



UNHCR

The UN Refugee Agency

Emergency response appeal to the situation in
the Eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo



Donor Relations and Resource Mobilization Service
September 2012



Recently displaced people in North Kivu, waiting to receive assistance/ UNHCR / S. Kpandji / August 2012

Situation in the Eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo

As of September 2012



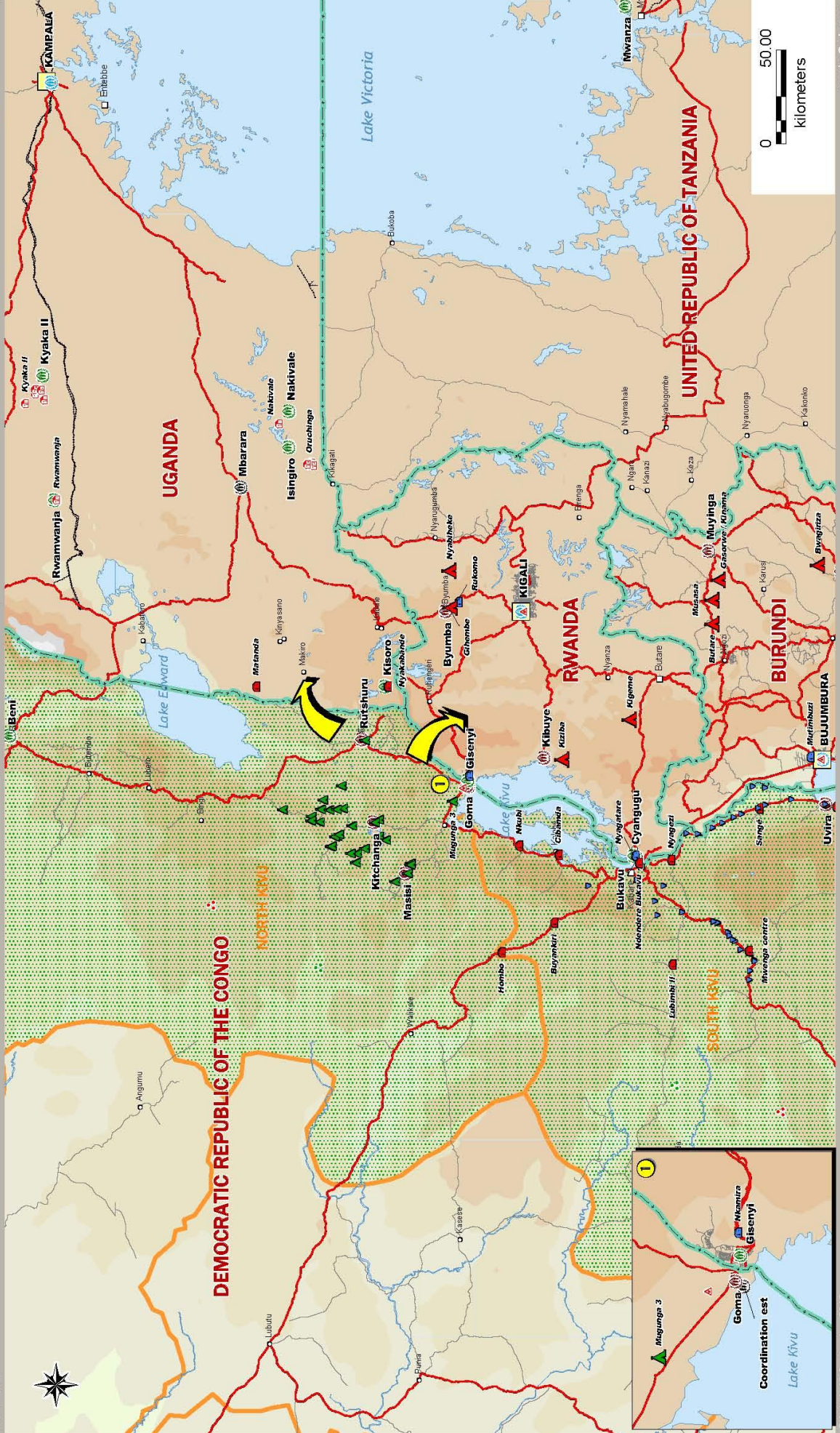
FIGURE
Field Information and
Coordination Support Section

Sources:
UNHCR, Global Emergency Mapping
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- Capital**
- UNHCR Regional Office
- UNHCR Country Office /
National Office / Liaison Office
- UNHCR Sub-Office
- UNHCR Field Office
- UNHCR Field Unit
- Refugee centre**
- Location of dispersed refugees
- Urban refugee location
- Returnee location
- Returnee centre
- Location of dispersed IDPs
- IDP camp
- Main town or village**
- Secondary town or village
- International boundary**
- Main road
- Secondary road
- Province boundary
- Refugee settlement
- Refugee camp
- Elevation (Above mean sea level)**
- 3,250 to 4,000 metres
- 2,500 to 3,250 metres
- 1,750 to 2,500 metres
- 1,000 to 1,750 metres
- 750 to 1,000 metres
- 500 to 750 metres
- 250 to 500 metres
- 0 to 250 metres
- Below mean sea level
- IDP area



CONTEXT

Population Data

Country	Displaced people at (Jan. 2012)	New arrivals (Aug. 2012)	Total people of concern	Planning figures
DRC (IDPs)	1,600,000	390,000	1,990,000	400,000
Rwanda* (Congolese refugees)	55,000	20,000	75,000	25,000
Uganda ** (Congolese refugees)	81,500	40,000	121,500	50,000
Total	1,736,500	450,000	2,186,500	475,000

* Total number of refugees and asylum-seekers in Rwanda at 1 January 2012 stood at 55,660

** Total number of refugees and asylum-seekers in Uganda at 1 January 2012 stood at near 163,000.

Other main countries of origin included South Sudan, Sudan and Somalia

This appeal seeks support for the emergency operations that UNHCR has launched in response to the needs of almost half a million people who have fled the recent violence and human rights violations in North and South Kivu, in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). Since violence erupted in early April 2012, an estimated 390,000 people have been internally displaced and more than 60,000 have fled to neighbouring Rwanda and Uganda. The current appeal covers the needs of a total of 475,000 people, comprising a projected 400,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) and some 75,000 refugees, by the end of the year.

The Democratic Republic of the Congo

People in the DRC continue to endure generalized poverty and lawlessness, and parts of the country have been experiencing widespread violence for years. The security situation has remained particularly volatile in the east, where insecurity and fighting continued to generate internal displacement. Since April 2012, however, the security situation in North and South Kivu and in parts of *Province Orientale* have further deteriorated, when heavy fighting between the *Forces Armées de la République Démocratique du Congo* (FARDC) troops and ex-members of the *Congrès National pour la Défense du Peuple* (CNDP) who formed the *Mouvement du 23 Mars* (M23) started in Rutshuru, North Kivu.

According to figures provided by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), near 2 million people are currently internally displaced in North and South Kivu and *Province Orientale*, including some 390,000 who have been displaced since violence erupted in April (some 220,000 new arrivals in North Kivu, 108,000 in South Kivu and 62,000 in *Province Orientale*) by fighting and human rights violations. In North Kivu, more than 127,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) are currently living in 16 of the 31 camps under the umbrella of the inter-agency camp coordination and camp management (CCCM) Cluster, while many others are living with host families and in spontaneous settlements around Goma. However, in recent weeks, more

and more IDPs have been moving to spontaneous sites or camps, and less are staying with host families.

In North and South Kivu alone, more than 15,000 protection incidents, including murder, rape and forced recruitment, have been reported since April. It is suspected that there have been even more incidents as many people were unable or afraid to report them, and because many areas are inaccessible to humanitarian actors due to insecurity and poor road conditions. In *Province Orientale*, the redeployment of FARDC forces to North Kivu to fight the M23 has caused a security vacuum that is quickly being filled by other armed groups such as the Mai Mai Simba and the Lord's Resistance Army, causing further displacement.

With the increasing violence and abuse of civilians, the number of new IDPs is expected to increase dramatically, and may reach as many as 760,000 in the coming months. This UNHCR appeal however, has been based on a planning figure for the delivery of assistance and protection to some 400,000 IDPs until the end of December 2012.

Rwanda

As the security situation in the eastern DRC deteriorated, many people, mostly from Masisi Province, crossed into western Rwandan Rubavu District. By the end of August 2012, nearly 20,000 newly arrived Congolese refugees had been registered, in addition to the 55,000 refugees from the DRC already hosted in Rwanda.

Of the new arrivals, almost 7,000 are accommodated at the Nkamira transit centre, some 22 kilometres from the border with the DRC. The Government of Rwanda allocated land to open a new camp in June at Kigeme in Nyamagabe District, in the Southern Province. Relocation of the new arrivals to the three existing refugee camps, where facilities were already stretched, was not an option due to lack of space. Between early June, when the relocation of the refugees from the Nkamira transit centre to Kigeme began, and the end of August 2012, nearly 13,000 refugees had been relocated from the transit centre to the new camp. While the facilities at the transit centre have been upgraded and improved to accommodate temporarily a larger number of people, overcrowding remains a problem. Should violence and insecurity in North Kivu continue, as many as 25,000 Congolese refugees are expected to arrive in Rwanda by the end of the year.

Women and children represent over 80 per cent of the refugee population, with more than half of those registered under the age of 18. The majority of households are headed by women, with a significant number of young, single men arriving at a later stage. Many of them fled the DRC in fear of being recruited by armed groups.

Upon arrival, the refugees were initially housed in the existing Nkamira transit centre, which soon became overcrowded. All new arrivals have been registered and given assistance, including emergency shelter, basic health care services, clean water, food, basic household and relief items, sanitation facilities and child friendly spaces/areas, pending their relocation to a refugee camp. Nevertheless, living conditions in the overcrowded transit centre were below international standards, in particular with regard to water, shelter and sanitation. For example, during the first week of May more than 7,500 registered refugees depended on 1 water point.

Uganda

Uganda has also experienced a very significant refugee influx from eastern DRC. At the end of August, more than 40,000 new arrivals from the DRC had been registered in the Nyakabande transit centre in Kisoro District in southern Uganda, in addition to the 81,500 Congolese refugees already hosted by Uganda.

Local authorities report that some 10,000 unregistered Congolese are currently living with host communities. At the moment, assistance is provided to registered refugees only, although the protection situation of the non-registered continues to be monitored. An estimated 10,000 refugees are reported to have returned to North Kivu. It is expected, however, that the number of new Congolese refugee arrivals may rise above 50,000 by the end of the year.

The high prevalence of malnutrition is of serious concern, with current levels of malnutrition well above what is acceptable in an emergency. The current global acute malnutrition rate among the new arrivals stands at 22.2 per cent (the standard for emergency is 5 per cent), while the severe acute malnutrition rate stands at 8.4 per cent (with an emergency standard of 1 per cent).

Initially, the refugees were transported to existing refugee settlements in Nakivale and Oruchinga. In addition, the Government of Uganda opened a new settlement, Rwamwanja, in Kamwenge District. The site was a dilapidated former refugee settlement used formerly to accommodate refugees from Rwanda. UNHCR and the Office of the Prime Minister, in charge of refugee affairs, have started to rehabilitate the existing basic infrastructure and services. By the end of August, more than 24,000 refugees had been transferred to the settlements in 23 convoys, mostly to Rwamwanja, where they are allocated small plots of land.



A view of the Nyakabande transit centre in Uganda/ UNHCR/ M. Sibiloni/ July 2012

CHALLENGES

In the DRC, one of the main constraints to programme delivery consists of a general lack of access to the population because of the remoteness of some of the IDP sites, insecurity and bad road conditions. During the rainy season, from the end of August until the end of June many of the roads are impassable, in particular in South Kivu.

The lack of access hampers protection monitoring and the delivery of assistance. Incidents of sexual and gender-based violence are rampant, perpetuated by all armed groups with impunity. Discrimination and social stigmatization are making the life of survivors even more difficult. Displaced women searching for basic necessities (water, shelter materials, food and firewood) are forced to take considerable risks and are exposed to violence and rape. Forced recruitment of children by armed groups is also a serious protection concern.

In Rwanda, scarcity of land is the main challenge. The new camp, Kigeme, which will have the capacity for 25,000 refugees, is laid out on hillsides. To make the land fully useable and reduce the risk of landslides, the hillsides need to be terraced, which is an expensive process. The lack of land will also affect future agricultural livelihood projects.

Remoteness and lack of access are also major challenges in Uganda. Access is hindered by lack of infrastructure and roads. In the new settlement, Rwamwanja, the absence of basic infrastructure and facilities is also seriously affecting the provision of clean water and sanitary conditions. Lack of resources has also obliged staff on the ground to live in substandard accommodation, living in tents and with open latrines.

In Rwanda and Uganda, WFP has been forced to reduce food rations for the newly arrived refugees (as well as for other beneficiaries) due to lack of funding. In Rwanda, the rations of beans and cereals have been reduced by 25 per cent. WFP has alerted UNHCR that future interruptions of the food pipeline in the region may be expected for the same reason.

NEEDS

The supplementary budget presented in this appeal has been designed to cover the needs that were not included in the programme budgets for the DRC, Rwanda and Uganda, which were presented in the UNHCR Global Appeal 2012- 13, issued in December 2011.

Democratic Republic of the Congo:

The needs for the newly displaced Congolese have been identified through a gap analysis carried out by the different clusters and the CCCM working group led by UNHCR and through discussions with OCHA to avoid duplication and maximize the use of existing resources.

This appeal includes the requirements that would allow UNHCR to cover the following needs:

- Emergency shelter for 40,000 households in North Kivu and *Province Orientale*;
- Basic domestic items for 15,000 households, including 2,000 spontaneous returnees from Uganda;
- Sanitary material for 50,000 women;
- Family latrines for 10,000 households of newly displaced along the axis Bunyakiri – Hombo and Minova – Kalehe in South Kivu;
- Protection monitoring to ensure an immediate response to, referral and reporting of protection incidents;
- Camp coordination and the collection of essential data on IDPs living in camps monitored by the CCCM cluster so as to inform all partners about the real needs of IDPs and enable them to intervene accordingly and in a coordinated manner;
- Prevention of and protection against sexual and gender-based violence;
- Logistical support to ensure access to critical areas where assistance is required; and
- Emergency education kits.

Rwanda

Under the leadership of UNHCR, multi-sectoral participatory assessment teams involving UN agencies and the Rwandan Ministry for Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs identified the most pressing needs of the arriving refugees, initially to upgrade the transit centre and establish the new camp. The needs include the following:

- Registration;
- Rehabilitation and construction of infrastructure and basic facilities; construction of communal kitchens and shelters to host new arrivals;
- Camp layout and terracing;
- Domestic and household items and hygiene kits for all households;
- Construction of 2 new education centres, expansion of class rooms, recruitment and training of teachers, purchase of equipment/material;
- Recruitment of medical staff (doctors, nurses, auxiliaries staff), training, essential drugs and equipment;
- Nutrition: training of staff, awareness-raising campaign, prevention and response to malnutrition;
- Sensitization campaigns on reproductive health and HIV and Aids, counselling, recruitment of staff;
- Domestic fuel, firewood and electricity;
- Prevention of and response to sexual and gender-based violence: formation of community groups, awareness raising and training, and installation of solar lights;
- Construction of 38 blocks of latrines, public health kits, solid waste management; and
- Self-reliance/livelihoods: agricultural activities and skills training.

Uganda

In Uganda, the most pressing needs that have been identified include the following:

- As basic services are not readily available in the area, they need to be reinforced in the transit centre and the Rwamwanja settlement to ensure basic lifesaving services;
- In Rwamwanja settlement, facilities need to be rehabilitated, rebuilt or newly installed. The new arrivals who were transferred to the existing settlements of Nakivale and Oruchinga are living in newly created villages which are far from existing services and infrastructure. Therefore, these facilities and basic services will need to be set up;
- In Nyakabande transit centre, there is a pressing need for medicines and medical supplies, additional medical personnel, adequate medical equipment and an incinerator. Furthermore, community sensitization to prevent diseases including HIV will need to be strengthened;
- In Rwamwanja, the needs include adequate medical staff, adequate medicines and medical supplies, equipment for the existing health facility and two new health facilities. Furthermore a laboratory is required, as is the expansion of the maternity ward and accommodation for medical staff accommodation. In addition, there is need for comprehensive HIV/AIDS services for new arrivals and orientation of staff in Minimal Initial package for reproductive health services;
- In Rwamwanja, presently there are about 4,000 boys and girls aged between 6-13 years. At least 20 new classrooms would need to be constructed immediately just to address the present primary education needs in the settlement. Teachers are not available and would need to be recruited and their accommodation built;
- To cater for an expected total of 50,000 new arrivals, an additional 120 water sources or boreholes are urgently required, in particular in Rwamwanja, but also in the new villages in Oruchinga and Nakivale. Additionally 10,000 toilet slabs will be procured and distributed, to reduce the risk of cholera and contamination.

STRATEGY AND ACTIVITIES

Democratic Republic of the Congo

The assistance and protection of the people displaced by the recent violence is taking place within the framework of the inter-agency clusters established in the three provinces. Within the cluster coordination system, UNHCR focuses on a multi-sectorial response, working in synergy with other partners who are already implementing projects in their respective areas of expertise, such as the *Réponse Rapide aux Movements de Population* (Rapid Response to Population Displacements, RRMP). The aim is to ensure that the impact of the emergency response addresses the needs of the beneficiaries in an all-inclusive manner.

In addition, where the RRMP or other humanitarian actors are not able to address critical needs due to existing funding constraints, UNHCR uses its emergency capacity to respond to them, especially in the camps under the CCCM umbrella.

With regard to protection monitoring, a UNHCR team is ready to be deployed immediately as soon as any displacement is reported. However, owing to the security situation, especially in North Kivu, only short field missions of 2 days, conducted by reduced teams (each team consist of six staff members, comprising two drivers and four protection staff), are carried out. The protection monitoring teams are hosted at the MONUSCO base at night. This enables the teams to cover more

conflict-affected areas and to provide timely reporting on protection situations in order to take rapid action in terms of advocacy, referral and response.

The essential activities of profiling and registration are given top priority, as they are crucial for providing detailed demographic information on IDPs, which is essential for UNHCR and partners to tailor protection and assistance activities. UNHCR will continue to coordinate the implementation of activities through monitoring and technical evaluation missions, providing advice and relevant recommendations as appropriate.

Rwanda

In Rwanda, all new arrivals from the DRC arriving at the transit centre are recognized as refugees on a *prima facie* basis. They are being transferred from the Nkamira transit centre which is too close to the border, to the new refugee camp in Kigeme. The initial services in key sectors such as emergency shelter, water, sanitation as well as health/nutrition are being put in place. As this is a new camp, activities to prepare the hillsides and make them suitable and safe for the erection of shelters, camp structures and facilities will continue. All refugees receive basic relief items, including household goods and domestic utensils, soap and other sanitary materials. Given the high percentage of children among the refugees, special efforts are being made to mainstream the refugee children into local schools, which will be supported.

UNHCR will continue to reinforce its initial interventions, which include registration, distribution of core relief items, shelter, waste management, logistics and coordination. The Ministry for Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs will support shelter and coordination activities in particular. WFP will continue to provide food for the refugees, and UNICEF will continue to organize water supplies, sanitation (with the exception of waste management) and education. WHO will continue to support the health facilities used by the refugees (both in the camp, the transit centre and referral hospitals).

Uganda

Rwamwanja settlement was reopened in 17 April with an initial capacity for 30,000 people, but with a potential capacity to accommodate up to 50,000 refugees. Rehabilitation of the old settlement's structures and facilities will continue, in particular for health and education services, WASH facilities and the repair of the access road and roads within the settlement. Furthermore, a base camp including staff accommodation for UNHCR and partners and offices, is required for the Rwamwanja settlement as the location is far from any major towns.

All new arrivals will be transferred to one of the settlements following registration and screening at the transit centre. The transit centre provides basic transit facilities and services, including cooked food, shelter, water and sanitation and health. UNHCR in partnership with the Office of the Prime Minister and Ugandan Red Cross will continue to conduct registration of new arrivals, who will be transferred to the settlements, mostly to Rwamwanja. However, new arrivals with family in the other settlements are transferred there for family reunification. Protection monitoring and community service activities will be implemented directly by UNHCR with support of the Ugandan Red Cross.

Refugees registered at the transit centre receive refugee status on a *prima facie* basis. In order to ensure that those refugees who arrive directly to the settlements or in Kampala as asylum-seekers are not affected by delays in the refugee eligibility process carried out by the Ugandan Refugee Eligibility Commission, UNHCR will provide further support to the Commission.

COORDINATION

Democratic Republic of the Congo

UNHCR's involvement with IDPs in the DRC is based on the collaborative inter-agency cluster approach. Within this framework, UNHCR leads the protection cluster, both at the national level and in the affected provinces. In North Kivu, UNHCR also leads the emergency shelter cluster and coordinates the CCCM working group. UNHCR will continue to participate actively in the existing coordination mechanisms such as the *Coordination Provinciale Inter-Agences*, Inter-cluster, and various MONUSCO-chaired entities, especially the Senior Management Group - *Protection Provinciale* and the Civil-Military Coordination meetings. In Eastern DRC, UNHCR is cooperating with 11 implementing partners, with whom UNHCR will be closely liaising in order to avoid duplication of efforts. Wherever possible and necessary, UNHCR will call on them for the purposes of the emergency response

Close collaboration with the governmental authorities at all levels (territorial, provincial, national) continues to be crucial to the successful implementation of the emergency response and therefore will be actively pursued.

Rwanda

A high-level, Kigali-based coordination mechanism, consisting of the Government represented by the Ministry for Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs, UN agencies and international NGOs, has been established, co-shared by the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry and UNHCR. Technical coordination mechanisms have been established at the two field locations, Nkamira and Kigeme. The key focus of these coordination platforms is to provide guidance, establish policies, avoid duplication and gaps, and closely monitor the situation at all levels.

A "One UN" inter-agency task force, led by UNHCR, has been set up to support the Government, in particular the Ministry for Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs. Four UN agencies have assumed lead roles in the following areas: UNHCR for the overall coordination, shelter and core relief items; UNICEF for WASH and early childhood development activities; WHO for health and related activities; and WFP for Food. In addition, UNFPA and UNWOMEN will continue to provide support in the areas of training and the distribution of sanitary materials. As the situation persists without clear indications of early return in sight, the responsibility for ensuring continued emergency assistance to the refugees rests largely on UNHCR and the Government of Rwanda.

Uganda

Together with the Office of the Prime Minister, UNHCR is leading the emergency response in the humanitarian community in Uganda. Given the increasing number of people arriving in Uganda, UNHCR established the Nyakabande transit centre in the border District of Kisoro in February to facilitate a coordinated and systematic initial response for receiving and assisting new arrivals. The Ugandan Red Cross is the partner running the reception facilities. In Rwamwanja, UNHCR and the Office of the Prime Minister are coordinating the relief effort of all partners and agencies. New arrivals are provided with core relief items such as blankets, kitchen sets, mosquito nets and sanitary materials. Action Africa Help – International is the multi-sectoral partner, distributing core-relief items and managing water, health, sanitation and community services sectors. WFP supplies food rations, while Africa Humanitarian Action covers health and African Initiative for Relief and Development is constructing a basecamp to host service providers' offices and staff housing. The Office of the Prime Minister oversees settlement security and plot allocation.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

As the upsurge in violence in the DRC occurred in April 2012, the financial requirements to address the needs of the newly displaced were not included in UNHCR's 2012 programme budgets as presented in the Global Appeal in December 2011. This appeal presents the supplementary needs to respond to the new emergency.

UNHCR's total financial requirements to respond to the needs of a planning figure of 25,000 Congolese refugees in Rwanda, some 50,000 Congolese refugees in Uganda, as well as some 400,000 recently displaced people in eastern DRC amounts to USD 39,794,480 (inclusive of 7 per cent support costs).

For UNHCR's programme in the DRC, a supplementary budget of USD 7.3 million has been established to respond to the new needs, in addition to the existing budget of USD 150.7 million, bringing the total financial requirements to USD 158 million*.

For UNHCR's programme in Rwanda, a supplementary budget of USD 12.2 million has been established in addition to the existing programme budget of USD 35.6 million, bringing the total financial requirements to USD 47.8 million*.

For UNHCR's programme in Uganda, a supplementary budget of USD 20.3 million has been established in addition to the existing programme budget of USD 66.1 million, bringing the total financial requirements to USD 86.4 million*.

* Does not include additional adjustments to the ExCom-approved budget to date.

Revised financial requirements for the Democratic Republic of the Congo 2012

Objective	2012 ExCom approved budget (USD)*	Supplementary requirements Pillar 4 (USD)	Total revised appeal (USD)
<i>Fair protection processes and documentation</i>			
Reception conditions	521,010		521,010
Refugee status determination	1,194,841		1,194,841
Individual documentation	1,001,437		1,001,437
Registration and profiling	2,996,953	511,500	3,508,453
Civil registration and civil status documentation	2,438,844		2,438,844
Family reunification	439,749		439,749
Subtotal	8,592,833	511,500	9,104,333
<i>Favourable protection environment</i>			
Access to territory and <i>non-refoulement</i>	62,950		62,950
National administrative framework	982,072		982,072
Access to legal assistance	2,158,526		2,158,526
International and regional instruments	659,505		659,505
Public attitude towards people of concern	2,296,312		2,296,312
Law and policy	821,933		821,933
Subtotal	6,981,297		6,981,297
<i>Security from violence and exploitation</i>			
Protection from crime	774,161		774,161
Non-arbitrary detention	839,915		839,915
Protection from effects of armed conflict	2,975,832	418,500	3,394,332
Protection of children	1,128,807		1,128,807
Prevention of and response to SGBV	7,268,801	325,500	7,594,301
Subtotal	12,987,517	744,000	13,731,517
<i>Basic needs and services</i>			
Health	7,050,417		7,050,417
Education	6,525,100	93,000	6,618,100
Basic domestic and hygiene items	6,227,317	744,000	6,971,317
Reproductive health and HIV services	4,548,259		4,548,259
Services for people with specific needs	1,942,904		1,942,904
Shelter and infrastructure	16,454,654	2,185,500	18,640,154
Sanitation and hygiene	2,747,513	976,500	3,724,013
Water	2,027,511		2,027,511
Nutrition	337,920		337,920
Food security	429,220		429,220
Subtotal	48,290,818	3,999,000	52,289,818
<i>Community empowerment and self-management</i>			
Community mobilization	2,124,412		2,124,412
Co-existence with local communities	6,616,463		6,616,463
Self-reliance and livelihoods	6,331,265		6,331,265
Natural resources and shared environment	1,189,153		1,189,153
Subtotal	16,261,294		16,261,294
<i>Durable solutions</i>			
Comprehensive solutions strategy	297,460		297,460
Voluntary return	19,489,964		19,489,964
Reintegration	3,794,673		3,794,673
Integration	2,092,301		2,092,301
Resettlement	752,301		752,301
Subtotal	26,426,700		26,426,700

<i>Leadership, coordination and partnerships</i>			
Coordination and partnership	1,389,616	186,000	1,575,616
Camp management and coordination	1,772,046	372,000	2,144,046
Emergency management	37,800		37,800
Donor relations	1,881,394		1,881,394
Subtotal	5,080,856	558,000	5,638,856
<i>Logistics and operations support</i>			
Logistics and supply	16,130,946	418,500	16,549,446
Operation management, coordination and support	9,967,828	604,500	10,572,328
Subtotal	26,098,774	1,023,000	27,121,774
7 per cent support costs		478,485	478,485
Total	150,720,089	7,313,985	158,034,074

* Does not include additional adjustments to the ExCom-approved budget to date.

Revised financial requirements for Rwanda 2012

Objective	2012 ExCom approved budget (USD)*	Supplementary requirements Pillar 1 (USD)	Total revised appeal (USD)
<i>Fair protection processes and documentation</i>			
Reception conditions		179,051	179,051
Refugee status determination	180,863		180,863
Individual documentation	189,122		189,122
Registration and profiling	151,761	482,726	634,487
Civil registration and civil status documentation	164,585	173,722	338,307
Family reunification	171,641		171,641
Subtotal	857,972	835,499	1,693,471
<i>Favourable protection environment</i>			
Access to legal assistance	55,380		55,380
Subtotal	55,380		55,380
<i>Security from violence and exploitation</i>			
Protection of children	346,522	279,674	626,196
Prevention of and response to SGBV	496,217	162,566	658,783
Subtotal	842,739	442,240	1,284,979
<i>Basic needs and services</i>			
Health	2,562,251	339,723	2,901,974
Education	9,854,879	1,401,948	11,256,827
Access to energy	972,574	243,564	1,216,138
Basic domestic and hygiene items	2,338,387	1,108,953	3,447,340
Reproductive health and HIV services	716,902	243,057	959,959
Services for people with specific needs	630,244		630,244
Shelter and infrastructure	1,869,904	4,429,488	6,299,392
Sanitation and hygiene	3,492,802	208,306	3,701,108
Water	1,387,175	157,490	1,544,665
Nutrition	1,480,902	254,883	1,735,785
Subtotal	25,306,019	8,387,412	33,693,431
<i>Community empowerment and self-management</i>			
Community mobilization	93,380		93,380
Self-reliance and livelihoods	1,368,106	27,062	1,395,168
Natural resources and shared environment	277,380	211,427	488,807
Subtotal	1,738,867	238,489	1,977,356
<i>Durable solutions</i>			
Voluntary return		52,348	52,348
Resettlement	533,022		533,022
Subtotal	533,022	52,348	585,370
<i>Leadership, coordination and partnerships</i>			
Camp management and coordination		183,075	183,075
Emergency management		41,718	41,718
Donor relations	260,522		260,522
Subtotal	260,522	224,793	485,315
<i>Logistics and operations support</i>			
Logistics and supply	4,093,843	1,140,783	5,234,626
Operation management, coordination and support	1,953,627	70,039	2,023,666
Subtotal	6,047,471	1,210,822	7,258,293
7 per cent support costs		797,412	797,412
Total	35,641,993	12,189,015	47,831,008

* Does not include additional adjustments to the ExCom-approved budget to date.

Revised financial requirements for Uganda 2012

Objective	2012 ExCom approved budget (USD)*	Supplementary requirements Pillar 1 (USD)	Total revised appeal (USD)
<i>Fair protection processes and documentation</i>			
Reception conditions	37,718	702,631	740,349
Refugee status determination	1,076,645	17,273	1,093,918
Individual documentation	78,590		78,590
Registration and profiling	2,494,103	240,553	2,734,656
Civil registration and civil status documentation	197,545		197,545
Family reunification	247,515		247,515
Subtotal	4,132,116	960,456	5,092,572
<i>Favourable protection environment</i>			
National administrative framework	159,847		159,847
Access to legal assistance	346,797		346,797
Public attitude towards people of concern	29,219		29,219
Subtotal	535,863		535,863
<i>Security from violence and exploitation</i>			
Protection from crime	821,370	364,261	1,185,631
Non-arbitrary detention	41,121		41,121
Protection of children	738,018	134,099	872,117
Prevention of and response to SGBV	1,301,856	244,794	1,546,650
Subtotal	2,902,365	743,155	3,645,520
<i>Basic needs and services</i>			
Health	6,355,128	2,378,348	8,733,476
Education	5,109,299	1,221,254	6,330,553
Access to energy	485,410		485,410
Basic domestic and hygiene items	3,359,888	2,290,135	5,650,023
Reproductive health and HIV services	2,571,632	140,526	2,712,158
Services for people with specific needs	594,177	102,496	696,673
Shelter and infrastructure	3,552,100	4,350,854	7,902,954
Sanitation and hygiene	2,867,842	703,854	3,571,696
Water	4,062,679	799,674	4,862,353
Nutrition	777,050	1,577	778,627
Food security	44,619		44,619
Subtotal	29,779,824	11,988,720	41,768,544
<i>Community empowerment and self-management</i>			
Community mobilization	719,139	3,144	722,283
Co-existence with local communities	2,585,550		2,585,550
Self-reliance and livelihoods	8,719,165	805,810	9,524,975
Natural resources and shared environment	804,151	440,169	1,244,320
Subtotal	12,828,005	1,249,123	14,077,128
<i>Durable solutions</i>			
Voluntary return	2,521,920		2,521,920
Integration	1,508,475		1,508,475
Resettlement	2,335,871		2,335,871
Subtotal	6,366,266		6,366,266
<i>Leadership, coordination and partnerships</i>			
Coordination and partnerships	51,124		51,124
Camp management and coordination	35,394		35,394
Subtotal	86,518		86,518
<i>Logistics and operations support</i>			
Logistics and supply	5,508,789	1,405,148	6,913,937
Operation management, coordination and support	3,928,331	2,617,399	6,545,730
Subtotal	9,437,120	4,022,546	13,459,666
7 per cent support costs		1,327,480	1,327,480
Total	66,068,077	20,291,480	86,359,557

* Does not include additional adjustments to the ExCom-approved budget to date.