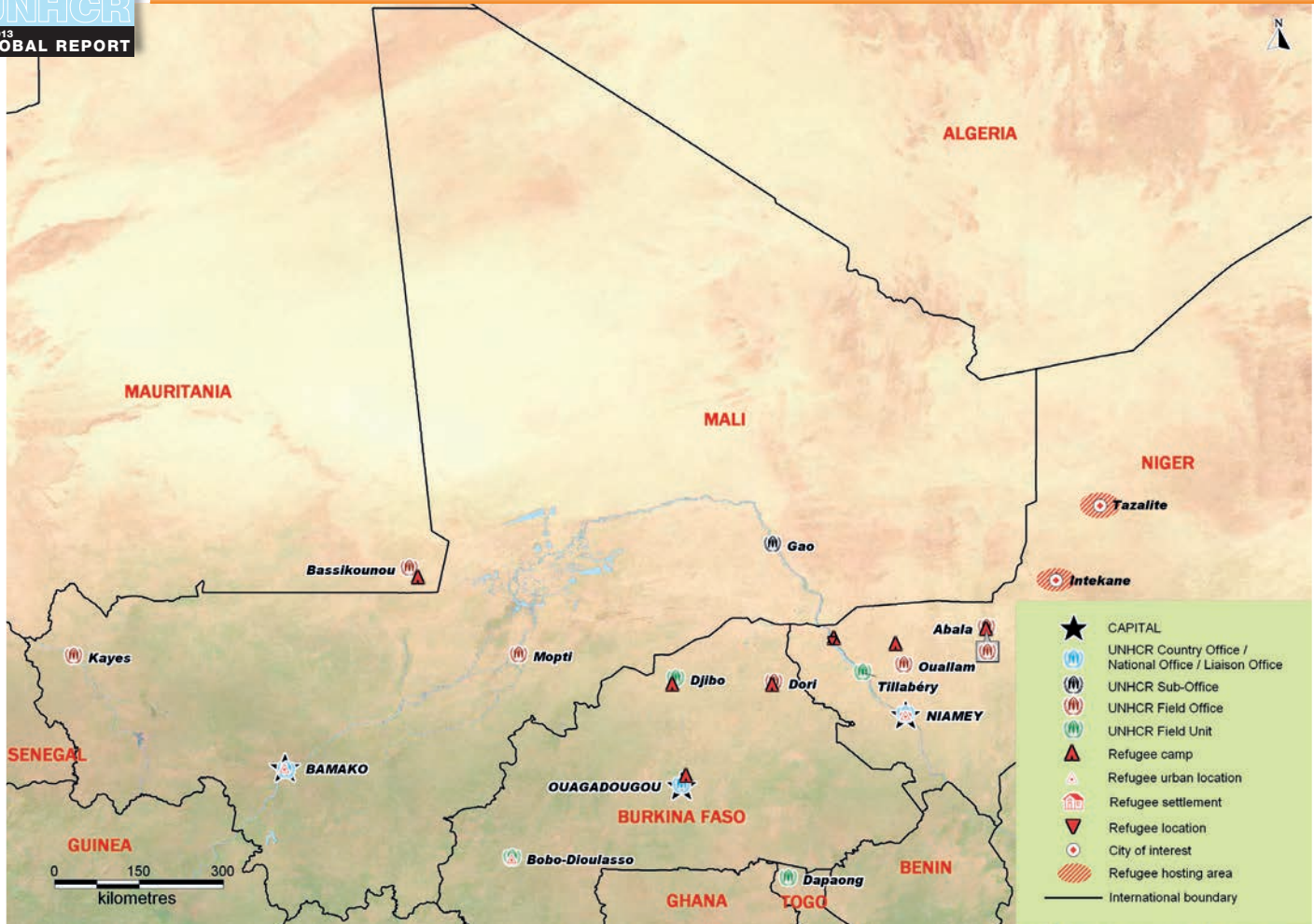


MALI



| Overview |

Operational highlights

- While UNHCR did not launch a repatriation programme owing to the volatile security situation in Mali, some 14,200 Malian refugees registered by the *Commission nationale chargée des réfugiés* living in Burkina Faso, Mauritania and Niger spontaneously returned to their country in 2013. UNHCR supported the Government with the registration of returnees and improved infrastructure in return areas.
- UNHCR carried out protection monitoring in 260 villages in violence-affected northern Mali. It also led the protection and shelter coordination clusters.
- The standard of living for some 93,800 internally displaced people (IDPs) improved with the provision of non-food items (NFIs), shelter support and income-generating assistance.
- Survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) in five regions – namely Kidal, Gao, Timbuktu, Mopti and Segou – were able to receive support with the opening of 16 centres providing psychological and social care.
- Quick-impact water and health-care projects in the remote returnee areas of Gao and Timbuktu improved the living

UNHCR's presence | 2013

Number of offices	4
Total personnel	83
International staff	20
National staff	52
UN Volunteers	5
Others	6

conditions of some 2,700 Malian returnees and 2,800 vulnerable people from the local community.

- As a step towards durable solutions, 80 Liberian refugees received their national passports, 16 Ivorian refugees opted for voluntary repatriation and some 6,000 identity cards were provided to Mauritanian refugees and to urban refugees of various nationalities.

- The Government of Mali facilitated refugees' access to basic social services, such as health and education, as well as to water and other natural resources.

The Government also generously allocated some 19 hectares of farming land to the refugees.

People of concern

In 2013, people of concern to UNHCR in Mali included: internally displaced Malians; Mauritanian refugees mainly living in the region of Kayes since

1989; and urban refugees and asylum-seekers of various nationalities, the majority of whom Ivorian.

Type of population	Origin	Total	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
Refugees	Mauritania	12,900	12,900	48	67
	Côte d'Ivoire	1,100	600	49	50
	Various	310	310	54	37
Asylum-seekers	Côte d'Ivoire	150	150	43	47
	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	110	110	50	57
	Various	40	40	36	31
IDPs	Mali	254,800	93,800	-	-
Returned IDPs, including people in an IDP-like situation	Mali	42,300	-	-	-
Returnees (refugees)*	Niger	5,700	2,800	50	48
	Mauritania	3,900	2,100	50	48
	Burkina Faso	3,800	110	50	48
	Algeria	900	-	50	48
	Various	10	10	50	48
Total		326,020	112,930		

*Demographic breakdown of returnees refers to all returnees

| Results in 2013 |

Achievements and impact

The following matrix contains examples of objectives and targets set for UNHCR's programme interventions in this operation in 2013. Short commentaries on the

end-year results and impact on people of concern are provided, including indications of why targets may not have been met.

2013 activities	People of concern (PoC)	2013 comprehensive target	2013 year-end result
FAIR PROTECTION PROCESSES AND DOCUMENTATION			
Level of individual documentation increased			
Result/impact: Many Malians who fled the crisis in the north lost their documentation. Eight information centres were established to provide them with advice on how to apply for civil documentation. More than 1,900 IDPs were sensitized on the procedures and received national identity cards from the authorities with UNHCR's support.			
Gap: Despite UNHCR's efforts, not all IDPs in need of financial assistance to recover their documentation could be helped, owing to limited funds.			
# of identity documents issued for PoC	Internally displaced people	5,000	1,515

2013 activities	People of concern (PoC)	2013 comprehensive target	2013 year-end result
SECURITY FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION			
Protection from the effects of armed conflict strengthened			
<p>Result/impact: The protection monitoring mechanisms established by the UNHCR-led protection cluster significantly contributed to reducing conflict-related risks among communities. Protection assessments in northern Mali and the development of protection analysis tools, such as the “Return Benchmark”, were regularly presented to the wider Humanitarian Country Team and other stakeholders. In addition, some 100 protection monitors were recruited to conduct protection monitoring in 260 villages.</p> <p>Gap: UNHCR could not recruit its target of 150 monitors, leaving some villages not covered by protection monitoring.</p>			
# of protection staff members where populations are at risk	Internally displaced people	150	99
Risk of SGBV reduced and quality of response improved			
<p>Result/impact: A total of 16 centres providing support to SGBV survivors were operational in 2013, providing individual counselling and psychosocial assistance to some 540 people. In addition, training on SGBV was provided to 150 community leaders who actively participated in sensitization campaigns.</p> <p>Gap: The limited number of trained community leaders and SGBV-awareness activities conducted in 2013 meant that UNHCR only reached 15 per cent of its target number of people counselled.</p>			
# of people counselled	Internally displaced people	3,500	535
BASIC NEEDS AND ESSENTIAL SERVICES			
Basic needs are met and population has sufficient domestic items			
<p>Result/impact: In areas hosting IDPs and returnees, populations faced difficulties in being able to afford basic household items. To alleviate the burden, UNHCR provided non-food items (NFIs) to some 49,200 individuals, i.e. 8,200 households.</p> <p>Gap: Owing to limited access to some violence-affected regions of Mali, UNHCR’s non-food assistance only reached approximately 30 per cent of its targeted beneficiaries.</p>			
# of people receiving material support	Internally displaced people	175,000	49,188
Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and sustained			
<p>Result/impact: In 2013, 1,450 households in areas hosting IDPs and 700 households in Gao and Timbuktu regions received emergency shelter and/or shelter grants, depending on needs. Shelter maintenance kits were also provided to IDPs and host communities.</p> <p>Gap: Limited access to some regions and a lack of funding prevented UNHCR from reaching its targets.</p>			
# of households receiving shelter grant	Internally displaced people	7,500	1,450
# of shelter maintenance tool kits and materials provided	Internally displaced people	5,000	700
Supply of potable water increased and maintained			
<p>Result/impact: Four boreholes were constructed in Alhodra, Djoringuida and Enakar, in the Timbuktu region, resulting in an increase of potable water available – from 2 to 6 litres per person per day for Malian returnees.</p> <p>The quality of life of Mauritanian refugees living in the region of Kayes improved following UNHCR’s construction of nine boreholes, which increased water access from 3 to 12 litres per person per day and helped reduce waterborne diseases.</p> <p>Gap: A lack of access to some areas in the north prevented UNHCR from reaching its targets.</p>			
# of boreholes drilled	Malian returnees	8	4
Average litres of potable water available per person per day	Mauritanian refugees	15	12
# of persons of concern per water tap	Mauritanian refugees	300	400
DURABLE SOLUTIONS			
Comprehensive solutions strategy developed or updated			
<p>Result/impact: To gather data on Malian refugee returns, UNHCR supported the Government with the registration process. More than 14,200 individuals were registered by the <i>Commission nationale chargée des réfugiés</i> with UNHCR’s support.</p> <p>Gap: As not all refugees returned through the 16 entry points established by the <i>Commission nationale chargée des réfugiés</i>, not all were registered.</p>			
# of population profiled	Malian returnees	25,000	14,271

Partners

Implementing partners

Government agencies:

Commission nationale chargée des réfugiés

NGOs:

Association des Juristes Maliennes, Association Malienne pour le Suivi et l'Orientation des Pratiques Traditionnelles, Association des Anciens Volontaires des Nations Unies, GREFFA, IEDA Relief, International Medical Corps, INTERSOS, STOP - SAHEL

Operational partners

Government agencies:

Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Interior and Territorial Administration

NGOs:

Danish Refugee Council, Mercy Corps, Norwegian Refugee Council, Oxfam, *Terre des Hommes*

Others:

ICRC, *Mission multidimensionnelle intégrée des Nations Unies pour la stabilisation au Mali*, OCHA, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNMAS, USAID

Assessment of results

Protection and assistance to IDPs and returnees remained a major challenge as security sharply deteriorated in some areas during the course of the year, leading to renewed displacement. Security challenges also hindered UNHCR's access to some areas in the north and thus the provision of emergency assistance. Furthermore, security escorts and other safety measures involved significant expenses. Nonetheless, the organization advocated for continued patrols by the *Mission multidimensionnelle intégrée des Nations Unies pour la stabilisation au Mali* (MINUSMA) in returnee areas, where security hampered humanitarian access.

While some Malian refugees spontaneously returned from neighbouring countries in 2013, organized repatriation could not commence, as the conditions were not conducive to return.

As an important step towards political reconciliation and peacebuilding, UNHCR supported those Malian refugees living in asylum countries who wished to vote in the presidential elections. Of the approximate 10,000 refugees registered and confirmed in the national database, some 5,600 refugees were able to vote.

Working with others

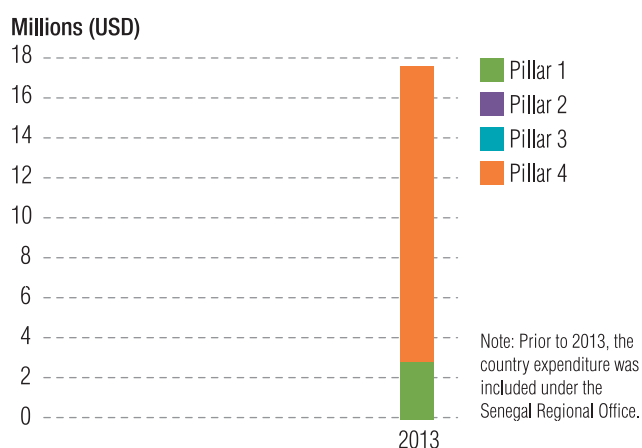
In close collaboration with the Government, UNHCR registered some 14,200 Malian returnees from August to December 2013. UNHCR led the protection and shelter clusters in Mali, coordinating closely with a variety of inter-agency and NGO partners.

Financial information

The initial 2013 comprehensive budget for the Mali operation was set at USD 4.5 million. It subsequently increased to USD 32.2 million to address the needs of the population of concern in newly secured areas of the north. The level of funding available allowed for expenditure of USD 17.6 million, corresponding to 54 per cent of the overall requirements.

In 2013, a lack of funding prevented the realization of some key protection activities and the provision of emergency response assistance to some new arrivals.

Expenditure in Mali | 2013



Budget, income and expenditure in Mali | USD

Operation	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
FINAL BUDGET	5,210,614	27,000,194	32,210,807
Income from contributions ¹	900,000	16,619,865	17,519,865
Other funds available / transfers	1,958,712	856,908	2,815,620
Total funds available	2,858,712	17,476,773	20,335,486

EXPENDITURE BY OBJECTIVE

Favourable Protection Environment

Access to legal assistance and remedies	0	162,199	162,199
Subtotal	0	162,199	162,199

Fair Protection Processes and Documentation

Registration and profiling	269	195,554	195,824
Status determination procedures	20,294	0	20,294
Individual documentation	91,955	483,400	575,354
Civil registration and status documentation	57,817	0	57,817
Subtotal	170,335	678,954	849,289

Security from Violence and Exploitation

Protection from effects of armed conflict	0	490,996	490,996
Prevention and response to SGBV	88,906	949,716	1,038,622
Subtotal	88,906	1,440,713	1,529,619

Basic Needs and Essential Services

Health	168,252	3,482	171,734
Reproductive health and HIV services	61,831	0	61,831
Water	218,389	917	219,306
Shelter and infrastructure	298,994	1,273,173	1,572,166
Basic and domestic items	54,807	1,682,274	1,737,081
Services for people with specific needs	79,922	329,110	409,033
Education	193,959	0	193,959
Subtotal	1,076,154	3,288,955	4,365,110

Operation	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
<i>Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance</i>			
Community mobilization	38,404	0	38,404
Coexistence with local communities	0	463,861	463,861
Self-reliance and livelihood activities	254,718	834,544	1,089,262
Subtotal	293,122	1,298,405	1,591,526
<i>Durable Solutions</i>			
Comprehensive solutions strategy	101,849	0	101,849
Voluntary return	18,525	347,718	366,243
Reintegration	0	205,799	205,799
Integration	29,382	0	29,382
Subtotal	149,756	553,517	703,273
<i>Logistics and Operations Support</i>			
Logistics and supply	95,720	348,962	444,683
Operations management, coordination and support	454,187	4,388,671	4,842,857
Subtotal	549,907	4,737,633	5,287,540
<i>Headquarters and Regional Support</i>			
Media relations and public affairs	0	144,000	144,000
Subtotal	0	144,000	144,000
Balance of instalments with implementing partners	530,533	2,434,036	2,964,569
Total	2,858,713	14,738,413	17,597,125

¹ Income from contributions includes indirect support costs that are recovered from contributions to Pillars 3 and 4, supplementary budgets and the "New or additional activities – mandate-related" (NAM) Reserve. Contributions towards all pillars are included under Pillar 1.