

Emergency Response for the Central African Republic Situation

Supplementary Budget Appeal



Donor Relations and Resource Mobilization Service

January 2014

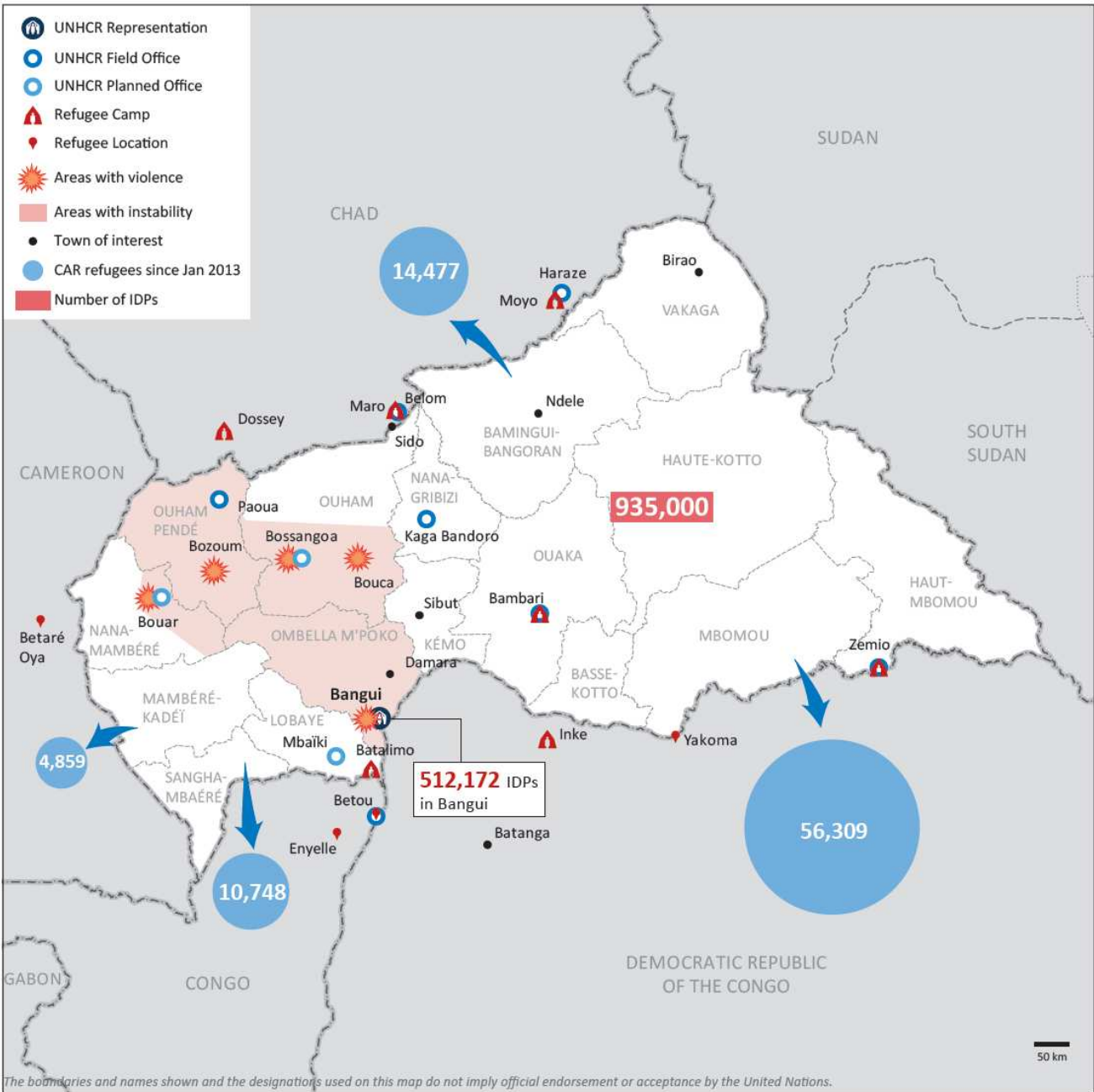
Information at a glance

Targeted beneficiaries	<p>⇒ 958,000* people displaced in the Central African Republic (CAR), including 950,000 internally displaced (IDPs) and 8,000 refugees (mainly from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and the Sudan)</p> <p>⇒ 86,400 refugees in Cameroon, Chad, DRC and the Republic of the Congo (the Congo) who fled CAR in 2013</p>
Total additional requirements for UNHCR's activities relating to the displacement situation in and from the Central African Republic (January - March 2014)	<p>⇒ USD 40.2 million in total including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ USD 30.2 million for CAR ○ USD 2.7 million for Chad ○ USD 1.6 million for the Congo ○ USD 5.4 million for DRC
Main activities	<p>⇒ Leadership and coordination of the protection, shelter/NFI and camp coordination and camp management clusters in CAR</p> <p>⇒ Protection monitoring and interventions in IDP sites in CAR (Bangui and in the western region) and in host families with a particular emphasis on child protection, sexual and gender-based violence and community-based protection mechanisms for the most vulnerable</p> <p>⇒ Site management, coordination and monitoring in displacement sites in CAR</p> <p>⇒ Provision of shelter and basic non-food items (NFIs) to IDPs in CAR and refugees in surrounding countries</p> <p>⇒ Registration and documentation of refugees in countries surrounding CAR</p> <p>⇒ Support and provision of basic services such as education, water and sanitation and health in refugee sites</p> <p>⇒ Promotion of solutions, including support for measures that create conditions conducive for voluntary return of IDPs</p>

*It should be noted that while the protection needs of the overall population of displaced people are being targeted by the protection cluster, the supplementary budget requirements presented in this Appeal have been drawn up based on planning for assistance activities for 300,000 people in CAR from January to March 2014.

Cover photo: Archbishop/Saint Paul IDP Site (UNHCR/S. Barrit Laroze and B. Ntwari/Dec. 2013)

Map of the Central African Republic and affected neighbouring countries (January 2014)



Population data

	Total displaced population (as of January 2014)	Newly displaced in 2013
Central African Republic (IDPs)	935,000	875,000
Cameroon (CAR refugees)	98,504	4,859
Chad (CAR refugees)	80,364	14,477
Congo (CAR refugees)	11,000	10,748
DRC (CAR refugees)	56,000	56,309
Total	1,180,868	961,393

Overview

The Central African Republic (CAR) has been affected by increasing outbreaks of violence in 2013. In March, after several months of internal conflict which triggered several waves of displacement within CAR and into neighbouring countries, the Seleka opposition coalition overthrew the Government. Following the dissolution of the newly installed coalition in September, renewed fighting between elements of ex-Seleka and supporters of the ousted self-defense groups (anti-Balaka) has triggered a spiral of violence affecting the whole country. On 5 December, attacks conducted by anti-Balaka militias in Bangui and Bossangoa led to a new upsurge in violence. The UN Security Council created the African-led International Support Mission in the Central African Republic (MISCA) to protect civilians and restore security, with support from a French military force. Following the declaration of a Level 3 Emergency by the IASC principals on 11 December, humanitarian agencies released the *100 Day Plan for Priority Humanitarian Action in the Central African Republic*, appealing for USD 152.2 million in funding support to respond to the immediate needs on the ground.

As of today, there are an estimated 935,000 IDPs in CAR, including some 512,000 in Bangui, representing more than half the population of the capital. Most IDPs have lost their livelihoods and properties, and some have also lost family members. They are very vulnerable to attack, disease, sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and child recruitment. The majority live in IDP sites in Bangui and in the western part of the country. Only 45,367 IDPs have so far been recorded as living with host families, and it is difficult to clearly identify their needs. Urban refugees in Bangui and refugees in Bambari, who are mainly from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and Sudan, are also among the main victims of the crisis, as they have become much more vulnerable than before

In order to respond to the crisis, UNHCR has stepped up its capacity in CAR and in the surrounding countries. Chad, the Congo and DRC have seen steady refugee arrivals from CAR in the past weeks and months. Cameroon has seen only sporadic arrivals of refugees from CAR, which is why no additional budget is presented in this appeal for UNHCR's operation in the country for the first three months of 2014.

Inside the country, additional staff have already been deployed, and supplies of non-food items (NFIs), equipment for the offices and vehicles have been airlifted to Bangui in the past few weeks. In addition, the organization is planning to open new offices in Bossangoa, home to some 50,000 IDPs, as well as in Bouar and Mbaiki.

With the new waves of displacement triggered by the violence in CAR in December, additional financial needs have arisen that had not been planned for in the 2014 comprehensive needs budgets approved by the Executive Committee (ExCom) in October 2013.

This Appeal presents UNHCR’s additional requirements related to the current emergency for the period from January to March 2014. It should be read in conjunction with the information in UNHCR’s Global Appeal 2014-2015 on its programmes for Cameroon, CAR, Chad, the Congo and DRC. The 2014 annual programme budget for CAR and the affected neighbouring countries includes the anticipated delivery of protection and assistance for the populations shown in the respective Global Appeal country operation chapters, and the corresponding country operation portions of the ExCom-approved budget are included in the budget tables at the end of this document together with the additional requirements, for ease of reference. Headquarters costs for additional administrative and programme support for this Situation are also shown below.

Financial requirements for the CAR Situation				
Operations	2014 ExCom-approved budget	CAR Situation budget		Total requirements (as of 14 January)
		Portion of the 2014 ExCom budget dedicated to the CAR Situation	Additional requirements	
Central African Republic	24,355,141	24,355,141	28,174,236	52,529,377
Chad	197,069,508	8,498,504	2,566,390	199,635,898
Congo	29,948,467	-	1,500,000	31,448,467
Democratic Republic of the Congo	176,969,980	21,823,472	5,000,000	181,969,980
Cameroon	25,010,536	17,078,515	-	25,010,536
Headquarters	11,153,923	-	319,555	11,473,478
TOTAL	464,507,555	71,755,632	37,560,181	502,067,736
Support costs (7%)			2,629,213	2,629,213
GRAND TOTAL	464,507,555	71,755,632	40,189,394	504,696,949

Strategy and planned activities

Central African Republic

Leadership and coordination

With the declaration of the L3 emergency in CAR, UNHCR has assumed leadership of the shelter and camp coordination/camp management (CCCM) clusters, in addition to the protection cluster which it was already leading. Additional coordination support staff, including information management and technical support, as well as cluster coordinators at national level, have been deployed, or are on standby pending an improvement in the security situation. The internal emergency roster has been activated, as well as the senior corporate emergency roster and UNHCR’s standby partners. UNHCR envisages close collaboration with cluster partners, and co-facilitation will be a key feature of all three clusters.

Non-food items and shelter assistance

Internally displaced people in CAR have been forced to flee their homes with nothing but the clothes on their backs. They are therefore in urgent need of shelter as well as basic domestic items such as hygiene kits, blankets, towels, jerry cans, mosquito nets and clothing. Since 5 December, UNHCR has distributed non-food items (NFIs) to IDPs in 10 IDP sites in Bangui and in two IDP sites in Bossangoa. In 2014, the organization will extend its distribution to additional IDP sites in Bangui as well as in the western region of CAR. UNHCR will extend its distribution of NFIs to IDPs living with host families.

UNHCR will also step up its shelter assistance. Since 5 December, more than 100 UNHCR tents and 1,700 rolls of plastic sheeting (for emergency shelter and community facilities in the sites), have been distributed. The organization will step up its shelter assistance by distributing tents to vulnerable households in priority, while shelter kits will be provided as emergency solution to families living in the open or in makeshift shelters. Plastic sheeting will be used to erect community facilities, such as community kitchens and child-friendly spaces. Rehabilitation of public buildings, improvement of collective shelters and spontaneous sites are also envisaged to enhance the living conditions of displaced families. Community participation will be at the forefront of the response with IDP families actively engaged in the construction process.

Protection

IDPs, particularly women and children who have fled their home to escape violence, are facing serious protection threats, such as gender-based violence, child abuse, early marriage and early pregnancy, as well as recruitment and summary executions. These risks are increased by the presence of armed elements in several IDP sites. UNHCR will thus reinforce community-based response mechanisms, emphasizing those most at risk, such as survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), the elderly and disabled people. In parallel, UNHCR will ensure ongoing protection monitoring for the purpose of developing rapid and appropriate interventions in displacement sites in Bangui, in the western region of CAR (including Bouar, Bossangoa, Bozoum and Mbai'ki) and in the north. Ten prefectures will be covered and data will be collected by protection monitors.

Emphasis will be placed on addressing the protection needs of specific groups in the community to ensure an equitable approach that is sensitive to those most at risk. Community-based outreach mechanisms will be established. UNHCR will also encourage community reconciliation and dialogue alongside other conflict resolution measures, through a reinforcement of existing outreach capacities, including local media, women's groups and youth associations, to deliver tailored messages and interventions.

Solutions, including the closure of sites and voluntary return of IDPs to their homes, will also be promoted. Safe-haven sites protected by MISCA in the vicinity of areas of origin will be developed to decongest larger IDPs sites. IDPs living with host families will be identified and their protection monitored with the help of community leaders.

UNHCR's role as lead of the Protection Cluster and as the Secretariat of the *Commission Mouvement de Population*, ensures that the protection response to the current crisis is coordinated and that the collection of qualitative and quantitative data on IDPs is harmonized and shared with all concerned actors. This work is closely coordinated with OHCA, and other key clusters such as the CCCM.

Site management and site coordination

UNHCR as the lead for the CCCM cluster will provide the coordination and information management support necessary for smooth and effective cluster functioning, working closely with IOM as a co-facilitator. The CCCM cluster will work closely with protection and shelter actors, as well as with OCHA and the Humanitarian Country Team in ensuring the necessary tools and capacities are in place for site management wherever IDPs have gathered. UNHCR is working with IOM and other partners to deploy teams of site facilitators/ managers in each location.

A key component of this approach will be a site-monitoring system developed in cooperation with local counterparts and other humanitarian partners in particular IOM, the Danish Refugee Council and Mercy Corps. This mechanism will help provide information to detect and respond in a timely manner to protection incidents in Bangui IDP sites.

Site planning will also be conducted at sites in Bangui and at the three IDP sites in Bossangoa to ensure basic security and adequate hygiene and sanitation conditions. In both cities, UNHCR as lead agency of the CCCM cluster will also further reinforce community mobilization amongst the IDP population at the sites, while at the same time strengthening the management capacity of local counterparts within the sites, in close cooperation with national and international NGOs and other clusters.

The system is designed to allow for a coordinated approach across different clusters and sectors to avoid creating pull factors and ensure that life-saving needs are met. Site-based interventions will be designed to support the return of displaced persons to their homes with additional resources and skills as needed.

Multi-sector assistance for refugees and stranded migrants

UNHCR, together with IOM, will assist refugees and stranded migrants who are affected by the conflict in Bangui and Bambari (Pladama Ouaka camp). UNHCR will continue to monitor refugees and assist them with individual registration. UNHCR will ensure prevention and response for individual protection needs, including

SGBV and human rights violations, as well as access of refugees to health services. Food and rental grants will also be provided. In addition, the voluntary repatriation of some of the 8,000 refugees affected by the crisis, mainly living in Bangui, will be promoted and facilitated through transportation and repatriation grants. UNHCR together with IOM will identify and register stranded migrants and assist them.

Main challenges

Several challenges hamper UNHCR's ability to deliver assistance to IDPs in CAR, the security situation being the main one. Frequent clashes on the streets in Bangui, Bouar, Bossangoa and Paoua, targeted attacks against civilians and looting severely limit humanitarian agencies' access to people of concern in some areas. In addition, long distances between IDP sites outside Bangui coupled with poor road infrastructure and the scattered nature of the displacement in rural areas makes it difficult for UNHCR to access some of the IDPs. The lack of banks and petrol stations is also of concern as it affects the autonomy of UNHCR's offices in the country. Despite all these challenges, the organization has recently reinforced its capacity in CAR, as well as its cooperation with humanitarian agencies on the ground in order to increase access to people of concern.

Identified needs	Activities
Leadership and coordination of three clusters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Deployment of senior cluster coordinators for each of the three clusters, along with necessary information management and support staff ◦ Identification of cluster participants and establishment of cluster coordination mechanisms within each of the clusters ◦ Delivery of information management services in support of cluster activities and cluster partners, including deployment of information management staff
Assessment of situation, protection and other needs of displaced populations in CAR, including persons living with host communities outside of Bangui.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Participation in inter-agency assessment efforts, and integration of a protection perspective in all inter-agency assessment activities
Monitoring of protection cases in Bangui and the western region and collection and analyse protection data with tools developed by the protection cluster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Deployment of some 40 protection monitors to Bangui and the western region as a priority and in the north, covering 10 prefectures
<p>A reliable protection monitoring system for IDP sites put in place</p> <p>A protection response developed to address the most urgent protection risks as well as longer-term solutions for protection problems</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Setting in place of an inter-agency protection monitoring system to allow UNHCR and its partner to collect qualitative and quantitative data in IDP sites ◦ Implementation of programmes to respond to the protection risks identified through protection monitoring and data collection
Sites organized to ensure safety of residents as well as fair and equitable assistance based on needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Deployment of five trained site facilitators and/or site managers to cover all 50 IDP locations ◦ Organization of sites, site management and assistance distribution to ensure safety and protection of site residence ◦ Work undertaken with national and other security personnel to ensure the safety of site residents ◦ Establishment of basic community leadership structures in the sites
Internally displaced people in IDP sites and with host families in Bangui, Bouar, Bossangoa, Bozum and Mbai'ki need access to basic items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Provision of basic domestic items, including plastic sheets and ropes for emergency shelter construction for some 60,000 households

Additional tents are needed in displacement sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Provision of tents for some 6,000 vulnerable IDPs in Bangui, Bossangoa, Bozoum and Bouca. ◦ Construction or rehabilitation of some 40 community shelters and provision of site planning support to ensure adequate development of sites
Community Protection Committees in Bangui and the Western region are needed to ensure community-based protection by presence	◦ Establishment of 15 community protection committees in Bangui, Bossangoa, Damara, Yaloke, Bozoum, Bouar and Bohong
Promotion of inter-community reconciliation	◦ Broadcasting of inter-community reconciliation promotion messages through local media
Increased presence around IDP sites outside Bangui	◦ Establishment of new offices in Bossangoa, Bouar (north-west) and Mbai'ki (south-west)
Refugees affected by the conflict who want to repatriate are assisted	◦ Repatriation and provision of transportation for some 625 urban refugees who are willing to return to their respective country
Protection and assistance of refugees remaining in the country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Provision of multi-sector assistance in the form of cash for 3 months to 1,200 refugee households in Bangui ◦ Protection and assistance to 2,000 refugees hosted in the Pladama Ouaka camp through increased staffing of UNHCR's Bambari Field Office

Chad

Since December 2012, refugees have been arriving at various locations along the southern Chadian border, and have been transferred to Belom, Moyo and Dosseye camps. As of end January 2014, Chad is host to 80,953 refugees from the CAR. The number of registered refugees in 2013 is close to 16,000. Of this population, 14,111 refugees have chosen to be relocated to camps and 1,878 in 7 villages. The remaining 7,500 unregistered refugees have opted to stay near the border in the hope of returning quickly to their villages of origin. As Belom camp is overcrowded, UNHCR is trying to relocate refugees to Dosseye camp. However, refugees are reluctant to move too far away from their villages of origin in CAR. Should the number of CAR refugees increase, a new camp will need to be established. UNHCR is currently in discussions with the local authorities to acquire access to additional land to accommodate refugees in the Belom area.

Planned activities
⇒ Protection monitoring along the border with CAR and in host communities
⇒ Registration of all arriving refugees according to UNHCR's biometric standards, and provision of proper documentation
⇒ Provision of legal, medical and psychological assistance to SGBV survivors
⇒ Provision of shelter kits for 3,750 households
⇒ Provision of a minimum of 20 litres/person/day of water to 30,000 newly arrived refugees
⇒ Provision of access to essential teaching, learning material and a safe and secure learning environment to 13,500 refugee children
⇒ Food assistance, including hot meals, for 30,000 newly arrived refugees
⇒ Extension of Dosseye camp (Gore) to accommodate new arrivals

Congo

Since the beginning of the CAR conflict in April 2013, the Congo has received 11,000 CAR refugees, with the majority living in Batou, Likouala district. At present, 1,685 people live in Ikpengbele site, newly created for CAR refugees, while 1,047 persons live in the 15 Avril camp.

Thanks to the already existing infrastructure, the UNHCR Office in the Congo has been able to rehabilitate shelters, water points and schools for the new arrivals. However, activities such as education, health services and community services, which had been reduced following the voluntary repatriation of some 110,000 refugees between May 2012 and December 2013, now need to be scaled up again for this new group of refugees.

Planned activities	
⇒	Registration of all arriving refugees according to UNHCR's biometric standards, and provision of proper documentation
⇒	Construction of 20 additional classrooms to accommodate newly arrived refugee children, as well as provision of allowances for 60 additional teachers
⇒	Construction and rehabilitation of infrastructure for water supply and sanitation
⇒	Provision of basic non-food items to newly arrived refugee households, as well as sanitary kits for women
⇒	Provision of basic health services to new refugees and host communities
⇒	Support of vulnerable households' self-sufficiency through agricultural and fishery production kits
⇒	Provision of legal, medical and psychological assistance to SGBV survivors, as well organization of awareness-raising sessions on SGBV
⇒	Conduct of best interest determination for all separated or unaccompanied children identified

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Since April 2013, the UNHCR Office in the DRC has constructed 4 camps (3 in Equateur, 1 in Oriental Province) for CAR refugees (Mole, Inke, Mboti, Boyabu) where some 22,000 refugees are currently accommodated, out of a total number of some 56,000 individuals. Together with its implementing partners UNHCR provides protection and assistance to refugees in the camps, including basic shelter, access to safe drinking water and sanitary facilities, primary education for refugee children, and access to basic health services. The Office is also undertaking awareness-raising activities and prevention and reduction measures with regard to SGBV. Major challenges for the DRC refugee programme are posed by the remoteness of some of the locations, which can only be reached after several days of travel by road, and the lack of infrastructure (e.g. roads and bridges, some of which are unusable during the rainy season).

Planned activities	
⇒	Protection monitoring along the border with CAR and in host communities
⇒	Registration of 5,000 newly arrived refugees on an individual basis
⇒	Realization of an additional water point for 5,000 refugees
⇒	Organization of community sensitization and training sessions on SGBV prevention and response
⇒	Distribution of basic domestic items to 5,000 refugees
⇒	Construction of a new health centre and a primary school for the newly arrived refugees
⇒	Construction of 1,215 transitional shelters for new refugees from the CAR

Coordination

Central African Republic

UNHCR will work in close cooperation with the authorities, MISCA and the French military as well as NGOs and international organizations, paying particular attention to the neutrality and impartiality of its humanitarian action. The possibility of having joint premises with other UN agencies in the Field, (particularly in Bossangoa) is under discussion. This would allow increased inter-agency cooperation outside Bangui.

UNHCR is the lead agency for three clusters: the protection cluster, the camp coordination and camp management (CCCM) cluster and the emergency shelter/NFI cluster. The protection and CCCM clusters will play a decisive role in the collection and the analysis of quantitative and qualitative data on IDPs.

The protection cluster provides the main interface in CAR for the coordination of the protection response among agencies. It plays a pivotal role in informing the humanitarian community about the overall protection threats facing the populations and in ensuring responses which build upon and strengthen existing community protection mechanisms, with a view to identifying and providing for the specific needs of individuals who are at greater risk of violence in view of their isolation, personal characteristics or perceived group affiliation. The protection cluster is led by UNHCR, with a co-facilitation agreement with the Danish Refugee Council. It also has a sub-cluster for child protection led by UNICEF and *Cooperazione Internazionale* (COOPI) and a sub-cluster for SGBV led by UNICEF and Mercy Corps. It is also responsible for the analysis and the validation of data on IDPs and IDP sites and locations through a working group on population movement and information.

The CCCM cluster is a key element for coordination at the site level. Its involvement will allow better identification of priority gaps at sites and it will lead the communication and participation with beneficiaries, as well as defining population profiles to ensure that family sizes as well as vulnerabilities are taken into account in the response. The CCCM cluster approach is also relevant in areas outside of camps, to ensure that the issues of communication with communities living inside and outside of sites is consistent, and that the factors driving people to move to sites are well incorporated into the overall response plans of the humanitarian community. The CCCM cluster will provide tools that allow all concerned actors to have a comprehensive understanding of the needs and response provided within the sites.

The emergency shelter cluster ensures that individuals and families affected by the displacement have access to shelter solutions that can provide privacy and emotional support, protection from the elements, space to live and store belongings, and thus can secure healthy living conditions. The cluster will facilitate coordination among various sectoral organizations in order to consolidate various interventions and ensure the largest coverage of emergency shelter needs. The cluster is led by UNHCR and co-facilitated by the Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED). It will place focus on emergency shelter solutions for internally displaced families living in public centres, such as churches, schools and others, sharing accommodations with relatives and friends as well as settling in spontaneous and or organised IDP sites.

International standards will be applied to ensure consistency and harmonization of the assistance. It is expected that this will help minimize the risks of tension among groups and facilitate coexistence among different communities.

Furthermore, UNHCR will establish and support an operational data portal for the CAR situation overall, which will provide a comprehensive regional overview on figures, assessment, needs and other key reports needed by all partners working for the refugee response.

Cameroon

The Office collaborates with governmental departments, UN agencies, other international organizations and NGOs. UNHCR will work closely with the Ministry of External Relations in supporting the National Eligibility and Appeals Commissions to take full responsibility for refugee status determination, registration procedures and refugee documentation and will continue collaboration with the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Family and the Ministry of Social Affairs. In the East and Adamaoua regions, partnerships with the services of the Governor and decentralized State departments will be strengthened, and cooperation with IFRC and NGO partners continued. In urban areas, UNHCR will provide strategic leadership on international protection and the

delivery of assistance for refugees and other people of concern through its implementing partners. In 2014, cooperation will continue with UN Women, UNFPA, UNICEF and WFP in the fields of nutrition, education, civil registration, child protection, reproductive health and SGBV.

Chad

UNHCR's main governmental partner in Chad is the Ministry of the Interior, through the *Commission Nationale pour l'Accueil et la Réinsertion des Réfugiés et des Rapatriés* (CNARR). Partnerships with national and international NGOs are in place, reinforcing joint programmes for refugees and asylum-seekers in the country. UNHCR also works closely with other UN agencies and partner organizations to ensure the smooth delivery of assistance to refugees.

Congo

UNHCR works in coordination with the *Comité National d'Assistance aux Réfugiés* (CNAR) on all activities aimed at protecting and assisting refugees from CAR. The CNAR has a presence in Brazzaville as well as in other areas of the country where refugees and asylum-seekers are located. UNHCR also works with other UN organizations as well as with national and international humanitarian partners to find solutions for refugees and asylum-seekers. Monthly meetings established with humanitarian partners to reinforce coordination, particularly in light of the influx of refugees from CAR into the Congo, will continue in 2014. Memorandums of understanding have been signed with UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and WFP to further ensure that gaps in all sectors are addressed adequately.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

UNHCR's main governmental partner in the DRC is the *Commission Nationale pour les Réfugiés* (CNR) within the Ministry of the Interior, particularly in the areas of refugee registration and assistance. UNHCR's activities are reflected both in the Humanitarian Assistance Plan (HAP) and in the United Nations Development Assessment Framework (UNDAF). In 2014, UNHCR will continue to collaborate with national and international partners present in the country, and will further engage in building the capacity of partner NGOs.

Financial information

UNHCR's 2014 ExCom-approved budget for the five operations affected by population displacement in the CAR amounts to some **USD 453.36 million**, comprising: USD 24.36 million for the CAR; USD 25.01 million for Cameroon, USD 197.07 million for Chad, USD 29.95 million for the Congo and USD 176.97 million for DRC. To address the needs of the people who have been displaced since the recent violence, UNHCR has established a supplementary budget totalling **USD 40.2 million**, comprising additional needs in CAR of USD 30.2 million; in Chad of USD 2.7 million; in the Congo of USD 1.6 million; and in DRC of USD 5.4 million, plus USD 0.3 million for additional Headquarters capacity.

Financial requirements for the Central African Republic

	2014 ExCom- approved budget for the CAR Situation (USD)	Additional requirements (USD)	Total (USD)
Food security improved	264,913	0	264,913
Sanitation	0	0	0
Health status of the population improved	2,352,480	0	2,352,480
Nutritional well-being improved	472,772	0	472,772
Population has optimal access to education	890,302	0	890,302
Population has optimal access to reproductive health and HIV services	873,667	0	873,667
Population has sufficient access to energy	291,376	0	291,376
Population has sufficient basic and domestic items	3,231,782	8,542,964	11,774,746
Population lives in satisfactory conditions of sanitation and hygiene	627,026	0	627,026
Services for persons with specific needs strengthened	485,620	133,648	619,268
Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained	3,097,353	6,053,368	9,150,721
Supply of potable water increased or maintained	440,336	0	440,336
Basic Needs and Essential Services Total	13,027,629	14,729,980	27,757,609
Natural resources and shared environment better protected	0	0	0
Self-reliance and livelihoods improved	746,944	0	746,944
Community mobilization strengthened and expanded	210,942	0	210,942
Access to employment/business facilitated	0	0	0
Peaceful co-existence with local communities promoted	832,313	0	832,313
Community Empowerment and Self Reliance Total	1,790,200	0	1,790,200
Potential for integration realized	54,639	0	54,639
Potential for voluntary return realized	1,208,043	1,206,545	2,414,588
Durable Solutions Total	1,262,682	1,206,545	2,469,227
Level of individual documentation increased	155,201	0	155,201
Access to and quality of status determination procedures improved	106,867	0	106,867
Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained	170,654	445,494	616,148
Reception conditions improved	33,213	0	33,213
Civil registration and civil status documentation strengthened	201,384	0	201,384
Fair Protection Processes and Documentation Total	667,320	445,494	1,112,814
Access to legal assistance and legal remedies improved	103,194	0	103,194
Access to territory and refoulement risk reduced	0	0	0
Access to legal assistance and legal remedies improved	0	0	0
Administrative institutions and practice developed or strengthened	69,979	0	69,979
Public attitude	0	0	0
Favourable Protection Environment Total	173,173	0	173,173
Coordination and partnerships strengthened	368,191	0	368,191
Camp management	152,063	2,353,691	2,505,754
Leadership, Coordination and Partnerships Total	520,255	2,353,691	2,873,946
Logistics and supply optimized to serve operational needs	1,829,867	0	1,829,867
Operations management, coordination and support strengthened and optimized	1,343,002	0	1,343,002
Logistics and Operations Support Total	3,172,870	0	3,172,870
Protection of children strengthened	296,818	0	296,818
Protection from armed conflict	2,067,727	0	2,067,727
Protection from Crime	0	6,287,400	6,287,400
Risk of SGBV is reduced and quality of response improved	1,376,469	3,151,125	4,527,594
Security from Violence and Exploitation Total	3,741,014	9,438,525	13,179,539
SUB TOTAL	24,355,141	28,174,235	52,529,376
Support costs (7%)		1,972,196	1,972,196
GRAND TOTAL	24,355,141	30,146,431	54,501,573

Financial requirements for Cameroon

	2014 ExCom- approved budget for the CAR Situation (USD)	Additional requirements (USD)	Total (USD)
Food security improved	485,878	0	485,878
Sanitation	0	0	0
Health status of the population improved	2,017,178	0	2,017,178
Nutritional well-being improved	472,804	0	472,804
Population has optimal access to education	2,541,247	0	2,541,247
Population has optimal access to reproductive health and HIV services	630,016	0	630,016
Population has sufficient access to energy	512,579	0	512,579
Population has sufficient basic and domestic items	496,775	0	496,775
Population lives in satisfactory conditions of sanitation and hygiene	161,726	0	161,726
Services for persons with specific needs strengthened	0	0	0
Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained	0	0	0
Supply of potable water increased or maintained	1,651,557	0	1,651,557
Basic Needs and Essential Services Total	8,969,761	0	8,969,761
Natural resources and shared environment better protected	0	0	0
Self-reliance and livelihoods improved	2,952,090	0	2,952,090
Community mobilization strengthened and expanded	153,524	0	153,524
Access to employment/business facilitated	0	0	0
Peaceful co-existence with local communities promoted	77,121	0	77,121
Community Empowerment and Self Reliance Total	3,182,735	0	3,182,735
Potential for integration realized	43,598	0	43,598
Potential for voluntary return realized	1,364,467	0	1,364,467
Durable Solutions Total	1,408,065	0	1,408,065
Level of individual documentation increased	163,571	0	163,571
Access to and quality of status determination procedures improved	0	0	0
Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained	157,235	0	157,235
Reception conditions improved	0	0	0
Civil registration and civil status documentation strengthened	181,778	0	181,778
Fair Protection Processes and Documentation Total	502,585	0	502,585
Access to legal assistance and legal remedies improved	106,829	0	106,829
Access to territory and refoulement risk reduced	0	0	0
Access to legal assistance and legal remedies improved	0	0	0
Administrative institutions and practice developed or strengthened	56,768	0	56,768
Public attitude	0	0	0
Favourable Protection Environment Total	163,597	0	163,597
Coordination and partnerships strengthened	167,510	0	167,510
Camp management	0	0	0
Leadership, Coordination and Partnerships Total	167,510	0	167,510
Logistics and supply optimized to serve operational needs	595,225	0	595,225
Operations management, coordination and support strengthened and optimized	1,792,667	0	1,792,667
Logistics and Operations Support Total	2,387,893	0	2,387,893
Protection of children strengthened	149,812	0	149,812
Protection from armed conflict	0	0	0
Protection from Crime	0	0	0
Risk of SGBV is reduced and quality of response improved	146,558	0	146,558
Security from Violence and Exploitation Total	296,370	0	296,370
SUB TOTAL	17,078,515	0	17,078,515
Support costs (7%)		0	0
GRAND TOTAL	17,078,515	0	17,078,515

Financial requirements for Chad

	2014 ExCom- approved budget for the CAR Situation (USD)	Additional requirements (USD)	Total (USD)
Food security improved	136,682	53,956	190,638
Sanitation	0	80,895	80,895
Health status of the population improved	1,215,353	210,428	1,425,781
Nutritional well-being improved	677,930	157,821	835,751
Population has optimal access to education	696,633	105,214	801,847
Population has optimal access to reproductive health and HIV services	274,401	0	274,401
Population has sufficient access to energy	302,564	0	302,564
Population has sufficient basic and domestic items	702,564	389,292	1,091,856
Population lives in satisfactory conditions of sanitation and hygiene	460,643	0	460,643
Services for persons with specific needs strengthened	125,532	67,425	192,957
Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained	377,564	234,612	612,176
Supply of potable water increased or maintained	395,564	272,473	668,037
Basic Needs and Essential Services Total	5,365,431	1,572,116	6,937,547
Natural resources and shared environment better protected	202,564	0	202,564
Self-reliance and livelihoods improved	820,077	157,821	977,898
Community mobilization strengthened and expanded	0	0	0
Access to employment/business facilitated	0	0	0
Peaceful co-existence with local communities promoted	0	42,086	42,086
Community Empowerment and Self Reliance Total	1,022,641	199,907	1,222,548
Potential for integration realized	0	0	0
Potential for voluntary return realized	0	0	0
Durable Solutions Total	0	0	0
Level of individual documentation increased	241,282	0	241,282
Access to and quality of status determination procedures improved	0	0	0
Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained	146,282	136,778	283,060
Reception conditions improved	0	0	0
Civil registration and civil status documentation strengthened	0	105,214	105,214
Fair Protection Processes and Documentation Total	387,564	241,992	629,556
Access to legal assistance and legal remedies improved	115,728	0	115,728
Access to territory and refoulement risk reduced	0	52,607	52,607
Access to legal assistance and legal remedies improved	0	0	0
Administrative institutions and practice developed or strengthened	0	0	0
Public attitude	0	78,911	78,911
Favourable Protection Environment Total	115,728	131,518	247,246
Coordination and partnerships strengthened	0	0	0
Camp management	0	0	0
Leadership, Coordination and Partnerships Total	0	0	0
Logistics and supply optimized to serve operational needs	903,846	105,214	1,009,060
Operations management, coordination and support strengthened and optimized	234,047	0	234,047
Logistics and Operations Support Total	1,137,893	105,214	1,243,107
Protection of children strengthened	140,830	136,778	277,608
Protection from armed conflict	0	0	0
Protection from Crime	0	84,171	84,171
Risk of SGBV is reduced and quality of response improved	328,416	94,693	423,109
Security from Violence and Exploitation Total	469,246	315,642	784,888
SUB TOTAL	8,498,504	2,566,389	11,064,893
Support costs (7%)		179,647	179,647
GRAND TOTAL	8,498,504	2,746,036	11,244,540

Financial requirements for the Congo

	2014 ExCom- approved budget for the CAR Situation (USD)	Additional requirements (USD)	Total (USD)
Food security improved	0	21,875	21,875
Sanitation	0	109,375	109,375
Health status of the population improved	0	187,500	187,500
Nutritional well-being improved	0	0	0
Population has optimal access to education	0	78,125	78,125
Population has optimal access to reproductive health and HIV services	0	0	0
Population has sufficient access to energy	0	0	0
Population has sufficient basic and domestic items	0	156,250	156,250
Population lives in satisfactory conditions of sanitation and hygiene	0	0	0
Services for persons with specific needs strengthened	0	46,875	46,875
Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained	0	62,500	62,500
Supply of potable water increased or maintained	0	31,250	31,250
Basic Needs and Essential Services Total	0	693,750	693,750
Natural resources and shared environment better protected	0	0	0
Self-reliance and livelihoods improved	0	0	0
Community mobilization strengthened and expanded	0	140,625	140,625
Access to employment/business facilitated	0	256,250	256,250
Peaceful co-existence with local communities promoted	0	0	0
Community Empowerment and Self Reliance Total	0	396,875	396,875
Potential for integration realized	0	0	0
Potential for voluntary return realized	0	0	0
Durable Solutions Total	0	0	0
Level of individual documentation increased	0	0	0
Access to and quality of status determination procedures improved	0	0	0
Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained	0	46,875	46,875
Reception conditions improved	0	0	0
Civil registration and civil status documentation strengthened	0	0	0
Fair Protection Processes and Documentation Total	0	46,875	46,875
Access to legal assistance and legal remedies improved	0	0	0
Access to territory and refoulement risk reduced	0	0	0
Access to legal assistance and legal remedies improved	0	0	0
Administrative institutions and practice developed or strengthened	0	0	0
Public attitude	0	0	0
Favourable Protection Environment Total	0	0	0
Coordination and partnerships strengthened	0	0	0
Camp management	0	0	0
Leadership, Coordination and Partnerships Total	0	0	0
Logistics and supply optimized to serve operational needs	0	171,875	171,875
Operations management, coordination and support strengthened and optimized	0	93,750	93,750
Logistics and Operations Support Total	0	265,625	265,625
Protection of children strengthened	0	25,000	25,000
Protection from armed conflict	0	0	0
Protection from Crime	0	0	0
Risk of SGBV is reduced and quality of response improved	0	71,875	71,875
Security from Violence and Exploitation Total	0	96,875	96,875
SUB TOTAL	0	1,500,000	1,500,000
Support costs (7%)		105,000	105,000
GRAND TOTAL	0	1,605,000	1,605,000

Financial requirements for the Democratic Republic of the Congo

	2014 ExCom- approved budget for the CAR Situation (USD)	Additional requirements (USD)	Total (USD)
Food security improved	674,574	0	674,574
Sanitation	0	0	0
Health status of the population improved	1,979,307	844,394	2,823,701
Nutritional well-being improved	405,792	0	405,792
Population has optimal access to education	301,543	161,846	463,389
Population has optimal access to reproductive health and HIV services	368,300	0	368,300
Population has sufficient access to energy	0	0	0
Population has sufficient basic and domestic items	1,125,000	482,511	1,607,511
Population lives in satisfactory conditions of sanitation and hygiene	958,130	0	958,130
Services for persons with specific needs strengthened	395,312	0	395,312
Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained	3,098,352	1,381,073	4,479,425
Supply of potable water increased or maintained	1,637,969	603,139	2,241,108
Basic Needs and Essential Services Total	10,944,279	3,472,963	14,417,242
Natural resources and shared environment better protected	216,639	0	216,639
Self-reliance and livelihoods improved	1,357,506	0	1,357,506
Community mobilization strengthened and expanded	32,600	0	32,600
Access to employment/business facilitated	0	0	0
Peaceful co-existence with local communities promoted	60,000	0	60,000
Community Empowerment and Self Reliance Total	1,666,745	0	1,666,745
Potential for integration realized	0	0	0
Potential for voluntary return realized	0	0	0
Durable Solutions Total	-	0	0
Level of individual documentation increased	100,000	0	100,000
Access to and quality of status determination procedures improved	0	0	0
Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained	286,440	60,314	346,754
Reception conditions improved	15,000	0	15,000
Civil registration and civil status documentation strengthened	50,000	0	50,000
Fair Protection Processes and Documentation Total	451,440	60,314	511,754
Access to legal assistance and legal remedies improved	0	0	0
Access to territory and refoulement risk reduced	70,000	0	70,000
Access to legal assistance and legal remedies improved	0	0	0
Administrative institutions and practice developed or strengthened	0	0	0
Public attitude	0	0	0
Favourable Protection Environment Total	70,000	0	70,000
Coordination and partnerships strengthened	30,000	0	30,000
Camp management	180,000	0	180,000
Leadership, Coordination and Partnerships Total	210,000	0	210,000
Logistics and supply optimized to serve operational needs	6,166,016	1,326,905	7,492,921
Operations management, coordination and support strengthened and optimized	975,992	0	975,992
Logistics and Operations Support Total	7,142,008	1,326,905	8,468,913
Protection of children strengthened	170,000	0	170,000
Protection from armed conflict	300,000	109,661	409,661
Protection from Crime	254,000	0	254,000
Risk of SGBV is reduced and quality of response improved	615,000	30,157	645,157
Security from Violence and Exploitation Total	1,339,000	139,818	1,478,818
SUB TOTAL	21,823,472	5,000,000	26,823,472
Support costs (7%)		350,000	350,000
GRAND TOTAL	21,823,472	5,350,000	27,173,472