-over (donors not specified)	1,849,820	0.6 %	-
Turkey	1,000,000	0.3 %	200,000
New Zealand	696,000	0.2 %	-
Venezuela	500,000	0.2 %	1,000,000
Belgium	483,676	0.2 %	-
Saudi Arabia	462,404	0.2 %	-
Others	1,290,459	0.4 %	2,000,000
Grand Total	300,329,214	100.0 %	14,618,531

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

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

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

^{*} includes contributions to the Consolidated Appeal and additional contributions outside of the Consolidated Appeal Process (bilateral, Red Cross, etc...)

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 1 November 2005. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

ANNEX II.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AAVNU Association of former United Nations Volunteers
ADRA Adventist Development and Relief Agency

AFRO Regional Office For Africa

AIDS Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ALP Accelerated Learning Programme

ALTERNAG Guinean Association for Research and Alternatives

CAP Consolidated Appeals Process

CBC/RHTY Communication for Behavior Change in Reproductive Health among Teenagers and

the Youth including Sexual Transmissible Diseases/HIV

CBO Community Based Organisation

CCA Cellule Crise Alimentaire

Cdl Côte d'Ivoire

CFSVA Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis

CIDA Canadian International Development Agency

CNAR Centre National de Recherche
CNER National Centre for Rural Studies
CNRC Children' Nutrition Research Center

CO Country Office

CONAREF Commission Nationale pour les Réfugiés

CONASUR Comité National de Secours d'Urgence et de Réhabilitation

CPPS Centre Pan Africa de Prospective Sociale
CREDO Centre for Research Education & Development

CREPA Regional Centre for Low Cost Technologies in Water Supply and Basic Sanitation

CRS Catholic Relief Services
CRS Catholic Relief Services
CSO Civil Society Organisation

DDR Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration
DFID Department for International Development
DHPS Public Hygiene and Health Division
DNH Direction Nationale de l'Hydraulique

DNPGCA Dispositif National de Prévention et de Gestion des Crises Alimentaires

DRHE Direction Régionale Hydraulique et Energie

DRPEFF Direction Régionale de la Protection de la Femme de l'Enfant et de la Famille

DRR Disaster Risk Reduction

ECD Early Childhood Development

ECHO European Community Humanitarian Aid Office ECOBCCU ECOWAS Border Control Coordination Unit ECOWAS Economic Community of West Africa States

EIU Economist Intelligence Unit

EPI Expanded Programme on Immunisation

EU European Union

FAO Food and Agriculture Organisation

GBV Gender-Based Violence
GDP Gross Domestic Product
GEI Groupings of Economic Interest

GIEWS Global Information and Early Warning System

GIP-ESTHER Groupement d'Intérêt Public - Ensemble pour une Solidarité Thérapeutique

Hospitalière En Réseau

Gnf Guinean franc

GOARN Global Outbreak Alert and Response Network
GOARN Global Outbreak Alert and Response Network

GoGB Government of Guinea Bissau

WEST AFRICA

GRADH Groupe de Recherche et d'Action pour le Développement Humain

HCRAH Haut Commissaire aux Rapatriés de à l'Action Humanitaire au Togo

HDI **Human Development Indicator**

Handicap International HI

HIV Human Immunodeficiency Virus

HQ Headquarters

Inter-Agency Standing Committee **IASC** International Committee of the Red Cross **ICRC**

Internally Displaced Person **IDP**

IEC Information, Education and Communication Integrated Early Childhood Development **IECD**

International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies **IFRC**

IM Information Management IMF International Monetary Fund IMU Information Management Unit

IMUS Information Management Unit for the Sahel

Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies **INEE** International Non-Governmental Organisation

INGO

International Organisation 10

International Organization of Migration IOM Integrated Regional Information Network **IRIN**

IV Intravenous

JHPIEGO Johns Hopkins Program for International Education and Training in Reproductive

Health

MALAO Mouvement contre les armes légères en Afrique de l'Ouest

MCH Maternal and Child Health **MDG** Millennium Development Goals

Ministry of Agriculture MoA Ministry of Health MoH Mine Risk Education **MRE MRU** Mano River Union

Médecins Sans Frontières **MSF**

Metric Tonne MT

NADMO National Disaster Management Organisation

National Border Control Unit **NBCU** NCS National Catholic Secretariat **NEWS** National Early Warning System

NFI Non-Food Item

NGO Non-Governmental Organisation

Organization for Charity for Integral Development **OCDI OCHA** Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs **OFADEC** Office Africain pour le Développement et la Coopération

Office National de l'Eau et de l'Assainissement **ONEA**

OXFAM Oxford Committee for Famine Relief

Comprehensive Epidemiological Surveillance **PASEI**

Prenatal Care PC PΗ Public Health

Poverty Reduction Strategy **PRS** Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper **PRSP**

Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation **PRRO**

PSF Priority Solidarity Fund

QUIPs Quick Impact Projects

WEST AFRICA

RC/HC Regional Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator

REC Regional Economic Communitie

RERRF Regional Emergency Rapid Response Fund

RH Reproductive Health

RHRC Reproductive Health Response in Conflict

RO Regional Office

RRF Regional Resettlement of Refugees
RRRT Regional Rapid Response Team

SALW Small Arms and Light Weapons
SAP Système D'Alerte Précoce
SCPB Save the Children – Pays-Bas
SGBV Sexual Gender-Based Violence
SIAS Supplementary Immunization Activities
SIDA Syndrome Immunodéficience Acquise

SO Special Operation

SONEB Benin Urban Water Supply Company SOP Standard Operating Procedure STI Sexually Transmitted Infection

TCNs Third Country Nationals

UAM Unaccompanied Minors

UN United Nations

UNAIDS Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS

UNAMSIL United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone

UNCT United Nations Country Team

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

UNIFEM United Nations Development Fund for Women UNODC United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime UNOGBIS United Nations Support Office in Guinea Bissau

US\$ United States Dollar UXO Unexploded Ordnance

VAM Vulnerability Assessment Mapping

WCARO West and Central Africa Regional Office WES Water, Environment and Sanitation

WFP World Food Programme
WHO World Health Organization
WIPNET Women in Peacebuilding

WISE Women Initiative for Self-Empowerment

NOTES:	

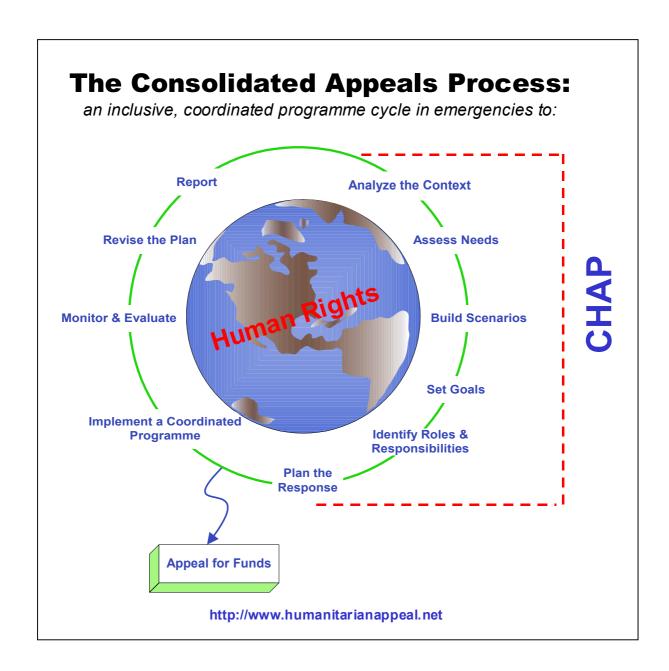
Consolidated Appeal Feedback Sheet

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 2006 will help us improve the CAP in time for 2007. Thank you very much for your time.

Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) Section, OCHA

Please	write the name of the Consolidated Appeal on which you are commenting:
1.	What did you think of the review of 2005? 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.

Title & Organisation: Email Address:



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