

**Emergency response for the situation in
the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo**

Addendum - Uganda



Donor Relations and Resource Mobilization Service
September 2013

Information at a glance

Targeted beneficiaries in Uganda for 2013

- 90,000 anticipated new arrivals in Uganda from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) in 2013 in need of assistance in transit centres
- 125,000 Congolese refugees being assisted in Uganda in 2013

Financial requirements for the emergency

- Revised Uganda requirements of USD 43.6 million
- Total appeal requirements of USD 91 million

	(USD)
DRC	22.6 million
Burundi	7.0 million
Rwanda	17.7 million
Uganda (revised September 2013)	43.6 million
Total	91.0 million

Main activities in Uganda

- Receive and register refugees;
- Construct an additional transit centre in Bundibugyo;
- Provide basic protection and assistance in transit, primarily: cooked food, water, sanitation and hygiene, basic health, shelter, and domestic household items;
- Reinforce the receiving border district, Bundibugyo District, with basic services and service providers in the critical sectors of water, sanitation, and health;
- Transport refugees from the transit centre to Kyangwali refugee settlement, a 10-hour journey, via way stations in Kyenjojo and Hoima districts;
- Clear and plan new sites within the Kyangwali settlement to host new refugees. Construct and reinforce basic infrastructure and services, notably: security, access roads, housing, health, water, sanitation, hygiene, education, food security, livelihood, environment and general protection and community based services.

Cover photo: Congolese refugees at Bubukwanga transit centre, in western Uganda, 25 km from the DRC border, lining up to get UNHCR blankets, soap, and other relief items.
UNHCR/K.McKinsey/July 2013

Uganda

DRC Border areas

As of September 2013



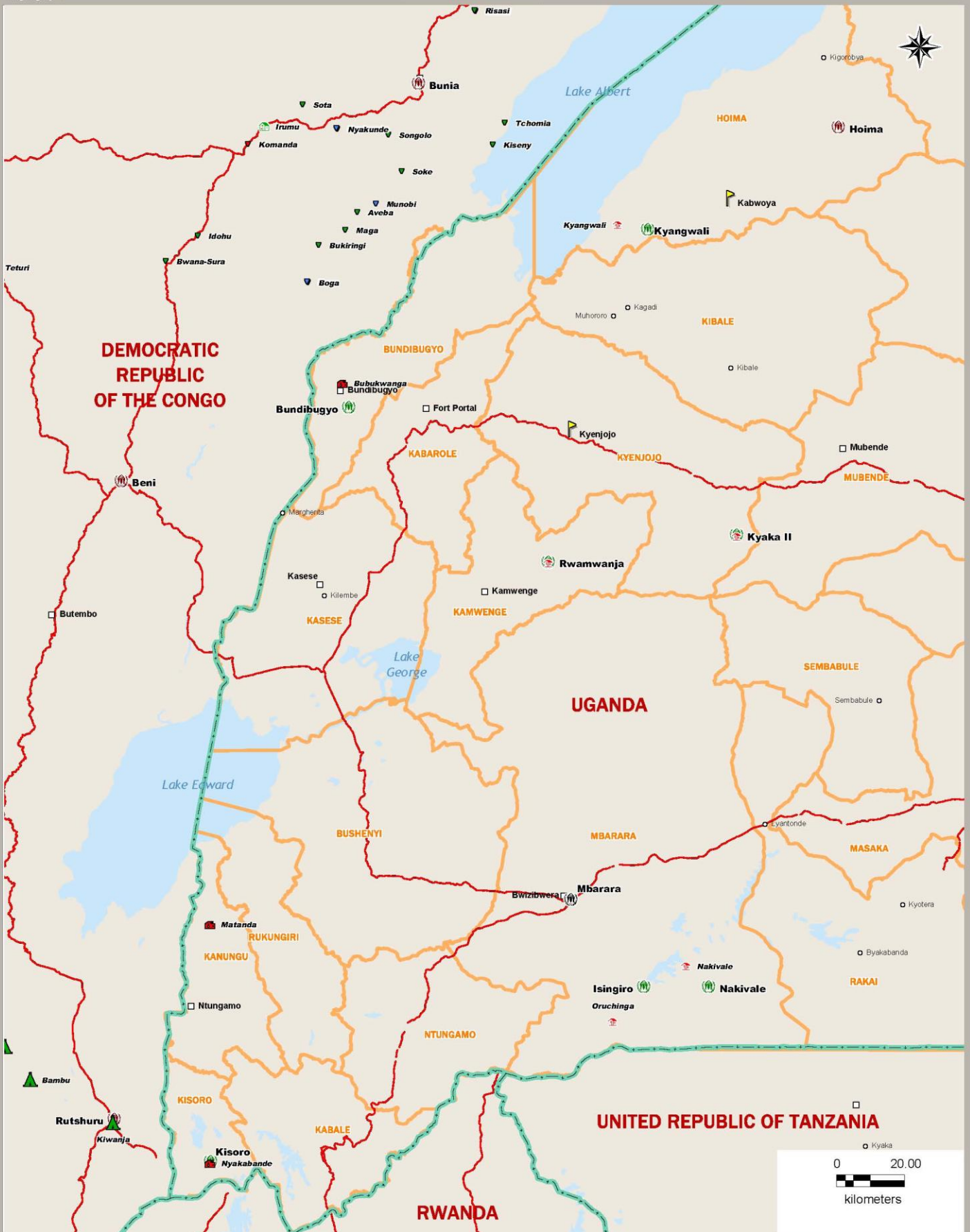
FIGSS
Field Information and
Coordination Support Section

Sources:
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and the designations used on this
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- UNHCR Sub-Office
- UNHCR Field Office
- UNHCR Field Unit
- Refuge settlement
- Refuge centre
- Refuge location
- Returnee location
- IDP settlement
- IDP camp
- IDP location
- Way station
- Main town or village
- Secondary town or village
- District boundary
- International boundary
- Main road
- Secondary road



Context

The security situation in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) has deteriorated significantly since March 2012, especially in North Kivu and *Province Orientale*, because of heavy fighting between the *Forces Armées de la République Démocratique du Congo* (FARDC) troops and the *Mouvement du 23 Mars* (M23) in Rutshuru (North Kivu). The two sides have also fought separately with Mai Mai armed groups in Rutshuru and Masisi area. Consequently, the Uganda operation continues to receive an average of 2,400 refugees a month.

The situation suddenly worsened on 11 July 2013 when the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF), a rebel group operating from the Beni area of the DRC, attacked Kamango town in the northern part of North Kivu Province. The attack forced over 66,000 Congolese¹ to flee across the border into Bundibugyo District in Uganda. In response to this sudden emergency, a robust relief operation was mounted, which resulted in the opening of Bubukwanga transit centre (TC) in Bundibugyo District on 14 July 2013.

As a result of the influx, the Bubukwanga TC is now seriously over-congested. The TC population numbers are increasing on a daily basis as more Congolese arrive seeking protection. The high numbers are placing great pressure on public health, water and sanitation services and putting refugees' safety and welfare at risk. By late August 2013, there were just over 21,000 refugees crowded into an area meant for only 12,500 people, and more refugees remain along the border waiting to be transported to the TC. Further movements to the TC have had to be suspended until the congestion can be reduced and adequate reception capacity restored through gradual relocations to Kyangwali refugee settlement in Hoima District.

Space at the TC is limited as Bundibugyo District lies in a densely populated, mountainous region where land is at a premium. The water, sanitation, hygiene and health indicators in the TC will only improve if the centre is decongested. Bundibugyo District, like the refugees' area of origin, is prone to cholera and residents are also at risk of other epidemics such as measles, Ebola disease and polio. The current vaccination and immunization coverage for the refugee population is far below the recommended 80 per cent target. Under the above conditions, and with the onset of the rainy season, there is an urgent need to prevent and prepare to respond to a number of potential outbreaks.

Based on the current situation in Bundibugyo District and reports from the DRC, UNHCR is revising the total planning figure for Congolese refugees in Uganda to 125,000. This addendum to UNHCR's *Emergency response for the situation in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo* appeal, launched in March 2013, presents a revised version of the Office's supplementary budget for the Uganda operation, encompassing the requirements for the new emergency response in Bundibugyo and Hoima Districts. The financial requirements include the assistance being provided by UNHCR to DRC refugees in Bubukwanga TC (Bundibugyo District) and Kyangwali settlement (Hoima District), in addition to the existing financial requirements for those refugees in the Nyakabande (Kisoro District) and Matanda (Kanungu District) TCs, and the Rwamwanja (Kamwenge District), Nakivale and Oruchinga (Isingiro District) settlements presented in the previous appeal.

¹ As registered by the Uganda Red Cross Society between 11 and 14 July 2013 in various hosting communities.

Population data in 2013

	People displaced in 2012*	Anticipated new displacements in 2013	Total assisted in 2013
Democratic Republic of the Congo (IDPs)	390,000	50,000 new IDPs 50,000 returnees	490,000
Burundi (Congolese refugees)	5,600	5,400	11,000
Rwanda (Congolese refugees)	23,000	11,000	34,000
Uganda (Congolese refugees) - revised September 2013**	35,000	90,000	125,000
TOTAL	453,600	206,400	660,000

* These figures include only people displaced as a result of the 2012 conflict in the Kivus region in eastern DRC. In addition, UNHCR provides assistance to some 110,000 Congolese refugees in Uganda, whose needs are included in UNHCR's Global Appeal 2013 Update.

** As of September 2013, the previous planning figure of 40,000 has been revised to 90,000 anticipated new arrivals of Congolese refugees in 2013 in need of assistance in transit centres, for a planned total of 125,000 Congolese refugees to assist in Uganda in 2013. It is estimated some 20,000 Congolese refugees in the host community will be in need of community-based assistance.

Strategy and main activities in 2013

Uganda

Originally UNHCR's Uganda operation was handling the refugee influx from the DRC through a single channel, receiving the refugees entering Uganda through Kisoro and Kanungu districts at Nyakabande TC and Matanda TC respectively. From these two TCs, the refugees were then transported to Rwamwanja, Nakivale and Oruchinga refugee settlements.

Since July 2013, the operation has had to open a second channel to provide support to the refugees crossing into Bundibugyo District, where the Bubukwanga TC has been set up. From this TC, the refugees are being transported by bus convoys to Kyangwali refugee settlement. Two way stations have been set up to provide assistance during the 10-hour journey.

At the TC, refugees are registered and provided with physical security, cooked meals, shelter, basic household items, primary health care, water and sanitation services. Special attention is given to vulnerable refugees during the registration process. The need to continue to provide services to new arrivals at the TC is foreseen until at least the end of 2013.

Once transferred to the Kyangwali settlement, refugees are given protection support and comprehensive assistance comprised of land for housing and farming by the Government of Uganda, shelter, basic relief items and sanitation kits, livelihood/agricultural support, as well as access to water, sanitation, hygiene, primary health care and education services.

Kyangwali refugee settlement is already host to 22,711 refugees and asylum-seekers, 87 per cent of whom are Congolese refugees. If it is to receive an additional 20,000 refugees (anticipated to transfer from the Bubukwanga TC), effectively doubling its population, new villages and corresponding

infrastructure and services are required or will need to be scaled-up in the critical sectors of security, access roads, water, sanitation, health, nutrition, food security and education.

The key challenges for the operation are the upcoming rainy season as well as the inadequate capacity of Bubukwanga TC. In order to address the critical health and sanitation problems, the TC needs to reduce the number of residents urgently in order to return to its capacity to cater for the needs of 12,500 persons. In Kyangwali settlement, service delivery requires rapid enhancement to levels commensurate with the population size and land area.

Identified needs	UNHCR's main targets for 2013
New arrivals are registered at transit centres and transferred to the settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Establish and maintain Bubukwanga TC; ◦ Assist 30,000 new arrivals in Bubukwanga TC; ◦ Establish a reception centre in Kyangwali settlement; ◦ Establish two way stations along the route from Bubukwanga TC to Kyangwali settlement with requisite number of water and sanitation facilities; ◦ Maintain the existing TCs, Nyakabande TC and Matanda TC, and construct additional reception centres as required based on the pattern of influxes; ◦ Deploy protection and registration staff to ensure timely registration; ◦ Provide basic relief items needed while in transit, as well as hot meals, and access to shelter, water, sanitation and primary health care; ◦ Provide community services activities to cater for people with specific needs, children and youth; ◦ Run transfer convoys from the border to the TCs and from there to the settlements.
All new arrivals need land, shelter material, essential relief items and livelihood opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Support the Office of the Prime Minister with the marking of 20,500 new plots, and equip them with latrine slabs and treated pools; ◦ Procure plastic sheeting and construction materials for 20,500 families and provide adequate shelter to 5,000 refugees with special needs; ◦ Procure basic relief items for 20,500 newly arrived families; (including mosquito nets, kitchen sets, sleeping mats, blankets, jerry cans) and distribute sanitary pads, soap and underwear to all women and girls of reproductive age; ◦ Provide learning, vocational training and livelihood programmes for the new arrivals.

Identified needs	UNHCR's main targets for 2013
<p>Reinforce infrastructure and basic services in Rwamwanja, Nakivale, Oruchinga and Kyangwali settlements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Supplement and reinforce public health and WASH services in the receiving border districts. ◦ Set up health outreach in the new reception centre in Kyangwali and construct a Health Centre II in the new village; ◦ Provide health personnel, drug supplies and equipment for the health centres supporting Bubukwanga TC and Kyangwali settlement; ◦ Construct and equip two health centres and three health posts in Rwamwanja settlement, equip them with drug supplies and procure three ambulances (with fuel); ◦ Recruit 16 health care staff and construct accommodation in Rwamwanja settlement; ◦ Provide HIV/AIDS services in the health centres; ◦ Monitor health indicators and conduct an annual nutrition survey; ◦ Provide 9,400 students, out of the 20,000 refugees to be transferred to Kyangwali settlement, with education opportunities (early childhood development, lower primary and post primary). ◦ Support five primary schools and construct 110 classrooms equipped with 2,000 school desks in Rwamwanja settlement; ◦ Provide 6,000 pupils with educational supplies and provide scholarships for secondary education or vocational skills training for 100 young refugees in Rwamwanja settlement; ◦ Pay allowances for 110 teachers and construct 28 blocks of teacher accommodation with solar lighting in Rwamwanja settlement; ◦ Rehabilitate 70 km of access roads within the settlements; ◦ Provide 80 safe water sources (boreholes, protected spring, shallow wells) and provide water trucking and pipe systems in new villages; ◦ Construct office space and staff accommodation for partner and UNHCR staff.
<p>UNHCR and the Government need to improve security in and around the settlement and improve protection, in particular for women and children</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Provide police officers with 200 blocks of staff accommodation, transportation, telecommunications equipment and office supplies; ◦ Undertake best interest determination processes for unaccompanied minors and implement special arrangements for their care; ◦ Engage adolescents in training in vocational training centres; ◦ Commence an awareness campaign to prevent SGBV and provide a comprehensive response including material support and counselling; ◦ Provide environmental activities focusing on improving access to firewood and construction materials; ◦ Provide refugee status determination with the Government for Congolese asylum-seekers who arrive directly in the settlements or in Kampala.

Coordination

Together with the Office of the Prime Minister's (OPM) Refugee Department, UNHCR is coordinating the response to the ongoing refugee influx from the DRC into Uganda. OPM's Refugee Department ensures an effectively coordinated response between the Government and the humanitarian agencies in line with the Refugee Act of 2006 and the Refugee Regulations of 2010, and has the primary responsibility to provide protection and ensure the security of asylum-seekers and refugees.

At the country level, inter-agency meetings on strategic issues take place quarterly or as frequently as necessary² and regional level meetings are also regularly organized. At the settlement/transit centre level, an operational coordination meeting as well as sector-specific coordination meetings take place, and with respect to the new influx in Bubukwanga and Kyangwali, coordination meetings are held on a weekly, if not daily basis.

In addition to UNHCR's 11 implementing partners, various NGO partners and UN agencies provide support in different sectors. This coordination mechanism has been essential in ensuring an effective emergency response while avoiding duplication. A UN inter-agency appeal, coordinated and led by UNHCR, has been launched in Uganda outlining needs for all agencies involved, including UNHCR's needs as presented in this appeal. WFP supplies food rations and supplementary feeding programmes; FAO provides agricultural support; UNFPA provides reproductive health care and SGBV prevention and support; UNICEF provides child protection and health/nutrition programmes, as well as WASH and education interventions; WHO provides technical support in disease prevention and surveillance; and IOM is conducting rehabilitation of infrastructure as well as WASH activities. These agencies complement activities carried out by UNHCR and its implementing partners in an effort to provide a holistic protective environment for the refugees.

Financial information

UNHCR's 2013 ExCom-approved budget for Uganda is USD 71.6 million. To address the needs of the people who have been displaced since the recent violence in July 2013, as well as those who have been, or will be, displaced in the course of 2013, UNHCR has revised the supplementary financial requirements for Uganda, which now total USD 43.6 million. The supplementary financial requirements for the Democratic Republic of the Congo (USD 22.6 million), Burundi (USD 7 million) and Rwanda (USD 17.7 million) have not changed. Overall requirements for UNHCR's emergency response for the situation in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo have been revised to USD 91 million.

² For the Bundibugyo emergency, the inter-agency meeting is currently taking place bi-weekly.

2013 Revised requirements for Uganda

	Uganda		Total
	UNHCR 2013 revised budget for the operation (USD)	UNHCR 2013 revised requirements for the situation only (USD)	UNHCR total 2013 revised budget for the operation (USD)
Favourable protection environment			
Administrative institutions and practice	137,928	-	137,928
Access to legal assistance and remedies	1,050,568	-	1,050,568
Access to territory and <i>refoulement</i> risk reduced	73,714	-	73,714
Public attitude towards people of concern	71,714	-	71,714
Fair protection processes and documentation			
Reception conditions	452,565	1,785,330	2,237,895
Registration and profiling	1,470,050	634,324	2,104,374
Status determination procedures	933,591	122,151	1,055,742
Individual documentation	346,714	-	346,714
Civil registration and status documentation	1,125,119	-	1,125,119
Family reunification	362,627	-	362,627
Security from violence and exploitation			
Protection from crime	863,147	4,260,720	5,123,867
Prevention of and response to SGBV	1,440,797	653,787	2,094,584
Freedom of movement and detention risk reduced	83,736	-	83,736
Protection of children	982,037	767,427	1,749,464
Basic needs and essential services			
Health	5,351,775	5,629,491	10,981,266
Reproductive health and HIV services	1,626,518	946,813	2,623,331
Nutrition	1,481,575	185,472	1,667,047
Food security	96,714	1,418,960	1,515,674
Water	2,050,950	1,572,446	3,623,396
Sanitation and hygiene	1,588,522	1,473,533	3,062,055
Shelter and infrastructure	5,404,293	5,227,550	10,631,843
Access to energy	1,000,833	-	1,000,833
Basic and domestic items	2,760,673	3,338,053	6,098,726
Services for people with specific needs	1,156,654	146,368	1,303,022
Education	6,938,175	4,487,952	11,426,127
Community empowerment and self-reliance			
Community mobilization	1,198,213	130,719	1,328,932
Coexistence with local communities	63,808	-	63,808
Natural resources and shared environment	1,154,211	1,069,302	2,223,513
Self-reliance and livelihoods	6,274,041	1,103,330	7,377,371
Durable solutions			
Voluntary return	1,352,686	-	1,352,686
Integration	12,876,558	-	12,876,558
Resettlement	1,201,866	-	1,201,866
Leadership, coordination and partnership			
Coordination and partnerships	221,854	-	221,854
Camp management and coordination	532,316	-	532,316
Donor relations and resource mobilization	170,141	-	170,141
Logistics and operations support			
Logistics and supply	2,961,550	4,195,033	7,156,583
Operation management, coordination and support	4,674,395	1,645,163	6,319,558
Support costs	-	2,855,575	2,855,575
Total	71,582,628	43,649,500	115,232,128

Breakdown of UNHCR's supplementary requirements per country for 2013

	DRC	Burundi	Rwanda	Uganda	Total
	UNHCR 2013	UNHCR 2013	UNHCR 2013	UNHCR 2013	UNHCR 2013
	requirements	requirements	requirements	revised	total revised
	for the	for the	for the	requirements	requirements
	situation only	situation only	situation only	for the	for the
	(USD)	(USD)	(USD)	situation only	situation only
	(USD)	(USD)	(USD)	(USD)	(USD)
Fair protection processes and documentation					
Reception conditions	-	-	-	1,785,330	1,785,330
Registration and profiling	964,600	43,108	121,488	634,324	1,763,520
Status determination procedures	-	43,108	132,533	122,151	297,792
Individual documentation	-	70,050	99,400	-	169,450
Civil registration and status documentation	-	64,662	263,961	-	328,623
Security from violence and exploitation					
Protection from crime	-	-	-	4,260,720	4,260,720
Protection from effects of armed conflict	1,446,900	-	-	-	1,446,900
Prevention of and response to SGBV	482,300	113,158	276,110	653,787	1,525,355
Protection of children	301,438	161,654	386,554	767,427	1,617,073
Basic needs and essential services					
Health	120,575	334,086	839,374	5,629,491	6,923,526
Reproductive health and HIV services	180,863	279,272	420,576	946,813	1,827,524
Nutrition	-	156,266	619,088	185,472	960,826
Food security	-	38,797	-	1,418,960	1,457,757
Water	602,875	179,792	477,957	1,572,446	2,833,070
Sanitation and hygiene	904,313	363,792	828,330	1,473,533	3,569,968
Shelter and infrastructure	6,390,475	1,465,667	4,794,222	5,227,550	17,877,914
Access to energy	-	129,324	607,442	-	736,766
Basic and domestic items	1,808,625	655,981	883,552	3,338,053	6,686,211
Services for people with specific needs	1,205,750	193,985	386,554	146,368	1,932,657
Education	180,863	290,978	1,597,025	4,487,952	6,556,818
Community empowerment and self-reliance					
Community mobilization	-	37,719	49,700	130,719	218,138
Coexistence with local communities	1,205,750	-	-	-	1,205,750
Natural resources and shared environment	-	102,381	828,330	1,069,302	2,000,013
Self-reliance and livelihoods	2,652,650	245,984	673,708	1,103,330	4,675,672
Durable solutions					
Voluntary return	-	94,298	75,000	-	169,298
Leadership, coordination and partnership					
Coordination and partnerships	301,438	-	-	-	301,438
Camp management and coordination	1,205,750	80,827	248,499	-	1,535,076
Emergency management	-	59,279	182,233	-	241,512
Logistics and operations support					
Logistics and supply	1,205,750	867,546	717,886	4,195,033	6,986,215
Operation management, coordination and support	-	431,079	1,060,262	1,645,163	3,136,504
Support costs	1,481,264	455,195	1,159,885	2,855,575	5,951,919
Total	22,642,177	6,957,983	17,729,668	43,649,500	90,979,335



Emergency response for the situation in
the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo

Supplementary Budget Appeal



Donor Relations and Resource Mobilization Service
March 2013

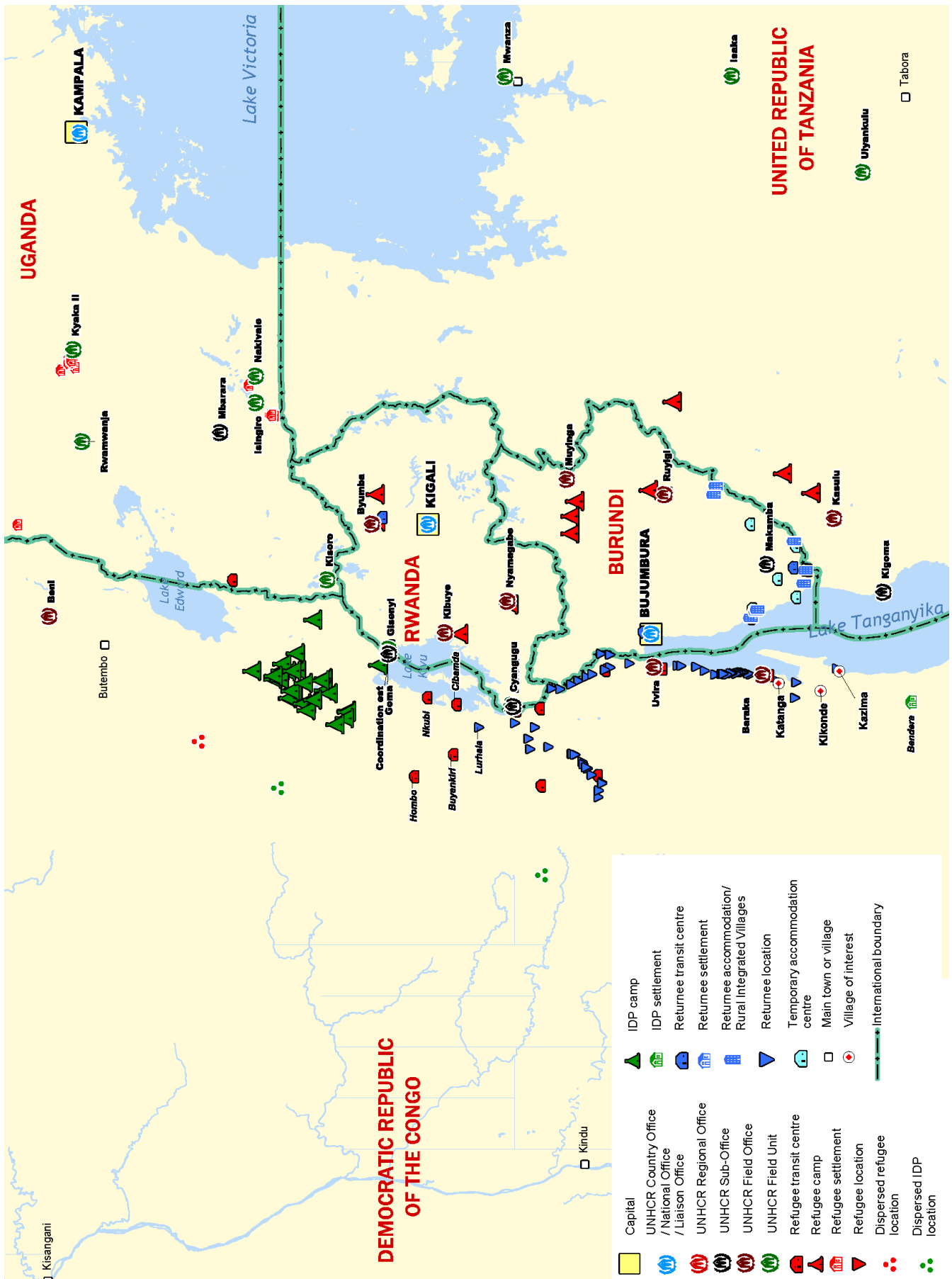


Information at a glance

Targeted beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ 490,000 internally displaced persons in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; ⇒ 63,600 Congolese refugees in Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda; ⇒ 56,400 new arrivals from the DRC.
Total additional requirements for UNHCR's activities relating to the situation in the DRC (March 2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ USD 69.6 million in total including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ USD 22.6 million for the DRC; ○ USD 7 million for Burundi; ○ USD 17.7 million for Rwanda; ○ USD 22.2 million for Uganda.
Main activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Register refugees; ⇒ Ensure protection of IDPs and refugees; ⇒ Construct a new refugee camp in Burundi and improve infrastructures in existing IDP/refugee sites and transit centres in the DRC, Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda; ⇒ Support basic services such as education, water and sanitation and health in IDP/refugee sites; ⇒ Distribute shelters and basic non-food items (NFIs) to IDPs and refugees.

Cover photo: Congolese civilians carry their belongings as they escape clashes between government forces and rebels close to Rutshuru in North Kivu Province (DRC).
 UNHCR/S.Modola/May 2012

MAP OF EASTERN DRC AND AFFECTED NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES (as of March 2013)



CONTEXT

Population Data

	People displaced in 2012*	Anticipated new displacements and returns (planning figures)	Total
Democratic Republic of the Congo (IDPs)	390,000	50,000 new IDPs	490,000
		50,000 returnees	
Burundi (Congolese refugees)	5,600	5,400	11,000
Rwanda (Congolese refugees)	23,000	11,000	34,000
Uganda (Congolese refugees)	35,000	40,000	75,000
Total	453,600	156,400	610,000

* These figures only include people displaced as a result of the 2012 conflict in the Kivus region in eastern DRC. In addition, UNHCR provides assistance to some 100,000 IDPs and 80,000 returned IDPs in the DRC; 37,700 Congolese refugees in Burundi, 68,440 Congolese refugees in Rwanda and 110,000 Congolese refugees in Uganda, whose needs are included in UNHCR's Global Appeal 2013 Update.

Overview

Ongoing instability, human rights violations and violence in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) continue to displace people internally and across borders into Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda. The upsurge in violence started in North Kivu, in eastern DRC, in March 2012 and caused considerable displacement in the affected provinces of North and South Kivu and *Province Orientale*.

Many people were displaced after UNHCR had finalized planning its 2013 programme, so their needs could not be included in the Global Appeal 2013. **This supplementary budget appeal covers the needs of people displaced inside the DRC and across borders in 2012, of newly-displaced people in 2013 and of internally displaced persons (IDPs) returning to the DRC.**

In 2012, an estimated 390,000 people have been internally displaced, mostly in North and South Kivu. In addition to internal displacement, more than 28,000 refugees fled to Rwanda and almost 57,000 to Uganda in 2012. By August 2012, growing numbers of DRC refugees were arriving in Burundi. In all three countries, arriving refugees are registered by UNHCR and/or the national authorities in reception centres and transferred to refugee camps in Burundi and Rwanda, or settlements in Uganda, where they receive assistance. The refugee figures in this appeal only include refugees who are in the transit centres or who have been transferred to camps/settlements. Refugees who have preferred to stay in the border areas and others who have returned to the DRC are not included in this appeal's figures. At the end of December 2012, a total of 63,600 refugees who had left the DRC in 2012 had been, or were in the process of being, transferred to the refugee camps/settlements: 5,600 in Burundi, 23,000 in Rwanda and 35,000 in Uganda.

As the situation is expected to remain volatile in eastern DRC in 2013, this supplementary budget appeal also covers the needs of an estimated 50,000 people who may be internally displaced during 2013, 50,000 IDPs who may be able to return to calmer areas, as well as 56,400 refugees who may flee to neighbouring countries.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

For many years, eastern DRC has been plagued by ethnic conflict and recurrent fighting between the *Forces Armées de la République Démocratique du Congo* (FARDC), supported by UN forces, and dozens of armed groups, which have resulted in gross human rights violations.

In March 2012, violence in the east spiked, with the appearance of new armed groups, notably the Nyatura Raia Mutomboki and the M23 (*Mouvement du 23 mars*) drawing the Congolese army into heavy fighting. The M23

managed to occupy and control parts of Rutshuru territory in North Kivu, sending waves of refugees into neighbouring Uganda. A *de facto* ceasefire was observed as of July, which ended with the advance of M23 towards Goma in mid-November. On 20 November, M23 had taken control of Goma leading to new waves of displacement. Peace efforts brokered by the International Conference of the Great Lakes Region eventually led to the withdrawal of the M23 from Goma, an uneasy ceasefire between M23 and the FARDC and negotiations between the Government of the DRC and M23.

According to OCHA, in North Kivu, some 914,000 people are internally displaced, of whom 114,000 live in IDP camps coordinated by the UN Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) working group and the remainder live in host communities. In South Kivu, there are an estimated 912,000 IDPs, of whom more than 97 per cent live in host communities.

The volatile security situation and the lack of access remain the most serious challenges in the eastern DRC. While combat between the FARDC and the M23 has ceased, the humanitarian assistance is seriously hampered by clashes between military groups such as the Mai Mai self-defence groups and the *Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda*. In addition, banditry, looting and kidnapping are on the rise, affecting the civilian population. Owing to the security situation, the sheer size of the eastern DRC region, the lack of passible roads and the overall dilapidated infrastructure access by humanitarian agencies to some of the 31 CCCM camps in North Kivus is difficult. Moreover, the humanitarian situation has deteriorated during the past six months and there is a serious risk of large-scale epidemics, such as cholera and measles.

Burundi

Some 5,600 Congolese refugees mostly arriving from South Kivu have been registered in Burundi since violence surged in the eastern DRC, peaking in August 2012 with more than 1,000 new arrivals in one month. It is expected that by the end of 2013, the number of new arrivals may rise to some 11,000. Upon registration, new arrivals are transferred to two existing camps for Congolese refugees: Bwageriza in Ruyigi province and Musasa in Muyinga. In the camps, the refugees receive shelter assistance and basic relief items, including kitchen sets, sleeping mats, blankets and hygiene kits.

As the reception facilities and the two existing camps have become overcrowded, a new camp in Kavumu is under construction.

Challenges include the remoteness of the refugee camps, including the new camp which is located in one of the most remote areas of Burundi. The lack of access to agricultural land or job opportunities is also a challenge. Not only does this keep the refugees dependent on humanitarian aid, but it has a negative impact on their morale, with frustration growing the longer the refugees remain in this situation.

Rwanda

Since April 2012, some 28,000 newly arrived refugees from the DRC have been registered in Rwanda, of whom 17,000 have been transferred to a newly constructed refugee camp in Kigeme, with 6,000 awaiting transfer at the Nkamira transit centre. The remaining 5,000 have either returned to the DRC or stayed in host communities in the border area.

Women and children represent over 80 per cent of the registered refugee population, with the majority of households being headed by women. In addition, a significant number of young men have arrived, citing fear of being recruited into militias as the main reason for leaving. Depending on how the security situation in the DRC evolves, UNHCR and its partners are preparing for the arrival of an additional 11,000 refugees during 2013.

One of the main challenges is the lack of land to extend the existing camp. Kigeme will soon reach its maximum capacity of 25,000 people and become overcrowded. Additional land or another site may be needed if the influx continues. While small-scale agricultural activities are taking place, the overall lack of land for agriculture keeps refugees primarily dependent on humanitarian aid.

Uganda

By the end of December 2012, there were almost 57,000 Congolese refugees registered since the beginning of the year. Arrivals peaked in May and July, with more than 11,000 arrivals per month.

DRC refugees who registered at the transit centres were recognized on a *prima facie* basis and have been transferred to the settlements. Initially refugees were transferred to Nakivale and Oruchinga settlements, but as the numbers of arrivals continued to rise, the old settlement of Rwamwanja was rehabilitated. In the settlements, the refugees are provided with humanitarian assistance and they receive a plot of land for cultivation. Of the new arrivals, 35,000 have been transferred to the settlements. The authorities estimate that an additional 10,000 Congolese may be living in the border areas and that the remainder have returned to the DRC. In 2013, UNHCR is planning for the arrival of some 60,000 refugees from the DRC in the two transit centres of Nyakabande in Kisoro District and Mutanda in Kanungu District. As in 2012, not all will agree to move to the refugee settlements, and UNHCR's assumption is that some 40,000 will opt for living in the settlements as long as violence in eastern Congo continues. Thus this supplementary budget appeal covers the protection and assistance needs for a total of 75,000 refugees.

Challenges include the remoteness of the refugee-hosting areas, the lack of infrastructure and basic services, as well as the shortage of partners for the refugee programme.

STRATEGY AND PLANNED ACTIVITIES

Democratic Republic of the Congo

UNHCR's strategy in the eastern DRC aims at ensuring an effective and rapid response to the needs of IDPs as well as of people who return to their places of origin, in close coordination with the United Nations and other partners in the region.

The organization aims to strengthen overall protection in the area by increasing protection monitoring, including through the rapid deployment of emergency teams and by working with the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the DRC (MONUSCO) on a framework for protection. Due to the insecurity in many areas, it has not been possible to carry out a comprehensive assessment of the needs of IDPs. Therefore, the different clusters will carry out a gap analysis to ensure that basic needs are met and the limited resources used as efficiently as possible.

In areas where IDPs have already started to return and where many have indicated they wish to return, UNHCR and its partners will work with the communities to improve basic infrastructure, support income-generating activities and facilitate the reintegration of the returnees.

Identified Needs	Activities
Newly displaced people and returnees need to be registered and profiled.	⇒ Register IDPs and returning IDPs on an individual basis.
Protection of IDPs (particularly women and children) needs to be improved.	⇒ Increase protection monitoring missions; ⇒ Hire additional protection monitors; ⇒ Strengthen referral procedures and advocacy; ⇒ Undertake Best Interest Determination for IDP children separated from their parents to find the best possible solution for them.

Newly arrived and returning IDPs lack shelter .	⇒ Distribute 16,600 transitional shelters.
IDP sites and returnee villages lack water and sanitation facilities and services.	⇒ Equip 16,600 family with latrines; ⇒ Prepare 35 springs for potable water and install 5 water piped systems; ⇒ Procure malaria diagnostic kits and treatment; ⇒ Distribute sanitary kits to displaced women.
IDP returns need to be sustainable .	⇒ Undertake village assessments and mapping of needs in major return areas; ⇒ Promote income-generating activities; ⇒ Implement community-based projects.
With the increase in the number of IDP camps under the CCCM working group, coordination will need to be improved	⇒ Contribute to the new CCCM strategy; ⇒ Strengthen coordination and partnership.

Burundi

In Burundi, refugees are registered in the transit centre by the government *Office Nationale pour la Protection des Réfugiés et Apatrides* (ONPRA) and transferred to the existing refugee camps. UNHCR's strategy aims to transfer the refugees to the camps as quickly as possible, in order to reduce waiting time in the transit centre.

In the camps, basic assistance will be provided. Moreover, a new camp is planned to be constructed in the remote area of Canzuko, and the costs of setting up the camp infrastructure and facilities, including health centres and schools, are included in this appeal. This new camp will be able to accommodate up to 13,000 people.

In the absence of access to land and job opportunities for refugees in Burundi, UNHCR will organize vocational training and support livelihood projects in the camp. The appeal also covers the costs of construction of two reception or transit centres in Cishimere and Bujumbura, where refugees are registered and await transfer to the camps.

Identified Needs	Activities
Reception capacity needs to be strengthened to adequately receive and host new arrivals pending their transfer to the refugee camps.	⇒ Construct and equip two reception / transit centres in Cishimere (in Cibitoke province) and in Bujumbura.
The three existing refugee camps are at the limit of their capacity and more capacity is needed for the accommodation of the new arrivals.	⇒ Construct an additional refugee camp in Cankuzo that can accommodate up to 10,000 refugees. Health centres and other basic facilities will also be built and equipped.
The 4 th refugee camp will be located in a remote area, which may increase the risk of sexual and gender-based violence for women and girls.	⇒ Deploy SGBV and child protection partner staff to the new camps; ⇒ Construct a safe house for victims of SGBV.
The government office responsible for the registration of refugees needs to be reinforced.	⇒ Finance six registration clerks and two data management clerks in the Government's office ONPRA. UNHCR will also support the office to set up a presence in the new refugee camp.

The refugees in the camp will not be able to cultivate land and need to be taught other skills .	⇒ The International Rescue Committee will undertake vocational training activities in the new camp, as well as psycho social support. With its partner the <i>Conseil pour l'Education et le Développement</i> (COPED), UNHCR will also implement income-generating activities.
UNHCR needs to increase its logistical capacity to be able to transfer refugees and manage the 4 th camp and two additional reception / transit centres.	⇒ UNHCR plans to procure four vehicles (two trucks and two ambulances) and warehousing facilities for the new camp.

Rwanda

UNHCR works closely with its government counterpart, the Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs. All DRC refugees registered at the Nkamira transit centre automatically receive refugee status and are transferred to the refugee camps. In the camps, basic assistance will be provided. New arrivals receive emergency relief items, including kitchen sets, sleeping mats, blankets and hygiene items. UNHCR aims at strengthening the local health and education services near the camp so that they can cater for the refugee population. While the camp has two health centres, referrals are made to the local hospital.

The refugee camp in Kigeme which was constructed in 2012 needs to be further developed. Health, sanitation and pre-school facilities will be improved. At the same time, the capacity of local schools and the local hospital will be strengthened, including through the recruitment of additional teachers and health workers so that they can extend their services to the refugee population.

Identified Needs	Activities
All new arrivals need to be registered and receive personal identification documents.	⇒ Deploy 20 data management clerks and five UNVs at the border entry and at Nkamira transit centre.
Access to Kigeme Camp and its hosting capacity need to be improved.	⇒ Repair 10 km of access roads to Kigeme; ⇒ Distribute tools to repair and maintain 2,500 existing shelters in Kigeme and provide 1,570 shelters for new arrivals; ⇒ Establish and maintain terraces to avoid erosion.
Water and sanitation services need to be improved in the Kigeme camp.	⇒ Construct water pipelines to connect the camp to public facilities; ⇒ Procure a water pump for back up; ⇒ Conduct water treatment and testing in the camp; ⇒ Construct 10 units of latrines and bath blocks; ⇒ Promote sanitation and hygiene.
Health centres need to be maintained and supplied.	⇒ Procure medical supplies for the health centres; ⇒ Procure 20 safe delivery kits.
All new arrivals need basic relief items .	⇒ Procure basic relief items (including plastic mats, blankets, jerry can kitchen sets, sanitary napkins, mosquito nets and soap).
More than half of all new arrivals are younger than 18 years of age and need access to education .	⇒ Establish and equip two early childhood education centres in the camp and recruit and train teachers; ⇒ Train teachers so that the refugee children can integrate in the local school system; ⇒ Construct and equip 10 classrooms and five latrine blocks at the site of local primary schools.

The lack of access to arable land and job opportunities require that refugees learn other skills .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Establish community-based livelihood and self-reliance activities; ⇒ Provide vocational skills training; ⇒ Support small-scale agricultural projects.
Rwanda is a very densely populated country with a fragile environment that needs to be protected.	⇒ UNHCR aims at mitigating the impact that the presence of a large group of refugees has on the environment by distributing energy-saving cooking stoves and teaching refugee women and youth how to use them.

Uganda

DRC refugees registered in the two transit centres are automatically recognized as refugees and transferred to the refugee settlements where further assistance is provided. The refugees receive household assistance in the form of core relief items, shelter kits and sanitation kits, as well as a plot of land for cultivation.

In 2012, UNHCR and the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) started rehabilitating Rwamwanja settlement, in Kamwenge District, which used to accommodate Rwandan refugees to respond to the large number of Congolese refugees coming across. While efforts have been made during 2012 with both implementing and operational partners to ensure minimum standards are met in the settlement, many needs have remained unmet. In 2013, assistance will continue in Rwamwanja settlement, as well as in existing settlements of Nakivale and Oruchinga.

It is expected that during the course of 2013, Rwamwanja settlement will reach its maximum capacity of 50,000 refugees. The current plan is to review the capacity of existing settlements for the creation of new villages. With the number of villages increasing, there will be a need to support corresponding infrastructures such as water, schools, health centres and roads to ensure that refugees have access to the services.

Identified Needs	Activities
New arrivals are registered at transit centres and transferred to the settlements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Maintain the existing two transit centres, and construct additional reception centres as required based on the pattern of influx; ⇒ Deploy registration staff to ensure timely registration; ⇒ Provide basic relief items needed while in transit such as hot meals, access to shelter, water and sanitation and access to primary health care; ⇒ Provide community services activities to cater for people with specific needs; ⇒ Run transfer convoys from the border crossing point to the Transit Centres and from the Transit Centres to the settlements.
All new arrivals need land, shelter materials , essential relief items and livelihood opportunities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Support the OPM with the marking of 13,500 new plots and equip them with latrine slabs and treated pools; ⇒ Procure plastic sheeting and construction materials for 13,500 families and provide 2,700 refugees with special needs with shelter; ⇒ Procure basic relief items for 13,500 newly arrived households (including mosquito nets, kitchen sets, mats, blankets, jerry cans) and distribute sanitary napkins and underwear for women and girls of reproductive age; ⇒ Provide livelihood activities for the new arrivals.
Facilities and basic services in the Rwamwanja settlement and refugee villages need to be improved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Construct and equip two health centres and three health posts, equip them with drug supplies and procure three ambulances (with fuel). ⇒ Recruit 16 health care staff and construct accommodation; ⇒ Provide HIV/AIDS services in the health centres; ⇒ Monitor the health indicators and conduct annual nutrition survey;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Support five primary schools and construct 110 classrooms equipped with 2,000 school desks; ⇒ Provide 6,000 pupils with educational supplies and provide scholarships for secondary education or vocational skills training for 100 young refugees; ⇒ Pay allowances for 110 teachers and construct 28 blocks of teacher accommodation with solar lighting; ⇒ Rehabilitate 50 km of access roads within the settlement; ⇒ Provide 50 safe water sources (boreholes, protected spring, shallow wells) and provide water trucking in new villages; ⇒ Construct office space and staff accommodation for implementing partners and UNHCR staff.
<p>UNHCR and the Government need to improve the security in and around the settlement and improve protection, in particular for women and children.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Provide police officers with 143 block of staff accommodation, transportation, telecommunications equipment and office supplies; ⇒ Carry out best interest determination processes for unaccompanied minors and implement special arrangements for their care; ⇒ Engage adolescents in training in Vocational Training Centres; ⇒ Carry out an awareness campaign to prevent SGBV and provide comprehensive response including material support and counselling; ⇒ Provide environmental activities focussing on improving access to firewood and construction materials; ⇒ Provide Refugee Status Determination with the Government for Congolese asylum-seekers who arrive directly at the existing settlements or in Kampala.

COORDINATION

Democratic Republic of the Congo

UNHCR's involvement with IDPs in the eastern DRC is coordinated within the overall inter-agency cluster framework. UNHCR leads the protection cluster, both at the national level and in the concerned provinces, and has established close links with MONUSCO. The Office is also an active member of the non-food item cluster, assuming the lead role for the shelter component. In North Kivu UNHCR also coordinates the CCCM working group. In the eastern DRC, UNHCR is working with eight implementing partners and a significant number of operational partners, as well as with the national authorities at the national provincial and territorial levels.

Burundi

In Burundi, UNHCR works closely with its national counterpart, ONPRA, which is responsible for the registration of all arriving refugee and asylum seekers. UNHCR has supported ONPRA to strengthen its capacity to deal with the current influx. ONPRA will also establish a presence in the new refugee camp and will be responsible for camp management. Other partners include the *Croix-Rouge du Burundi* that will be responsible for managing the two new transit centres. The IRC will implement activities to strengthen the areas of protection from SGBV and child protection, and it will also provide psycho-social counselling. COPED will be in charge of income-generating activities and the environment protection programme. UNHCR is also working closely with WFP, distributing voucher for food and with UNICEF in the education, WASH and sanitation sectors

Rwanda

The coordination mechanisms that were established at the onset of the refugee influx in 2012 continue to function. In Kigali, the Ministry for Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs and UNHCR co-share coordination meetings with UN Agencies and NGOs and similar coordination meeting take place in Kigame and Nkamira, including local authorities. In addition, the “One-UN” inter-agency taskforce set up to coordinate the UN efforts and support the Government remains active. The UN agencies have agreed to the following division of labour; UNHCR: coordination and particularly shelter and non-food items activities; UNICEF: WASH and early-child hood activities; WHO: health; WFP: food; and UNFPA and UN Women: awareness raising and training activities and sanitary materials.

Uganda

Together with the OPM Refugee Department, UNHCR is coordinating the response to the ongoing refugee influx from the DRC into South western Uganda. OPM’s Refugee Department ensures an effectively coordinated response between the Government and the humanitarian agencies in line with the Refugee Act of 2006 and the Refugee Regulations of 2010. It has primary responsibility to provide protection and ensure the security of asylum-seekers and refugees.

At the country level, inter-agency meeting on strategic issues takes place quarterly or as frequently as necessary. Inter-agency meetings at the regional level are also regularly organized. At the settlement/ transit centre level, an operational coordination meeting as well as sector-specific coordination meetings take place. In addition to UNHCR’s six implementing partners, various NGO partners and UN agencies provide support in different sectors and the coordination mechanism has been essential in ensuring maximum impact of the emergency response and to avoid duplication.

Within the overall refugee coordination framework, technical support and assistance are also being provided by other UN and international organizations. WFP supplies food rations and supplementary feeding programmes; FAO provided agricultural support; UNFPA is providing reproductive health care; UNICEF is providing child protection and nutrition programmes, as well as immunization campaigns; WHO is providing technical support in disease surveillance; and IOM is conducting rehabilitation of infrastructure as well as water and sanitation activities. These agencies complement activities carried out by UNHCR and its implementing partners, in an effort to provide a holistic protective environment for the refugees.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

UNHCR's ExCom-approved budget for the four operations affected by population displacement in the eastern DRC amounts to some **USD 282.4 million**, comprising: USD 156 million for the DRC; USD 25 million for Burundi, USD 29.8 million for Rwanda and USD 71.5 million for Uganda. To address the needs of the people who have been displaced since the recent violence as well as those who will be displaced in 2013 and the returnees, the UNHCR has established a supplementary budget totalling **USD 69.6 million**, comprising additional needs in the DRC for USD 22.6 million in Burundi of USD 7 million, Rwanda for USD 17.7 million and Uganda for USD 22.3 million.

Financial requirements for the Democratic Republic of the Congo

	2013 ExCom-approved budget with adjustments (USD)	Supplementary requirements - IDP projects (USD)	Total revised Budget for the operation (USD)
<i>Fair protection processes and documentation</i>			
Refugee status determination	1,089,591	-	1,089,591
Individual documentation	1,082,219	-	1,082,219
Registration and profiling	10,231,640	964,600	11,196,240
Civil registration and civil status documentation	2,539,564	-	2,539,564
Family reunification	438,915	-	438,915
<i>Favourable protection environment</i>			
Administrative Institutions and practice	378,949	-	378,949
International and regional instruments	148,273	-	148,273
Public attitude towards people of concern	2,923,547	-	2,923,547
Law and policy	315,284	-	315,284
<i>Security from violence and exploitation</i>			
Freedom of movement and reduction of detention risk	812,906	-	812,906
Protection from effects of armed conflict	7,689,662	1,446,900	9,136,562
Protection of children	670,657	301,438	972,095
Prevention of and response to SGBV	4,794,831	482,300	5,277,131
<i>Basic needs and services</i>			
Health	4,706,320	120,575	4,826,895
Education	5,200,118	180,863	5,380,981
Basic domestic and hygiene items	7,517,315	1,808,625	9,325,940
Reproductive health and HIV services	4,668,714	180,863	4,849,577
Services for people with specific needs	953,144	1,205,750	2,158,894
Shelter and infrastructure	20,011,895	6,390,475	26,402,370
Sanitation and hygiene	1,762,825	904,313	2,667,138
Water	2,533,744	602,875	3,136,619
<i>Community empowerment and self-management</i>			
Community mobilization	1,866,986	-	1,866,986
Co-existence with local communities	3,080,274	1,205,750	4,286,024
Self-reliance and livelihoods	10,300,364	2,652,650	12,953,014
Natural resources and shared environment	1,314,594	-	1,314,594
<i>Durable solutions</i>			
Comprehensive solutions strategy	193,019	-	193,019
Voluntary return	15,937,291	-	15,937,291
Reintegration	1,050,773	-	1,050,773
Integration	7,667,668	-	7,667,668
Resettlement	3,727,980	-	3,727,980
<i>Leadership, coordination and partnerships</i>			
Coordination and partnership	899,022	301,438	1,200,460
Camp management and coordination	724,076	1,205,750	1,929,826
Donor relations	2,209,653	-	2,209,653
<i>Logistics and operations support</i>			
Logistics and supply	22,719,072	1,205,750	23,924,822
Operation management, coordination and support	3,836,630	-	3,836,630
7 per cent support costs	-	1,481,264	1,481,264
Total	155,997,515	22,642,177	178,639,692

Financial requirements for Burundi

	2013 ExCom- approved budget with adjustments (USD)	Supplementary requirements- Refugee programme (USD)	Total revised Budget for the operation (USD)
<i>Fair protection processes and documentation</i>			
Access to and quality of status determination procedures	-	43,108	43,108
Identification of statelessness	152,858	-	152,858
Registration and profiling	292,305	43,108	335,413
Refugee status determination	318,418	-	318,418
Individual documentation	118,957	70,050	189,007
Civil registration and civil status documentation	381,259	64,662	445,921
Family reunification	149,209	-	149,209
<i>Favourable protection environment</i>			
International and regional instruments	62,858	-	62,858
Law and policy developed	267,915	-	267,915
Administrative institutions and practice	17,774	-	17,774
Access to legal assistance and remedies	153,767	-	153,767
Access to territory and <i>non-refoulement</i>	43,674	-	43,674
<i>Security from violence and exploitation</i>			
Protection from crime	99,209	-	99,209
Prevention of and response to SGBV	938,846	113,158	1,052,004
Protection of children	784,194	161,654	945,848
<i>Basic needs and services</i>			
Health	2,306,581	334,086	2,640,667
Reproductive health and HIV services	440,301	279,272	719,573
Nutrition	347,626	156,266	503,892
Food security	269,209	38,797	308,006
Water	510,301	179,792	690,093
Sanitation and hygiene	1,024,188	363,792	1,387,980
Shelter and infrastructure	3,291,822	1,465,667	4,757,489
Access to energy	8,887	129,324	138,211
Basic domestic items	809,209	655,981	1,465,190
Services for people with specific needs	391,092	193,985	585,077
Education	2,005,828	290,978	2,296,806
<i>Community empowerment and self-management</i>			
Community mobilization	288,418	37,719	326,137
Natural resources and shared environment	14,558	102,381	116,939
Self-reliance and livelihoods	954,859	245,984	1,200,843
<i>Durable solutions</i>			
Comprehensive solutions strategy	585,755	-	585,755
Voluntary return	1,917,293	94,298	2,011,591
Reintegration	986,098	-	986,098
Integration	96,154	-	96,154
Resettlement	283,418	-	283,418
<i>Leadership, coordination and partnerships</i>			
Emergency Management strengthened	-	59,279	59,279
Camp management and coordination	398,418	80,827	479,245
Donor relations & resource mobilization	202,976	-	202,976
<i>Logistics and operations support</i>			
Logistics and supply	3,392,127	867,546	4,259,673
Operation management, coordination and support	733,970	431,079	1,165,049
7 per cent support costs	-	455,195	455,195
Total	25,040,331	6,957,983	31,998,314

Financial requirements for Rwanda

	2013 ExCom- approved budget with adjustments (USD)	Supplementary requirements- Refugee programme (USD)	Total revised Budget for the operation (USD)
<i>Fair protection processes and documentation</i>			
Registration and profiling	180,636	121,488	302,124
Refugee status determination	113,248	132,533	245,781
Individual documentation	295,803	99,400	395,203
Civil registration and civil status documentation	213,402	263,961	477,363
<i>Favourable protection environment</i>			
Administrative institutions and practice	28,063	-	28,063
<i>Security from violence and exploitation</i>			
Prevention of and response to SGBV	331,837	276,110	607,947
Protection of children	845,356	386,554	1,231,910
<i>Basic needs and services</i>			
Health	2,183,571	839,374	3,022,945
Reproductive health and HIV services	1,313,183	420,576	1,733,759
Nutrition	1,244,438	619,088	1,863,526
Water	859,048	477,957	1,337,005
Sanitation and hygiene	2,285,896	828,330	3,114,226
Shelter and infrastructure	1,130,625	4794,222	5,924,847
Access to energy	725,540	607,442	1,332,982
Basic domestic items	2,231,997	883,552	3,115,549
Services for people with specific needs	991,501	386,554	1,378,055
Education	4,132,344	1,597,025	5,729,369
<i>Community empowerment and self-management</i>			
Community mobilization	66,062	49,700	115,762
Natural resources and shared environment	1,597,755	828,330	2,426,085
Self-reliance and livelihoods	1,753,041	673,708	2,426,749
<i>Durable solutions</i>			
Voluntary return	422,803	75,000	497,803
Resettlement	261,336	-	261,336
<i>Leadership, coordination and partnerships</i>			
Emergency management	303,063	182,233	485,296
Camp management and coordination	-	248,499	248,499
Donor relations & resource mobilization	247,473	-	247,473
<i>Logistics and operations support</i>			
Logistics and supply	2,680,729	717,886	3,398,615
Operation management, coordination and support	3,342,909	1,060,262	4,403,171
7 per cent support costs	-	1,159,885	1,159,885
Total	29,781,659	17,729,668	47,511,327

Financial requirements for Uganda

	2013 ExCom- approved budget with adjustments (USD)	Supplementary requirements- Refugee programme (USD)	Total revised Budget for the operation (USD)
<i>Fair protection processes and documentation</i>			
Reception conditions	452,565	216,702	669,267
Access to and quality of status determination procedures	933,591	30,648	964,239
Level of individual documentation	346,714	-	346,714
Civil status documentation	1,125,119	-	1,125,119
Registration and profiling	1,470,050	111,449	1,581,499
Family reunification	362,627	-	362,627
<i>Favourable protection environment</i>			
Administrative institutions and practice developed	137,928	-	137,928
Access to legal assistance and legal remedies	1,050,568	-	1,050,568
Access to territory improved and risk of <i>refoulement</i>	73,714	-	73,714
Public attitude towards persons of concern	71,714	-	71,714
<i>Security from violence and exploitation</i>			
Protection from crime	863,147	2,953,531	3,816,678
Risk of SGBV reduced	1,440,797	326,989	1,767,786
Risks related to detention reduced	83,736	-	83,736
Protection of children	982,037	440,630	1,422,667
<i>Basic needs and services</i>			
Health	5,351,775	3,015,112	8,366,887
Education	6,938,175	3,180,762	10,118,937
Access to energy	1,000,833	-	1,000,833
Basic domestic and hygiene items	2,760,673	780,131	3,540,804
HIV/ AIDS response	1,626,518	554,657	2,181,175
Services for groups with specific needs	1,156,654	41,794	1,198,448
Shelter and infrastructure	5,404,293	3,005,327	8,409,620
Sanitation	1,588,522	819,938	2,408,460
Water	2,050,950	918,851	2,969,801
Nutrition	1,481,575	93,969	1,575,544
Food security	96,714	399,352	496,066
<i>Community empowerment and self-management</i>			
community mobilization strengthened	1,198,213	-	1,198,213
Peaceful co-existence	63,808	-	63,808
Self-reliance and livelihoods	6,274,041	580,455	6,854,496
Natural resources and shared environment	1,154,211	193,485	1,347,696
<i>Durable solutions</i>			
Voluntary return	1,352,686	-	1,352,686
Integration	12,876,558	-	12,876,558
Resettlement	1,201,866	-	1,201,866
<i>Leadership, coordination and partnerships</i>			
Partnership	221,854	-	221,854
Donor relations & resource mobilization strengthened	170,141	-	170,141
Camp management and coordination	532,316	-	532,316
<i>Logistics and operations support</i>			
Logistics and supply	2,961,550	2,417,255	5,378,805
Programme management, coordination and support	4,674,395	712,888	5,387,283
7 per cent support costs	-	1,455,575	1,455,575
Total	71,532,628	22,249,500	93,782,128